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SENIOR POLICY RETREAT

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BEYOND REORGANIZATION

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The Future of American Agriculture

*As Envisioned by
Former U.S. Secretaries of Agriculture*

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Most Secretaries of Agriculture have not articulated explicit visions for the future of American agriculture. But all have operated based on interpretations of the trends of their times. By examining how the Secretaries have worked to influence those trends, their visions of the future for American agriculture and rural life can be understood.

1900-1920: Research, Regulation, Conservation, and Country Life

Secretary of Agriculture James "Tama Jim" Wilson (McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, and Taft administrations, 1898-1913), a former Iowa Congressman and livestock farmer, brought the Department into the twentieth century at a time of optimism about agriculture and confidence in the ability of government to solve problems. He strengthened the research, regulatory, conservation, and education functions of the Department, offering Federal assistance and asserting Federal authority in new areas. Wilson expanded and reorganized scientific research into Bureaus that combined allied lines of study and new regulatory responsibilities required by such legislation as the Meat Inspection Act and the Pure Food and Drug Act. The Bureau of Forestry, under the leadership of Gifford Pinchot, a close advisor to President Theodore Roosevelt, changed its focus to conservation, acquired the Department of Interior's Forest Reserves, and became the Forest Service in 1905.

In 1908, amid fears that urban opportunities would draw farmers from the land, leaving the food needs of the cities unmet and threatening the survival of traditional rural values, Roosevelt appointed the Country Life Commission to study the needs of rural families. The Commission recommended improved education and access to farm and household technology to assure a productive, content farm population. The Smith-Lever Act of 1914 established the Cooperative

Extension Service in the Department just after Wilson's tenure ended. Nutrition education, to improve the living standards of rural families, entered the Department's responsibilities as part of this new extension work.

As the Department's responsibilities expanded and changed, Secretary David Houston (Wilson administration, 1913-1920), a political scientist and former university president, attempted to reorganize the Department along service lines by creating functional divisions (Rural Organization Service, Research Service, States Relations Service, Weather Service, Forest Service, Regulatory Service) that separated the Department's research programs from its educational and regulatory work and enhanced coordination and administrative flexibility. The many Bureaus, which had become power centers within the Department, resisted such change. Houston forced some separation of service programs from research Bureaus and centralized more of the Department's administration, but could not end the Bureau system.

1913-1929: Chronic Surplus and the Business of Agriculture

Beginning in 1914, the food and fiber demands of World War I expanded U.S. agricultural production to full capacity, then led to chronic surpluses after 1918. Secretaries Edwin T. Meredith (Wilson administration, 1920-1921), Henry C. Wallace (Harding administration, 1921-1924), both agricultural journalists, and William M. Jardine (Coolidge administration, 1925-1929), a former university dean and experiment station director, all identified the lack of market information and business organization among farmers as the source of the surplus problem. They consolidated agricultural economics research in the Department and advocated organization among farmers to control their position in the market. Wallace and Jardine anticipated a new style of agriculture in which

cooperative associations of farmers would use the economic information provided by the Department to develop rational planting and marketing strategies.

The Department also recognized the need to expand foreign trade to absorb American surpluses. **Arthur Hyde** (Hoover administration, 1929-1933), a lawyer and businessman, oversaw the establishment of the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service in 1930 to provide farmers with adequate information about foreign production and demand to allow them to take advantage of those markets.

Hyde and Wallace further considered Federal land policies, particularly distribution and reclamation of the semi-arid West, as encouraging too much agricultural production. Both believed a more careful land policy that no longer subsidized agricultural operations on marginal land would strengthen prices. They also believed such a land policy would preserve soil resources, an emerging concern in the Department; the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils and the Forest Service began coordinated efforts to study erosion in 1928 under Secretary Jardine.

1933-1940: The New Deal

The Depression and the Dust Bowl forced a vigorous government response and the Department of Agriculture became a principal center of New Deal relief and reform. **Secretary Henry A. Wallace** (Franklin Roosevelt administration, 1933-1940), a plant geneticist and agricultural journalist, joined with other New Dealers leaders **Rexford Tugwell** (Under Secretary of Agriculture, 1934-1936), an economist and political scientist, to offer a new vision of agriculture and rural life, one in which farmers, workers, and industrialists shared in an economy in which government played an important role in coordinating the needs of all sectors. In a far-reaching intervention into the operations of American agriculture, the New Deal Department of

Agriculture witnessed major initiatives in nearly every area of its work. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration confronted the problems of commercial agriculture with acreage reduction, price support, and conservation programs. The Farm Security Administration addressed rural poverty with innovative rural resettlement, farm labor, and farm credit programs. Other efforts dealt with rural electrification, crop insurance, food stamps, and surplus commodities distribution, among a host of other programs.

Wallace and the other New Deal leaders believed such government activism would bring farmers and poor rural residents the promise of future income comparable in purchasing power to that of other sectors, while sustaining a family-farm system with security of land tenure, either through ownership or long-term rental. Cooperatives for purchasing, marketing, and processing farm products, protected by government, would keep a larger share of the profit from farm production in the hands of farmers. And farmers, with government encouragement and assistance, would conserve their soil and water to sustain a healthy agriculture. Government would not supplant private initiative but would insure equitable opportunity and smooth the rough edges of the business cycle.

All of the initiatives of the New Deal occurred with relatively little reorganization. The bureau system continued, joined by new independent agencies administering the new action programs. To coordinate the old and new work of the Department, Wallace made the Bureau of Agricultural Economics the central planning agency, created a Director of Research and a Director of Marketing and Regulatory Work to organize the traditional work of the Department, and formed an Agricultural Program Board made up of the Directors and the heads of the major action agencies to evaluate the planning recommendations in light of overall policy and program needs of the Department.

1941-1961: Post-War Abundance and Rural Transformation

As American agriculture became a highly efficient, technologically sophisticated industry, urban migration of surplus farm population joined the perennial problem of chronic overproduction and colored most expectations for the future. **Claude Wickard (Franklin Roosevelt administration, 1940-1945)**, a farmer and former Indiana state senator, believed a healthy U.S. agriculture required a program of land retirement to reduce production and protect soil and water resources. He recognized that such a program would lead to a smaller number of farmers, but hoped their increased incomes would sustain more prosperous rural communities.

Most Secretaries in the post-war period focused on markets and price support programs, rather than land retirement, to control farm production, believing that control of the production surplus would reduce the loss of farms. **Charles Brannan (Truman administration, 1948-1953)**, a lawyer and former regional director of the Farm Security Administration, expected surpluses to be absorbed eventually by full employment of industrial workers and adequate foreign demand for American farm products. New price support programs that covered most staple foods, including dairy and meat, would assure both minimum farm incomes and low consumer prices. His vision of a society in which farmers and consumers recognized their common interests echoed Wallace's and became a recurring theme of Democratic administrations.

Ezra Taft Benson (Eisenhower administration, 1953-1961), a former official of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives and an elder in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, in contrast, expected the abundance to be handled through free markets spurred by growing domestic and international demand for food and fiber. Government assistance in developing domestic and foreign markets, supplemented by increased effi-

ciency in marketing and distribution, improved economic reporting and grading and inspections services, and education programs to promote better nutrition, would provide the market enhancement needed to absorb surpluses.

Brannan and Benson did recognize the tendency of the new agriculture to favor larger industrial arrangements that could take advantage of economies of scale. **Brannan** tried to avoid favoring large farms by limiting the size of government payments to individual farmers; **Benson** launched limited rural economic development efforts in the Department aimed at helping rural areas left behind by the advances in commercial agriculture.

Secretary **Benson** initiated the first major reorganization of the Department since the New Deal, apart from those related to the emergency of World War II and the post-war adjustment. The reorganization, echoing **David Houston's** unsuccessful 1913 proposal, created four groups: Federal-States Relations, Marketing and Foreign Agriculture, Agricultural Stabilization, and Agricultural Credit, each headed by an Assistant Secretary except the last, made up only of two agencies and headed by a Director.

Benson undertook the reorganization largely to reestablish the Secretary's administrative authority over longstanding agencies that had developed relative autonomy. The new Agricultural Research Service, for example, absorbed the functions of the old science bureaus. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics lost most of its functions to the Agricultural Marketing Service. Changes in Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation committees produced the most widespread complaint, since they removed the autonomy enjoyed by state and county committeemen to control the local operation of the major farm spending programs of the Department.

1961-1969: Agriculture/2000 and the People Left Behind

Unlike most other Secretaries, Orville Freeman (Kennedy and Johnson administrations, 1961-1969), a lawyer and former Governor of Minnesota, was explicit in his vision for the future of American agriculture in the twenty-first century. In 1967, he gathered six policy speeches addressing income, productivity, rural communities, natural resources, and scientific research into a publication titled *Agriculture/2000*. The speeches, filled with images of advanced computer technology, robots, control of weather, eradication of pests through breeding and chemicals, and disposable household products, reflected a faith in technology typical of the 1960s. Some of the predictions, particularly computer technology, have already proved true; others, like widespread use of chemical pesticides and disposable products, while fulfilled in part, have been reevaluated in light of problems not immediately apparent in 1967.

Freeman also grasped the seriousness of the problem of rural decline, however, and expanded rural development into a major activity of the Department. During his tenure the President Johnson's Commission on Rural Poverty documented conditions in rural areas in its 1968 report *The People Left Behind*, calling for a concerted government effort to address the rural poor. Freeman believed rural development programs and the regional planning they incorporated would strengthen the economies of rural areas enough not only to reduce poverty and retain current residents, but also to draw population back from the cities and reestablish a stabilizing rural-urban balance.

Yet, despite his recognition of the decline in farm population, Freeman was optimistic about the health of the farm economy. Freeman believed that American agricultural abundance could be an asset. With world population increasing faster than the food supply and evidence of hunger both in developing nations and in the United States, Freeman saw an opportunity to use American farm

production to fight hunger at home and support democracy abroad. Domestically, he expanded and strengthened the food stamp and child nutrition programs developed during the New Deal; internationally, he made ample use of legislation supporting food assistance to developing countries.

Within the Department, Freeman brought economics back into the policy process by establishing the Economic Research Service. He also named assistant secretaries for international affairs, marketing and consumer affairs, and rural development, emphasizing areas he considered particularly important. Reflecting his conception of the role of the Department in a changing world, Freeman proposed, unsuccessfully, that its name be changed to the Department of Food, Agriculture, and Rural Affairs.

1969-1981: Expanding Demand and the Structure of Agriculture

As foreign nations became financially able to purchase farm products, the free market began to look capable of supporting a high-producing farm sector for the foreseeable future. Based on these trends, Clifford Hardin (Nixon administration, 1969-1971) and Earl Butz (Nixon and Ford administrations, 1971-1976), both agricultural economists and former administrators of midwestern land-grant universities, foresaw a future of unlimited production for American agriculture. Industry had also begun to locate in rural areas, providing the economic boost to absorb surplus farm population and even draw people from the cities. Butz expected continued movement of Americans to rural areas as employment opportunities increased and city dwellers searched for open space, security, clean air and water, and the beauty and calm of rural life.

Continuing advances in labor-saving technology, coupled with the high cost of farmland and purchased inputs brought on by agricultural expansion, favored the consolidation of farms into

larger, more efficient production units, often vertically integrated with agribusinesses. **Bob Bergland** (**Carter administration, 1977-1981**), a farmer and former Minnesota Congressman, feared that such changes might force smaller, independent family-run operations out of business, ending a tradition of American agriculture he viewed as essential to viable rural communities, competitive food prices for consumers, and long-held American values. He advocated careful study of the developing structure of American farming to avoid such a loss.

Bergland also made an effort to couple farm producers with food consumers on policy issues. He expected the farm sector's influence on American society would decline, while the urban public's interest in food production would rise. Encouraging farmers and consumers to appreciate their interdependence would assure that urban voters recognized their own interests in farm policy.

As part of President Carter's effort to streamline government bureaucracy, **Bergland** combined many independent agencies into several larger services and offices. A new Science and Education Administration took in the science research and extension activities of the Department. The programs of the Economic Research Service, Statistical Reporting Service, and Farm Cooperatives Service made up the new Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service. The Office of Governmental and Public Affairs absorbed public affairs, communications, and intergovernmental relations work, while planning and budgeting functions were placed under the Director of Agricultural Economics to provide a link with economic analysis. **Bergland** also used the reorganization to respond to new issues. An Office of Environmental Quality, for example, created a focus for environmental programs in agriculture.

Most of these changes faced criticism, since they altered the independence of longstanding agencies, combined many functions into large, centralized administrations, and seemed to place some responsibilities in unsuitable locations. Congress rejected a planned Farm and Rural Development Adminis-

tration and **John Block** (**Reagan administration, 1981-1986**), returned the Department to its former organization in 1981.

1981-1993: The Global Marketplace

John Block, a farmer and former Illinois Secretary of Agriculture, **Richard Lyng** (**Reagan administration, 1986-1989**), an agribusinessman and former official of the California Department of Agriculture, **Clayton Yeutter** (**Bush administration, 1989-1991**), a lawyer, agricultural economist, and former president of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, and **Edward Madigan** (**Bush administration, 1991-1993**), a businessman and former Illinois Congressman, continued the traditional Republican vision for American agriculture of abundant production fostered by the free market. These Secretaries favored an eventual end to Federal intervention in agriculture, which they viewed as causing inefficiencies by locking farmers into rigid government programs. In place of supply controls and most income protection, government would actively assist in expanding demand through development of new industrial uses for agricultural raw materials and facilitating international trade. Government-assisted technological and marketing advances in such areas as biotechnology, value-added farm products, and global communications would improve the competitiveness of American farm producers and allow them to take advantage of international free trade. For small-scale farms that might not otherwise survive the new free market, alternative crops and low-input farming technologies developed by the agricultural research system would offer profitable avenues for success. Rural areas would benefit from a strong farm and agribusiness sector and advanced global communications and market networks that would allow local communities to identify their own strengths and develop niches for their own economies.

Summary

Over the century, Secretaries of Agriculture have constructed their ideas about the future of American agriculture from the particular circumstances of their own day. Following two decades of optimism about the permanence of American farm prosperity, the 1920s and 1930s brought a recognition that overproduction and consequent low prices for farm products would require continued and substantial government intervention to balance the national economy and avoid hardship for farmers. With post-war technological developments, Secretaries foresaw American farmers feeding the world but began to recognize that American agriculture would support fewer, larger farms and smaller rural communities, requiring government policies to ease the transition or pro-

tect the traditional structure of rural life. Recent decades have fostered an image of American agriculture in an increasingly competitive global economy in which government involvement assures access and fair competition for American producers. Such emerging issues as the environment, food safety, and nutrition, along with the continuing decrease in the number of Americans on farms and in rural areas, will undoubtedly require a vision that incorporates urban and consumer interests into the structure and operation of American agriculture.

Prepared by:

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KENNETH D. ACKERMAN

Kenneth D. Ackerman is the Manager for the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC) of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). Born in Albany, New York, Ackerman received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Brown University in 1973 and his law degree from the Georgetown University Law Center in 1976.

Ackerman began his career in 1976 as the minority staff counsel, Committee on Governmental Affairs. In 1981, he joined the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC). For the next seven years as counsel at the CFTC, Ackerman became an expert in the intriguing field of futures trading. In addition to his activities in the futures market, he investigated the 1987 stock market crash and the 1979-80 silver market and the 1985 collapse of a gold trading firm.

Ackerman accepted the job of special counsel to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Food in 1988, and participated in a review of the Chicago futures markets and their role in the 1987 stock market crash. The assignment took on added dimensions when news broke in January 1989 of the alleged fraud at the commodity exchanges. Ackerman came to the committee specifically to work on the CFTC reauthorization and to be involved from a congressional vantage point. He also was active in reviewing the start-up rules of the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation, better known as Farmer Mac, and in developing the portion of the 1990 Farm Bill dealing with crop insurance.

During 1993, as a key member of the Senate Agriculture Committee, Ackerman was instrumental in developing crop insurance legislation connected with the 1993 Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA).

He has published a number of articles on Black Monday, as well as the historical account of the 1989 gold market crash, The Gold Ring: Jim Fisk, Jay Gould and Black Friday, 1989.

MICHAEL ALEXANDER

As Executive Assistant, Michael Alexander primarily advises Secretary Espy on equal opportunity and civil rights within USDA. He serves on USDA's Internal Performance Review Team and works on various special projects for the Secretary.

He joined the Mississippi staff of then Congressman Mike Espy in 1987 where he served as a field representative.

In 1989, he joined Mr. Espy's staff in Washington as a Legislative Assistant and speech writer. In 1991, he was appointed Legislative Director and advised Congressman Espy on several issues, including welfare reform, enterprise zones, and other empowerment initiatives.

Before joining Espy's staff, he was a political analyst, editorial writer, and assistant copy editor at the *Jackson Advocate*, a weekly newspaper in Jackson, Mississippi. In 1984 and 1988, he served as the Mississippi state campaign coordinator for the Presidential campaigns of the Rev. Jesse Jackson.

He was born in Griffin, Georgia and attended Howard University where he studied political science.

JOSE AMADOR

Dr. Jose Amador is the Center Director at the Texas A&M University Agricultural Research & Extension Center in Weslaco, Texas. Amador is a native of Cuba, where he lived until he came to the United States in 1957. His father was an electrician in a sugar mill owned by an American company and also had a sugarcane farm in Mantanzas Province. He attended the University of Havana for two years prior to coming to the United States to continue his education at Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge. He earned a Bachelor Degree in Agronomy and Master of Science and PhD degrees in Plant Pathology from the same institution.

Upon graduation, he joined the Texas Agricultural Extension Service as an Extension Plant Pathologist in Weslaco serving the South Texas areas. As such, his main responsibilities were to assist the County Agricultural Agents in their educational programs dealing with the identification and control of plant diseases in crops important in South Texas, a diverse agricultural area which includes field crops, vegetables, ornamentals, fruit trees, lawns and grasses. He maintained an active educational program for agricultural producers, homeowners and the general public on disease control recommendations. He has also been very active on the proper use of pesticides, particularly dealing with the safe use of these chemicals by agricultural workers and the training of private and commercial pesticide applicators.

In January of 1991, Amador was appointed Center Director of the Texas A&M University Agricultural Center at Weslaco, inclusive of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, Texas Agricultural Extension Center and Texas A&M University Kingsville Citrus Center, providing leadership to the research, educational and extension programs.

His hobbies include reading, walking and fishing. Amador and his wife, Silvia reside in McAllen and are the parents of three children. Silvia and her husband, Pat, live in San Antonio, Marilu and Danny are students at Texas A&M University, College Station.

ADELA BACKIEL

Adela Backiel is Deputy Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Natural Resources and Environment. In this role, she oversees the programs and activities of the U.S. Forest Service.

Before being appointed Deputy Assistant Secretary, Backiel had been with the Congressional Research Service for the last 11 years. She was head of its environmental protection section and served as a specialist in natural resources policy, providing objective, nonpartisan analysis, research and technical advice to all members and Committees of Congress on issues pertaining to forests and forestry, public lands and resources, and the global environment.

Prior to joining CRS in 1983, Backiel was a forester and soil scientist with the U.S. Forest Service -- in Washington D.C. on the Policy Analysis and Resources Program and Assessment (RPA) Staffs and on the Tongass National Forest in the Alaska Region.

Backiel holds a Masters in Public Policy and Administration (1980) and a B.S. in Forest Resources (1974) from the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.

Backiel is an elected Fellow of the Society of American Foresters (SAF) and was recently the chair of its national Committee on Forest Policy. She is also a 1991 recipient of SAF's national award for leadership, the "*Young Forester Leadership Award*," given for "outstanding leadership in the development and promotion of programs and projects benefitting the Society and practice of Forestry." She has also served on the board of directors of American Forests.

RICHARD L. BARNES

Born in Fairmont, Minnesota, Richard Barnes received a B.A. degree in agricultural business administration from the University of Minnesota in 1964 and an M.A. in Public Administration also from the University of Minnesota in 1969. Barnes joined the Foreign Agricultural Service in 1970 and has served in various positions in Washington, D.C. and overseas. He has been the Minister Counselor for Agricultural Affairs at the U.S. Embassy in Mexico City since August, 1991. Prior to that, Barnes was director of the Horticultural and Tropical Products Division in the Foreign Agricultural Service in Washington. His previous overseas assignments include agricultural counselor in Bonn, West Germany, agricultural attache in Lima, Peru, assistant agricultural attache in Madrid, Spain, and assistant agricultural attache in Caracas, Venezuela. Barnes speaks fluent German and Spanish.

MARION BERRY

Marion Berry is the Special Assistant to the President and the Secretary of Agriculture for Agriculture Trade and Food Assistance.

He was educated to be a Pharmacist and still holds a license to practice pharmacy in Arkansas. He has owned and operated a rice, soybean, corn, wheat, and duck farm in southeast Arkansas for the last 26 years. He came to this job with the expectation of serving the President and Secretary in the capacity of farmer and good government advocate.

His interests outside of agriculture, conservation, and politics are hunting, traveling and his family, not necessarily in that order.

WALLY B. BEYER

Wally B. Beyer is the 13th Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration (REA), a credit agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture for rural electric and telephone utilities. He was nominated by President Clinton in October 1993 and confirmed by the Senate in November 1993 for a 10-year term.

