

SELECTED TABLES TO ILLUSTRATE SOME IMPORTANT
CONSIDERATIONS FOR DEVELOPING AND EVALUATING
U.S. AGRICULTURAL POLICY

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July 1981

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The authors wish to thank The Ohio State University Honors program for providing money to help construct these tables. The authors also wish to thank Beth Burger and Kathy Mattfeld for their invaluable services in preparing these tables.

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The enclosed tables are designed to illustrate and present some important considerations and facts for evaluating past and developing future U.S. agricultural policy. A brief description of the major facts and considerations presented by each table follow.

American production agriculture has experienced the most successful green revolution of all time. This success would not have been possible without abundant physical wealth. However, in addition its path to the world's leading agriculture has also been guided and formed by social, cultural, political, and scientific forces (Table 1). These forces have combined to change the face of U.S. agriculture. In particular, since 1910 labor inputs have declined dramatically while those of mechanical power and machinery and agricultural chemicals have expanded substantially (Table 2). Until 1910, expanding harvested crop acreage resulted in substantial increases in agricultural output (Table 3). Since 1910 the land input has remained fairly constant (Table 2). However, the mix of crops has changed dramatically. Corn and cotton harvested acreage have both declined while soybean harvested acreage has gone from essentially 0 to 64 million acres (Table 3). On the meat side, beef and

poultry have exhibited tremendous gains, especially since 1950 (Table 4). In contrast, mutton production has declined since 1940.

The above changes have gone hand in hand with changes in agriculture by region and state (Tables 5-8). Cotton has been displaced by soybeans as the leading crop in the Southeastern and Delta states. Meanwhile, soybeans have also equalled corn as the major crop in the corn belt. Dairy has remained regionally important in the Northeastern and Lake States while cattle have remained important in the Mountain and Pacific states. Cattle has moved heavily into the Plain states and the South. Broilers have become important throughout the South and East.

Since production will eventually be consumed, it is interesting to examine production's counterpart--consumption (Table 9). As expected, poultry consumption per capita has expanded dramatically. In contrast, per capita red meat consumption has remained surprisingly steady. That is, population growth has been responsible for the increase in red meat consumed. This fact suggests that as U.S. population growth declines, the red meat industry is in for some hard times. It may also be concluded that on a per capita basis beef has simply displaced other red meats.

Two other major trends are worth noting. Total consumption of vegetables has declined dramatically since 1950. This decline can be completely attributed to declining fresh vegetable consumption. In fact, this decline has been offset somewhat by an increase in the consumption of processed vegetables. Like

vegetables, the mix of fruit consumption has also changed. Fresh fruit consumption has declined with about half the decline being offset by increased consumption of processed fruits. The other major trend has been a steady decline in per capita consumption of coffee and cocoa.

Since income and wealth are the two measurable economic indicators of well being, these factors must, of necessity, be considered in developing agricultural policy. The major change in farming's balance sheet since 1940 has been an increased concentration of assets in land (Table 10). This increase has been offset by the declining importance of household equipment and furnishings as well as of deposits and currency. As concerns income, per capita disposable income for the farm population has increased from 39 percent of the per capita disposable income for the non-farm population to 95 percent of that figure (Table 11). This increase has occurred in great part because of the tremendous increase in income earned off the farm. In addition, the 1970's have witnessed a dramatic growth in income from farming (as did the 1940's). This growth has closed the gap. However, during the 1970's, the percent of income from non-farm sources stayed constant. Thus, it can be concluded that both farm and non-farm income of the farm population grew faster than did the income of the non-farm population during the 1970's. This fact closed the per capita disposable income gap from 75 to 95 percent.

The importance of non-farm income for all classes of farms can be seen in Table 12. On a farm operator family income

basis, only those farms earning more than \$20,000 gross income from farming in 1978 had more net income from farming than from non-farm sources. In comparing Tables 12 and 13, it is interesting to note the relative constancy in number of farms corresponding to the gross sales classifications earning more from off-farm sources than from farm sources on a farm operator family income basis.

The last item on income concerns real net income to the farm sector. This income has exhibited no trend since 1910 on a sector basis (Table 14). The table also reveals that government programs of the 1940's, 50's, and 60's were successful at maintaining sector income at the 1910 parity level. The tables also provide a dramatic illustration of the old adage about war being "good" for farming (Table 14, see 1950).

While real sector income has remained fairly constant, the conduct of financial affairs has changed. Most importantly, cash flow has assumed a position of tremendous importance. The ratio of cash expenditures to net cash income increased slowly but steadily until 1970 and then dramatically during the 1970's (Table 15). This ratio is a measure of the ability to internally finance year-to-year production operations. As can be readily seen, that ability has steadily declined. Consequently, outside borrowing for production purposes has grown dramatically. In part, this borrowing has been necessitated by the increased use of purchased inputs (Table 2).

A major factor affecting government policy is the source of demand for a country's agricultural produce. Internal consumption

is generally looked at with different eyes than foreign consumption. For instance, if supplies are scarce, it is the foreign, not domestic consumers, who likely bear the brunt of scarcity. That is, an embargo on exports can be imposed, especially for corn. The source of demand for U.S. produced grains has altered significantly in recent years. Since 1960 the importance of foreign demand has grown dramatically. This fact has created another potential source of instability for farm income--overseas demand. This demand, in turn, is highly influenced by weather conditions in these markets. Therefore, whether foreign demand increases or reduces the total price risk confronted by farmers depends on whether weather conditions in the U.S. are positively or negatively correlated with those in the rest of the world.

Programs to support farm income have been an important part of American agriculture since the 1930's. They have come in many garbs: public stocks held by the government, public stocks held by farmers, payment for taking land out of production, subsidization of exports, PL480, and domestic food programs. One measure of the significance of these programs is the amount of money spent on them. In this vein, Table 17 examines the operating costs for the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC), the chief government agency for supporting farm income. Since 1933 over \$53 billion have been spent on commodity programs by the CCC. This figure represents about nine percent of total net farm income of farm operators from 1935 through 1978. Note that this figure does not include the increased revenues from higher prices due to public stocks being held off the market or land being

withdrawn from production. Therefore, government programs provided at least ten percent of agriculture's income during this period.

Agricultural policies may be enacted for economic reasons, but they must travel a political road for society's endorsement. An important difference between these systems lies in their voting methods. In the economic system, one vote is one dollar; whereas, in the political system, one vote is one person. These two voting systems may not and usually do not coincide. Thus, agricultural public policy may attempt to alter the results dictated by the economic system.

One means of examining the result of this conflict lies in Tables 22 and 23. Table 22 presents the distribution of cash receipts from farm marketings among the USDA defined regions at ten year intervals. Table 23 presents the distribution of government's payments to farmers among the same USDA defined regions at the same ten year intervals. The former table presents, in essence, the vote of the economic system as to the distribution of agricultural activities. This vote is of the comparative advantage of each region. The latter table presents the political vote as to the distribution of federal funds. Thus, it can be considered a quantitative measure of the outcome of contravailing political power. Please note that this measure of political power does not include the full economic impact of government program. The most glaring omission is the lack of some measure of the higher farm price due to government price support programs. This omission is most notable in the

case of milk since no payment-for-reduced-production program was even in effect. Therefore, the Lake States and Northeastern states are discriminated against since dairy is their major agricultural industry. Even with this caveat, the comparison of government program payments to cash receipts does reflect the difference between the two major systems affecting economic performance.

Comparison of Tables 22 and 23 reveals that the Corn Belt, Northeastern, and Pacific States have received a much smaller percent of government payments than their share of cash receipts would indicate. In contrast, the Delta States, Southern Plains, and Northern Plains have received a much greater share than would be suggested by their cash receipts.

Two important political bodies have major responsibilities for formulating agricultural policy: the Department of Agriculture and the Congress. The former formulates and presents the President's viewpoint while the latter actually enacts the laws.

In attempting to determine if the above deviations between cash receipts and government policy can be explained by political power, Tables 18-21 were constructed. Examination of Table 18 suggests that the Corn Belt States have dominated the Secretary of Agriculture's position. Twelve of 26 Secretaries have been associated with states in the Corn Belt. This fact corresponds with the economic power of the Corn Belt represented by its percent of total cash receipts. More importantly, since 1930 all Secretaries have come from the Corn Belt, Mountain States, or the Lake States. Obviously, this fact does not explain the above

discussed deviations. The House and Senate Agricultural Committees were chosen for analysis instead of Congress en mass because in the American political system Congressional committees have tremendous power. They generally represent a concentration of both expertise in and commitment to a particular area of national concern. As such, they serve as a powerful force in the drafting of federal legislation. Examination of these tables finds that deviations of representation by regions from that of cash receipts is positively related to the deviations of government payment from cash receipts. Although the correlation is fairly small, it does have the expected sign. In addition, the analysis indicates that the Senate has more say over agricultural policy than does the House. This fact is not too surprising given that all states have agriculture as an industry. This same situation certainly does not exist in all House districts.

The above discussion has attempted to highlight the main points in each table. Taken together, they describe an agriculture that has ceased to be rural. Cash flow problems, international trade, and the importance of non-farm income have all had a say in this change. The tables also reveal a dynamic agriculture. The demise of cotton and the rise of beef, poultry, and soybeans represent the major changes during the last half century. Finally, the tables discuss the two systems affecting economic performance: the economic system and the political system. While the two are intertwined, the tables confirm the common belief that political power and economic power do not

always coincide. And, that at least in the short run, politics can distribute rewards different than the economic system.

TABLE 1: Landmarks in American Agriculture, 1609-1979

<u>Date</u>	<u>Event</u>
1609	Jamestown settlers learn to grow corn
1621	Fig trees brought to Virginia from Bermuda
1685	Rice successfully planted in the Carolinas
1719	Potatoes first grown in New Hampshire
1769	First orange introduced into California
1780	Automatic flour mill invented by Oliver Evans
1780	Benjamin Franklin sent soybean seed to U.S. from France
1783	Improved Shorthorn cattle introduced to U.S.
1785	Land Ordinance of 1785 for surveying Western lands
1787	Ordinance of 1787 established a system for governing Western land
1789	The first tariff act passed
1792	The <u>Old Farmer's Almanac</u> founded
1793	Eli Whitney invented cotton gin
1793	The first Merino sheep imported
1798	John Chapman (Johnny Appleseed) planted his first apple seed nursery in Pennsylvania
1801	The refrigerator was invented by Thomas Moore
1810	Nicholas Appert developed process for canning food
1810	Cotton began to take the place of tobacco as the chief cash crop of the South
1817	The first Hereford cattle were imported
1820	The Land Law of 1820 reduced the minimum price of land from \$2.00 to \$1.25 an acre
1825	The Erie Canal opened
1831	Cyrus McCormick invented the grain reaper
1834	Principle of mechanical refrigeration developed by Jacob Perkins
1836	The grain combine was patented
1837	John Deere began manufacturing steel plows
1840	Justus Von Liebig formulated the Law of the Minimum
1842	J. B. Lawes patented the manufacture of superphosphates
1842	The first grain elevator constructed in New York
1848	A continuous railroad between Cincinnati and Sandusky completed, helping to create Illinois corn belt
1848	Chicago Board of Trade organized
1852	The U.S. Agricultural Society organized
1854	Daniel Halliday invented the windmill
1857	The Michigan Agricultural College opened to students
1858	Mason jars for canning were invented
1859	The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company began operation (A & P)
1862	President Lincoln created USDA
1862	Lincoln approved the Morrill Land-Grant College Act
1866	Gregory Mendel publishes results of experiments on inheritance in garden peas

- 1866 George Ertel of Illinois invented a hay-baling press
 1867 Patrons of Husbandry organized, later the National Grange
- 1869 The first transcontinental railroad completed
 1869 The gypsy moth accidentally introduced into Massachusetts
 1872 Arbor Day instituted in Nebraska
 1873 Grasshoppers became a serious pest in the West
 1874 The Farmers Alliance movement began
- 1877 The Desert Land Act offered land at 25 cents per acre if irrigated
 and cultivated for three years
- 1880 Evaporated milk developed by John Meyenberg
 1880 The National Farmers' Alliance was organized
 1884 The first federal animal quarantine laws developed
 1884 Veterinary education first began at the University of Pennsylvania
- 1885 The modern U.S. rice industry began
 1885 The Senate Standing Committee on Agriculture became Committee on
 Agriculture and Forestry
- 1887 Passage of The Hatch Experiment Station Act
 1889 The U.S. Department of Agriculture was raised to Cabinet status
 1890 The Sherman Anti-Trust Act passed
- 1890 Meat Inspection Act passed
 1892 The first successful gasoline tractor built by John Froehlich
 1892 Cotton boll weevil began to spread North and East
 1895 Sunkist Growers was incorporated
 1898 Commercial production of durum wheat began
- 1900 Rediscovery of Mendel's work on inheritance
 1902 The Farmers' Union was organized
 1905 Hart and Parr established first business to exclusively make tractors
 1906 Brahman cattle introduced to U.S. from India
 1906 First rural electric line constructed in Oregon
- 1906 Pure Food and Drug Act approved
 1906 Meat Inspection Act approved
 1908 Virginia first to make specific appropriation to teach agriculture
 in public high schools
 1910 Frederick Covill of USDA domesticated the wild blueberry
 1910 Federal Insecticide Act passed
- 1911 First Farm Bureau founded in New York
 1914 The Smith-Lever Act formalized cooperative agricultural extension
 work
 1915 Market reporting service for fresh fruits and vegetables started
 1916 National Park Service created
 1916 Federal Farm Loan Act approved, providing for 12 farmland banks
- 1916 U.S. Grain Standards Act passed
 1916 U.S. Standard Container Act enacted
 1917 Japanese beetles discovered in New Jersey
 1917 Kansas Red Wheat developed
 1917 The Lever Act passed authorizing price fixing of commodities

- 1920 The American Farm Bureau Federation formally organized
1921 The Farm Bloc was organized in Congress
1921 Grain Futures Trading Act passed
1922 Capper-Volstead Act passed
1922 The Commodity Exchange Act passed
- 1923 W. M. Stanley isolated the tobacco mosaic virus
1923 Agricultural Credits Act passed
1924 First planes designed specifically for crop dusting used in Mississippi
1924 Clarence Birdseye introduced frozen fish in ready-to-cook form
1925 American Institute of Cooperation established
- 1926 Successful light gasoline tractor developed
1927 Federal grading of beef started
1929 W. F. Gericke invented hydroponics
1929 Utah placed excise tax on margarine to discourage its consumption
1929 Agricultural Marketing Act passed
- 1930 Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act passed
1933 Agricultural Adjustment Act approved
1933 Tennessee Valley Authority Act passed
1933 The Farm Credit Act reorganized farm credit activities
1933 Commodity Credit Corporation established
- 1934 Worst drought ever seen in U.S. dust storms in the Great Plains
1935 One man combine developed for harvesting grain
1935 Federal Assistance for school lunch programs provided
1935 Rural Electrification Administration established
1935 Tobacco Inspection Act approved
- 1937 First soil conservation district in U.S. established
1938 Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 passed
1938 Food, Drug, Cosmetic Act approved
1939 DDT discovered by Paul Muller
1939 Foodstamp program formally announced
- 1940 Vitamin B₁₂ discovered
1940 First commercial controlled atmosphere storage for apples constructed in New York
1941 Congress raised price supports of major commodities to 85 percent of parity through loans on crops
1943 United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) developed
1944 Beltsville small white turkey developed
- 1945 Greatly improved organic fungicides developed
1946 Farmers' Home Administration Act passed
1946 Agricultural Marketing Act approved
1947 Foreign Food Aid Act provided aid to certain foreign countries
1949 International Wheat Agreement approved by Senate

- 1950 Commercial feeding of Stilbestrol to cattle began
 1952 First attempt to harvest grapes mechanically in California
 1954 Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954
 (P.L. 480) encouraged exports of price-supported commodities
 1955 National Farmer's Organization established
 1957 First commercial production of potato flakes began
- 1959 Food for Peace Program inaugurated
 1959 First mechanical harvester for cherries introduced
 1962 NFO withheld major farm products from the market
 1963 Wheat producers reject mandatory acreage control
 1964 Voluntary cotton and wheat program established
- 1964 National Commission on Food Marketing established
 1966 Amendment to Fair Labor Standards Act extended coverage to
 agricultural workers
 1966 Development of high-lysine corn
 1966 President's National Advisory Commission on Rural Poverty
 established
 1966 Fair Packaging and Label Act
- 1969 Export Marketing Service established in USDA
 1970 Agricultural Act of 1970 initiated crop land set aside program for
 wheat, feed grains, and upland cotton
 1970 Plant Variety Protection Act passed
 1971 A new Farm Credit Act approved
 1973 Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act approved
- 1976 Farmer-to-Consumer Direct Marketing Act approved
 1977 Food and Agricultural Act approved
 1977 The new American Agricultural Movement called for national
 strike by farmers to better prices
 1978 Secretary of Agriculture declares the U.S. free of hog cholera
 1979 American Agricultural Movement tractorcade went to Washington
 to lobby for higher prices

Source: Chronological Landmarks in American Agriculture. USDA: Economics, Statistics, and Cooperative Service, Ag. Information Bulletin No. 425, May 1979.