In addition, he oversees a rural development loan program, a distance learning and medical link grant program and serves as governor of the Rural Telephone Bank, a source of supplemental funding for rural telephone systems.

The REA has approved more than \$63 billion in loans and guarantees since the electric program was started in 1935 and the telephone program in 1949. Beyer manages an outstanding loan portfolio of more than \$39 billion.

He is a veteran of 30 years working with electric cooperatives and the federal agency he now heads. He was general manager of Verendrye Electric Cooperative, Inc., Velva, N.D., an electric distribution system serving more than 8,400 members in six counties in north central North Dakota, since 1967. He joined it in 1963 as an engineer.

Beyer also has served on the boards of several statewide commissions and development organizations in North Dakota and organized a water association that serves 1,400 rural members.

While Beyer was serving as general manager of Verendrye, it was a founding member of Basin Electric Power Supply Cooperative, Bismarck, N.D., a supplier of electricity for 120 distribution co-ops in an eight-state area. He is an advocate of Basin's ownership and continuing development of the Dakota Coal Gasification project.

A native and lifelong resident of North Dakota, he has been active in the organization and

management of numerous activities to benefit electric cooperative members statewide and in community and political affairs in his home area of Velva.

Early in his electric industry-management career, prior to joining Verendrye cooperative, Beyer was an application engineer for a consulting engineering firm following his graduation from North Dakota State College of Science in 1958.

Beyer served a four-year enlistment in the U.S. Air Force during the Korean conflict.

He and his wife, Pat, are the parents of two daughters, Wanda, and Janelle, and a son Jonathan, and two grandchildren.

RON BLACKLEY

Ron Blackley brings first-hand knowledge of farming to his position as Director of the USDA Loan Resolution Task Force. For four years prior to assuming his post at USDA, Blackley was then-Representative Espy's agricultural advisor, focusing on the 1990 Farm Bill, wetlands and crop insurance. He also studied the challenges facing minority farmers.

Blackley, a Mississippi native, has farmed since graduating from high school. He has farmed cotton, rice and soybeans throughout the Southeast and has managed a seed plant for a cotton seed dealer. In 1983, Blackley started his own agricultural consulting firm, Ron Blackley Associates. He also owned Mississippi Rice Services, a marketing service.

LAVERNE BRABANT

LaVerne E. Brabant is presently Agricultural Trade Officer, representing the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture in Hong Kong and Macao. His mission is to create market opportunities and support efforts of the private sector in expanding U.S. food, fiber and agricultural product exports to Hong Kong, China, and the region.

Most recently, Brabant was the Agricultural Trade Officer in Tokyo, Japan where he was responsible for overseeing the largest cooperators and MPP program for USDA in the largest market for U.S. agriculture. During his five years in Japan, he achieved a carefully considered redefining of USDA market development philosophy and strategy which resulted in a restructured, more efficient and managed market development program. Prior to moving to Tokyo in 1988, Brabant served as the Agricultural Trade Officer in Seoul for five years. In Korea, he primarily worked to organize and support the expansion of the FMD (Foreign Market Development) program and launch of the then new TEA (Targeted Export Assistance) market development programs in perhaps American agriculture's most hostile trade policy and media environment.

Brabant served as the Executive Director of the Mid-America International Agri-Trade Council in Chicago for five years before joining FAS in 1992. Prior to that he worked as an International Trade Specialist for the Michigan Department of Agriculture after receiving his M.B.A. in International Marketing in 1977. Between graduate and undergraduate degrees, Brabant worked as a management trainee for the Price Candy Company of Kansas City, MO.

Brabant was born on a family farm in Deckerville, Michigan and is married with one teenage daughter. He enjoys reading, downhill skiing, modern jazz and cooking.

WILLIAM LEWIS BRANT

Bill Brant is currently posted with the U.S. Embassy in Beijing, China as the Agricultural Counselor. Other foreign postings include Pakistan and India as the Agricultural Attache, and as a Peace Corps agricultural extension agent in Nepal. Positions within USDA/Washington include Deputy Director of the Tobacco Cotton Seeds Division and as an agricultural economist with the Oilseeds and Products Division, and the International Trade Policy/European Community Section. Brant holds degrees in agricultural economics from Virginia Polytech Institute and State University, and Oklahoma State University. Hobbies and outside interests include trekking, coaching, photography and beer.

DAWN KURLAND BROHAWN

Dawn Brohawn is Director of Communications and an executive committee member of the Center for Economic and Social Justice (CESJ), a non-profit, all-volunteer, ecumenical, research and educational organization which promotes broadened citizen participation in capital ownership, as an essential pillar of a private property, free market system.

She served as editor of *Every Worker an Owner*, the orientation book for President Ronald Reagan's 1986 Presidential Task Force on Project Economic Justice. She was editorial advisor for *Curing World Poverty, The New Role of Property* (a compendium of writings by international scholars, professors, and corporate CEOs on the expanded capital ownership system), published by Social Justice Review in 1994.

She is also a corporate officer and Director of Communications and Value Based Management Services of **Equity Expansion International Inc. (EEI)**, an investment banking and consulting firm specializing in employee stock ownership plans (ESOPs) and other ownership participation vehicles. She has written various articles on "Value-Based Management" (VBM), and assists ESOP and other companies to integrate this equity-linked management system into their corporate culture.

Brohawn received her B.A. in English with Honors from Georgetown University in 1979. She has been a violinist with the Arlington Symphony since 1975.

CAROL L. BROOKINS

Carol Brookins is President and CEO of World Perspectives, Incorporated, a Washington-based analysis and consulting firm directed to commodity, financial and government clients. She is an internationally recognized strategic analyst and commentator on trade, political, and economic trends related particularly to global agribusiness.

Brookins founded World Perspectives in 1980 after seven years as Vice President in the Commodities Department of E.F. Hutton and Co., New York City, where she spent extensive time in Washington analyzing international events and policies with a special emphasis on agriculture.

In her role as CEO of World Perspectives, she has been actively involved in public policy development. Brookins was Chairman of the Department of State's private sector Advisory Committee on Food, Hunger and Agriculture in Developing Countries in 1984 and was appointed by President Bush to membership on the President's Export Council in 1992. Brookins has been a member of the U.S. National Committee for Pacific Economic Cooperation (US-PECC) since 1988 and currently is Chairman of the PECC Food and Agriculture Industry Forum. The PECC is comprised of government and private sector officials in 21 Pacific Rim countries. She was elected to membership in the Council on Foreign Relations in 1992 and is a Senior Councillor in The Atlantic Council. Brookins serves in an advisory capacity to several corporate boards and is on the World Business Advisory Council of the American Graduate School of International Management (Thunderbird).

She has authored articles for several publications on international trade and U.S./Soviet relations, including a chapter she contributed to Common Sense in U.S./Soviet Trade. She frequently addresses government and corporate meetings, commodity groups and trade associations internationally.

World Perspectives, Inc. is publisher of the U.S. Agricultural Policy Guide, a comprehensive reference guide to U.S. agricultural policy, programs, policy and policy-makers. WPI also provides daily, weekly and monthly reports which analyze global issues and policies within the framework of economic and agricultural trends and developments. WPI Consulting Services Division serves clients by means of studies and analyses, industry specific reports focusing on grain and sweetener markets, as well as policy issues regarding international agricultural trade and investment. WPI Consulting Services Division advises, or otherwise assists clients in such activities as mergers and acquisitions, technology transfer, joint ventures and venture capital sourcing.

Born in Indiana, Brookins was the Midwest Municipal Bond Underwriter of A.G. Becker and Company before entering the commodities field in 1972 with the Chicago Board of Trade. She is a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of the University of Oklahoma.

When in Washington, Brookins spends time doing counseling with breast cancer patients under the American Cancer Society's Reach-to-Recovery Programs and works with programs of The Orphan Foundation. She enjoys films, reading and aerobics.

KEVIN J. BROSCH

Kevin Brosch, born in Chicago, Illinois, is married to Dr. Paula Howland. They have two children, James is 11 and Katherine 9. He received his J.D., 1981, from Columbus School of Law at Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C. and his A.B. in History in 1970 College of William & Mary, Williamsburg, VA.

Brosch is the Deputy Assistant General Counsel, International Affairs and Commodity Programs Division, a position he has held since 1991. From 1989 to 1991, Brosch was a Staff Attorney with the International Affairs and Commodity Programs Division. He served as Of Counsel for International Trade at the Washington firm of Steptoe & Johnson. He has primary responsibility for the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) Export Credit programs, General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) negotiations, and dispute matters. He provides general supervision of attorneys advising FAS and the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) in connection with USDA export programs including: Export Credit Guarantee Programs (GSM-5, GSM-102, and GSM-103); Export Enhancement Program; Market Promotion Program; Food for Peace (P.L.-480) Program; and Food for Progress Program. General Supervision of CCC import matters, including quota programs for sugar, dairy products, and meat. Direct responsibility for supervision of work on multilateral and bilateral agreements affecting U.S. agricultural trade, including the GATT, United States-Canada Free-Trade Agreement, and North America Free Trade Agreement.

WILLIAM (BILL) P. BROWNE

Dr. Bill Browne is a Professor of Political Science at Central Michigan University. His primary areas are Agriculture and Rural Policy, Interest Groups, Local Government Development, and Public Administration. He received his Ph.D. from Washington University in St. Louis in 1971 in Political Science. His dissertation was on the Spokesman for Cities: Organized Urban Interest Groups. He received his M.S. from Iowa State University in 1969. He majored in Political Science with a minor in Research Methods. He received his B.S. from Iowa State University in 1967.

His academic awards include Rural Economic Policy Program Grant, the Ford Foundation, "How Congress Decides," stage three (1991); The Everett McKinley Dirksen Congressional Leadership Research Center Grant, "How Congress Decides," leadership involvement in policymaking (1991); Professor Merit Recognition Award, CMU (1993); American Agricultural Economics Association, Quality of Communications Award, for "Sacred Cows and Hot Potatoes" (1993); Michigan State University, College of Agriculture, Case Study

Minigrant, "Conflicting Interests in the Policymaking Process," with David Schweikhardt (1993-94).

His administrative experience includes Coordinator, Public Administration Programs. Program and planning responsibilities for undergraduate P.A. and local government majors as well as MPA and inter-disciplinary Master of Science in Administration. Supervised five member public administration council (1981-83); Owner/Operator, Interim Charter Services. Complete management responsibilities for Great Lakes fishing business (1985-86); Master of Public Administration Director (1988-91, also same responsibilities as coordinator, 1981-1983).

GRANT B. BUNTROCK

Grant B. Buntrock, a native of Columbia, South Dakota, is the Administrator of USDA's Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS). He also serves as Executive Vice President and a member of the Board of Directors of the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC).

ASCS is responsible for the delivery of National Farm Programs through 50 State offices and Puerto Rico. The CCC is a government-owned and operated corporation, with \$30 billion borrowing authority, used to finance ASCS programs and many other USDA operations.

Prior to being named Administrator, Buntrock was Director of the Washington Office of the National Farmers Organization. From 1977 through 1980, he served as Assistant Deputy Administrator, State and County Operations, (DASCO), ASCS. In 1981 he became Director, Cotton, Grain and Rice Price Support Division, ASCS where he had administrative responsibility for price support, loans and production adjustment programs for cotton, wheat, feed grains, rice, soybeans, and sugar. His other assignments have included Director, Price Support and Loan Division and DASCO Staff Assistant. He has also held assignments in the Program Operations Division and as a marketing specialist in the Bin Storage Division of ASCS. From 1959 to 1963, Buntrock was a program assistant in the Brown County, South Dakota ASCS office in Aberdeen, and from 1963 to 1967 he served as county office manager in the Day County ASCS office, Webster, South Dakota.

Buntrock was born and raised on a wheat and cattle farm in Columbia, South Dakota. He graduated from Columbia High School and attended South Dakota State University in Brookings. Buntrock served in the U.S. Navy from 1955 to 1957.

Buntrock is married to the former Donna Weimer of Oakland, Maryland. They have seven children and live in Fairfax Station, Virginia.

KEITH J. COLLINS

Keith Collins is Acting Assistant Secretary for Economics. As head of the Office of Economics, Keith is responsible for the Economic Research Service, the National Agricultural Statistics Service, the World Agricultural Outlook Board, and the Office of Energy. Collins is also Director of the Economic Analysis Staff, which conducts economic analysis of farm programs, regulations, and legislative proposals.

Collins, a native of Connecticut, holds degrees from Villanova University and the University of Connecticut and a Ph.D. in economics and statistics from North Carolina State University. He has been employed by USDA for 17 years.

DAN CONABLE

Dan Conable was born and raised in upstate New York and still owns a farm in the eastern part of the state. He went to Cornell University in the late sixties, farmed, taught high school, got a Masters in Ag Economics from the University of Vermont in the seventies, and joined the Foreign Agricultural Service in 1978. He has served USDA in several countries in Asia, most recently as Agricultural Counselor in India. He is currently studying Spanish on a full time basis in preparation for his assignment to Mexico City in July. Conable enjoys jogging, wind surfing, trekking, and wood carving.

WILLIAM COX

Billy Cox grew up in Starkville, Mississippi, home of Mississippi State University (MSU). On April 11, 1994, he moved over from the Foreign Agricultural Service to join the Office of the Secretary, where he handles briefing books and The White House Weekly Report, among other things. He moved to Washington, D.C. from Jackson, Mississippi four years ago to complete a Master of Public Administration degree (MPA) at The American University -- and has stayed in the area since. In Jackson, he worked with the Mississippi Department of Agriculture. Cox has a Master's degree in Agricultural and Extension Education and an Undergraduate degree in Agricultural Communication, with a minor in Horticulture. Away from the office, he enjoys collecting author-signed books, gardening, fishing, and visiting with friends.

DAVID J. CROCKER

David Crocker is President/CEO of Crocker Associates, an Executive Consulting Firm that specializes in the design, development, and presentation of lectures, seminars, and training programs to enhance executive, management, and organizational effectiveness.

As President of Crocker Associates, Crocker's consulting experience spans twenty two years in the Data Processing, Engineering, Manufacturing, Marketing, and Human Resources environments. As a result of that experience he provides material that is solid, behavioral based and structured for easy adaption and implementation.

Crocker's business experience include:

- * Product Engineering
- * Engineering Education
- * IBM Marketing
- * IBM Research Division Management Development Manager
- * IBM Corporate Management Development Instructor
- * Affirmative Action Programs Manager
- * Mainframe Computer Business Planner
- * I/S Executive Consultant

Some of Crocker's most recent clients include: Motorola University, Merck Corporation, OxyChemical Corporation, IBM, Pluess Staufer International, Grumman Corporation, DuPont, Sears, Food Market Institute, Planters Lifesavers Co., Reliance Insurance, Mass Mutual Insurance, Montgomery Elevator Co., First Insurance Company Of Hawaii, MCI Phone Company, NYNEX Mobile Phone Co., U.S. Dept. of Energy, U.S. Dept. of the Navy, U.S. Dept of Transportation, Blue Cross-Blue Shield, OxyChemical Corporation, U.S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. Department of Defense, the Central Intelligence Agency, General Services Administration, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Weather Service, Virginia Commonwealth Management Institute, The Federal Executive Institute, and the U.S. Social Security Administration.

KENNETH L. DEAVERS

Ken Deavers is the acting administrator of the Economic Research Service. He has more than twenty years experience directing policy research on rural economic and community development issues. As director of planning for the Economic Development Administration, he was a participant in early Federal efforts to assist states and localities plan strategically for their future development. For the past ten years, Deavers has been involved in international rural development analyses, and is the principal architect of a new rural development policy program being undertaken by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris.

Prior to joining the government, Deavers worked in the private contract research business. His research was concentrated on manpower and training policy, urban and rural development, and economic disadvantage. He has continued to publish widely on rural poverty issues. He began his career at the RAND Corporation.

Deavers attended UCLA where he received a B.S. in business administration, and the University of Chicago where he earned an M.A. in economics.

STEPHEN B. DEWHURST

Stephen B. Dewhurst is currently Director of the Office of Budget and Program Analysis and Budget Officer for the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Dewhurst has provided over 25 years of service to the U.S. Department of Agriculture serving in a number of positions as a program and budget analyst for a variety of USDA programs.

He became a charter member of the Federal Senior Executive Service in 1979 and has received presidential recognition as an outstanding senior executive on three occasions from President Carter (1980), President Reagan (1986), and President Bush (1991).

He is a national board member and past president of the American Association for Program and Budget Analysis--he received this organization's award for distinguished national service in 1991.

Dewhurst served in the Judge Advocate General's Corps of the U.S. Army during 1968-1970 and was awarded the Army Commendation Medal for his outstanding service.

Dewhurst is a native of New York City. In 1964, he received a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Political Science from the George Washington University and in 1967 he received a Juris Doctor Degree from the same University.

Dewhurst is a member of the D.C. Bar and the American Bar Association.

He presently resides with his wife, Miriam and his two sons in Falls Church, Virginia.

CHARLES N. DUNCAN

Charles N. Duncan, Executive Assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture, is a political consultant with a twenty-year history of political organizing at the national, state, and local levels.

Duncan has prior Federal service in the Carter Administration as an aide in the Office of the Secretary of the Interior, Office of the Director of the National Park Service, and on the Carter White House staff as a senior scheduler in the Office of the Appointment Secretary.

His campaign experience includes involvement with the last five Democrats nominated for President, most recently as Deputy Assistant Campaign Manager for the Clinton/Gore Presidential campaign.

Prior to his appointment to the Department of Agriculture, Duncan and his wife, Barbara,

managed the Raleigh, North Carolina-based consultancy firm of B.D. Wills and Associates. Additionally, he assisted in the management of a family-owned farming operation in Halifax County, North Carolina.

MICHAEL V. DUNN

Michael V. Dunn was sworn in as administrator of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) by Secretary of Agriculture Mike Espy on November 30, 1993. Dunn, most recently vice president of the National Farmers Union in charge of its Washington operations, is the 15th administrator of the rural credit agency that began as the Resettlement Administration in 1935 and now has a portfolio of \$49 billion in farm and rural housing loans. Its 12,000 employees also have a major role in working with the Rural Development Administration (RDA) with its \$6 billion in rural community and business loans.

Dunn, a native of Keokuk, Iowa, has years of experience in agriculture and rural economic development, beginning with the city government of Keokuk. After several years there, and, later, in a regional planning and development job, he was appointed FmHA Midwest Director in 1977, a position he held for four years.

In 1981, he joined the private sector as a marketing executive for two years and was a commissioner on the Iowa Development Commission. From there, he served as vice president of the Farm Credit Banks of Omaha, professional staff member on agricultural credit and rural development of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, and vice president of the National Farmers Union.

While on the Senate Agriculture Committee staff, he had a major role in drafting and passage of the Agricultural Credit Act of 1987. The Act authorized a series of servicing steps to help farmers restructure their loans and remain in business.

Dunn holds graduate and post-graduate degrees from the University of New Mexico. He and his wife, Brook, reside in Jefferson County, West Virginia, with three of their four children.

MIKE ESPY

Confirmed: Jan. 21, 1993
Sworn-In: Jan. 22, 1993

Birthplace: Yazoo City, Miss.
Birthday: Nov. 30, 1953

As the 25th U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, Mike Espy has moved quickly to restructure and reinvent the Department of Agriculture so it will better serve Americans as the nation enters the 21st Century. From opening new foreign markets for American farmers, to improving nutrition and rural housing programs, to overhauling the meat and poultry inspection system,

Espy has established himself as one of the most committed reformers of the federal government.

Soon after taking office, Espy responded quickly to a deadly food-borne pathogen outbreak in the Pacific Northwest by initiating several improvements to the meat and poultry inspection systems, including mandating safe cooking and handling labels for raw meat and poultry, hiring additional inspectors, launching a 1,000-meat- and-poultry-plant blitz of unannounced inspections and accelerating the development of science that can detect pathogens.

For the farmer, Espy remains dedicated to increasing income through aggressive trade strategies that open new markets and level the international playing field, developing new uses for agriculture products and taking independent actions like increasing loan rates. Espy worked closely with President Clinton to complete negotiations for the GATT and NAFTA agreements which will help ensure new markets. After Espy returned from a visit to the Far East, the USDA signed an agreement with China allowing American apples into that country for the first time. He also helped negotiate the sale of large quantities of American rice to Japan for the first time. Furthermore, Espy helped increase market opportunities for livestock products and grain through food assistance and commercial export programs to Russia.

During The Great Midwest Flood of 1993, Espy again showed his determination to respond quickly for the American farmer. He approved several program changes to ease the effects of excessive rains and flooding including approving waivers, extending program deadlines and providing additional low-interest loans. His many visits to the Midwest helped give him first-hand knowledge of the effects of the rains and needs in the devastated states.

To better serve USDA's customers and save taxpayer money, Espy has begun reorganizing the department to save more than \$2.3 billion, cut red tape in government programs, reduce the number of agencies from 43 to 29 and reduce staff by 7,500.

Other achievements for Espy have included: cracking down on delinquent million dollar farm loan borrowers; proposing sweeping reform of crop insurance; issuing the most comprehensive Equal Employment Opportunity statement ever instituted at USDA; launching an investigation into abuse of rural housing program funds; and funding an outreach program to end the demise of the small, disadvantaged farmer.