TABLE 2: Indexes of Total Farm Input Subgroups for the United States,
Selected Years 1910-1978.¹

YEAR ²	TOTAL INPUTS			INDIVIDUAL INPUTS						
	All ³	Non-Purchased ⁴	Purchased ⁵	Farm Labor ⁶	Farm Real Estate ⁷	Mechanical Power and Machinery ⁸	Agricultural Chemicals ⁹	Feed, Seed & Livestock Purchases ¹⁰	Taxes and Interest ¹¹	Miscellaneous ¹²
1910 ¹³	87	160	38	324	98	21	6	18	52	78
1920	96	176	42	331	100	31	6	25	64	85
1930	101	177	50	329	102	38	9	29	75	85
1940	101	158	58	292	102	42	13	43	72	78
1950	105	152	71	222	105	85	29	64	82	90
1960	101	120	86	145	100	96	50	85	94	104
1970	100	97	103	89	99	101	117	105	100	107
1977	103	89	118	70	98	118	147	112	100	121

1/ 1967 = 100. 2/ All figures are a three-year average around the stated year. 3/ Measured in constant dollars. 4/ Includes operator and unpaid family labor, operator-owned real estate, and depreciation and imputed interest charge for operator-owned capital. 5/ Includes all inputs other than non-purchased inputs. 6/ Includes hired, operator, and unpaid family labor. 7/ Includes all land in farms, service buildings, grazing fees, and repairs on service buildings. 8/ Includes interest and depreciation on mechanical power and machinery repairs, licenses, and fuel. 9/ Includes fertilizer, lime, and pesticides. 10/ Includes non-farm value of feed, seed, and livestock purchases. 11/ Includes real estate and personal property taxes, and interest on livestock and crop inventory. 12/ Includes such things as insurances, telephone, veterinary, containers, and binding materials. 13/ Average of 1910 and 1911.

Source: U.S., Department of Agriculture, Economics, Statistics, and Cooperative Service, Changes in Farm Production and Efficiency, 1978, Statistical Bulletin No. 628, Washington, D.C., 1980, pages 58 and 59.

TABLE 3: Crop Land Harvested in the United States, Selected Years 1870-1979.

<u>Year</u> ^a	<u>Corn</u> ^b	<u>Wheat</u> ^c	<u>Soybeans</u>	<u>Cotton</u>	<u>Hay</u>	<u>Feed Grains</u> ^d	<u>Food Grains</u> ^e	<u>Total</u>
(1000 Acres)								
1870	40,195	21,588	--	8,425	19,766	11,627	2,335	103,936
1880	62,647	36,774	--	15,626	27,424	18,467	2,595	163,533
1890	75,243	37,119	--	20,877	39,610	31,640	3,001	207,490
1900	94,729	50,880	--	25,366	43,146	35,111	3,372	279,604
1910	100,681	46,650	00	32,326	67,640	43,971	3,902	295,170
1920	97,429	66,875	--	31,997	73,086	49,655	7,457	326,499
1930	102,045	61,244	1,108	41,460	68,546	54,842	4,185	334,059
1940	86,688	53,959	4,052	23,301	71,812	59,544	5,007	304,363
1950	82,714	66,463	12,635	24,077	74,345	52,043	3,630	315,907
1960	76,695	51,722	24,430	15,353	66,985	52,571	3,204	290,960
1970	68,526	46,724	41,816	11,229	62,743	39,125	3,473	273,636
1978	70,947	62,001	63,828	12,820	61,112	33,830	3,615	307,487

^aAll figures are a three-year average around the stated year.

^bCorn for all purposes.

^cWheat for grain only.

^dOats, barley, sorghum.

^eRye, rice, buckwheat; buckwheat reporting discontinued in 1965.

Source: U.S., Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Historical Statistics of the United States: Colonial Times to 1957, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.: 1960

U.S., Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Statistics 1967, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.: 1967.

U.S., Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Statistics 1972, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.: 1972.

U.S., Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Statistics 1980, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.: 1980.

TABLE 4 : Meat and Meat Product Production in the United States,
Selected Years 1900-1979.

Year ^a	Beef & Veal ^b	Pork ^{b,c}	Lamb ^b	Milk ^d	Eggs	Chickens ^g	Turkey ^h
	(mi. lbs.)	(mi. lbs.)	(mi. lbs.)	(mi. lbs.)	(millions)	(mi. lbs.)	(mi. lbs.)
1900	6,057	6,332	509	62,486 ^e	NA ^f	NA ^f	NA ^f
1910	7,368	6,535	633	64,211 ^e	27,233	NA ^f	NA ^f
1920	7,188	7,941	589	67,124 ^e	30,333	NA ^f	NA ^f
1930	6,724	8,685	797	100,728	38,507	2,440 ⁱ	215 ⁱ
1940	8,428	9,411	890	110,431	40,148	2,586	453
1950	10,478	10,827	574	115,795	57,724	3,199	629
1960	15,588	11,770	779	123,602	62,453	5,408	1,262
1970	22,151	13,720	552	117,378	70,251	8,296	1,702
1978	24,289	14,030	318	122,643	66,949	10,944	2,155

^aAll years are three-year averages around the stated year.

^bProduction on a dressed weight basis. Includes amount slaughtered on farms.

^cExcludes lard.

^dProduced on farms.

^e1899, 1909, and 1909 respectively.

^fNot available.

^gFor 1930 and 1940, production based on New York dressed weight basis, which is 88 percent of live weight. For all other years, production based on ready-to-cook basis, which is approximately 70 percent of live weight for broilers and 68 percent for farm and non-farm chickens.

^hFor 1930 and 1940, production based on New York dressed weight basis, which is 91 percent of the live weight of slaughtered turkeys. For all other years, production based on a ready-to-cook basis, which is approximately 75 percent of live weight.

ⁱBased on 1930 and 1931 data only.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Historical Statistics of the United States: Colonial Times to 1957, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1960, pages 291, 292, and 295.

U.S., Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Statistics 1957, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington: 1958, pages 500 and 509.

U.S., Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Statistics 1972, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington: 1972, pages 410, 436, 484, 492, and 496.

U.S., Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Statistics 1980, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington: 1980, pages 344, 363, 402, 408, and 412.

Table 5: Cash Receipts and Percent Derived from the Top Livestock Product and Crop, by States, 1929.

State	Cash Receipts (million dollars)	Top Livestock Product ^a	Percent Total Cash Receipts from Top Livestock Product ^b	Top Crop ^c	Percent Total Cash Receipts from Top Crop ^b
<u>Northeast</u>					
Connecticut	59	milk	36	tobacco	18
Delaware	24	eggs	19	vegetables	16
Maine	73	milk	14	potatoes	45
Maryland	93	milk	22	vegetables	15
Massachusetts	83	milk	32	fruits & nuts	12
New Hampshire	26	milk	37	fruits & nuts	5
New Jersey	113	milk	23	vegetables	21
New York	400	milk	44	fruits & nuts	8
Pennsylvania	324	milk	33	potatoes	5
Rhode Island	11	milk	42	fruits & nuts	6
Vermont	51	milk	52	maple sugar and syrup	4
<u>Appalachian</u>					
Kentucky	185	cattle	13	tobacco	39
North Carolina	242	hogs	3	tobacco	38
Tennessee	170	cattle	9	cotton	31
Virginia	169	eggs	9	tobacco	11
West Virginia	55	milk	19	fruits & nuts	13
<u>Southeast</u>					
Alabama	188	eggs	3	cotton	75
Florida	118	milk	8	fruits & nuts	36
Georgia	223	hogs	4	cotton	59
South Carolina	133	eggs	3	cotton	64
<u>Delta States</u>					
Arkansas	194	eggs	4	cotton	69
Louisiana	162	milk	5	cotton	53
Mississippi	231	milk	4	cotton	78
<u>Southern Plains</u>					
Oklahoma	323	cattle	13	cotton	40
Texas	778	cattle	14	cotton	53
<u>Northern Plains</u>					
Kansas	524	cattle	26	wheat	28
Nebraska	489	cattle	28	wheat	11
North Dakota	215	milk	11	wheat	44
South Dakota	235	hogs	27	wheat	12
<u>Lake States</u>					
Michigan	269	milk	23	vegetables	10
Minnesota	432	milk	26	wheat	4
Wisconsin	394	milk	52	vegetables	3
<u>Corn Belt</u>					
Illinois	594	hogs	21	corn	19
Indiana	327	hogs	8	corn	6
Iowa	763	hogs	37	corn	11
Missouri	392	hogs	26	cotton	6
Ohio	377	hogs	20	wheat	6
<u>Mountain</u>					
Arizona	69	cattle	21	cotton	32
Colorado	201	cattle	23	sugar beets	9
Idaho	131	sheep & lambs	11	wheat	17
Montana	143	cattle	20	wheat	30
Nevada	20	cattle	41	hay	6
New Mexico	69	cattle	38	cotton	15
Wyoming	61	cattle	30	wheat	6
<u>Pacific</u>					
California	766	cattle	9	fruits & nuts	35
Oregon	134	cattle	11	wheat	15
Washington	208	milk	19	fruits & nuts	13
<u>Non-Continental</u>					
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--
United States	11,303	milk	16	cotton	13

^a Milk includes wholesale milk, retail milk, and butterfat. Cattle includes cattle and calves.

^b Rounded to the nearest percent.

^c Vegetables was identified as the category truck crops. It also includes dry edible beans and sweet potatoes when identified.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service, Cash Receipts from Major Farm Commodities by States as Percentage of State Totals, 1924-55, Statistical Bulletin No. 186, Washington, D.C., May, 1956.

Table 6: Cash Receipts and Percent Derived from the Top Livestock Product and Crop, by States, 1949.

State	Cash Receipts (million dollars)	Top Livestock Product ^a	Percent Total Cash Receipts from Top Livestock Product ^b	Top Crop ^c	Percent Total Cash Receipts from Top Crop ^b
<u>Northeast</u>					
Connecticut	161	milk	26	tobacco	20
Delaware	99	broilers	61	vegetables	7
Maine	176	milk	16	potatoes	41
Maryland	229	milk	25	vegetables	8
Massachusetts	189	milk	25	fruits & nuts	7
New Hampshire	63	eggs	31	vegetables	3
New Jersey	289	eggs	30	vegetables	15
New York	801	milk	44	vegetables	8
Pennsylvania	736	milk	32	potatoes	4
Rhode Island	25	milk	36	potatoes	9
Vermont	103	milk	65	maple sugar and syrup	
<u>Appalachian</u>					
Kentucky	529	cattle	18	tobacco	35
North Carolina	726	eggs	5	tobacco	50
Tennessee	430	cattle	13	cotton	25
Virginia	399	milk	12	tobacco	15
West Virginia	116	cattle	19	fruits & nuts	6
<u>Southeast</u>					
Alabama	356	hogs	9	cotton	42
Florida	433	milk	9	fruits & nuts	35
Georgia	460	hogs	8	cotton	24
South Carolina	290	hogs	6	tobacco	25
<u>Delta States</u>					
Arkansas	543	cattle	7	cotton	57
Louisiana	344	cattle	11	cotton	34
Mississippi	498	cattle	8	cotton	61
<u>Southern Plains</u>					
Oklahoma	604	cattle	27	wheat	28
Texas	2,044	cattle	20	cotton	38
<u>Northern Plains</u>					
Kansas	982	cattle	33	wheat	35
Nebraska	955	cattle	34	corn	16
North Dakota	524	cattle	15	wheat	47
South Dakota	551	hogs	32	wheat	12
<u>Lake States</u>					
Michigan	622	milk	27	vegetables	11
Minnesota	1,176	hogs	19	corn	10
Wisconsin	927	milk	47	vegetables	4
<u>Corn Belt</u>					
Illinois	1,720	hogs	22	corn	20
Indiana	959	hogs	29	corn	10
Iowa	2,058	hogs	34	corn	15
Missouri	972	cattle	24	cotton	8
Ohio	944	hogs	20	wheat	9
<u>Mountain</u>					
Arizona	234	cattle	20	cotton	36
Colorado	501	cattle	37	wheat	18
Idaho	307	cattle	17	wheat	22
Montana	355	cattle	37	wheat	34
Nevada	44	cattle	56	hay	11
New Mexico	198	cattle	42	cotton	24
Utah	147	cattle	19	wheat	7
Wyoming	127	cattle	45	wheat	9
<u>Pacific</u>					
California	2,087	milk	12	fruits & nuts	19
Oregon	355	cattle	17	wheat	12
Washington	476	milk	13	wheat	26
<u>Non-Continental</u>					
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--
<u>United States</u>	27,865	cattle	17	cotton	9.5

^a Milk includes wholesale, milk, retail milk, and butterfat. Cattle includes cattle and calves.

^b Rounded to the nearest percent.

^c Vegetables was identified as the category truck crops. It also includes dry edible beans and sweet potatoes when identified.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service, Cash Receipts from Major Farm Commodities by States as Percentage of State Totals, 1924-55, Statistical Bulletin No. 186, Washington, D.C., May 1956.

Table 7: Cash Receipts and Percent Derived from the Top Livestock Product and Crop, by States, 1969.

State	Cash Receipts (million dollars)	Top Livestock Product ^a	Percent Total Cash Receipts from Top Livestock Product ^b	Top Crop ^c	Percent Total Cash Receipts from Top Crop ^b
<u>Northeast</u>					
Connecticut	166	milk	28	tobacco	14
Delaware	153	broilers	57	corn	9
Maine	158	eggs	22	potatoes	25
Maryland	387	broilers	29	corn	7
Massachusetts	165	milk	29	greenhouse	15
New Hampshire	57	milk	40	greenhouse	6
New Jersey	247	milk	20	vegetable	24
New York	1,091	milk	55	fruits & nuts	8
Pennsylvania	992	milk	43	mushrooms	4
Rhode Island	20	milk	26	greenhouse	22
Vermont	155	milk	77	forest	3
<u>Appalachian</u>					
Kentucky	888	cattle	26	tobacco	34
North Carolina	1,409	broilers	11	tobacco	37
Tennessee	667	cattle	25	tobacco	12
Virginia	575	milk	18	tobacco	16
West Virginia	105	cattle	24	fruits & nuts	13
<u>Southeast</u>					
Alabama	729	broilers	24	cotton	8
Florida	1,332	cattle	10	fruits & nuts	35
Georgia	1,152	broilers	19	peanuts	11
South Carolina	412	eggs	11	tobacco	24
<u>Delta States</u>					
Arkansas	1,081	broilers	20	soybeans	20
Louisiana	609	cattle	20	rice	18
Mississippi	872	cattle	20	cotton	22
<u>Southern Plains</u>					
Oklahoma	944	cattle	56	wheat	14
Texas	3,053	cattle	42	cotton	12
<u>Northern Plains</u>					
Kansas	1,733	cattle	50	wheat	17
Nebraska	1,962	cattle	51	corn	13
North Dakota	744	cattle	25	wheat	38
South Dakota	976	cattle	50	wheat	6
<u>Lake States</u>					
Michigan	876	milk	29	vegetables	13
Minnesota	1,987	cattle	24	corn	10
Wisconsin	1,536	milk	55	vegetables	4
<u>Corn Belt</u>					
Illinois	2,723	hogs	22	corn	27
Indiana	1,525	hogs	26	corn	20
Iowa	3,885	cattle	35	corn	14
Missouri	1,509	cattle	29	soybeans	15
Ohio	1,296	milk	19	soybeans	12
<u>Mountain</u>					
Arizona	693	cattle	45	cotton	15
Colorado	1,014	cattle	65	wheat	5
Idaho	645	cattle	26	potatoes	21
Montana	555	cattle	53	wheat	24
Nevada	77	cattle	65	hay	9
New Mexico	395	cattle	65	cotton	7
Utah	209	cattle	31	sugar beets	4
Wyoming	232	cattle	68	sugar beets	7
<u>Pacific</u>					
California	4,455	cattle	19	fruits & nuts	21
Oregon	559	cattle	25	fruits & nuts	12
Washington	815	milk	14	wheat	19
<u>Non-Continental</u>					
Alaska	4	milk	48	potatoes	10
Hawaii	200	cattle	7	sugarcane sugar	53
United States	48,143	cattle	26	corn	6