In addition, Espy has reformed the Food Stamp Program by fighting fraud, helping pass the Mickey Leland Hunger Relief Act and moving toward a nation-wide electronic benefits transfer system; improved the School Lunch Program through the purchase of additional fresh fruits and vegetables; and is playing a major role with the implementation of the administration's Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities Program, which will bring jobs to rural communities.

Before serving as Secretary of Agriculture, Espy served for six years as the 2nd

Congressional District Congressman from Mississippi. He served on the House Agriculture Committee and Budget Committee, and in addition to farming issues, he focused on welfare reform, self-empowerment legislation and the creation of regional community development banks. He was the chief sponsor of a bill in the House which created the Lower Mississippi Delta Development Commission.

A native of Yazoo City, Miss., Espy had never served in an elected-office previous to his historic 1986 victory as Mississippi's first African-American Congressman since Reconstruction, and today, Espy serves as the first African-American Secretary of Agriculture. When he came to office at age 39, he became the youngest Secretary of Agriculture.

Before his election to Congress, Espy served as Mississippi assistant state attorney general (1984-85), assistant secretary of state of the public lands division (1980-1984) and managing attorney for Central Mississippi Legal Services (1978-80).

He received his bachelor's degree in political science from Howard University in Washington, D.C., in 1975 and a law degree from Santa Clara Law School, in Santa Clara, Calif., in 1978.

REBA PITTMAN EVANS

Reba Evans, Director, Office of the Executive Secretariat, has been with USDA since May 1993. She has spent most of her time assisting the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary for Administration on a variety of management and administrative projects including rightsizing, procurement, small and disadvantaged business utilization, and the child care center.

Evans is currently working with the Deputy Secretary as chair of USDA's Customer Service Working Group. Prior to her appointment at USDA, Evans spent twelve years at the Washington Convention Center in a variety of positions including Manager of the Event Services and Building Services Departments, and Director of Operations. In the latter role, she was responsible for the day-to-day management and operations of the facility as well as serving as the liaison to the D.C. Departments for Fire, Police, Public Works, and Consumer and Regulatory Affairs. Evans received her Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Maryland in Family and Community Development. She continues to demonstrate her commitment to family and community through her active participation in a number of important professional and civic activities including Leadership Washington, Executive Committee of the Washington Convention and Visitors Association, Board of Directors of the Charlin Jazz Society, Executive Committee of the Women's Committee of the Washington Performing Arts Society, M.A.D.D./D.C. Chapter, and Executive Committee of the P.T.A. for Dunbar High School. Evans lives with her daughter in Washington, D.C. They enjoy collecting Black dolls, Garfields, and have recently added a few "pet" cows to their household.

OLETA GARRETT FITZGERALD

Oleta Garrett Fitzgerald, former District Director for then-Congressman Mike Espy has been with the Department of Agriculture since Secretary Mike Espy was sworn in on January 22, 1993, when she was appointed White House Liaison and Executive Assistant by President Bill Clinton. In mid June, she became the Acting Director of Intergovernmental Affairs where she serves as the Secretary's representative with local and state governments and is coordinating the Administration's long-term recovery of the affected states of The Great Flood of 1993. Before joining the Administration, Fitzgerald was the co-director of the Clinton for President and Democratic Coordinated Mississippi Campaign. After the election, Fitzgerald joined the Transition Office of the President-Elect and Vice President-Elect as the Southern Political Desk Director in Little Rock, Arkansas. In 1970, Fitzgerald received her B.A. in Sociology from Tougaloo College in Jackson, Mississippi. Fitzgerald also serves as a Member of the Board of Directors, of the Alternative Agricultural Research and Commercialization Center; and was MS Whip, Clinton for President, Democratic National Convention 1992; Affirmative Action Committee of the MS Democratic Party, State Leader for the Mississippi Democratic Leadership Council; and a Member of the Legislative Committee, Mississippi Branch of National Cancer Society.

MITCHELL R. GEASLER

Dr. Mitch Geasler was detailed to the staff of the Deputy Secretary April 11, 1994 as Special Assistant to the Deputy Secretary responsible for implementation of the National Performance Review and provide assistance with the reorganization of USDA. Prior to this assignment, he was Associate Administrator of the Extension Service, USDA.

Geasler came to USDA, January 2, 1990. From 1981 through 1989, he was Vice Provost for Extension and Director of the Virginia Cooperative Extension at Virginia Tech. He came to Virginia Tech via Michigan State University where he was Assistant Director of Extension for Agriculture and Marketing Programs. He received his B.S. and doctorate degree from Michigan State University.

Early in his career, Geasler was a part of the Michigan Extension Service field staff as a 4-H Youth Agent. Between 1970-75 he held the position of Associate Professor in the Animal Science Department at Iowa State University where he was Extension Livestock Specialist, Beef Cattle. In 1975, he became Professor in charge of the Farm Operations Department, College of Agriculture, Iowa State University and in 1976 was named Assistant Director of Extension for Agriculture and Marketing at Michigan State.

His professional interests have focused on implementation of change, strategic planning and creative resolution of difficult issues. His hobbies focus around art (painting and stained glass) and spending time at the Delaware Beaches. Geasler has two children, Jeffrey and Michelle and three grandchildren.

JAMES S. GILLILAND

Jim Gilliland is married to Lucia F. Gilliland and they have three children. He was admitted to the Bar in Tennessee in 1957. He went to law school at Vanderbilt Law School, where he was active in Law Review (Associate Editor); named Outstanding Graduate of Year; President of Legal Fraternity; wrote various articles and won awards. He went to college at Vanderbilt University, BA, where he was a member in Phi Beta Kappa, ODK, Editor of "The Chase" (Vanderbilt magazine), "V" Club (athletics, captain of wrestling team).

Gilliland is currently General Counsel at the United States Department of Agriculture. From 1962 to Spring 1993, he joined a firm, which became Glankler, Brown, Gilliland, Chase, Robinson & Raines in 1963. He became a partner in 1970 and a senior partner in 1979. He had an active practice with primary areas of real estate, financing and cotton trade matters. Recipient of Bar Association award as outstanding attorney under 40.

Gilliland served in the Navy from 1957 to 1961. After OCS, he served on the personal staff of ADM. F. B. Stump, Commander in Chief, Pacific; traveled and wrote memos and speeches for Admiral; also had special classified duty in pre-Viet Nam Laos; then served 1959-61 in Yokosuka, Japan headquarters as full-time counsel for Navy-Marine Courts-Martial in Far East.

Gilliland served as Chairman (1984-88) of the Board of LeMoyne-Owen College (the UNCF College in Memphis), with service as Trustee for 14 years. He is Past President or Chairman of: Memphis Committee on Community Relations (60s); The Liberty Bowl (1974); Navy League (70s); Memphis Arts Council (1982); Earth Day 20th Anniversary (1990) and EarthFest 1991; National Conference of Christians and Jews (1990); also service on various other corporate and community boards, currently including Planned Parenthood and Leadership Memphis Boards. He chaired the Transition of Memphis City government in 1991 (3 months virtually full-time public service) for Dr. W. W. Herenton, Memphis' first African-American Mayor; chaired various Memphis and Tennessee Democratic fund-raising committees, including co-chair of Clinton-Gore Memphis Welcome (August 1992), Al Gore's earlier Senate races, and his 1988 Presidential race; Memphis finance chairman for Senator Jim Sasser, campaign chair for County Mayor Bill Morris and others; he has received the local Democratic Party's outstanding leader award.

CHARLES R. GILLUM

Charles R. Gillum has been Acting Inspector General since January of 1993. He was appointed Deputy Inspector General of the U.S. Department of Agriculture on August 8, 1990.

Prior to this appointment, Gillum had been the Inspector General of the U.S. Small Business Administration since April 1987. He was the Deputy Inspector General of the General

Services Administration from September 1981 to April 1987. From September 1980 to September 1981, he was with the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, where he established that agency's first Inspector General-type organization. He also has worked for the Department of Housing and Urban Development where he served as Acting Assistant Inspector General for Investigations and held other positions in the investigative area.

A veteran, Gillum served in the U.S. Air Force from 1961 to 1968. He was a special agent, Detachment Commander, and headquarters staff member of the Office of Special Investigations.

His achievements in both military and civilian service have earned him a number of special awards including the Bronze Star and Vietnamese Honor Medal.

Gillum holds a Master's degree in Public Administration from Arizona State University and is active in professional associations for investigators, managers, and accountants.

Gillum is a native of Phoenix, Arizona. He and his wife reside in Alexandria, Virginia.

JOSEPH W. GLAUBER

Joseph W. Glauber is the Principal Economic Counsellor for the Office of Economics at the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Since joining USDA in June 1992, Glauber has participated in Uruguay Round discussions and bilateral talks with the European Community on oilseeds. Prior to his current position, he was senior staff economist for agriculture, natural resources and trade at the President's Council of Economic Advisers from 1991 to 1992 and from 1984 to 1991, served as economist at the Economic Research Service. Glauber received his Ph.D. in agricultural economics from the University of Wisconsin in 1984. He holds an BA in anthropology from the University of Chicago. From 1976-78 he served in the Peace Corps in the Republic of Mali where he taught mathematics and physics to secondary school students.

RAY A. GOLDBERG

Dr. Ray A. Goldberg has been Moffett Professor of Agriculture and Business and head of the Agribusiness Program at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration since 1970. Together with John H. Davis he co-authored The Concept of Agribusiness in 1957. He is the author, co-author, and/or editor of over 23 books and over 110 articles on positioning firms and institutions in the global value added food system. His most recent publications involve developing strategies for private, public, and cooperative managers as they position their firms, institutions, and government agencies in a rapidly changing global food system. He also is conducting research on the major biological, logistical, packaging, and informational revolutions that affect global agribusiness and the new risk management

tools utilized by agribusiness managers as they attempt to cope with the volatile restructuring of major commodity systems.

He is a director of Pioneer Hi-Bred International, EcoScience Laboratories, Inc., Archer-Daniels-Midland, Vigoro, Inc., and an advisor to the John Hancock Agricultural Investment Committee, and a member of the Advisory Council to Rabobank U.S.A. He is past president of the International Agribusiness Management Association, and an advisor and consultant to numerous government agencies and private firms. He was a member of the Presidential Mission to Poland in December of 1989. His most recent publications include the co-editing with Gerald E. Gaull of two books entitled Technologies and the Future of Food and Nutrition, 1991, and The Emerging Global Food System: Public and Private Sector Issues, 1993.

He is married to Thelma Englander and has three children and six grandchildren. His outside interests are tennis and fishing, but his work has been his major hobby all his life.

CHRISTOPHER E. GOLDTHWAIT

Christopher E. Goldthwait is General Sales Manager and Associate Administrator of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) and a vice president of the Commodity Credit Corporation. His duties include administering foreign market development activities, export credit activities, and the Public Law 480 (Food for Peace) Program for the Department. Goldthwait was named general sales manager in November 1993.

Goldthwait also oversees the Export Enhancement Program (EEP) which has accounted for over \$19 billion in U.S. agricultural exports since 1985. He is also responsible for direct sales of surplus commodities into the export market. In 1992 and 1993 CCC sold more than 96,000 metric tons of dairy products.

Goldthwait has held a wide variety of positions -- both at home and abroad -- in the agency since he joined FAS in 1973 as a management analyst. In his previous positions, he served as assistant general sales manager and assistant administrator for export credits (1968-1993). Also in 1988, he served as Deputy Assistant Administrator for International Agricultural Statistics. From 1986-1988, he served as Deputy Director for Analysis in the Grain and Feed Division. From 1982-1986, he served as agricultural counselor in Lagos, Nigeria, assistant agricultural attache in Bonn, Germany (1978-1982), and several positions within the cotton Division (1976-1978).

Goldthwait grew up in Davis, California, and Plattsburg, New York. He is a graduate of American University in Washington, D.C, and received his master's degree from Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government.

JIM GROSSFELD

Jim Grossfeld, Director of Speechwriting, previously served as Special Assistant for Communications to the President of the United Mine Workers of America. Grossfeld also served as speechwriter to Mayor-Elect Michael R. White of Cleveland, Ohio, and as a member of the communications staff of the Service Employees International Union (SEIU) and the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) in Ohio and California. A native of Detroit, Grossfeld attended Michigan State University. He has served on various appointive county and municipal boards and commissions in both Michigan and California.

ELLEN HAAS

Ellen Haas was nominated by President Bill Clinton to be assistant secretary of agriculture for food and consumer services on April 2, 1993, was confirmed for that position by the U.S. Senate on May 26 and was sworn in on May 28.

As assistant secretary of agriculture for food and consumer services, Haas manages USDA's Food and Nutrition Service, the Human Nutrition Information Service, and the Office of the Consumer Advisor, and is therefore responsible for the Department's primary food assistance programs and nutrition education.

Before joining USDA, Haas served for over ten years as executive director of Public Voice for Food and Health Policy, a Washington, D.C.-based consumer research, education, and advocacy organization whose mission is to promote a safer, healthier, and more affordable food supply. She founded the group in 1982.

From 1976-82 Haas was director of the Consumer Division of the Community Nutrition Institute, based in Washington, D.C. From 1975-76 she was acting executive director of the National Consumers League. She worked as the director of consumer education for Montgomery County, Md., from 1973-74. She taught high school American history and government in Oklahoma City, Okla., from 1961-63.

Haas was elected for five terms as president of the Consumer Federation of America, and for ten terms as vice president. She was a board member of the organization 1974-93. She founded the Maryland Citizens Council in 1973 and served as its president 1973-75. From 1987 to 1991, she served as a member of the board of directors of Second Harvest, the national organization of food banks, and from 1986 to 1990 was a member of the board of directors of the Coalition for Consumer Education. In addition, for the past 20 years she has been selected to represent consumers on a number of federal advisory boards.

A native of New York City, Haas holds a B.A. degree in history from the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor.

THOMAS R. HEBERT

As Deputy Assistant Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment, Tom Hebert oversees the programs and activities of the Soil Conservation Service. Hebert was formerly senior economist with the U.S. Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry, where he served from 1989 to 1993. He began his Washington, DC career as a budget examiner, in the Agriculture Branch at the Office of Management and Budget in 1987, and served as an economist at the USDA Economic Research Service in 1988. He is a native of Birmingham, Michigan and earned his B.S. and M.S. degrees from Michigan State University.

A.J. (JODY) JAEGER

Jody Jaeger is a media-manager, campaign consultant and a documentary film-maker from Oxford, Mississippi. Before coming to USDA, he served as Executive Director of the Mississippi Educational Network, a system of 9 PBS TV and 11 public radio broadcast stations as well as a satellite network and a broad-band fiber-optic system serving K-12, post-secondary, university and professional training programs. Jaeger has produced or directed over a dozen documentary films on topics in the humanities, politics and sports. He has served as media consultant for democratic candidates and progressive organizations in over 50 campaigns. A graduate of University of Mississippi and Harvard University, he also attended Antioch, Goddard, and Georgetown University.

PATRICIA A. JENSEN

Patricia Jensen is the Acting Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Marketing and Inspection Services. In this position she manages five USDA agencies with regulatory responsibilities for many aspects of the quality, marketing, transportation, and safety of the Nation's food supply. Those agencies are the Agricultural Marketing Service, the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, the Federal Grain Inspection Service, the Food Safety and Inspection Service, and the Packers and Stockyards Administration.

Before coming to USDA, Jensen was the Executive Director and an attorney at Farmers Legal Action Group, Inc. (FLAG), a nonprofit law firm dedicated to providing legal services to farmers, farm advocates and farm organizations in Minnesota and across the Nation. She received her B.A. in psychology from the College of St. Catherine in St. Paul, Minnesota, and her J.D. from William Mitchell College of Law in St. Paul, Minnesota.

Jensen has an extensive background in agriculture. She was the Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture in the late 1980's, and has practiced law in rural Sleepy Eye, Minnesota. She was the director of government relations for the Pillsbury Company from 1980 to 1984, and, immediately before joining FLAG, she was the executive director for the Minnesota Legislative Water Commission. Jensen was instrumental in drafting the agriculture sections

of the 1989 Minnesota Groundwater Act. She also has a depth of experience in program development in prevention of foodborne illness.

She is a member of the American Agriculture Law Association and the Minnesota Bar Association. Her community background includes service on the Lakeland, Minnesota Planning Commission and the University of Minnesota Advisory Board for the School of Agriculture.

During the late 1980's she drafted legislation which was passed by the Minnesota legislature to address the issue of discrimination in private clubs. She has also been actively involved in rural organizations which encourage women be full participants in agricultural leadership positions.

PAUL W. JOHNSON

Paul W. Johnson was appointed Chief of the Soil Conservation Service in January 1994. Prior to his appointment, he was an Iowa farmer and former state legislator well known as an architect of environmental legislation.

As a representative in the Iowa General Assembly from 1984 to 1990, he was a major architect of Iowa's Groundwater Protection Act, a model used nationwide for its emphasis on research, education, and voluntary approaches to water quality. He also authored the Iowa Resource Enhancement and Protection program (REAP), the Iowa Energy Efficiency Act, and the Iowa Integrated Farm Management Program.

He serves on the Board of Agriculture of the National Academy of Sciences where he has been involved in major studies in agriculture, forestry, and conservation.

Johnson has been actively involved in conservation issues since he started farming in 1974. He raised corn, hay, and Christmas trees, and had a dairy herd and a sheep herd near Decorah in northeast Iowa. He served as an assistant commissioner for his local soil conservation district. He has been named conservation legislator of the year by several organizations in Iowa and was named to the Iowa Conservation Hall of Fame by the Wildlife Society.

Johnson believes one of the most important challenges of our time is to learn to live in harmony with the land.

He is a graduate of the University of Michigan, where he received B.S. and M.S. degrees in forestry and pursued doctoral studies in forestry. He taught forestry in Ghana for two years and has worked for the USDA Forest Service in the Pacific Northwest. He has been visiting professor of environmental policy at Luther College.

Studies and consulting work in other countries, in addition to Ghana, include Honduras and

Costa Rica, where he studied tropical forest ecology; Sweden, where he studied agriculture, environment, and energy policies on a grant from the Swedish government; and the U.S.S.R., where he traveled in 1991 as a consultant for the Audubon Society Valdai Project on Sustainable Agriculture.

Johnson, 52, and his wife, Patricia Joslyn Johnson, have three grown children.

JOHN PATRICK JORDAN

Dr. John Patrick Jordan became Administrator of the Cooperative State Research Service in the fall of 1983. He received a Bachelor of Science degree with highest honors in animal science from the University of California at Davis and a Ph.D. degree in comparative biochemistry from that same University. He has published widely in agriculture, space medicine, and educational technology. He won a pre-doctoral fellowship from the National Science Foundation.

While serving on the faculty of Oklahoma City University, Jordan applied research technologies developed in agriculture to issues of space medicine, conducting research on energy metabolism for the Mercury, Gemini, and Apollo programs. In 1968, he became Associate Dean of the College of Natural Sciences at Colorado State University and was Director of the University-wide Biology Core Curriculum. In 1972, he became University-wide Director of the Colorado State University Agricultural Experiment Station, and a decade later added to that title the executive directorship of the newly developed university-wide Institute of Agriculture and the directorship of the Colorado State University Cooperative Extension Service. He is the winner of national recognition awards in research, teaching, and administration. For the last twenty years, he has authored the Food and Agriculture article in Encyclopedia Britannica's Yearbook of Science in the Future. In May 1990, he was awarded the Doctor of Humanities Degree by the Lincoln University-Missouri, Board of Curators.

Jordan is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Sciences and the American Institute of Chemists. He has served as Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Experiment Station Committee on Organization and Policy, and as the Experiment Station's representative to the congressionally mandated Joint Council on Food and Agricultural Sciences before coming to Washington, D.C. He is a Past President of the American Institute of Biological Sciences.

EILEEN KENNEDY

Eileen Kennedy has a Doctor of Science in Nutrition from Harvard School of Public Health and a Masters Degree in Nutrition from Harvard and the Pennsylvania State University. She is also a registered dietician.

Kennedy has been involved in public health nutrition at the Federal, state and local level. In 1972, as Director of Nutrition Services for a health network in Providence, Rhode Island, she established a preventive and therapeutic nutrition program for ten inner-city health center. Kennedy was also the Chief of Nutrition Services for the Rhode Island Division on Aging. In this capacity she implemented the first statewide congregate feeding program for the elderly. As part of this, a community based nutrition education program for the elderly was developed including a weekly program on public TV.

Kennedy joined FNS in 1979 and was Branch Chief for Nutrition Policy in the Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation. In this capacity she was involved in nutrition policy research related to the FNS nutrition programs.

Kennedy has been a visiting Professor at the Tufts University, School of Nutrition since the 1980's.

In the early 1980's, Kennedy joined the International Food Policy Research Institute as a Research Fellow and Technical Director of the Food Security and Nutritional Status Monitoring Program. Her research involved monitoring and evaluating the health and nutrition effects of a range of agricultural policies and programs. She worked on agriculture/nutrition projects in a variety of countries including Kenya, Ghana, Mali, Malawi, Guatemala, Jamaica, and India. She has also been Deputy Director of Cornell University's Food and Nutrition Policy Program.

Kennedy has served on the National Academy of Sciences, US Committee of the International Union of Nutritional Sciences and the editorial boards of the Journal of Nutrition Education and Food Policy.