^a Milk includes milk wholesale, milk retail, and milkfat. Cattle includes cattle and calves.

^b Figures rounded to nearest percent.

^c Cotton is composed of cotton lint and cottonseed. Vegetables excludes potatoes. Greenhouse includes greenhouse and nursery crops.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, Farm Income State Estimates, 1951-1971:A Supplement to the July 1972 Farm Income Situation, FIS 220 Supplement, August 1972.

Table 8: Cash Receipts and Percent Derived from the Top Livestock Product and Crop, by States, 1978

State	Cash Receipts (million dollars)	Top Livestock Product ^a	Percent Total Cash Receipts from Top Livestock Product ^b	Top Crop ^c	Percent Total Cash Receipts from Top Crop ^b
Northeast					
Connecticut	230	milk	31	greenhouse	18
Delaware	319	broilers	57	soybeans	13
Maine	410	eggs	25	potatoes	20
Maryland	771	broilers	31	corn	9
Massachusetts	242	milk	28	greenhouse	22
New Hampshire	87	milk	44	fruits & nuts	10
New Jersey	372	milk	16	vegetables	24
New York	1,919	milk	57	vegetables	10
Pennsylvania	2,152	milk	41	mushrooms	8
Rhode Island	30	milk	21	greenhouse	33
Vermont	309	milk	78	fruits & nuts	2
Appalachian					
Kentucky	2,040	cattle	28	tobacco	27
North Carolina	3,232	broilers	11	tobacco	34
Tennessee	1,625	cattle	24	soybeans	22
Virginia	1,231	milk	17	tobacco	14
West Virginia	187	cattle	27	fruits & nuts	15
Southeast					
Alabama	1,895	broilers/cattle	22	soybeans	14
Florida	3,238	cattle	11	fruits & nuts	35
Georgia	2,543	broilers	21	peanuts	14
South Carolina	979	cattle	12	soybeans	20
Delta States					
Arkansas	2,678	broilers	22	soybeans	21
Louisiana	1,420	cattle	14	soybeans	31
Mississippi	1,999	cattle	18	soybeans	26
Southern Plains					
Oklahoma	2,379	cattle	60	wheat	16
Texas	7,548	cattle	47	cotton	15
Northern Plains					
Kansas	4,446	cattle	54	wheat	18
Nebraska	4,732	cattle	51	corn	18
North Dakota	1,866	cattle	20	wheat	40
South Dakota	2,085	cattle	49	wheat	9
Lake States					
Michigan	2,127	milk	23	vegetables	13
Minnesota	4,852	milk	18	soybeans	17
Wisconsin	3,644	milk	58	corn	7
Corn Belt					
Illinois	6,123	hogs	18	soybeans	33
Indiana	3,478	hogs	19	soybeans	26
Iowa	8,228	cattle	31	soybeans	19
Missouri	3,576	cattle	30	soybeans	27
Ohio	3,003	milk	15	soybeans	26
Mountain					
Arizona	1,471	cattle	39	cotton	22
Colorado	2,635	cattle	67	wheat	5
Idaho	1,434	cattle	28	potatoes	18
Montana	1,232	cattle	47	wheat	32
Nevada	168	cattle	58	hay	9
New Mexico	964	cattle	68	vegetables	5
Utah	457	cattle	35	hay	8
Wyoming	527	cattle	74	sugar beets	5
Pacific					
California	10,369	cattle	13	fruits & nuts	23
Oregon	1,268	cattle	19	vegetables	15
Washington	2,124	milk	14	fruits & nuts	22
Non-Continental					
Alaska	12	milk	21	greenhouse	34
Hawaii	380	cattle/milk	6	sugarcane sugar	48
United States	111,042	cattle	25	soybean	10

^a Milk includes milk wholesale, milk retail, and milkfat. Cattle includes cattle and calves.

^b Figures rounded to nearest percent.

^c Cotton includes cotton lint and cottonseed. Vegetables exclude potatoes. Greenhouse includes greenhouse and nursery crops.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economics, Statistics, and Cooperative Service, State Farm Income Statistics, Supplement to Statistical Bulletin No. 627, Washington, D.C. January, 1980.

TABLE 9: Civilian Per Capita Consumption of Principal Foods,
Selected Years 1935-1979.

<u>Foods</u>	<u>1935-39</u> <u>Average</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1960</u> (Pounds)	<u>1970</u>	<u>1979</u>
Red Meats	126.2	143.5	161.5	151.4	147.7
Poultry Meats	20.5	31.3	34.5	48.5	62.0
Eggs	36.4	48.5	42.4	39.5	35.9
Fluid Milk & Cream	340.0	385.0	324.0	296.0	284.2
Cheese	5.5	7.7	8.4	11.5	17.9
Butter	16.7	10.7	7.5	5.3	4.5
Fats & Oils	31.9	38.3	45.4	47.7	53.1
Fresh Fruits	138.5	108.6	98.4	79.3	80.5
Processed Fruits	25.4	43.2	47.5	55.1	56.0
Fresh Vegetables	235.0	252.0	100.6	91.0	97.2
Processed Vegetables	30.3	45.1	54.3	62.6	66.1
Potatoes	152.4	116.8	102.0	120.5	128.0
Sugar	97.0	95.5	98.9	101.8	91.6
Corn Products	37.5	33.2	31.4	38.4	57.6
Wheat Flour	159.0	133.0	118.0	110.0	112.0
Coffee	14.0	16.1	15.8	10.4	7.8
Tea	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
Cocoa	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.1	2.7

Source: USDA, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, National Food Review, Fall 1980, Agricultural Statistics, 1980.

USDA, Agricultural Statistics 1980, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.: 1980.

TABLE 10: Balance Sheet Components, as Shares of Total Assets and Liabilities,
Selected Years 1940-1980¹

ITEM	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980 ²
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
<u>Assets</u>					
Physical assets:					
Real estate	63.5	57.7	65.3	68.5	73.0
Nonreal estate:					
Livestock & poultry	9.6	9.6	7.2	7.5	6.7
Machinery & motor vehicles ³	5.9	9.0	10.8	10.2	10.3
Crops stored on & off farms	5.1	5.6	3.7	3.5	3.7
Household equipment & furnishings	7.9	6.3	4.4	3.0	2.2
Financial assets:					
Deposits & currency	6.0	6.7	4.4	3.8	1.7
U.S. savings bonds	.4	3.6	2.2	1.2	.4
Investments in cooperatives	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.3	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>Liabilities</u>					
Real estate debt	66.0	44.8	48.8	55.0	52.2
Nonreal estate debt:					
Excluding CCC loans	30.0	41.4	46.5	40.0	44.9
CCC loans ⁴	4.0	13.8	4.7	5.0	2.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹Data for 50 States beginning with 1960.

²Preliminary.

³All crops on farms including crops under loan to CCC, and crops held off farms as security for CCC loans.

⁴Nonrecourse CCC loans secured by crops owned by farmers. These crops are included as assets in this balance sheet.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economics and Statistics Service, Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector: Income and Balance Sheet Statistics, 1979, Statistical Bulletin No. 650, Washington, D.C., December, 1980, page 44.

TABLE 11: Per Capita Personal Income of Farm Population and Farm Per Capita Disposable Income as a Percent of Nonfarm Per Capita Income, Selected Years 1940-1979.

Year ^a	<u>Per Capita Personal Income of Farm Population</u>			<u>Farm Per Capita Disposable Income as a Percentage of Nonfarm Per Capita Disposable Income (Percent)</u>
	<u>Farm Sources^b</u>	<u>Nonfarm Sources^c</u> (dollars)	<u>Total</u>	
1940	180	94	274	39
1950	633	275	908	60
1960	703	470	1173	53
1970	1341	1490	2831	74
1978	3640	3820	7460	95

^aAll figures are three-year averages around the stated year.

^bIncludes returns from farming operations to resident farm operators for their capital, labor, and management, after deduction of farm production expenses (there is no allowance in the item farm production expenses for a return on investment in farm capital). Also includes farm wages and other labor income received by hired farm-resident workers.

^cIncludes all income received by farm residents from nonfarm sources such as wages and salaries from nonfarm employment, nonfarm business and professional income, rents from nonfarm real estate, dividends, interest, royalties, unemployment compensation, and Social Security payments.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economics and Statistics Service, Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector: Income and Balance Sheet Statistics, 1979, Statistical Bulletin No. 650, Washington, D.C., December 1980, page 89.

Table 12: Income Per Farm Operator Family by Major Source and Value of Gross Sales Classes, selected years 1960-79

Year ^a	FARMS WITH GROSS SALES						
	\$40,000 and over	\$20,000 to \$39,999	\$10,000 to \$19,999	\$ 5,000 to \$ 9,999	\$ 2,500 to \$ 4,999	Less Than \$ 2,500	All Farms
	(dollars)						
	<u>Net Farm Income Before Inventory Adjustments^b</u>						
1960	17,423	8,256	5,206	3,276	1,964	829	2,922
1970	22,363	10,231	5,747	3,175	1,664	890	4,696
1978 ^c	26,807	10,444	5,282	2,924	1,688	1,678	9,838
	<u>Off-Farm Income</u>						
1960	2,325	1,718	1,336	2,206	1,981	2,886	2,268
1970	4,840	3,420	4,242	5,530	6,296	7,530	5,975
1978	8,472	8,130	10,936	14,100	16,776	16,921	12,480
	<u>Total Income</u>						
1960	20,067	9,973	6,542	4,982	3,945	3,715	5,190
1970	27,202	13,651	9,989	8,705	7,960	8,421	10,671
1978	35,279	18,575	16,219	17,024	18,465	18,599	22,317

^aAll figures are three year averages around the stated year, except 1960 which is only for 1960 and 1961.

^bIncludes government payments, the value of farm products consumed in farm households, and the rental value of farm dwellings.

^cBased on the 1974 Census of Agriculture definition of a farm.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economics and Statistics Service, Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector: Income and Balance Sheet Statistics, 1979, Statistical Bulletin No. 650, Washington, D.C., December, 1980, page 112.

TABLE 13: Percentage Distribution of Farms by Value of Gross Sales Classes, Selected Years 1960-1979.

Year ^a	Farms with Gross Sales of:									All Farms ^c
	\$200,000 and Over (%)	\$100,000 to \$199,999 (%)	\$100,000 and Over ^b (%)	\$40,000 to \$99,999 (%)	\$20,000 to \$39,999 (%)	\$10,000 to \$19,999 (%)	\$5,000 to \$9,999 (%)	\$2,500 to \$4,999 (%)	Less than \$2,500 (%)	
1960	NA ^d	NA ^d	.7	2.4	6.0	12.7	16.4	15.4	46.4	100
1970	0.6	1.3	(1.9)	6.1	11.1	13.2	13.6	14.3	39.8	100
1978 ^e	2.7	5.3	(8.1)	16.9	13.6	12.4	11.8	11.6	25.7	100

^aAll figures are three-year averages around the stated year, except 1960 which is only for 1960 and 1961.

^bThe numbers in parentheses represent the subtotal of the first two columns.

^cPercentages based on 3,894,000; 2,950,000; and 2,371,000 farms for 1960, 1970, and 1978 respectively.

^dNot available.

^eBased on the 1974 Census of Agriculture definition of a farm.

Source: U.S., Department of Agriculture, Economic and Statistics Service, Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector: Income and Balance Sheet Statistics, 1979, Statistical Bulletin No. 650, Washington, D.C., December 1980, page 105.

TABLE 14: Actual and Deflated Net Farm Income
Selected Years, 1910-1979.

<u>Year</u> ^a	<u>Operator Net Farm Income</u> ^b (million dollars)	<u>Consumer Price Index</u> ^c	<u>Real Net Farm Income</u> ^d (million dollars)
1910	3,984	29.0	13,738
1920	5,086	53.2	9,560
1930	3,023	43.1	7,014
1940	5,129	42.6	12,039
1950	14,121	73.8	19,134
1960	11,396	88.5	12,877
1970	14,359	115.8	12,400
1978	24,955	198.1	12,597

^a Average of 1910-1914, 1920-1924, and 1930-1934 for 1910, 1920, and 1930 respectively. All other years are three-year averages around the stated years.

^b Includes net cash income, non-money income, and total net investment minus value of perquisites to hired workers and net investments by non-operator landlords.

^c 1967 = 100.

^d Obtained by dividing operator net farm income by the consumer price index.

Sources: USDA, Economics and Statistics Service, Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector: Income and Balance Sheet Statistics, 1979, Statistical Bulletin No. 650, Washington, D.C.: 1980, page 84.

USDC, Bureau of Census, Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.: 1975, pp. 210-211.

USDC, Bureau of the Census, Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1980, (101st edition), Washington, D.C., 1980, page 487.

TABLE 15: Cash Expenditures and Operators' Net Cash Income from Farming, Selected Years 1910-1979.

<u>Year</u> ^a	<u>Cash Expenditures</u> (million dollars)	<u>Operators Net Cash Income from Farming</u> ^b (million dollars)	<u>Ratio of Cash Expenditures to Net Cash Income</u>
1910	3,673	2,256	1.63
1920	6,826	2,975	2.29
1930	4,665	1,825	2.56
1940	6,987	2,812	2.48
1950	21,556	8,242	2.62
1960	27,704	7,846	3.53
1970	44,557	10,102	4.41
1978	104,478	12,639	8.27

^a Average of 1910-1914, 1920-1924, and 1930-1934 for 1910, 1920, and 1930 respectively. All other years are three-year averages around the stated year.

^b Includes income from machine hire and custom work beginning in 1950 and recreational income beginning in 1964.

Source: USDA, Economics and Statistics Service, Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector: Income and Balance Sheet Statistics, 1979, Statistical Bulletin No. 650, Washington, D.C.: 1980, page 101.

TABLE 16: Yield, Production, & Export for Wheat, Corn, & Soybeans, Selected Years 1870-1980.

YEAR	W H E A T				C O R N ^a				S O Y B E A N S ^b			
	Yield	Produc- tion ^c	Exports	Export Prod. ^c	Yield	Produc- tion ^c	Exports	Export Prod. ^c	Yield	Produc- tion ^c	Exports	Export Prod. ^c
	bu./A	Million Bushels			bu./A	Million Bushels			bu./A	Million Bushels		
1870	12.7	272	49	.18	26.1	1016	21	.02	--	--	--	--
1880	12.4	456	164	.36	25.1	1567	74	.04	--	--	--	--
1890	14.2	544	150	.28	27.1	2093	68	.03	--	--	--	--
1900	13.2	672	217	.32	24.8	2341	122	.05	--	--	--	--
1910	13.9	642	81	.13	26.1	2646	48	.02	--	--	--	--
1920	13.0	871	291	.33	28.7	2531	100	.04	--	--	--	--
1930	14.5	884	140	.16	23.6	2040	6	.003	13.8	13	--	--
1940	15.4	833	44	.05	30.0	2321	26	.01	18.4	92	12	.13
1950	15.7	1035	387	.37	37.8	3079	98	.03	21.6	272	20	.07
1960	23.9	1232	600	.49	56.7	3776	302	.08	24.0	589	141	.24
1970	31.8	1505	651	.43	82.1	4828	642	.13	27.2	1145	428	.37
1980 ^d	32.9	2100	1365	.65	100.7	7106	2361	.33	29.3	1965	813	.41

^aAll corn through 1920; harvested as grain thereafter.