STEVE KINSELLA

Steve Kinsella was named by Secretary of Agriculture Mike Espy as press secretary on April 13, 1993. In that position he serves as chief spokesperson for the secretary on agricultural issues, including farm programs, agricultural trade, environmental protection, rural development, agricultural research, food safety, and nutrition.

Before joining USDA, Kinsella had served as press secretary for U.S. Senator Tom Daschle (D-S.D.). A native of South Dakota, he has held a number of other positions with private and governmental organizations, including the National Farmers Union.

NORMAN G. KURLAND

Norman G. Kurland, a lawyer-economist with a Doctor of Laws degree from the University of Chicago (1960) is the President of the Center for Economic and Social Justice (CESJ). He lectures and writes extensively on theories and techniques of economic justice for resolving basic social problems, from the level of the firm and the community, to issues of global concern.

Kurland also serves as President and Managing Director of Equity Expansion International, Inc. (EEI), an investment banking and consulting firm which specializes in implementing employee stock ownership plans (ESOPs).

In 1985, Kurland was appointed by President Ronald Reagan and served as Deputy Chairman of the Presidential Task Force on Project Economic Justice, to encourage ESOPs in Central America and the Caribbean.

He has authored several major U.S. ESOP legislative initiatives, as well as ESOP law packages and prototypes for developing and transforming economies. His ESOP prototypes included the world's first 100% leveraged employee buyout at the South Bend Lathe Company (1975), and the first leveraged ESOP in a developing country, at the Alexandria Tire Company in Egypt (1990).

FRANKLIN D. LEE

Frank Lee is currently the Agricultural Counselor at the American Embassy in Cairo, Egypt, where he has served in this capacity since 1989.

Lee is a native of Mississippi, received his B.S. degree from Southern University and a Masters Degree from Louisiana State University in Economics. He entered the Foreign Agricultural Service in 1971 as an international economist in the Trade Policy Division and as an agricultural economist in the Fruit and Vegetable Division until 1977, when he was assigned to Caracas, Venezuela as assistant agricultural attache. After completing two years in Venezuela, Lee was transferred to San Jose, Costa Rica as agricultural attache, from 1979 to 1983.

Upon his return to the United States in 1983, Lee was detailed to head the department's private sector initiatives in the Caribbean Basin within the Office of International Cooperation and Development. After two years on detail, Frank was reassigned in FAS as Area Officer for the Caribbean Basin Region from 1985-87. He served as deputy coordinator for the Secretary's Agricultural Trade and Mission Program. After one year, Frank, was asked to attend the State Department's Senior Seminar from 1988-89, after which he was assigned to the U.S. Embassy in Cairo, Egypt.

Lee is married to Cynthia Frazier and they have two children, Nitara Denise, age 17 and Duane Anthony, age 12. Lee is an avid baseball and basketball fan and plays softball, volleyball, basketball and enjoys reading reference books.

SHARRON S. LONGINO

Sharron Longino was appointed Associate Administrator of the Farmers Home Administration on February 22, 1993. Her appointment was a natural progression. Longino served on Congressman's Espy's District staff for his entire six year term as his chief, caseworker and office manager in Yazoo City, Mississippi. She joined Mr. Espy in Washington soon after his appointment as Secretary of Agriculture.

Longino has many years of experience as an advocate of family farmers as well as dealing with rural housing issues and State and Federal programs. Before her Congressional career, she worked as a paralegal in Central Mississippi Legal Services where she represented many FmHA borrowers. She also managed a legal office of a private attorney who handled civil rights cases. She has served on many local, state, national and international boards.

She has frequently voiced her determination to instill in the Farmers Home Administration Secretary Espy's philosophy of making the agency farmer friendly, consumer friendly and people friendly.

Longino is a native of Hazelhurst, Mississippi. Her family includes her husband Jeff and three grown daughters.

WILLIAM (BILL) E. LUDWIG

William E. Ludwig was appointed Administrator of the Food and Nutrition Service in December 1993. In this capacity, he manages the Nation's food assistance programs, including the Food Stamp Program, National School Lunch Program, School Breakfast Program, WIC Program, Child and Adult Day Care Program, Summer Food Service Program and the Food Distribution Program.

Prior to joining USDA, Ludwig served as Deputy Secretary for the Louisiana Department of Social Services under both the previous and current Governors. In his career with the State of Louisiana, he was responsible for redesigning the State's welfare system and for the design and development of the State's Electronic Benefit Transfer system.

Ludwig is a graduate of Louisiana State University, where he received a Bachelor of Science degree in pre-law/business. He also has a Masters of Business Administration from Louisiana Tech University.

BONNIE L. LUKEN

Bonnie Luken was born in Springfield, Illinois. She received a B.S. degree cum laude from the University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana, in 1973 and a J.D. from Rutgers School of Law, Camden, New Jersey, in 1976. Luken first came to the Office of the General Counsel in 1976 as a staff attorney. In that capacity, she gained extensive experience with the Department's food assistance programs, especially the School Lunch Program and the WIC Program. She became Deputy Assistant General Counsel for the Food and Nutrition Division in 1988. Luken was appointed Deputy General Counsel in 1993. Her husband Edward Barron is Deputy Counsel for the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Forestry and Nutrition. She has two young sons, James and Stephen.

CAROLYN J. LUKENSMEYER

Dr. Carolyn J. Lukensmeyer is consultant to the White House Office of the Chief of Staff. Previously, Lukensmeyer was the Deputy Project Director for Management of the National Performance Review (NPR), Vice President Al Gore's reinventing government task force. Besides ensuring that the NPR staff and the external stakeholder community have understood the mission and methods of NPR, Lukensmeyer contributed to NPR's analysis of training, performance agreements, and community empowerment.

Lukensmeyer brings to the White House extensive experience in both the public and private sectors in large systems changes.

From 1986 to 1991, Lukensmeyer served as Chief of Staff to Governor Richard F. Celeste of Ohio. She was both the first woman to serve as Ohio's Chief of Staff and, at the time of her appointment, the only Chief of Staff recruited from the professional management field. As Chief of Staff, she managed the operations of 28 state agencies and 200 boards and commissions comprised of more than 55,000 employees with a 23 million dollar budget. She led the modernization of Ohio's state bureaucracy with innovative approaches to systems design, professional development, human resource and crisis management, and strategies for problem solving and communications.

Currently on leave from Lukensmeyer Associates, Inc., the organization consulting firm she founded in Cleveland in 1974, Lukensmeyer's consulting projects have included private/public partnerships, education reform, the transformation and revitalization of bureaucratic systems and planning processes to integrate corporate strategy, structure and human resources. She has developed programs to move women into top management positions and enhanced the curricula of law schools, liberal arts schools, post-graduate training institutes and corporate executive development programs. Her clients have ranged from organizations employing ten people to those with more than 350,000 in both the public and private sectors throughout the United States, Europe and South America.

Raised in a small Iowa town, Lukensmeyer has a doctorate in organizational behavior from Case Western Reserve University and postgraduate training at the internationally-known Gestalt Institute of Cleveland. She is a charter member of the Certified Consultants International and has served on the Board of Women Executives in State Government. She is affiliated with the American Management Association, National Training Laboratories, Organization Development Network and the Organization and Management Division of the American Psychological Association. Lukensmeyer serves on the Board of the Fielding Institute.

An avid traveler and outdoor adventurer, Lukensmeyer has led a rafting expedition on the Colorado River, tracked panda bears in the remote Sechewan Province of China and scaled major mountains all over the world.

JAMES (JIM) R. LYONS

James Robert Lyons was sworn in as assistant secretary of agriculture for natural resources and environment on May 12, 1993. He was nominated by President Bill Clinton on March 9 and confirmed by the Senate on May 11. His primary responsibilities are to direct the policies and supervise the activities and programs of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Service and Soil Conservation Service.

The Forest Service administers programs for applying sound conservation and utilization practices to the national forests and national grasslands, for promoting these practices on all forest lands and for carrying out extensive forest and range research. The Soil Conservation Service has the responsibility for developing and carrying out a national soil and water conservation program in cooperation with landowners, community planning agencies and regional resource groups, and with other federal, state and local government agencies.

Before being appointed to his present position, Lyons served from 1987-1993 as a staff assistant with the House Committee on Agriculture, where he was responsible for the policy and legislative activities of the committee affecting forestry and natural resources, conservation, environmental issues, pesticides, and food safety. Within that period, from 1989 through 1991, he was also the agricultural advisor to [then] Congressman Leon Panetta (D-Calif.).

From March through December 1986 he was the staff director for the Subcommittee on Forests, Family Farms, and Energy, Committee on Agriculture. From April 1982 through March 1986 he served as director of Resource Policy for the Society of American Foresters in Bethesda, MD. He was a program analyst with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1979-82.

He received a B.S. degree in forest and wildlife management with high honors from Cook College, Rutgers University, in 1977, and a Master of Forestry degree from Yale University in 1979.

PHILIP L. MACKIE

Phil Mackie received his B.S. in 1961 in Agricultural Economics from the University of Maryland at College Park, Maryland and his PhD. in 1969 in Agricultural Economics from the University of Maryland at College Park, Maryland

He has also served Assistant Administrator with FAS Commodity and Marketing Programs in Washington, D.C.; Director of Oilseeds and Products Division with FAS Commodity and Marketing Programs, Washington, D.C.; Deputy Assistant Administrator, Commodity Research & Intelligence, FAS Foreign Commodity Analysis, Washington D.C.; Supervisory Agricultural Economist Chief, Commodity Analysis Branch, FAS, Livestock and Meat Products Division, Washington, D.C.; Agricultural Economist, Assistant to the Assistant Administrator, FAS Commodity Programs, Washington, D.C.; Agricultural Economist, Europe, ERS, Soviet Branch, Washington, D.C.; Agricultural Economist, Dairy and Poultry Division, FAS, Washington, D.C.; Research Analyst, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Maryland, College Park, MD.

His awards, citations significant special assignments include: FAS Certificate of Merit for Quality Stop Increase (1979); Superior Presidential Rank/Meritorious Executive (1988);

DAVID MCCARTY

Prior to coming to Washington, David McCarty was senior partner in M & H Farms, a family farming operation in Northeast Louisiana. He has experience in raising cotton, corn, rice, wheat, soybeans, vegetable, crawfish, cattle, and hogs.

McCarty attended Northeast Louisiana University majoring in Business Administration and Marketing. He and his wife Ronna have one son, who is in his final semester at the University of Houston Post Graduate studies working towards a doctorate in Political Science.

After returning to the family farm, McCarty became very active in farm organizations and politics. He has served as president of the American Agriculture Movement, Louisiana Farm Bureau Board Member, Louisiana voting delegate to the National Cotton Council Producer Steering Committee, Chairman of Morehouse Parish Extension Service Advisory Committee and several other agriculture related committees. McCarty has worked as a volunteer in all phases of local, state, and national political campaigns.

TERRY L. MEDLEY, J.D.

As of February 28, 1994, Terry Medley was detailed to the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) as the interim Acting Administrator. Until February 5, 1993, Medley had served as the Acting Associate Administrator of APHIS. In addition as the Director of the APHIS Biotechnology, Biologics, and Environmental Protection (PREP) program area he oversees and directs the activities of the National Monitoring and Residue Analysis Laboratory; Biotechnology Coordination and Technical Assistance; Veterinary Biologics; Veterinary Biologics Field Office; Biotechnology Permits; Environmental Analysis and Documentation; and the Technology Support Staff.

Prior to his joining APHIS, he served nine years in the regulatory division of USDA's Office of the General Counsel. He is a member of the Federal Biotechnology Research Subcommittee and Chair of the USDA Biotechnology Council. He currently represents Marketing and Inspection Services (MIS) agencies at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development meetings of the Joint Working Party for Environment and Agriculture. He is Chairman of the Biotechnology ad hoc Committee of the North American Plant Protection organization and member of the Biotechnology Advisory Commission of the Stockholm Environment Institute.

Medley is a native of South Carolina and graduated cum laude from Amherst College in 1974. He received his J.D. in 1977 from the University of Virginia School of Law and was elected to the Raven Society for scholastic achievement and service to the community. He resides in Arlington, VA with his wife Gerre, daughter Miel and son Brandon. He enjoys music, reading and most athletics. He currently coaches his son's soccer team.

EUGENE MOOS

President Clinton announced his intention to nominate Eugene Moos to his present post on March 8, 1993. Moos was confirmed by the Senate on May 26 and took the oath of office on May 28.

Moos is responsible for the USDA agencies that are concerned with international trade and development and domestic farm programs - Foreign Agricultural Service, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, and Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. Secretary Espy has announced his intentions to merge ASCS, FCIC and the FmHA farm loan programs into a new Farm Service Agency, which will report to Moos.

Prior to joining USDA, Moos was President of Gene Moos & Associates, a Washington, D.C. agriculture consulting firm. Before that, he had served as Staff Director of the House Agricultural Committee's Wheat, Soybeans and Feed Commodities Subcommittee as well as Senior Staff Professional for the Committee. During this period, he was agriculture advisor to Majority Leader (now Speaker) Thomas S. Foley.

Gene Moos spent 26 years operating a family grain and livestock farm, which he still owns. He is a Washington State University graduate with a degree in agricultural chemistry.

He has been an Advisor to the U.S. delegation during Multilateral Trade Negotiations in Geneva; founding Member and first President of the East-West Trade Council; President and International Trade Advisor of the National Association of Wheat Growers; President of Western Wheat Associates; and President of the Washington Association of Wheat Growers.

BOB J. NASH

Bob J. Nash was sworn in as Under Secretary of Agriculture for small community and rural development by Secretary Espy on May 12, 1993. He was nominated to the post by President Bill Clinton March 9, and was confirmed by the U.S. Senate on May 11, 1993.

As Under Secretary, Nash oversees operations of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Rural Development Administration, Farmers Home Administration, Rural Electrification Administration and the Alternative Agricultural Research and Commercialization Center (AARC).

Immediately prior to his appointment as Under Secretary, Nash worked as associate director of White House personnel, where he was responsible for recruitment of sub-cabinet members for the Clinton administration.

Previous positions include: President of the Arkansas State Development Finance Authority in Little Rock, AR (Public Finance); Senior Executive Assistant for Economic Development in the office of former Governor Bill Clinton, Little Rock, AR (Economic Policy Development); Vice president of the Winthrop Rockefeller Foundation in Little Rock, AR (Grant making)

Nash also served as Director of community and regional affairs for the Arkansas State Department of Planning (State planning); Administrative officer in the National Training and Development Service in Washington, D.C. (Administration); Assistant to the City Manager for Fairfax, Virginia. (Public works); Assistant to the Deputy Mayor of Washington, D.C. (Public works)

Nash earned a B.A. in sociology from the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff in 1969. In 1972, he was awarded a Masters degree in Urban Studies from Howard University in Washington, D.C.

His professional interest and commitment since 1974 has been to improve the quality of life of people who live and work in rural America.

Nash was born in Texarkana, Arkansas. He has two children, Creshelle and Eric.

PETER NECHELES

Peter Necheles is the Special Assistant to the Under Secretary for Small Community and Rural Development at the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Necheles is a graduate of Colby College in Maine and of the University of Pennsylvania Law School. He was a junior high teacher after college and worked as a corporate attorney in New York. He acted as a special counsel to Presidential Personnel at the Clinton/Gore Transition team and at the White House.

K. RASHID NURI

K. Rashid Nuri serves as Deputy Administrator, Management (DAM), of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) and Deputy Vice President of the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC), U.S. Department of Agriculture.

As Deputy Administrator, Nuri is responsible for developing and implementing policies involving budgeting and financial administration, personnel, automated data systems, and other management related activities for ASCS and CCC programs. The DAM office also has oversight of the Agency's Aerial Photography Field Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, and the Kansas City Management Office at Kansas City, Missouri.

Nuri previously served as a Management Consultant in Minneapolis, Minnesota and Washington, D.C. As a consultant, he evaluated operations, designed programs, conducted feasibility studies, evaluated proposals, and prepared loan packages.

From 1980 through 1991, Nuri was an employee of Cargill Inc. He served as Managing Director of Cargill Nigeria Limited and Cargill Ventures Limited, Lagos Nigeria; Regional Investment Manager, Cargill Southeast Asia, Republic of Singapore; and Merchandizing Manager, Domestic Soybean Processing, Gainesville, Georgia. While in Nigeria, he supervised trading and warehousing of various agricultural commodities. He established all financial services and information systems; and supervised and managed budgeting, cash flow, finance facilities, finance structure, foreign exchange trading, banking operations, export documentation, traffic, forwarding and shipping. In Asia, Nuri analyzed potential investments involving animal feed production, fertilizer, hybrid seed, molasses, oilseed processing, grain storage and poultry production. He also evaluated operations, designed training programs, conducted feasibility studies, evaluated proposals and prepared loan packages. He has served in over 25 countries in Africa, Asia, and Europe.

Nuri has also served in various other capacities as Acting General Manager, Southern Cooperative Development Fund; Agricultural Consultant, World Community of Al-Islam, Chicago, Illinois; Director of Farm Operations, Salaam Agricultural Systems, Bronwood, Georgia, and as an Assistant Farm Advisor, Cooperative Extension Service, University of California at San Diego.

Nuri was born in Boston, Massachusetts, and attended high school in San Diego. He graduated from Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, with an B.A. degree in Government. Nuri is also a graduate of the University of Massachusetts in Amherst, where he received a M.S. degree in Plant and Soil Science. Since 1979, he has been a member of the American Society of Agricultural Consultants.

ERIC OLSEN

Eric Olsen grew up in Marshall, Minnesota, a small city in rural, southwestern Minnesota, and attended college and law school at the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis. He received a B.A. in 1985 in an interdisciplinary major with a Law and Politics focus and my J.D. in 1989. After college, he worked in the Government Relations Department of The Pillsbury Company. While in law school, he worked at the Minnesota House of Representatives Research Department and clerked for Farmers Legal Action Group, Inc. (FLAG) in St. Paul, a national non-profit law firm which provides legal services to farmers, farm organizations, advocates and attorneys. After law school, he worked for a year at St. Cloud Area Legal Services providing legal services to low income clients and then returned to FLAG as a staff attorney. He worked on a variety of issues, including milk marketing orders, Packers & Stockyards Act, Equal Credit Opportunity Act, and FmHA credit programs. In March of 1993, Olsen became Legislative Counsel for Rep. David Minge (D-MN), where he provided legislative staffing on agricultural issues before the House Agriculture Committee, including farm programs, disaster relief, crop insurance, reorganization, trade and wetlands, among other things. Olsen recently began work in the Office of the Secretary working on domestic policy issues. He is an avid golfer and enjoy reading and listening to music.

JOHN L.OKAY

Dr. John Okay serves as the senior career official responsible for oversight and direction of automatic data processing, telecommunications and information management for the Department of Agriculture. His responsibilities include management of long range planning and budgeting for information systems, coordination with other Federal agencies, and operation of the Department's National Computer Center and telecommunications services. He was appointed to this position in September 1991.

He joined the Department of Agriculture as an economist with the Soil Conservation Service at East Lansing, Michigan, in 1967. He transferred to Washington, D.C., in 1974 where he subsequently served in a number of agencies in various staff and management positions as an economist, program analyst, and computer specialist.

Okay has held executive positions in information systems management in the Department of Agriculture since 1983. He has experience in directing large acquisitions of distributed systems and in managing the Department's mainframe computer centers and nationwide

telecommunications services. Between 1987 and 1991 he planned and managed two major consolidations of mainframe computing resources. Currently, he is leading a Departmental initiative to acquire and implement new information systems in USDA field offices.

Okay is active in several government-wide telecommunications organizations. He serves as the USDA representative on the Committee of Principles of the National Communication System. In addition, he is the co-chair of the FTS2000 Interagency Management Council which advises GSA on both the current FTS2000 program and is helping analyze alternatives for the future. In 1993, Okay led an interagency study of future Federal telecommunications requirements.

He is the recipient of several major awards, including the General Services Administration's "Excellence in Administration Award," in 1988; the Presidential Rank Award " Meritorious Executive" in 1989; FTS2000 Executive Excellence Award, 1993; and was named as a member of the "Federal 100" in 1992 and 1994.

Okay is a member of the Senior Executives Association where he is in his second three-year term on its Board of Directors and serves as Vice Chair. He is also a member of AFCEA.

Okay is an adjunct professor at The George Washington University and serves on the IRM Curriculum Advisory Committee of the USDA Graduate School.

Okay holds three degrees from Michigan State University: B.S. in Agricultural Science, 1964; M.S. in Agricultural Economics, 1967; Ph.D. in Resource Economics, 1974. He studied information systems management at the Harvard Business School in 1993 and is a 1989 graduate of the Federal Executive Institute.

He is a native of Emmett, Michigan. He was married in 1964 to Judy (Gerlach) of Romeo, Michigan. They have three sons and reside in Herndon, Virginia.

CHARLES J. O'MARA

As Counsel to the Secretary for International Affairs and as Special Trade Negotiator, Joe O'Mara serves as Counsel to the Secretary of Agriculture on all trade issues and international policy matters. He was responsible for negotiation of agricultural provisions in the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT) and the North American Free Trade Agreement. In addition to developing trade policy, he manages numerous bilateral trade issues and general trade matters for the Secretary and the Department of Agriculture (USDA). O'Mara served as the Acting Under Secretary for International Affairs and Commodity Programs and acted as chief advisor to the Secretary of Agriculture on international trade and domestic policies while the Clinton Administration was in the transition of the process. O'Mara was earlier assigned to the U.S. Mission in Geneva as the Chief U.S. Agricultural Negotiator for the GATT multilateral trade talks and as liaison officer with the GATT Director

General and his staff. Prior to this, he held a number of International Trade Policy positions in the USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service. He has received numerous USDA awards for outstanding achievement and service. O'Mara is a native of Maryland and a graduate of the University of Maryland. He and his wife, Susan, have three children, Stephen, Ellie, and Matthew. O'Mara enjoys his family, gardening, and riding horses.