^bSoybeans for beans.

^cAverage for the three years around the stated year (for example 1869, 1870, and 1871).

^dFor 1980 figures are the average for 1978, 1979, and 1980 projected.

Sources: USDA, Agricultural Statistics 1962, 1972, 1979, U.S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
 USDA, Economics and Statistics Service, Foreign Agricultural Service, October 14, 1980.

TABLE 17: COST OF COMMODITY PROGRAM OPERATIONS OF THE COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION,
October 17, 1933 through September 30, 1978.

P R O G R A M

COMMODITY	Loss on Commodity Inventory and Loan Operations	Producer Payments ^a	Export Payments	Other	Net Total Operating Results ^b
	- - - (million dollars) - - -				
Corn ^c	2,917	13,712	32	907	17,568
Sorghum	973	2,748	21	108	3,849
Barley	223	677	24	81	1,005
Oats ^c	207	0	8	123	337
Wheat	2,786	5,233	1,625	349	9,993
Soybeans ^c	49	0	0	39	89
Cotton ^d	2,517	7,993	837	17	11,364
Peanuts ^c	1,054	0	0	0	1,054
Tobacco	51	0	220	0	272
Rice	401	133	314	0	847
Potatoes	479	0	0	0	479
Milk ^e	5,506	0	92	344	5,942
Other ^f	711	212	12	91	1,025
Total ^b	17,874	30,707	3,184	2,059	53,823 ^g

^aIncludes 1,916 million dollars in disaster payments from 1975 through 1978.

^bSum of individual components may not equal total due to rounding error.

^cIncludes products.

^dIncludes extra long staple cotton, upland cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products.

^eIncludes butter, cheese, milk, and whey.

^fIncludes among others rye, flaxseed oil, linseed oil, dry edible beans, wool, eggs, and seeds.

^gIn addition, there were other costs (principally administrative and interest costs) totaling 8,137 million dollars and a wartime consumer subsidy program totaling 2,102 million dollars.

Source: USDA, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Commodity Credit Corporation, Commodity Credit Corporation Charts: Providing a Graphic and Tabular Summary of Financial and Program Data through September 30, 1978, August 1979.

TABLE 18: Secretaries of Agriculture of the United States, 1862-1981.

<u>Secretary^a</u>	<u>Appointed</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>President(s) Served</u>	<u>Party Served Under</u>
Issac Newton	1862	Pennsylvania	Abraham Lincoln/Andrew Johnson	Republican
Horace Capron	1867	Illinois	Andrew Johnson/Ulysses S. Grant	Republican
Frederick Watts	1871	Pennsylvania	Ulysses S. Grant	Republican
William Gates LeDuc	1877	Minnesota	Rutherford B. Hayes	Republican
George Bailey Loring	1881	Massachusetts	James A. Garfield/Chester Arthur	Republican
Norman Jay Colman	1885	Missouri	Grover Cleveland	Democratic
Jeremiah M. Rusk	1889	Wisconsin	Benjamin Harrison	Republican
J. Sterling Morton	1893	Nebraska	Grover Cleveland	Democratic
James Wilson	1897	Iowa	William McKinley/Theodore Roosevelt	Republican
			T. Roosevelt/William H. Taft	Republican
David F. Houston	1913	Missouri	Woodrow Wilson	Democratic
Edwin T. Meredith	1920	Iowa	Woodrow Wilson	Democratic
Henry C. Wallace	1921	Iowa	Warren G. Harding/Calvin Coolidge	Republican
Howard M. Gore	1924	West Virginia	Calvin Coolidge	Republican
William M. Jardine	1925	Kansas	Calvin Coolidge	Republican
Arthur M. Hyde	1929	Missouri	Herbert Hoover	Republican
Henry A. Wallace	1933	Iowa	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Democratic
Claude R. Wickard	1940	Indiana	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Democratic
Clinton P. Anderson	1945	New Mexico	Harry S. Truman	Democratic
Charles F. Brannan	1948	Colorado	Harry S. Truman	Democratic
Ezra Taft Benson	1953	Utah	Dwight D. Eisenhower	Republican
Orville L. Freeman	1961	Minnesota	John F. Kennedy/Lyndon B. Johnson	Democratic
Clifford M. Hardin	1969	Indiana	Richard M. Nixon	Republican
Earl L. Butz	1971	Indiana	Richard M. Nixon/Gerald Ford	Republican
John A. Knebel	1976	Virginia	Gerald Ford	Republican
Bob Bergland	1977	Minnesota	James Carter	Democratic
John Block	1981	Illinois	Ronald Reagan	Republican

^a Newton through Loring were called Commissioners of Agriculture. Colman was the first to be called Secretary of Agriculture.

Data Sources: The 1981 World Almanac. New York: Newspaper Enterprise Association, Inc., pp. 285-286.

Encyclopedia of American Agricultural History, Edward L. Schapsmeir and Frederick H. Schapsmeir, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1975.

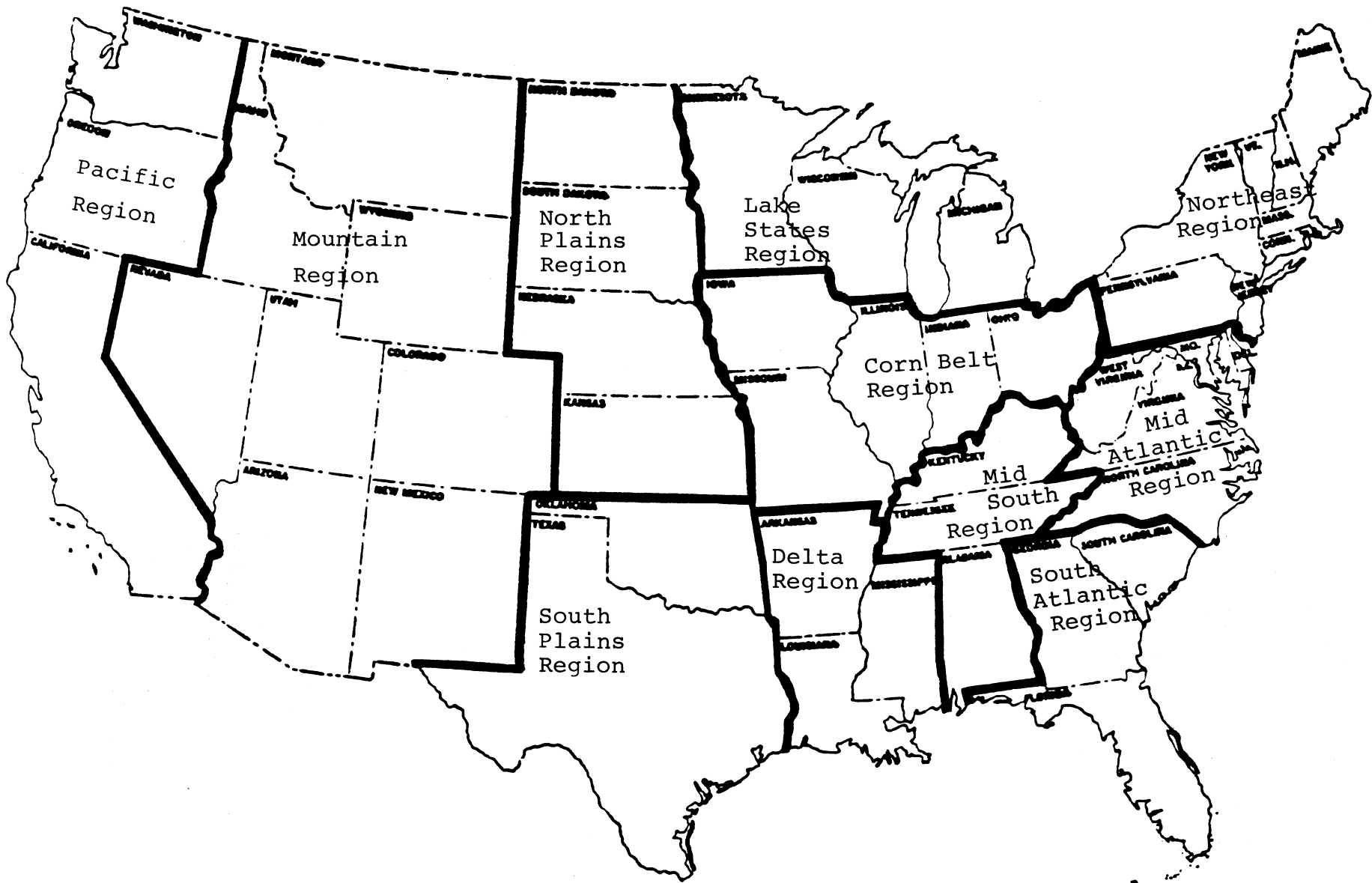


Figure 1. USDA Production Regions

TABLE 19: Senate and House Agricultural Committee Membership by USDA Farm Region
Selected Years, 1870 to 1980.

REGION ^a	Y E A R S											
	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
	- - - (Percent) ^b - - -											
Northeast	27	23	16	24	16	22	21	4	15	10	11	7
Appalachian	20	23	12	16	6	0	8	7	10	12	15	13
Southeast	13	14	0	4	13	11	10	9	13	12	11	8
Delta States	0	0	16	8	6	11	8	9	7	10	13	8
Southern Plains	0	0	0	0	3	5	5	9	10	8	13	8
Northern Plains	7	14	16	16	16	16	15	16	7	14	13	12
Lake States	0	5	12	4	3	8	8	11	8	10	2	7
Corn Belt	27	14	24	16	16	19	15	20	18	18	11	17
Mountain	0	5	4	8	13	5	8	9	7	2	2	7
Pacific	7	5	0	4	9	3	3	7	5	6	11	12
Non-Continental	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	2
United States ^c	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

^aNumber of members of the Senate and House Agricultural Committees for years included in the table: 1870, 15; 1880, 22; 1890, 25; 1900, 25; 1910, 32; 1920, 37; 1930, 39; 1940, 45; 1950, 40; 1960, 51; 1970, 47; 1980, 60.

^bDelegates from territories and Puerto Rico are excluded.

^cNumbers may not add to 100 due to rounding errors.

Source: U.S. Congress, Congressional Directory, (various issues), U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

TABLE 20: House Agricultural Committee by USDA Region,
Selected Years, 1870 to 1980.

REGIONS ^a	Y E A R S											
	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
	- - - (Percent) ^b - - -											
Northeast	30	27	13	29	16	19	24	8	19	9	12	7
Appalachian	20	20	13	18	11	0	10	8	11	15	18	14
Southeast	0	13	0	6	11	10	10	8	11	9	6	5
Delta States	0	0	6	5	0	10	5	4	7	9	12	7
Southern Plains	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	12	11	12	15	10
Northern Plains	0	13	13	12	11	10	10	12	7	12	6	7
Lake States	0	7	13	6	5	14	10	12	7	6	3	7
Corn Belt	40	20	38	24	26	29	29	24	11	18	12	19
Mountain	0	0	6	0	11	5	0	8	7	3	3	7
Pacific	10	0	0	0	5	0	0	4	7	9	15	14
Non-Continental	--- ^c	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0	0	2
United States ^d	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

^aFor a list of states in each region see Figure 1.

^bPercents are based on membership of the House Agricultural Committee: 10, 1870; 15, 1880; 16, 1890; 17, 1900; 19, 1910; 21, 1920; 21, 1930; 25, 1940; 27, 1950; 34, 1960; 34, 1970; and 42, 1980.

^cNo elected Congressmen.

^dTotal may not equal 100 due to rounding error.

Source: U.S. Congress, Congressional Directory (various issues), U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

TABLE 21: Senate Agricultural Committee by USDA Region,
Selected Years, 1870 to 1980.

REGIONS ^a	Y E A R S											
	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
	(Percent) ^b											
Northeast	20	14	22	13	15	25	17	0	8	12	8	6
Appalachian	20	29	11	13	0	0	6	5	8	6	8	11
Southeast	40	14	0	0	15	13	11	10	15	18	23	17
Delta States	0	0	33	13	8	13	11	15	8	12	15	11
Southern Plains	0	0	0	0	8	6	6	5	8	0	8	6
Northern Plains	20	14	22	25	15	25	22	20	8	18	31	22
Lake States	0	0	11	0	0	0	6	10	8	18	0	6
Corn Belt	0	0	0	0	8	6	0	15	31	18	8	11
Mountain	0	14	0	25	15	6	17	10	8	0	0	6
Pacific	0	14	0	13	15	6	6	10	0	0	0	6
Non-Continental	--- ^c	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0	0	0
United States ^d	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

^aFor a list of the states in each region see Figure 1.

^bPercents are based on membership of the Senate Agricultural Committee: 5, 1870; 7, 1880; 9, 1890; 8, 1900; 13, 1910; 16, 1920; 18, 1930; 20, 1940; 13, 1950, 17, 1960; 13, 1970; and 18, 1980.

^cNo elected Congressmen.

^dTotal may not equal 100 due to rounding error.

Source: U.S. Congress, Congressional Directory (various issues), U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

TABLE 22: Distribution of Cash Receipts From Farm Marketings Among USDA Farm Regions, Selected Years, 1930 to 1979.

AREA ^a	Y E A R S					
	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1979
	- - - (Percent) ^b - - -					
Northeast	14	13	10	9	7	6
Appalachian	7	8	8	8	8	7
Southeast	5	5	6	7	7	8
Delta States	4	4	5	5	5	5
Southern Plains	8	8	9	9	9	10
Northern Plains	12	9	11	10	12	13
Lake States	10	11	10	10	9	9
Corn Belt	23	25	24	23	23	21
Mountain	6	6	7	7	8	8
Pacific	11	11	11	12	12	13
Non-Continental	-- ^c	--	--	0	0	0
United States ^d	100	100	100	100	100	100

^aFor a list of the states in each region see Figure 1.

^bPercents are based on total cash receipts of 9025; 8379; 28,461; 34,248; 50,539; and 131,470 million dollars for 1930, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1979 respectively.

^cNot available.

^dTotal may not add to 100 due to rounding error.

Sources: USDA, Agricultural Statistics 1942, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.: 1942, page 667.

USDA, Economic and Statistics Service, National Economics Division, Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector: State Income and Balance Sheet Statistics, 1979, Statistical Bulletin No. 661, Washington, D.C.: 1981, pages 93-117.

USDA, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Cash Receipts from Farming by States and Commodities, Calendar Years 1924-44, Washington, D.C.: 1946.

TABLE 23: Distribution of Government Payments Among USDA Farm Regions,
Selected Years, 1940 to 1979.

AREA ^a	Y E A R S				
	1940	1950	1960	1970	1979
	(Percent) ^b				
Northeast	3	6	6	2	2
Appalachian	7	11	8	5	2
Southeast	9	9	8	6	3
Delta States	10	10	6	8	5
Southern Plains	15	12	14	18	25
Northern Plains	17	10	17	19	26
Lake States	9	8	9	7	8
Corn Belt	20	16	14	20	12
Mountain	6	11	12	9	10
Pacific	4	7	6	6	6
Non-Continental	-- ^c	--	1	0	0
United States ^d	100	100	100	100	100

^aFor a list of the states in each region see Figure 1.

^bPercents are based on total government payments of 766; 283; 702; 3717; and 1375 million dollars for 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1979 respectively.

^cNot available.

^dTotal may not add to 100 due to rounding error.

Sources: USDA, Agricultural Statistics 1942, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.: 1942, page 667.

USDA, Economics and Statistics Service, National Economics Division, Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector: State Income and Balance Sheet Statistics, 1979, Statistical Bulletin No. 661, Washington, D.C.: 1981, pages 93-117.