WILBUR PEER

Wilbur T. Peer has served as Acting Administrator of the Rural Development Administration since August 1993 when he was appointed RDA Associate Administrator by Agriculture Secretary Mike Espy.

From 1976 to 1982, Peer served as Community Development specialist for the Lee County Cooperative Clinic in Marianna, Arkansas working with FmHA, HUD and EPA for funding acquisitions and constructing water and sewer treatment facilities in Eastern and Northwest Arkansas.

From 1982 to 1989, Peer served as Executive Director for the Delta Improvement Corporation, managing over \$4 million in infrastructure improvements. Simultaneously, Peer served as Community Loan Fund Consultant for the Southern Development Bank Corporation providing loan servicing, management training and technical assistance to limited resource farmers in the Arkansas Delta.

In September of 1988, he became Vice President of Sales for the International Filter Manufacturing Co., in Hillsboro, Illinois. Peer provided strategic planning in sales for clients including: Transworld Airlines (TWA), McDonald-Douglas, Union Pacific Railroad, Overnight Transport Company and Wal-Mart Corporation.

Peer has also served as Director of Economic Development and Placement for Phillips County Community College and Management Consultant for the Arkansas Land and Farm Development Corporation (ALFDC) in Fargo, Arkansas.

A native Arkansan, Peer received his Masters in Vocational Education from the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville and his Bachelors of Science in History and Government from the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff.

R. DEAN PLOWMAN

Dr. Dean Plowman of Logan, Utah, was appointed as Administrator of the Agricultural Research Service, USDA, on April 15, 1988, by Secretary of Agriculture Richard Lyng.

He grew up on a dairy farm in northern Utah. Following his military service in the U. S. Army during World War II, Plowman earned his Bachelor of Science Degree in Dairy Science from Utah State Agriculture College in 1951. He was then employed as a County Agricultural Agent in Weber County, Utah. He received his Masters Degree in Animal Husbandry in 1955 from the university of Minnesota and his Ph.D in Animal Genetics in 1956 from the University of Minnesota.

Plowman has 32 years of service with ARS, starting in 1956 as a dairy research scientist at the Beltsville, Maryland, Agricultural Research Center. In his early work with ARS, Plowman headed a group of scientists in planning, organizing and conducting long-term studies on basic genetics, the application of advanced genetic concepts and principle to the improvement of dairy cattle, and management factors that affect production characteristics. These research projects were in cooperation with 10 State Experiment Stations and 14 foreign countries.

In 1965, Plowman, as Director of the ARS Animal Genetics Improvement Laboratory, was instrumental in developing the current USDA sire summary procedures and in getting this method adopted by all segments of the dairy industry. As Branch Chief of the ARS dairy research program from 1968-1972, he had primary responsibility for managerial and administrative leadership of the overall research program and the branch received national and international recognition.

In 1972, Plowman was appointed Area Director for all ARS programs in Idaho, Montana and Utah. In subsequent reorganizations, Plowman's responsibilities increased as Area Director of programs in Arid Southwest states of Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico and Utah, and then a Area Director in the states of Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming.

In 1984, Plowman assumed the position of Head of the Department of Animal, Dairy, and Veterinary Sciences at Utah State University in Logan.

Plowman is a member of a wide range of industry associations and committees. He has received many professional and industry awards, including USDA'S Distinguished Service Award.

He is married to the former Kathleen Simmons. They are the parents of five children.

Plowman has served as Acting Assistant Secretary, Science and Education, since March 1993.

CHARLIE RAWLS

Charlie Rawls serves as executive assistant to Deputy Secretary of Agriculture Richard Rominger. He joined the Administration in June 1993 after serving for over 10 years in the Legislative Branch of the Federal Government. He provides the Deputy Secretary support as a policy advisor and administrative assistant.

Rawls is a principle point of contact for the Secretary's efforts to restructure and reinvent the Department of Agriculture. His other responsibilities include work on preparing the Department's annual budget, and providing guidance in the areas of food safety and environmental quality issues.

Prior to joining the Department of Agriculture, Rawls served as administrative assistant, and previously as legislative director, to Congressman Martin Lancaster who represents the Third District of North Carolina.

His legislative experience also includes five years with the House Committee on Agriculture where he first served as staff director and counsel to the subcommittee on Forests, Family Farms and Energy, and then as the associate general counsel of the Committee.

Rawls grew up in Raleigh, North Carolina and is a member of the North Carolina bar, graduating from Campbell University School of Law in 1982. He also holds a B.A. in business North Carolina state University (1979).

ANNE F. THOMSON REED

Since December 1993, Anne Reed has served as Deputy Assistant Secretary for Administration at the Department of Agriculture (USDA). With the Assistant Secretary, she manages USDA's personnel, computerization and telecommunications, equal opportunity, procurement, small and disadvantaged business utilization, and other management and administrative activities. She has also been designated as the USDA Environmental Executive. Prior to her appointment at USDA, Reed served as a budget analyst in the Department of the Navy. In this capacity, she oversaw the budget preparation for the Navy and Marine Corps weapons systems, totaling over \$10 billion. For her work, she received the Navy Meritorious Service Award. In consonance with her interest in public service, from 1976 to 1981, Reed was associated with the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University as an Administrative Officer (Registrar and Secretary of Admissions) and as a student, receiving her M.P.A. in 1981. Prior to her years at the Kennedy School, Reed worked at the Nashville City Planning Commission and Vanderbilt University. Born in Madison, Wisconsin, in 1952, Reed spent most of her early years in Tennessee. Reed is married to an attorney, Steven G. Thomson Reed, who is a partner with Steptoe and Johnson in Washington, D.C. She and her husband currently live in Annandale, Virginia, with their three children John, Robert, and Margaret. She is an avid, albeit amateur, golfer.

RICHARD E. ROMINGER

Richard E. Rominger was sworn in as deputy secretary of agriculture on May 12, 1993. President Clinton nominated him for the post on March 8, and he was confirmed by the Senate on May 11.

As deputy secretary, Rominger assists the secretary in supervising the activities of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, one of the largest and most diverse departments in federal government. USDA's mission includes management of traditional farm programs, domestic food assistance, research and education, agricultural marketing, international trade, meat and poultry inspection, forestry and rural development.

Rominger is a family farmer who worked with his brother, sons and nephews to raise alfalfa, beans, corn, rice, safflower, sunflowers, tomatoes, wheat and other crops in California. He served in government as director of the California Department of Food and Agriculture from 1977 to 1982. During that period, he served terms as president of the Western Association of State Departments of Agriculture and the Western U.S. Agricultural Trade Association. He also was on the board of directors for the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture.

Rominger was on the board of directors of American Farmland Trust from 1986 to 1993. He is active in a number of professional agricultural organizations concerned with soil and water policy, education, research and development and marketing.

He was selected Agriculturalist of the Year at the California State Fair in 1992, and throughout his career he has received numerous other awards including the Distinguished Service Award for the California Farm Bureau Federation in 1991.

Born in Woodland, Calif., Rominger received a Bachelor of Science Degree in plant science from the University of California at Davis. He is married to the former Evelyne Rowe. They have four children, Richard S., Charles A., Ruth E. and Bruce J.

KIM E. SCHNOOR

Kim E. Schnoor has served as Counsel to the Secretary of Agriculture since February 1993. She is presently responsible for all domestic policy issues and programs and legal matters before the Secretary.

Prior to joining the Secretary's staff, Schnoor held the position of Senior Vice President at Robinson, Lake, Lerer & Montgomery, Washington, DC. Her clients included agricultural, interior, environmental and trade interests. Schnoor served as Staff Director to the House Agriculture Subcommittee on Livestock, Dairy, & Poultry during the formulation of the 1985 Farm Bill. She also held the position of Legislative Assistant to Congressman Tony Coelho.

Schnoor is a native of California where she graduated from California State University at Fresno with a degree in agricultural business. She received her Juris Doctor from Georgetown University Law Center. Schnoor resides with her husband in Fort Washington, Maryland.

JAMES W. SCHROEDER

James W. Schroeder is a Deputy to Eugene Moos, the Under Secretary for International Affairs and Commodity Programs. As Deputy Under Secretary, he participates with the Under Secretary in the overall direction of the program, operations, and activities of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) in the area of international affairs and commodity programs.

Prior to joining USDA in the fall of 1993, Schroeder was a practicing lawyer in Washington, D.C., with the law firm of Whitman and Ransom, a 250-lawyer firm headquartered in New York. For the past 20 years, he practiced in Washington, specializing in international trade, commercial, and administrative law matters. Prior to moving to Washington in 1973, Schroeder practiced in Denver, Colorado for 8 years, primarily in the areas of natural resources, and rural, and resort area development.

Schroeder graduated from the Woodrow Wilson School of International and Public Affairs at Princeton University in 1958. After serving on active duty as an officer in the U.S. Navy from 1958 to 1961, he received his law degree from Harvard Law School in 1964.

Schroeder was born in Elmhurst, Illinois; and spent many summers on his family's farm in downstate Illinois. He is married to Congresswoman Pat Schroeder (D-Colorado). They have one son, Scott; and one daughter, Jamie.

RICHARD B. SCHROETER

Richard Schroeter currently is Acting Administrator for the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS), the lead USDA agency for promoting U.S. agricultural exports and handling trade policy questions. The agency also gathers crop and market intelligence data from 100 foreign countries and administers export assistance programs.

Schroeter also is FAS' Assistant Administrator for International Trade Policy in USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service. In that capacity, he chairs the U.S. Agriculture Group in the North American Free Trade Agreement negotiations; represents USDA in the Uruguay Round Agriculture negotiations; directs FAS support for a wide array of other trade policy initiatives including the Enterprise for the Americas; and oversees administration of U.S. import controls on sugar and cheese.

DAVID M. SCHOONOVER

David Schoonover is the Agricultural Minister-Counselor with the Foreign Agricultural Service in Moscow, Russia.

His education includes a B.S. in Agriculture from the University of Illinois at Urbana, Illinois, a M.S. in Agricultural Economics from the University of Illinois at Urbana, Illinois, and he has studied at Stanford University, Stanford, California and Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan.

Schoonover has worked for FAS in Beijing as the Agricultural Counselor, Director of the Asia, Africa and East European Division; Director of the Centrally Planned Economies Division; Office of the Administrator - Acting Head, US-USSR Secretariat, International Economist; Program Leader, Centrally Planned Countries, Foreign Demand and Competition Division; Program Leader, Soviet Union, Foreign Demand and Competition Division; ERS Foreign Demand and Competition Division; Assistant Agricultural Attache, Moscow.

He speaks Russian and Chinese (Mandarin).

AUGUST (GUS) SCHUMACHER, JR.

Gus Schumacher received his A.B cum laude in Economics from Harvard College in 1961. He attended the London School of Economics from 1961 to 1963 where he studied International Trade Studies and received the Maitland Award, Athletics in 1963. He was a Research Associate in 1971 and a Senior Research Associate in 1981-82 at the Harvard Business School, Agribusiness. Agriculture has been his career as Commissioner of Agriculture with the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; mission chief in the agriculture and rural development lending group at the World Bank; in teaching and research work in agribusiness at the Harvard Business School.

Initiatives developed while Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture were the National Farmers Market Coupon Program, defeat of the Animal Rights Referendum in 1988, state farm market development initiatives, both domestic and overseas, the major expansion of the states IPM program and a new dairy price stabilization program.

Schumachers World Bank work has focused on agriculture, forestry and rural development projects in Central Europe and Eastern Europe, Latin America, China, and Africa. Major recent work has been to develop a series of agriculture sector policy adjustment, forestry and biodiversity protection projects in Central Europe, totaling \$460 million in external finance.

His work in his two years as an Associate at the Agribusiness Department at the Harvard Business School focused on the domestic and international beef industry, marketing links on

horticulture between the United States and Latin America and several case analysis on Chinese agriculture reforms.

Currently, Schumacher works as a Senior Agriculture Economist and Mission Chief - Poland and Central Europe. Major recent work has been to develop a series of sector policy adjustment, forestry and biodiversity protection projects in Central Europe, totaling \$460 million in external finance. Specific projects include a \$300 million agricultural structure adjustment loan for Poland, a \$146 million sustainable forest development operation in Poland and five forest biodiversity protection projects totaling \$103 million for Poland, Belarus, Ukraine, Slovak and the Czech Republic.

P. SCOTT SHEARER

P. Scott Shearer serves as Deputy Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Congressional Relations. Prior to joining USDA, Shearer served as director of legislative affairs for Zeneca, Inc. He has also served as director of government relations for Halfpenny, Hahn, Roche & Marchese. In the mid-1980s, Shearer was the executive director of the National Corn Growers Association. Between 1981-1984, Shearer was legislative assistant to Senator Alan J. Dixon (D-IL). Previously, he served in Illinois state government as chief fiscal officer for the State Treasurer and Director of Vehicle Services. A native of Villa Grove, Illinois, Shearer received B.S. and M.S. degrees from the University of Illinois. Shearer and his wife, Barbara, live in Oakton, Virginia, and have two children, Jason and Carrie Brunk.

DAVID SHIPMAN

David Shipman has been with the Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS) since 1976- He currently serves as Acting Administrator, FGIS. He manages a national grain inspection and weighing system consisting of Federal, State, and private agencies. He also manages a testing program for processed products, such as, cornmeal, vegetable oil, and crackers. Government purchases of grain-related foodstuffs for the military, school lunch program, and various other activities are frequently tested by FGIS for quality and wholesomeness.

Shipman serves as the Alternate U.S. Delegate to the CODEX Committee on Cereals, Pulses and Legumes. He also serves as coordinator for the USDA Grain Quality Committee.

Shipman earned a B.S. degree in agriculture and natural resources from the University of Connecticut in 1976. He is married, has three children, and resides in Herndon, Virginia.

FRED SLABACH

Fred Slabach is Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations and Counsel to the Secretary for White House Affairs. He received his J.D. from the University of Mississippi and his LL. M. from Columbia University in New York. Slabach clerked for a federal judge before moving to Washington, D.C., to work with Akin, Gump Strauss, Hauer and Feld. He has served as Executive Director of the Mississippi Democratic Party, Administrative Assistant to Mississippi Governor William A. Allain, and Legislative Counsel to U.S. Senator John C. Stennis.

DALLAS R. SMITH

Dallas R. Smith is Deputy Under Secretary, International Affairs and Commodity Programs in the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture. Participates with the Under Secretary in providing leadership in the area of international affairs and commodity programs. Prior to current appointment I was a Career Senior Executive in the Department of Agriculture and served for eight years as the Director of the Tobacco and Peanuts Division of ASCS. He was born and reared on a tobacco farm in Columbus County, North Carolina. He received a bachelor of Science degree in Agricultural Engineering from North Carolina Agricultural and Technical (A&T) State University in 1965. He also participated in several fellowship programs at home and abroad. In 1964, while in undergraduate school, Smith was the agricultural participant in a USA-USSR cultural exchange program. Later, he was selected from among Extension Agents nationally to be one of six Agents to participate in the 1968 National 4-H Fellowship Program. Interned with the U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on Agriculture during the summer of 1969.

Married to the former Shirley Turner of Columbus, Texas, and currently lives in Upper Marlboro, Maryland. He has two adult children and enjoys tennis, swimming and gardening.

DAVID PEARCE SNYDER

David Pearce Snyder is Life-Styles Editor of The Futurist magazine, and a social forecaster whose seminars on strategic management and decision-making have been attended by representatives from most of the Fortune 500 companies. Before entering full-time practice as a consulting futurist in 1981, Snyder was Senior Planning Officer for the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (1974-1981), where he designed and managed the Service's Strategic Planning System.

A former consultant to the RAND Corporation, Snyder has also served as an instructor for the Federal Executive Institute and for Congressional and White House staff development programs. Since leaving the Federal Government, he has worked with hundreds of U.S. trade and professional associations. His private sector clients have included such major firms as IBM, Exxon, General Electric, Bellcore and the Dayton-Hudson Corporation.

In great demand as both a speaker and writer, Snyder has published over 100 studies, articles, and reports on the future of U.S. institutions, industries and professions. He is the Editor/Co-author of four books, including Future Forces, published in 1984 by the American Society of Association Executives. A sequel, America in the 1990's, was released in April, 1992.

KARL N. STAUBER

Karl Stauber is the Deputy Under Secretary for Policy and Planning, Small Community and Rural Development, United States Department of Agriculture. He functions as the policy strategist for the mission area and assists Under Secretary Bob J. Nash with the statutory requirement to coordinate the rural development efforts of the entire federal government. Stauber is responsible for policy and budget development within Small Communities and Rural Development.

Prior to joining USDA, Stauber served as the vice president-program of the Northwest Area Foundation, a St. Paul, Minnesota based private foundation that annually grants approximately \$14 million to increase the economic vitality of low-income communities in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Iowa. In addition to his management responsibilities, he leads grant-making efforts on rural development, sustainable agriculture and forestry, and small business development.

In the mid-1980's, Stauber co-founded and ran an alternative venture capital firm that promoted the development of worker-owned businesses in low income, rural communities throughout the United States. Between 1979 and 1984, Stauber was the executive director of the Needmor Fund, a private foundation based in Toledo, Ohio. The Fund supported projects to insure the enfranchisement of politically disadvantaged groups. Previously, served as the assistant director of the Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, and held several posts in North Carolina state government.

Stauber received a B.A. in American Studies from the University of North Carolina, a certificate from the Program for Management Development at the Harvard Business School, and a Ph.D. in public policy at the Union Institute. His dissertation focused on the development of farm policy designed to promote resource conservation and rural development.

Originally from Statesville, N.C., Stauber's ties to USDA are old. His father was born on a Federal Experiment Station in Oklahoma and his grandfather was a career USDA employee.

DAN STONE

Dan Stone is the Chief of Organization Development (OD) for the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) of the USDA. The OD staff provides behavioral science based consulting services to APHIS and other governmental managers in the areas of organizational assessment, planned change, team building, leadership transition, strategic planning and related areas. His projects have included facilitating a major organizational study of the Food Safety and Inspection Service as well as APHIS. He has conducted team building for a wide variety of clients within APHIS and between APHIS and some of its core customers/partners (including the Agricultural Research Service and the U.S. Animal Health Association). The OD staff, which Stone established and has managed since its inception in 1988, was rated by APHIS top management as the most valued support service out of 40 various administrative and other support services.

Stone was a member of the Vice President's National Performance Review, where he served on the team dedicated to examining and improving the way the government is structured organizationally. He has been invited by many government agencies outside of USDA as a frequent speaker on reinvention, reorganization, culture change, and in particular, the introduction of self-directed work teams into the government sector.

Dan is a professional member of the National Training Laboratories (NTL), and is adjunct faculty for the American University-NTL master's program in organization development. When he is not involved in his OD activities, Dan is an enthusiastic father, wind-surfer, and amateur musician.

FRANK TARRANT

Frank Tarrant is the Agricultural Counselor in Vienna, Austria with responsibility for Hungary, Slovakia, Croatia, Slovenia, and the Czech Republic.

Tarrant joined USDA and the Foreign Agricultural Service in 1979 as a agricultural economist for the Oilseeds and Products Design Division in Washington, DC. His next two assignments were abroad as an agricultural attache at The Hague, Netherlands (1982-84) and Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (1984-88). In 1988, Tarrant was named Deputy Director, Asia, Africa, Eastern Europe, International Trade Policy for FAS in Washington, DC. Prior to his current post, he served as Deputy Director for the Marketing, Grain, and Feed Division.

Tarrant holds a B.S. in agricultural economics from the University of Delaware, Newark and a M.A. in International Trade from Cornell University.

MICHAEL R. TAYLOR

Mike Taylor is the Deputy Commissioner for Policy at the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). As the Deputy Commissioner, Taylor oversees the agency's policy development activities and the processing of all FDA regulations. He is the principal advisor to the Commissioner on policy matters before the Agency and bears primary responsibility for coordinating FDA's policies with other government agencies and countries.

Prior to his appointment at FDA in 1991, Taylor was a partner in the Washington office of the law firm King & Spalding, specializing in food and drug law. Before that, from 1976 to 1981, he served at FDA as the Executive Assistant to the Commissioner and as an attorney in the Office of the General Counsel. He has written and lectured extensively on legal and policy matters affecting FDA.

Taylor received his B.A. in political science from Davidson College in North Carolina in 1971 and his J.D. from the University of Virginia School Law in 1976. He served on active duty from 1971-1973 as an officer in the U.S. Army Military Police Corps in San Francisco, California.

Taylor grew up in Virginia and attended high school in Virginia Beach, where he met his wife, the former Andrea Jane Richardson. Jane earned her doctorate in education at the University of Virginia and is currently Assistant Principal of Simpson Middle School in Leesburg, Virginia, where the Taylors live. They have a daughter, Sara, who is 11 years old and a sixth grader at her mother's school. Jane and Sara are far and away Taylor's primary "outside" interest. He also attempts occasionally to run, ski, play golf and read.

ELEANOR S. TOWNS

Eleanor S. Towns is the Director of the Physical Resources Staff unit in the Regional Office that includes Land, Soils, Watershed and Minerals. Towns joined the Forest Service in 1978 as Director of Civil Rights in the Regional Office.

She was born and reared in Rockford, Illinois, has a Bachelor's in speech from the University of Illinois, a Master's in guidance and counseling from the University of New Mexico, and a Juris Doctor degree from the University of Denver.

Towns is married and has two children, a 21-year old senior at the University of Colorado and a 13 year old son. She is active with Delta Sigma Theta Service Sorority, Inc., Sippers 'N Sliders Ski Club, and United Black Women of Boulder Valley.

WARDELL C. TOWNSEND, JR

On May 12, 1993, Wardell C. Townsend, Jr., was sworn in as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Administration. In this position, he is responsible for the management of USDA's personnel, financial, computerization and telecommunications, equal opportunity, procurement, small and disadvantaged business utilization, and other management and administrative activities.

Before joining USDA, Townsend served as then-U.S. Representative Mike Espy's administrative assistant from 1989 to 1993 and legislative director from 1987 to 1989.

From 1983-1987, he worked as the projects director for U.S. Representative Doug Applegate, D-Ohio, and U.S. Representative Jamie Clarke, D-N.C., with similar responsibilities in both offices.

He served as the business development manager and consultant from 1982-83 to small and disadvantaged businesses under the Cherokee Minority Business Development Center in Asheville, N.C.

From 1980-82, he was head of the Department of Community Development for Henderson County, N.C. He worked as chief development officer for the Human Resource Development Foundation in Morgantown, WV from 1979-80.

Townsend is a native of Baltimore, Maryland; holds a bachelor's degree from Western Carolina University in Cullowhee, N.C., and a master's degree from West Virginia University in Morgantown.

Townsend married Diane Martin, formerly of Atlanta, Georgia, in 1979. They have four children (twin daughters, 13 years old, and two boys, 8 and 4 years old). Diane is employed as a Senior Analyst with the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. They are Episcopalian and worship at Ascension Church in Silver Spring, Maryland.

He enjoys his family, being around the house, and church activities; pick-up games of tennis, basketball, and football; word games; chess; reading and writing; hiking, camping, and fishing.

ALI WEBB

Ali Webb was appointed by Secretary of Agriculture Mike Espy as director of public affairs on April 1, 1993. In that position she is responsible for USDA's communications, public liaison, and intergovernmental affairs operations.

Before joining USDA, Webb had served since September 1989 as associate director for the League of Conservation Voters, a non-profit, non-partisan national environmental political

action group based in Washington, D.C. In that position she managed the organization's nationwide political and communications program and edited such publications as "Vote for the Earth, the League of Conservation Voters' Guide to the Election."

From 1988-89 Webb worked as a research fellow and teaching assistant at the Barone Center for Press, Politics and Public Policy at Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government at Cambridge, Mass. She also taught a course on political communication at Emerson College in Boston during 1989.

From 1987-88 Webb served as the national press secretary for the "Dick Gephardt for President" campaign. She worked as press secretary for Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley from 1980-87, and was press secretary for the "Bradley for Governor" campaign during 1986. During 1984 she served as the California press secretary for the "Walter Mondale for President" campaign. She worked as a reporter for the "Eagle," a daily newspaper serving central Texas, during 1979.

A native of South Pasadena, Calif., Webb holds a B.A. degree in journalism from Stanford University in Stanford, Calif., and a master of public administration degree from Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government.

BRUCE R. "RANDY" WEBER

Bruce R. Weber is Associate Administrator of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS). ASCS administers production adjustment and price support loan programs for eligible commodities and provides cost-sharing on conservation and environmental protection natural disaster emergencies. He also serves as Vice President of the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC). The CCC is a government-owned and operated corporation, used to finance ASCS programs and other commodities.

Before being named Associate Administrator, Weber served as the Acting Administrator, where he was responsible for the planning, development, formulation, and evaluation of overall ASCS policies, programs and related activities. He has also served as Director of the Cotton, Grain and Rice Price Support Division (CGRD). As Director, he was responsible for the development of policy and the administration of nationwide programs for wheat, feed grains, cotton, oilseeds, rice, sugar, honey and peanuts. Previously, he has also served as Acting Assistant Deputy Administrator for Policy Analysis (DAPA), where he participated with USDA policymaking officials in the analysis and development of national program policies for farm price support, supply adjustment, and related programs. He has served as Director, Commodity Analysis Division (CAD), of ASCS. This Division served as the central analytical resource in ASCS/USDA for the development, formulation and evaluation of multi-billion dollar national commodity program policies.

Weber began his ASCS career in 1960 working as a Program Assistant in the Decatur County ASCS office. He worked 14 years in four different Kansas County offices in various positions including Chief Program Assistant and County Executive Director. He transferred to Washington, D.C. in 1974 and worked principally as a grain analyst and policy advisor responsible for formulation, development, analysis, and evaluation of price support and related programs for grains, fibers, dairy, sugar, peanuts and tobacco. Weber was raised on a dairy, irrigated grain and hay farm in Decatur County, Kansas.

He is married and has two children.

EVELYN (EVIE) WHITE

Evie White's appointment as USDA's Director of Personnel, is the fulfillment of a dream envisioned over 26 years ago when she came to Washington D. C. for a brief vacation. A dedicated public servant, her experience has primarily been in human resources management covering personnel management and administration. Equal opportunity and civil rights has also been a significant component of her work experience. She has spent a good part of my federal career participating in initiatives involving major agency restructuring and/or reorganization efforts. The first started with the Post Office Department where she was involved in implementing reorganization efforts that brought about the U.S. Postal Service. Another was establishing personnel programs and policies bringing together over 40 separate agencies and activities to comprise the Department of Energy. Now, pending legislative approval, she has the opportunity to take part in another history making event to reorganize the Department of Agriculture. A mentor, teacher, advisor to a diverse group of 18 individuals including college students of which two are her own daughters and employees from GS-7 through GM-15. During her spare time, she established and am serving a second term as President of the Parent's Advisory Council at Bowie State University. The youngest of eleven, she was born and raised in Kansas City, Missouri.

JESSE L. WHITE, JR.

Jesse L. White, Jr. is the Federal Co-Chairman of the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC). He was appointed to head the ARC by President Clinton and confirmed by the U.S. Senate on February 22, 1994. For four years prior to his appointment, White was a consultant, lecturer, and writer in the fields of economic development, public policy, and strategic planning. His major project during 1992-93 was to serve as the Secretary and Managing Consultant to the 1992 Commission on the Future of the South.

From 1982 to 1990, White served as Executive Director of the Southern Growth Policies Board, an economic development think tank serving the fourteen governors of the southern states and located in Research Triangle Park, N.C. He has been widely quoted in regional and national media on the issues of economic development facing the states, regions, and nation.

During the Spring semester of 1990, White was a Fellow of the Institute of Politics at Harvard University at which he taught a course in modern Southern politics.

White earned a B.A. degree, summa cum laude, in history and political science at the University of Mississippi. In 1966, he was Mississippi's first Marshall Scholar, studying at the University of Sussex, in Brighton, England, at which he received his Ph.D. degree in political science from M.I.T. (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) in 1979.

He has served in numerous positions at both the federal and state levels, as well as in academic life. At the federal level, White was the chief policy planner for higher education at the U.S. Department of Education during the Carter administration and was special assistant to United States Senator John C. Stennis. At the state level, he served as Secretary of the Mississippi State Senate for a four year term. He was also on the political science faculty of the University of Mississippi.

White has been a member and officer of numerous professional and church organizations. In 1984 he was selected to participate in International Business fellows Program of the Georgia World Congress Institute. He currently serves on the Visiting Committee to the M.I.T. Political Science Department.

ANTHONY A. WILLIAMS

Anthony A. Williams was nominated by President Clinton, confirmed by the Senate, and sworn-in by Secretary Mike Espy as the Chief Financial Officer for the Department of Agriculture (USDA) in November 1993.

Prior to joining USDA, Williams served for two years as the Deputy Comptroller for the State of Connecticut. During this time, he also taught for a year as an Adjunct Professor of Public Affairs Columbia University in New York City and he was designated a Kellogg Fellow under the auspices of the Kellogg Foundation National Fellowship. He served as the Executive Director of the Community Development Agency in St. Louis from 1989-91, after having been the Assistant Director of the Boston Redevelopment Authority from 1988-89.

Williams worked as a law clerk for U.S. District Judge David Nelson in Boston from 1987-88. He was elected as a member of the New Haven, Connecticut Board of Alderman from 1980-83, serving in various capacities as President Pro Tempore and Chairman of its Community Development Committee. In 1983, he worked as the Director of Communications for the Connecticut Speaker of the House and Assembly Democrats.

A native of Los Angeles, California, Williams graduated magna cum laude in 1982 from Yale University, with a B.A. degree in political science. Williams earned a J.D. Degree from Harvard Law School in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and a Master of Public Policy Degree, specializing in management from Harvard's Kennedy School of Government in 1987.

LEODREY WILLIAMS

Dr. Leodrey Williams was appointed Acting Administrator of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Extension Service on September 11, 1993.

Prior to this, Williams was appointed Assistant to the Administrator at the Extension Service in Washington, D.C., to strengthen the partnership between the 1890 and 1862 land-grant institutions. From 1980 through April 1993 he served as Administrator of the 1890 Cooperative Extension Program at Southern University in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Williams has also served on several national committees, including the Extension Committee on Organization and Policy (ECOP), USDA's Joint Council on Food and Agriculture Sciences, and the ECOP Personnel and Organization Development Committee.

He has served as a consultant in Extension administration and education in Sierra Leone and Ethiopia with the U.S. Agency for International Development. He was an adjunct professor in the Department of Extension and International Education at Louisiana State University. Williams was also the coordinator for equal employment opportunity and civil rights and professor of Extension education, and served as an agent and agricultural specialist with the Louisiana Cooperative Extension Service.

Williams earned an undergraduate degree in vocational agriculture from Southern University in 1961. He received his masters and doctorate degrees from LSU in Extension education in 1970 and 1975, respectively.

He is a native of West Feliciana Parish in Louisiana, married to Janice Anderson.

JOHN WILSON

John Wilson was born in Groton, Connecticut on January 12, 1953. As the son of a Naval officer, he grew up across the United States, primarily on the east and west coasts.

After receiving a Masters Degree in agricultural economics from Virginia Polytechnic and State University in Blacksburg, Virginia, Wilson joined the Foreign Agricultural Service. After spending three years in Washington, he was assigned to Paris as the assistant agricultural attache. Following the two and one half year tour in Paris, Wilson was transferred to Algiers as the Agricultural Trade Officer (ATO). He was the first ATO to serve in Algiers and was responsible for starting up new programs. Prior to his three year assignment to Algiers, Wilson served as the Acting Agricultural Trade Officer in Tunis for four months.

Wilson began his tour in Rabat in June, 1991 and is joined by his wife, Marijke, and their three children, Thomas, Catherine and Brent. He enjoys golf, horseback riding, and swimming.

DANA D. YORK

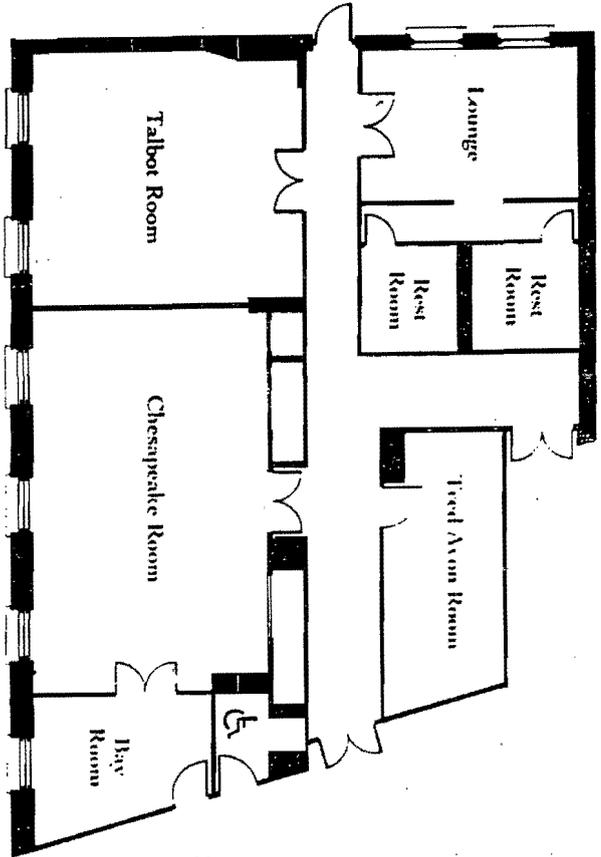
Dana York is Assistant State Conservationist for Technology in Nashville, TN. She recently served as a member of the TN Strategic Planning Team, which developed a reorganization plan for the state that was implemented in February. She has served on several special assignments related to the reorganization, including a detail to the SCS headquarters to work for the Assistant Chiefs in 1992. She also served a detail to work for the SCS Chief as part of a four member strategic implementation planning team.

York began her SCS career as a student trainee and served as a soil conservationist in three field offices and a district conservationist in two offices. She has also served as a Resource Conservationist, was on the State Office IRM and the State Resource conservationist staff. York then served as an Assistant State Resource Conservationist and a State Resource Conservationist before accepting her current position. York is working on a M.A. in Industrial and Organizational Psychology at Middle Tennessee State University through the SCS Scholarship Program. Her emphasis is on organizational development and change. She holds a B.S. in agricultural science cum laude with a major in Soils and Education from Tennessee Technological University.

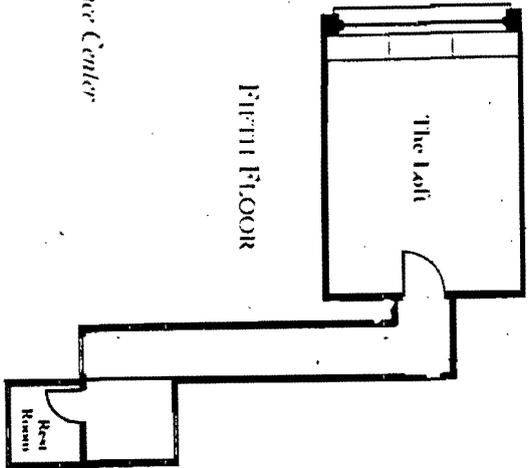
Originally from Jonesborough, TN, York is married to Alan, a Wildlife Officer with the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency. She has two children, Ashton and Amanda Jane.

TIDE WATER INN, EASTON, MD

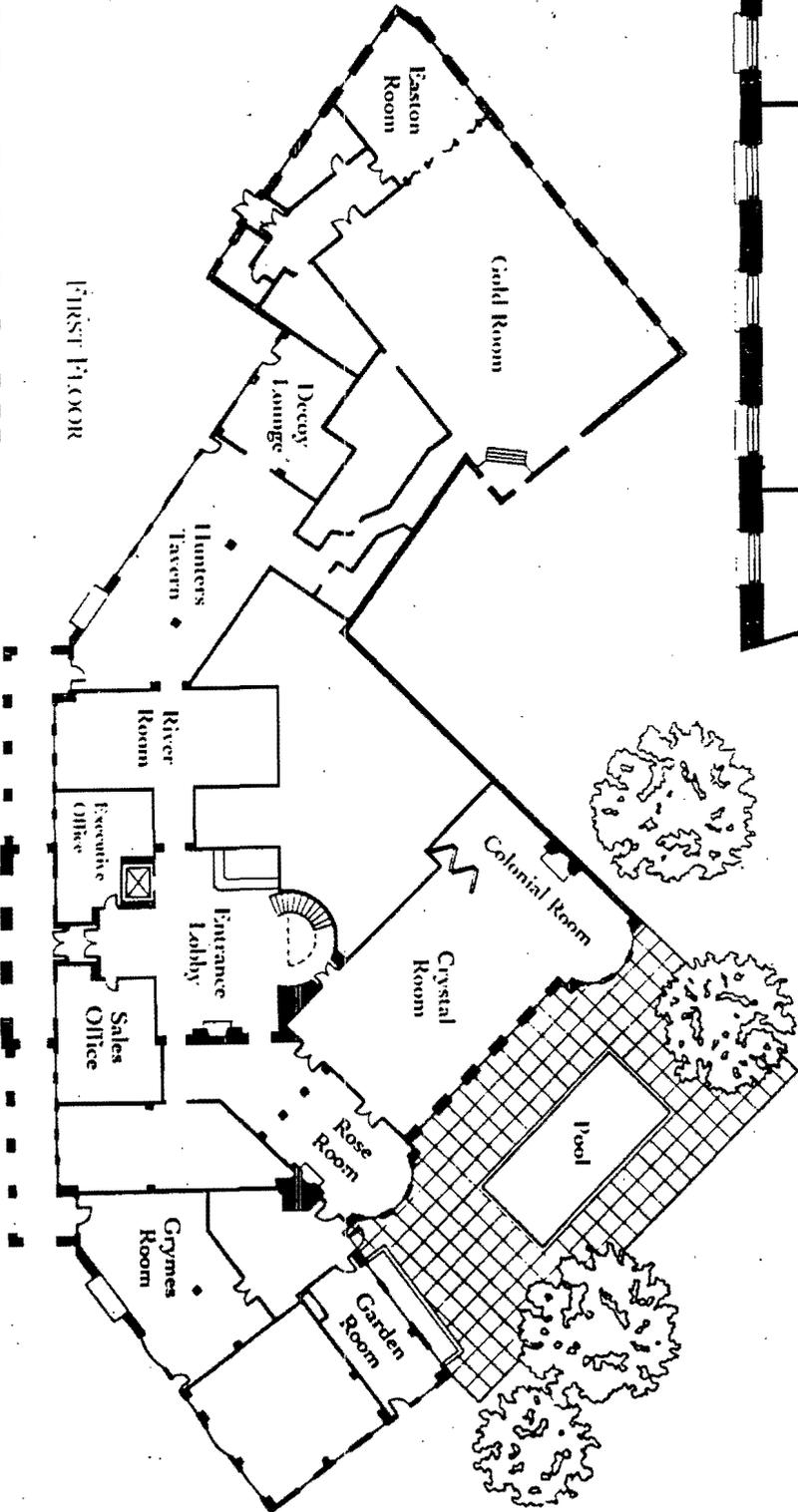
FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR *Executive Conference Center*



FIRST FLOOR



Local Restaurants

Washington Street Pub

Washington Street, Easton

"Fine food and spirits - all day, every day. Also has a raw bar"

410-822-9011

Bullbriers

West Street, Easton

"The hottest new spot in town -- restaurant and bar"

410-819-0055

The Oxford Inn

Morris Street, Oxford

410-226-5220

Pier Street Restaurant

On the waterfront in St. Michaels

"Good crabs"

410-226-5411

TALBOT COUNTY VISITORS GUIDE

RESTAURANTS

208 Talbot 745-3838
 208 N. Talbot St.
 St. Michaels, MD 21063

Bay Hundred Restaurant 886-2622
 Knapps Narrows
 Tilghman Island, MD 21071

Bayview Restaurant 745-9066
 Harbourtowne Golf Resort 1-800-446-9066
 Miles River & Eastern Bay
 St. Michaels, MD 21063

Carpenter Street Saloon 745-5111
 107 Talbot St.
 St. Michaels, MD 21063

The Crab Claw Restaurant 745-2900
 Navy Point
 St. Michaels, MD 21063

Harrison's Country Inn & Sports Fishing Center 886-2121
 21551 Chesapeake House Dr.
 Tilghman Island, MD 21071

Higgins Crab House & Bar 745-5151
 One Higgins Plaza 1-800-722-2949
 1218 S. Talbot St.
 St. Michaels, MD 21063

Legal Spirits 820-0033
 Dover & Harrison Streets
 Easton, MD 21601

The Lighthouse Restaurant 745-9001
 St. Michaels Harbour Inn & Marina
 101 N. Harbor Road 1-800-955-9001
 St. Michaels, MD 21063

ANTIQUES & SPECIALTY SHOPS

Celebrate Maryland! 745-5900
 Maryland's Best Maryland Store
 100 Talbot Street
 St. Michaels, MD 21063

Flamingo Flats 745-2053
 Over 2800 Spices & Sauces
 406 Talbot St.
 St. Michaels, MD 21063

Oak Creek Sales 745-3193
 Antiques & Collectibles
 Route 329
 Royal Oak, MD 21062

Wye River Antiques 822-3449
 4 W. Dover Street
 Easton, MD 21601

GOLF COURSES

Harbourtowne Golf Resort 745-9066
 Miles River & The Eastern Bay
 St. Michaels, MD 21063 1-800-446-9066

Hog Neck Golf Course 822-6079
 10142 Old Carolina Road
 Easton, MD 21601

SAILING SCHOOL

Lazyjack Sailing School 1-800-690-5080
 Dogwood Harbor 886-2215
 Tilghman Island, MD 21071

226-5303

The Masthead
 101 Mill St.
 Oxford, MD 21054

745-2200
 1-800-722-2949

The Inn at Perry Cabin
 308 Watkins Lane
 St. Michaels, MD 21063

226-5111

The Robert Morris Inn
 314 Morris St.
 Oxford, MD 21054

820-8212

Rustic Inn
 Talbottown Shopping Center
 Easton, MD 21601

745-5954

St. Michaels Crab House & Bar
 305 Mulberry St.
 St. Michaels, MD 21063

822-1300

Hunters Tavern
 The Tidewater Inn
 101 E. Dover St.
 Easton, MD 21601

1-800-237-8775

886-2141
 1-800-866-2141

The Tilghman Island Inn
 21384 Conpertown Rd.
 Tilghman Island, MD 21071

745-5577

Town Dock Restaurant
 125 Mulberry St.
 St. Michaels, MD 21063

822-9011

The Washington Street Pub
 20 N. Washington St.
 Easton, MD 21601

*While Shopping in Easton,
Enjoy a Self-Guided Walking Tour
of the Historic District**

11. Academy of the Arts (1820)

1. James Neall House (1810)

2. Miss Mary Jenkins House (1780)

2A. Tharp House 1810

3. Court House & south Wing (1712)

4. Streetscape (late 18th Century)

5. Brick Hotel (1812)

6. 111, 113, 115 & 119 N. Washington St. (Pre-Revolutionary)

7. 131 N. Washington St. (Pre-Revolutionary Tavern)

8. Old Frame Hotel (circa 1830)

9. Bartlett's Mill (1840)

10. Talbot County Women's Club (1787)

12. Christ Church (1842)

13. Avalon Building

14. The Bullitt House (1780)

15. The Grymes Building (1794)

16. Talbot County Women's Club (1787)

Historical Society Of Talbot County

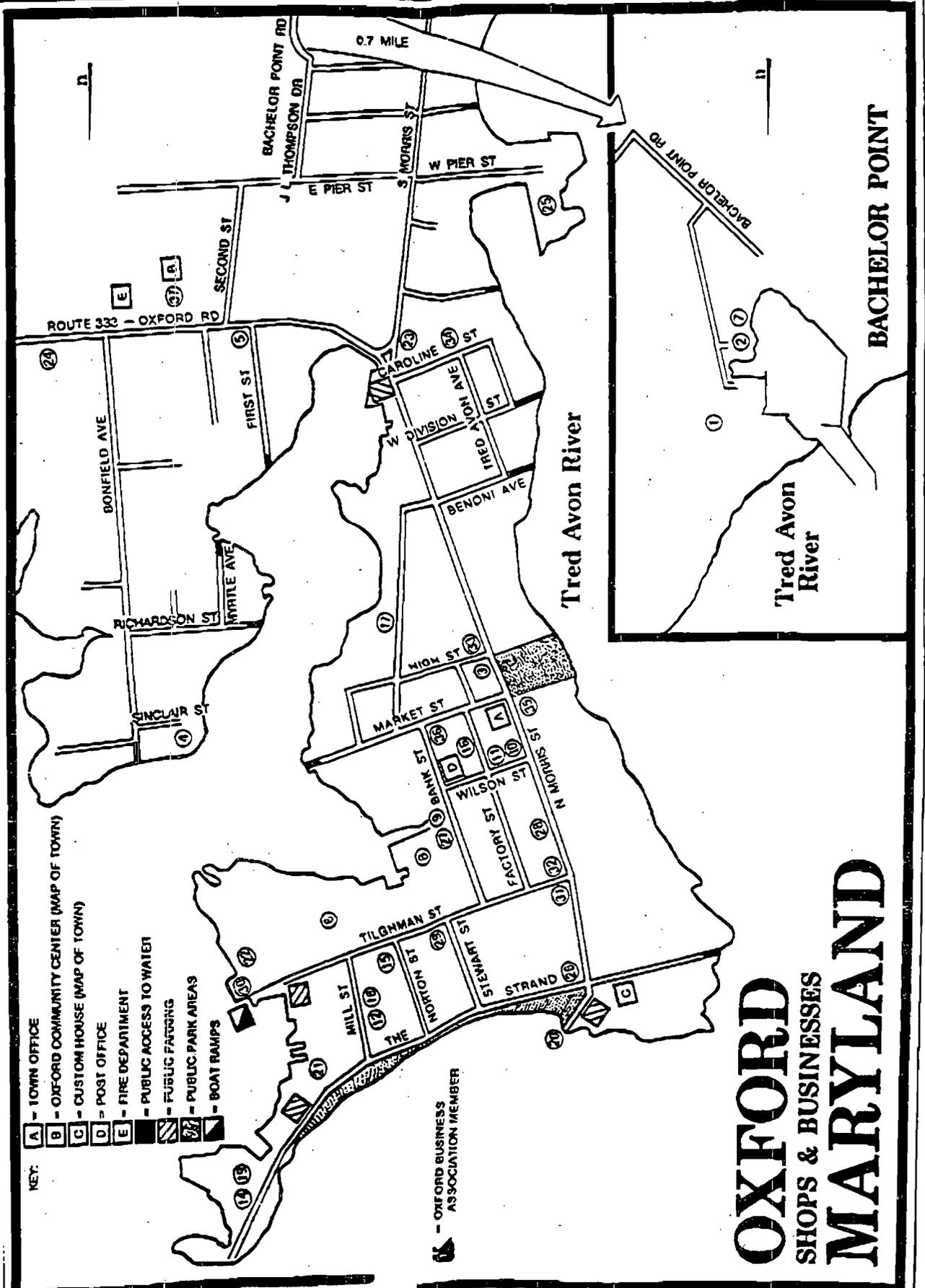
25 S. Washington Street, Easton, Maryland 21601

Tuesday thru Saturday: 10 to 4 Sunday: 1 to 4

Historic Houses, Garden, Museum Tour and Museum Shop

822-0773

* Guided Walking Tours available for groups by reservation



- KEY:
- A - TOWN OFFICE
 - B - OXFORD COMMUNITY CENTER (MAP OF TOWN)
 - C - CUSTOM HOUSE (MAP OF TOWN)
 - D - POST OFFICE
 - E - FIRE DEPARTMENT
 - Public Access to Water
 - Public Fatigue
 - Public Park Areas
 - Boat Ramps

OXFORD BUSINESS ASSOCIATION MEMBER

OXFORD SHOPS & BUSINESSES MARYLAND

BACHELOR POINT

Tred Avon River

Tred Avon River

0.7 MILE

ROUTE 330 - OXFORD RD

BONFIELD AVE

SECOND ST

FIRST ST

RICHARDSON ST

SINCLAIR ST

J. L. THOMPSON DR

E PIER ST

W PIER ST

S. MORRIS ST

CAROLINE ST

W DIVISION ST

TRED AVON AVE

TRED AVON ST

BENONI AVE

HIGH ST

MARKET ST

BANK ST

WILSON ST

GAFNEY ST

TILGHMAN ST

MILL ST

THE

NORTON ST

S. STEWART ST

STRAND

S. SIMON N

BACHELOR POINT RD

11

11

A. J. ROCHELLE & CO.

A. J. ROCHELLE & CO.
721 Torrington Place
Dayton, Ohio 45406-4441

**U. S. DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE**

1994

**NATIONAL PUBLIC OPINION
SURVEY**

Prepared by:

A. J. ROCHELLE & CO.

April 28, 1994

513-279-9800 • FAX 513-276-8411 • 1-800-828-9405

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NATIONAL PUBLIC OPINION
SURVEY

Executive Summary

A. J. Rochelle & Co. is pleased to present the findings of the U.S. Department of Agriculture National Public Opinion Survey. The survey was designed by A. J. Rochelle & Co. in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Public Affairs.

Methodology

Eight Hundred and Fifty Three (853) telephone interviews were conducted during a four day period from April 19 thru April 22. A random digit dialing telephone method was used to poll adult Americans eighteen (18) years of age and older in all states except Alaska and Hawaii. In this method, telephone exchange prefixes in the survey area were coupled with lists of four digit numbers, allowing both unlisted and listed telephone household an equal probability of selection. In each contacted household, interviewers asked to speak with the "youngest male 18 or older who is at home." If no eligible males, interviewers asked to speak with the oldest woman 18 or older. This systematic respondent selection technique produced samples that closely mirror the demographic parameters recently available from the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey in terms of age, sex and race. The telephone call were made between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. within the respective time zones.

Understanding of the Results

Question Wording: The wording of the questions may be paraphrased in the analysis. Complete wording may be found in the copy of the questionnaire. (See exhibit 1)

Where appropriate (tables 8 - 17), additional statistical data appears directly underneath the questionnaire table. These three rows of information report the Mean, Standard Deviation (S.D.), and Standard Error (S.E.)

Mean: The average of all the answers in a column

Standard Deviation: Indication of how much the answers to a question varied.

Standard Error: The standard deviation divided by the square root of the sample size of the column.

Standard Deviation and Standard Error are yardsticks for measuring the variation in any set of scores in a uniform way that permits you to compare other scores from other random samples.

Sampling Plan

We divided the number of respondents into geographical areas (regions) designated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census Bureau. The (9) nine specific Regions were: New England, Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic, East North Central, East South Central, West North Central, West South Central, Mountain and Pacific. (See exhibit 2: Census Regions and Divisions of the United States).

An average of 95 respondents from each region were polled.

Level of Confidence

The degree of certainty, the confidence level is expressed as a percentage. The 95% confidence level means that you can be 95% certain. This survey has a confidence interval (margin of error) of 3.36 percentage points in either direction. No more than one time in twenty should chance variations in the sample cause the results to vary by more than 3.36 percentage points from the answers that would be obtained if all Americans were polled. Chances are 95 out of 100 that an identical sample would produce a result within this range.

The sample size needed to obtain this confidence level is 850. The sample size for this survey was 853 which made the survey statistically sound.

Highlights

90% of the respondents believe that preserving economic well-being of family farmers is important to the economy of the entire country. Over 95% of the respondents rate direct inspection of meat and poultry and programs to provide safe food with no harmful chemical to be important. These three (3) questions received the highest overall ratings.

SURVEY ANALYSIS

Question 1. Other than farming, when I say the United States Department of Agriculture, what comes immediately to your mind?

The majority of the respondents (475) or 55.7% had no reply to this question.

The 378 people who responded were permitted up to three replies; therefore the totals in the individual columns do not equal the total responses. (The foundation for TOTAL RESPONSES is based on number of people, not answers).

Those individuals responding indicated that Food, Land and Livestock related items come to their mind when they think of the U.S. Department of Agriculture in relations to something other than farming. Wildlife was also a popular response and is included in the Land, Forestry, Environment, & Water Category.

Included in the Other category are: Mining, Working Equipment, Jobs, Tractors, Lending, Electricity, and Exporting.

Those with a high school education tend to reply slightly higher than the average to this question. (29.0%, 23.4% & 20.0% versus the average of 24.6%, 20.1% and 17.2% for Food, Land & Livestock related categories). Blacks (44.7%) tend to think mostly of Food items more so than Whites (22.7%) or Other Race (10%).

Question 2. Can you think of an occasion in the last week when you personally came into contact with a service or product of the U. S. Department of Agriculture?

426 out of 851 respondents (50.1%) indicated that they could not think of a U.S. Department of Agriculture product or service that they came into contact within the last week.

Education category 0-11 Years (64.7%), Blacks (58.8%) and those residing in the South Atlantic Region (64.4%) and West South Central Region (60.7%) tend to respond negatively.

Sex was not a determinate factor.

Question 3. Do you believe that preserving economic well-being of family farmers is important to the economy of the entire country?

768 out of 853 respondents (90%) indicated that they believe that family farmers are important to the economy.

Demographics does not appear to be a determinate factor to this question as all groups range from 84.1% to 96.9%.

Question 4. Do you think the U.S. Department of Agriculture should reduce or eliminate farm programs that insure a stable food supply and make sure that farmers stay in business in good and bad years?

553 out of 851 respondents (65%) indicated farm programs should not be reduced. The respondents found this question somewhat confusing therefore the reader should be careful in interpreting the results.

Question 5. Would you rate the safety of America's food compared to other industrialized countries as better, worse or about the same?

556 out of 852 respondents (65.3%) rate the safety of America's food as better than other industrialized countries. White's (67.2%) tend to think so more than Blacks (56.9%) or Other Race (56.5%). Family incomes of 40,000 to 74,999 also tend to favor the safety of America's food more than other income levels.

Question 6. Have you heard or read anything recently about efforts to reorganize or downsize the U.S. Department of Agriculture?

657 out of 853 (77%) respondents have not heard anything recently about downsizing the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Those responding residing in the Middle Atlantic Region (29.9%) and W. North Central Region (29.3%) tend to indicate affirmatively that they have heard of such efforts recently.

Question 7. Are you aware that a harmful E. coli bacteria is present in some meat and poultry and can cause death or serious illness if consumed in improperly prepared foods?

751 out of 852 (88.1%) respondents are aware of a bacteria in some meat and poultry.

Demographics does not appear to be a determinate factor to this question; but those in the 50,000 to 74,999 income range (94.2%) tend to be more knowledgeable of the bacteria.

FEDERAL PROGRAMS

In the next series of questions the interviewers read a list of Federal Programs and asked the respondent to rate how important that program is on a scale of 1 to 4 with 4 being the most important. (All of the Federal Programs received an average Mean Score between very important and fairly important).

The reader should note that the discussion in this section focuses on the Mean Score.

Question 8. Nutritious Diets For Low-Income Pregnant Women And Infants

This question received a Mean score of 3.51 which indicates that the majority of the respondents (737) rate the importance of this program as between Very Important and Fairly Important.

Females (72.2%) tend to favor the nutritious diets more so than Males (57.4%); and income category of Less than 10,000 (70.6%) and 10,000 to 19,999 (73.3%) also favor this program more so than other income categories.

Question 9. Direct Inspection of Meat And Poultry

This question received the second highest Mean Score of all Federal Programs. A 3.82 Mean indicates that the average score is slightly less than very important for all respondents. Females (3.91) tend to think so more than Males (3.73) and White's (3.84) more so than Black's (3.75).

Question 10. Help For Farmers Selling Their Products To Other Countries

Despite the fact that this question received the lowest Mean Score (3.02) of all Federal Programs questioned; the majority of the respondents (575 out of 847) rate this Federal Program as important.

Demographics does not appear to be a determinate factor to this question.

Question 11. School Meals for Students

Females (3.54) rated this program as more important than Males (3.24) and Blacks (3.65) rated this program more important than Whites (3.35). Income category of 75,000 or over gave the lowest demographic rating (3.19).

Question 12. Programs to Keep Food Affordable

746 out of 847 of the respondents rate this Federal Program as important. The Mean Score for this question parallel question 11. Females (3.62) rate this program as more important than Males (3.40) and Blacks (3.72) and Other Race (3.67) rate this program higher than Whites (3.47). Income category of 75,000 or over gave the lowest demographic rating (3.04).

Question 13. Programs So Farmers Can Make Enough To Stay In Business

724 out of 848 respondents (85.4%) rate this Federal Program as important. The Mean Score for Females (3.54) versus Males (3.37) appears to be the only major demographic factor to this question.

Question 14. Running Water In Every Home

This Federal Program received a very high Mean Score of 3.73. 780 out of 848 (92%) respondents rate this program as important. Females (3.82) tend to rate this program as slightly more important than do Males (3.64).

Question 15. Safe Food/ No Harmful Chemicals

This Federal Program received the highest Mean Score (3.84) of all of the Federal Programs questioned. 813 out of 848 or 95.9% of the respondents indicated that this program is important. Females (3.92) tend to rate this program as slightly more important than Males (3.76).

Question 16. Preserve Wildlife And Wildlife Areas

This Federal Program received a Mean Score of 3.49 with 745 out of 847 (88%) indicating that this Federal Program is important.

Demographics does not appear to be a determinate factor to this question.

Question 17. Access To Food For All Americans, Especially The Needy

This Federal Program received the third highest Mean Score (3.71) of all the Federal Programs questioned. 784 out of 847 respondents (92.6%) rate this Federal Program as important. The Female Mean Score of 3.80 indicates that they believe this program to be slightly more important than Males whose mean Score is 3.61.

A. J. ROCHELLE & CO.

TABLES

U. S. Department Of Agriculture 1994 National Public Opinion Survey

TABLE 1: Other than farming, when I say the United States Department of Agriculture, what comes immediately to your mind?

	SEX				RACE			AGE CATEGORY					
	Female		Male		White	Black	Other	18-22	23-34	35-45	46-49	50-64	65+
	TOTAL	Female	Male	White	Black	Other	18-22	23-34	35-45	46-49	50-64	65+	
TOTAL RESPONSES	378	211	167	317	38	20	24	91	78	33	67	79	
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Food, Produce, Meat, Vegetables	93.	52	41	72	17	2	7	27	21	7	14	17	
	24.6	24.6	24.6	22.7	44.7	10.0	29.2	29.7	26.9	21.2	20.9	21.5	
Land, Forestry, Environment, Water	76	40	36	66	7	2	4	15	19	5	13	18	
	20.1	19.0	21.6	20.8	18.4	10.0	16.7	16.5	24.4	15.2	19.4	22.8	
Livestock, Animals, Cows, Poultry	65	49	16	58	5	2	5	20	11	5	12	11	
	17.2	23.2	9.6	18.3	13.2	10.0	20.8	22.0	14.1	15.2	17.9	13.9	
Inspection, Grading	32	14	18	30	-	2	2	4	9	5	7	4	
	8.5	6.6	10.8	9.5	-	10.0	8.3	4.4	11.5	15.2	10.4	5.1	
Government Regulation, Adminis.	29	16	13	25	2	2	1	5	4	5	5	9	
	7.7	7.6	7.8	7.9	5.3	10.0	4.2	5.5	5.1	15.2	7.5	11.4	
Subsidy, Food Stamps Price Support	20	4	16	17	-	3	2	4	2	1	5	6	
	5.3	1.9	9.6	5.4	-	15.0	8.3	4.4	2.6	3.0	7.5	7.6	
Wheat, Tobacco, Soy Beans, Cotton	20	13	7	14	2	4	1	4	6	4	1	4	
	5.3	6.2	4.2	4.4	5.3	20.0	4.2	4.4	7.7	12.1	1.5	5.1	
Technology, School, Research, Extension	17	8	9	16	1	-	2	7	1	-	5	2	
	4.5	3.8	5.4	5.0	2.6	-	8.3	7.7	1.3	-	7.5	2.5	
Pesticides, Health, Safety, Drugs	16	5	11	16	-	-	1	3	5	-	4	3	
	4.2	2.4	6.6	5.0	-	-	4.2	3.3	6.4	-	6.0	3.8	

U. S. Department of Agriculture 1994 National Public Opinion Survey

TABLE 1: Other than farming, when I say the United States Department of Agriculture, what comes immediately to your mind?

	SEX		RACE			AGE CATEGORY					
	Female	Male	White	Black	Other	18-22	23-34	35-45	46-49	50-64	65+
TOTAL RESPONSES	378 100.0	211 100.0	317 100.0	38 100.0	20 100.0	24 100.0	91 100.0	78 100.0	33 100.0	67 100.0	79 100.0
Dairy Products	9 2.4	7 3.3	6 1.9	2 5.3	1 5.0	-	1 1.1	2 2.6	1 3.0	4 6.0	1 1.3
Other	28 7.4	18 8.5	23 7.3	3 7.9	2 10.0	1 4.2	7 7.7	6 7.7	1 3.0	2 3.0	9 11.4

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U. S. Department of Agriculture 1994 National Public Opinion Survey

TABLE 1a: Other than farming, when I say the United States Department of Agriculture, what comes immediately to your mind?

	EDUCATION						FAMILY INCOME					
	0-11 YEARS	12 YEARS	13-15 YEARS	16-16+ YEARS	LESS THAN 10,000 TO 19,999	10,000 TO 20,000	20,000 TO 30,000	30,000 TO 40,000	40,000 TO 50,000	50,000 TO 75,000	75,000 OR OVER	
TOTAL RESPONSES	378 100.0	34 100.0	145 100.0	91 100.0	107 100.0	29 100.0	37 100.0	69 100.0	67 100.0	34 100.0	41 100.0	24 100.0
Food, Produce, Meat, Vegetables	93 24.6	9 26.5	42 29.0	20 22.0	22 20.6	12 41.4	8 21.6	23 33.3	19 28.4	5 14.7	6 14.6	4 16.7
Land, Forestry, Environment, Water	76 20.1	10 29.4	34 23.4	14 15.4	18 16.8	5 17.2	10 27.0	16 23.2	10 14.9	10 29.4	7 17.1	4 16.7
Livestock, Animals, Cows, Poultry	65 17.2	3 8.8	29 20.0	18 19.8	14 13.1	6 20.7	7 18.9	13 18.8	12 17.9	5 14.7	8 19.5	3 12.5
Inspection, Grading	32 8.5	2 5.9	5 3.4	13 14.3	12 11.2	1 3.4	1 2.7	5 7.2	8 11.9	6 17.6	3 7.3	4 16.7
Government Regulation, Adminis.	29 7.7	1 2.9	8 5.5	9 9.9	11 10.3	-	4 10.8	1 1.4	7 10.4	3 8.8	2 4.9	5 20.8
Subsidy, Food Stamps Price Support	20 5.3	-	7 4.8	6 6.6	7 6.5	-	2 5.4	3 4.3	4 6.0	1 2.9	3 7.3	2 8.3
Wheat, Tobacco, Soy Beans, Cotton	20 5.3	1 2.9	11 7.6	2 2.2	6 5.6	1 3.4	1 2.7	2 2.9	8 11.9	3 8.8	2 4.9	1 4.2
Technology, School, Research, Extension	17 4.5	2 5.9	3 2.1	4 4.4	8 7.5	1 3.4	2 5.4	1 1.4	4 6.0	-	4 9.8	-

U. S. Department of Agriculture 1994 National Public Opinion Survey

TABLE 1a: Other than farming, when I say the United States Department of Agriculture, what comes immediately to your mind?

	EDUCATION				FAMILY INCOME							
	0-11 YEARS	12 YEARS	13-15 YEARS	16-16+ YEARS	LESS THAN 10,000	10,000 TO 19,999	20,000 TO 29,999	30,000 TO 39,999	40,000 TO 49,999	50,000 TO 74,999	75,000 OR OVER	
TOTAL RESPONSES	378 100.0	34 100.0	145 100.0	91 100.0	107 100.0	29 100.0	37 100.0	69 100.0	67 100.0	34 100.0	41 100.0	24 100.0
Pesticides, Health, Safety, Drugs	16 4.2	2 5.9	3 2.1	3 3.3	8 7.5	1 3.4	-	2 2.9	1 1.5	2 5.9	3 7.3	3 12.5
Dairy Products	9 2.4	1 2.9	3 2.1	2 2.2	3 2.8	-	1 2.7	2 2.9	3 4.5	-	1 2.4	-
Other	28 7.4	5 14.7	9 6.2	6 6.6	8 7.5	3 10.3	4 10.8	3 4.3	1 1.5	3 8.8	2 4.9	-

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U. S. Department of Agriculture 1994 National Public Opinion Survey

TABLE 1b: Other than farming, when I say the United States Department of Agriculture, what comes immediately to your mind?

	REGION									
	TOTAL	NEW ENGLAND	MIDDLE ATLANTIC	SOUTH ATLANTIC	E. NORTH CENTRAL	E. SOUTH CENTRAL	W. NORTH CENTRAL	W. SOUTH CENTRAL	MOUNTAIN	PACIFIC
TOTAL RESPONSES	378 100.0	50 100.0	28 100.0	49 100.0	44 100.0	19 100.0	46 100.0	56 100.0	37 100.0	
Food, Produce, Meat, Vegetables	93 24.6	13 26.0	9 32.1	18 36.7	10 22.7	4 21.1	8 17.4	6 10.7	10 27.0	
Land, Forestry, Environment, Water	76 20.1	13 26.0	4 14.3	9 18.4	6 12.2	2 10.5	12 26.1	17 30.4	4 10.8	
Livestock, Animals, Cows, Poultry	65 17.2	6 12.0	1 3.6	9 18.4	12 24.5	6 31.6	6 13.0	7 12.5	5 13.5	
Inspection, Grading	32 8.5	3 6.0	1 3.6	3 6.1	8 16.3	2 10.5	5 10.9	5 8.9	3 8.1	
Government Regulation, Adminis.	29 7.7	5 10.0	3 10.7	3 6.1	4 8.2	1 5.3	-	2 3.6	7 18.9	
Subsidy, Food Stamps Price Support	20 5.3	2 4.0	2 7.1	1 2.0	4 8.2	-	1 2.2	6 10.7	2 5.4	
Wheat, Tobacco, Soy Beans, Cotton	20 5.3	2 4.0	1 3.6	3 6.1	1 2.0	6 31.6	1 2.2	5 8.9	1 2.7	
Technology, School, Research, Extension	17 4.5	2 4.0	1 3.6	2 4.1	3 6.8	-	5 10.9	1 1.8	1 2.7	
Pesticides, Health, Safety, Drugs	16 4.2	3 6.0	5 17.9	1 2.0	3 6.8	-	-	3 5.4	1 2.7	

U. S. Department of Agriculture 1994 National Public Opinion Survey

TABLE 1b: Other than farming, when I say the United States Department of Agriculture, what comes immediately to your mind?

	REGION									
	NEW ENGLAND	MIDDLE ATLANTIC	SOUTH ATLANTIC	E. NORTH CENTRAL	E. SOUTH CENTRAL	W. NORTH CENTRAL	W. SOUTH CENTRAL	MOUNTAIN	PACIFIC	TOTAL
TOTAL RESPONSES	378	28	49	49	44	19	46	56	37	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dairy Products	9	1	1	1	-	-	3	-	-	-
	2.4	3.6	2.0	2.0	-	-	6.5	-	-	-
Other	28	4	3	2	-	-	6	6	3	100.0
	7.4	14.3	6.1	4.1	-	-	13.0	10.7	8.1	100.0

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U. S. Department Of Agriculture 1994 National Public Opinion Survey

TABLE 2: Can you think of an occasion in the last week when you personally came into contact with a service or product of the United States Department of Agriculture?

	SEX		RACE			AGE CATEGORY						
	TOTAL	Female	Male	White	Black	Other	18-22	23-34	35-45	46-49	50-64	65+
TOTAL RESPONSES	851	447	404	682	102	62	82	226	199	79	128	130
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No	426	229	197	335	60	29	45	116	94	36	63	68
	50.1	51.2	48.8	49.1	58.8	46.8	54.9	51.3	47.2	45.6	49.2	52.3
Yes	386	186	200	314	41	28	31	102	101	41	60	49
	45.4	41.6	49.5	46.0	40.2	45.2	37.8	45.1	50.8	51.9	46.9	37.7
Don't Know	39	32	7	33	1	5	6	8	4	2	5	13
	4.6	7.2	1.7	4.8	1.0	8.1	7.3	3.5	2.0	2.5	3.9	10.0

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U. S. Department Of Agriculture 1994 National Public Opinion Survey

TABLE 2a: Can you think of an occasion in the last week when you personally came into contact with a service or product of the United States Department of Agriculture?

	EDUCATION						FAMILY INCOME															
	0-11 YEARS		12 YEARS		13-15 YEARS		16-16+ YEARS		LESS THAN 10,000		10,000 TO 19,999		20,000 TO 29,999		30,000 TO 39,999		40,000 TO 49,999		50,000 TO 74,999		75,000 OR OVER	
	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%
TOTAL RESPONSES	851	100.0	359	100.0	180	100.0	208	100.0	68	100.0	102	100.0	146	100.0	144	100.0	92	100.0	86	100.0	47	100.0
No	426	50.1	178	49.6	87	48.3	94	45.2	35	51.5	58	56.9	75	51.4	55	38.2	43	46.7	45	52.3	26	55.3
Yes	386	45.4	161	44.8	88	48.9	104	50.0	30	44.1	38	37.3	65	44.5	83	57.6	47	51.1	38	44.2	20	42.6
Don't Know	39	4.6	20	5.6	5	2.8	10	4.8	3	4.4	6	5.9	6	4.1	6	4.2	2	2.2	3	3.5	1	2.1

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U. S. Department of Agriculture 1994 National Public Opinion Survey

TABLE 2b: Can you think of an occasion in the last week when you personally came into contact with a service or product of the United States Department of Agriculture?

	REGION									
	TOTAL	NEW ENGLAND	MIDDLE ATLANTIC	SOUTH ATLANTIC	E. NORTH CENTRAL	E. SOUTH CENTRAL	W. NORTH CENTRAL	W. SOUTH CENTRAL	MOUNTAIN	PACIFIC
TOTAL RESPONSES	851 100.0	100 100.0	97 100.0	101 100.0	97 100.0	88 100.0	92 100.0	89 100.0	95 100.0	92 100.0
No	426 50.1	50 50.0	41 42.3	65 64.4	40 41.2	50 56.8	44 47.8	54 60.7	34 35.8	48 52.2
Yes	386 45.4	43 43.0	51 52.6	35 34.7	52 53.6	31 35.2	45 48.9	32 36.0	55 57.9	42 45.7
Don't Know	39 4.6	7 7.0	5 5.2	1 1.0	5 5.2	7 8.0	3 3.3	3 3.4	6 6.3	2 2.2

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U. S. Department Of Agriculture 1994 National Public Opinion Survey

TABLE 3: Do you believe that preserving economic well-being of family farmers is important to the economy of the entire country?

	SEX		RACE			AGE CATEGORY						
	TOTAL	Female	Male	White	Black	Other	18-22	23-34	35-45	46-49	50-64	65+
TOTAL RESPONSES	853	447	406	684	102	62	82	227	199	79	128	131
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yes	768	416	352	615	90	58	74	196	178	70	124	120
	90.0	93.1	86.7	89.9	88.2	93.5	90.2	86.3	89.4	88.6	96.9	91.6
No	58	18	40	44	11	3	5	25	14	7	2	4
	6.8	4.0	9.9	6.4	10.8	4.8	6.1	11.0	7.0	8.9	1.6	3.1
Don't Know	27	13	14	25	1	1	3	6	7	2	2	7
	3.2	2.9	3.4	3.7	1.0	1.6	3.7	2.6	3.5	2.5	1.6	5.3

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TABLE 3a: Do you believe that preserving economic well-being of family farmers is important to the economy of the entire country?

	EDUCATION						FAMILY INCOME																
	0-11 YEARS		12 YEARS		13-15 YEARS		16-16+ YEARS		LESS THAN 10,000		10,000 TO 19,999		20,000 TO 29,999		30,000 TO 39,999		40,000 TO 49,999		50,000 TO 74,999		75,000 OR OVER		
	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT	
TOTAL RESPONSES	853	100.0	360	100.0	180	100.0	209	100.0	68	102	146	100.0	145	92	86	47							
Yes	768	90.0	328	91.1	165	91.7	184	88.0	63	92.6	134	91.8	122	82	77	42							
No	58	6.8	27	7.5	9	5.0	16	7.7	1	1.5	4	3.9	7	8	6	3							
Don't know	27	3.2	5	1.4	6	3.3	9	4.3	4	5.9	5	4.9	4	2	3	2							

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TABLE 3b: Do you believe that preserving economic well-being of family farmers is important to the economy of the entire country?

	REGION									
	TOTAL	NEW ENGLAND	MIDDLE ATLANTIC	SOUTH ATLANTIC	E. NORTH CENTRAL	E. SOUTH CENTRAL	W. NORTH CENTRAL	W. SOUTH CENTRAL	MOUNTAIN	PACIFIC
TOTAL RESPONSES	853 100.0	101 100.0	97 100.0	101 100.0	98 100.0	88 100.0	92 100.0	89 100.0	95 100.0	92 100.0
Yes	768 90.0	91 90.1	76 78.4	88 87.1	93 94.9	86 97.7	83 90.2	84 94.4	86 90.5	81 88.0
No	58 6.8	5 5.0	18 18.6	10 9.9	4 4.1	1 1.1	6 6.5	1 1.1	6 6.3	7 7.6
Don't Know	27 3.2	5 5.0	3 3.1	3 3.0	1 1.0	1 1.1	3 3.3	4 4.5	3 3.2	4 4.3

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TABLE 4: Do you think the U.S. Department of Agriculture should reduce or eliminate farm programs that insure a stable food supply and make sure that farmers stay in business in good and bad years?

	SEX		RACE			AGE CATEGORY						
	TOTAL	Female	Male	White	Black	Other	18-22	23-34	35-45	46-49	50-64	65+
TOTAL RESPONSES	851	447	404	682	102	62	82	227	199	79	127	130
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NO	553	290	263	437	72	39	64	164	135	48	77	61
	65.0	64.9	65.1	64.1	70.6	62.9	78.0	72.2	67.8	60.8	60.6	46.9
Yes	233	117	116	185	28	20	12	54	50	22	37	55
	27.4	26.2	28.7	27.1	27.5	32.3	14.6	23.8	25.1	27.8	29.1	42.3
Don't Know	61	37	24	56	2	3	5	9	12	8	13	14
	7.2	8.3	5.9	8.2	2.0	4.8	6.1	4.0	6.0	10.1	10.2	10.8
Refused	4	3	1	4	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-
	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.6	-	-	1.2	-	1.0	1.3	-	-

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TABLE 4a: Do you think the U.S. Department of Agriculture should reduce or eliminate farm programs that insure a stable food supply and make sure that farmers stay in business in good and bad years?

	EDUCATION				FAMILY INCOME																			
	0-11 YEARS		12 YEARS		13-15 YEARS		16-16+ YEARS		LESS THAN 10,000		10,000 TO 19,999		20,000 TO 29,999		30,000 TO 39,999		40,000 TO 49,999		50,000 TO 74,999		75,000 OR OVER			
	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES		
TOTAL RESPONSES	851	102	359	180	208	68	102	145	145	145	92	86	47	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
No	553	61	256	107	127	40	72	93	98	70	54	25	65.0	59.8	71.3	59.4	61.1	58.8	70.6	64.1	67.6	76.1	62.8	53.2
Yes	233	35	86	51	61	26	25	44	35	18	24	14	27.4	34.3	24.0	28.3	29.3	38.2	24.5	30.3	24.1	19.6	27.9	29.8
Don't Know	61	6	16	21	18	2	5	8	11	4	8	7	7.2	5.9	4.5	11.7	8.7	2.9	4.9	5.5	7.6	4.3	9.3	14.9
Refused	4	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	0.5	-	0.3	0.6	1.0	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	2.1

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TABLE 4b: Do you think the U.S. Department of Agriculture should reduce or eliminate farm programs that insure a stable food supply and make sure that farmers stay in business in good and bad years?

	REGION									
	TOTAL	NEW ENGLAND	MIDDLE ATLANTIC	SOUTH ATLANTIC	E. NORTH CENTRAL	E. SOUTH CENTRAL	W. NORTH CENTRAL	W. SOUTH CENTRAL	MOUNTAIN	PACIFIC
TOTAL RESPONSES	851 100.0	101 100.0	97 100.0	101 100.0	98 100.0	87 100.0	92 100.0	89 100.0	95 100.0	91 100.0
No	553 65.0	77 76.2	57 58.8	71 70.3	60 61.2	58 66.7	73 79.3	49 55.1	52 54.7	56 61.5
Yes	233 27.4	20 19.8	32 33.0	25 24.8	31 31.6	25 28.7	14 15.2	31 34.8	34 35.8	21 23.1
Don't Know	61 7.2	4 4.0	8 8.2	5 5.0	5 5.1	4 4.6	5 5.4	8 9.0	8 8.4	14 15.4
Refused	4 0.5	-	-	-	2 2.0	-	-	1 1.1	1 1.1	-

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TABLE 5: Would you rate the safety of America's food compared to other industrialized countries as better, worse or about the same?

	SEX		RACE			AGE CATEGORY						
	TOTAL	Female	Male	White	Black	Other	18-22	23-34	35-45	46-49	50-64	65+
TOTAL RESPONSES	852	447	405	683	102	62	82	227	199	79	127	131
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Better	556	298	258	459	58	35	56	143	125	47	90	90
	65.3	66.7	63.7	67.2	56.9	56.5	68.3	63.0	62.8	59.5	70.9	68.7
Same	178	88	90	126	33	19	16	58	44	23	20	17
	20.9	19.7	22.2	18.4	32.4	30.6	19.5	25.6	22.1	29.1	15.7	13.0
Worse	50	22	28	40	6	4	6	13	16	7	2	6
	5.9	4.9	6.9	5.9	5.9	6.5	7.3	5.7	8.0	8.9	1.6	4.6
No Previous Experience	68	39	29	58	5	4	4	13	14	2	15	18
	8.0	8.7	7.2	8.5	4.9	6.5	4.9	5.7	7.0	2.5	11.8	13.7

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TABLE 5a: Would you rate the safety of America's food compared to other industrialized countries as better, worse or about the same?

	EDUCATION				FAMILY INCOME																			
	0-11 YEARS		12-15 YEARS		16-16+ YEARS		LESS THAN 10,000		10,000 TO 19,999		20,000 TO 29,999		30,000 TO 39,999		40,000 TO 49,999		50,000 TO 74,999		75,000 OR OVER					
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%				
TOTAL RESPONSES	852	100.0	359	100.0	180	100.0	209	100.0	68	100.0	102	100.0	146	100.0	145	100.0	92	100.0	86	100.0	47	100.0		
Better	556	60	227	131	137	40	63	101	86	69	65	24	65.3	58.8	63.2	72.8	58.8	61.8	69.2	59.3	75.0	75.6	51.1	
Same	178	26	77	30	45	17	20	31	37	15	13	15	20.9	25.5	21.4	16.7	21.5	25.0	19.6	21.2	25.5	16.3	15.1	31.9
Worse	50	5	27	6	12	3	6	4	11	6	5	4	5.9	4.9	7.5	3.3	5.7	4.4	5.9	2.7	7.6	6.5	5.8	8.5
No Previous Experience	68	11	28	13	15	8	13	10	11	2	3	4	8.0	10.8	7.8	7.2	11.8	12.7	6.8	7.6	7.6	2.2	3.5	8.5

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TABLE 5b: Would you rate the safety of America's food compared to other industrialized countries as better, worse or about the same?

	TOTAL RESPONSES	REGION									
		NEW ENGLAND	MIDDLE ATLANTIC	SOUTH ATLANTIC	E. NORTH CENTRAL	E. SOUTH CENTRAL	W. NORTH CENTRAL	W. SOUTH CENTRAL	MOUNTAIN	PACIFIC	
Better	556 65.3	73 72.3	60 61.9	70 69.3	62 63.3	57 65.5	62 67.4	89 100.0	95 100.0	58 61.1	58 63.0
Same	178 20.9	19 18.8	19 19.6	20 19.8	10 10.2	14 16.1	24 26.1	27 30.3	23 24.2	23 24.2	22 23.9
Worse	50 5.9	3 3.0	10 10.3	7 6.9	7 7.1	4 4.6	4 4.3	5 5.6	3 3.2	3 3.2	7 7.6
No Previous Experience	68 8.0	6 5.9	8 8.2	4 4.0	19 19.4	12 13.8	2 2.2	1 1.1	11 11.6	11 11.6	5 5.4

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TABLE 6: Have you heard or read anything recently about efforts to reorganize or downsize the U.S. Department of Agriculture?

	SEX		RACE			AGE CATEGORY						
	TOTAL	Female	Male	White	Black	Other	18-22	23-34	35-45	46-49	50-64	65+
TOTAL RESPONSES	853	447	406	684	102	62	82	227	199	79	128	131
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No	657	356	301	533	75	45	64	177	152	58	100	99
	77.0	79.6	74.1	77.9	73.5	72.6	78.0	78.0	76.4	73.4	78.1	75.6
Yes	183	82	101	144	25	13	17	47	44	20	27	28
	21.5	18.3	24.9	21.1	24.5	21.0	20.7	20.7	22.1	25.3	21.1	21.4
Don't Know	12	9	3	7	1	4	1	3	3	1	1	3
	1.4	2.0	0.7	1.0	1.0	6.5	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.3	0.8	2.3
Refused	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	0.1	-	0.2	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8

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TABLE 6a: Have you heard or read anything recently about efforts to reorganize or downsize the U.S. Department of Agriculture?

	EDUCATION				FAMILY INCOME						
	0-11	12	13-15	16-16+	LESS THAN	10,000	20,000	30,000	40,000	50,000	75,000
	YEARS	YEARS	YEARS	YEARS	10,000	TO	TO	TO	TO	TO	OR
TOTAL RESPONSES	853	360	180	209	68	102	146	145	92	86	47
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No	657	80	290	133	152	53	84	111	106	67	66
	77.0	78.4	80.6	73.9	72.7	77.9	82.4	76.0	73.1	72.8	76.7
Yes	183	18	65	46	54	14	16	35	36	23	19
	21.5	17.6	18.1	25.6	25.8	20.6	15.7	24.0	24.8	25.0	22.1
Don't Know	12	4	4	1	3	1	2	-	3	2	1
	1.4	3.9	1.1	0.6	1.4	1.5	2.0	-	2.1	2.2	1.2
Refused	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.1	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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TABLE 6b: Have you heard or read anything recently about efforts to reorganize or downsize the U.S. Department of Agriculture?

	REGION									
	TOTAL	NEW ENGLAND	MIDDLE ATLANTIC	SOUTH ATLANTIC	E. NORTH CENTRAL	E. SOUTH CENTRAL	W. NORTH CENTRAL	W. SOUTH CENTRAL	MOUNTAIN	PACIFIC
TOTAL RESPONSES	853 100.0	101 100.0	97 100.0	101 100.0	98 100.0	88 100.0	92 100.0	89 100.0	95 100.0	92 100.0
No	657 77.0	82 81.2	66 68.0	84 83.2	79 80.6	67 76.1	64 69.6	73 82.0	69 72.6	73 79.3
Yes	183 21.5	18 17.8	29 29.9	14 13.9	19 19.4	21 23.9	27 29.3	15 16.9	22 23.2	18 19.6
Don't Know	12 1.4	1 1.0	1 1.0	3 3.0	-	-	1 1.1	1 1.1	4 4.2	1 1.1
Refused	1 0.1	-	1 1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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TABLE 7: Are you aware that a harmful E. coli bacteria is present in some meat and poultry and can cause death or serious illness if consumed in improperly prepared foods?

	SEX		RACE			AGE CATEGORY						
	TOTAL	Female	Male	White	Black	Other	18-22	23-34	35-45	46-49	50-64	65+
TOTAL RESPONSES	852	447	405	683	102	62	81	227	199	79	128	131
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yes	751	401	350	607	91	48	74	194	176	69	117	115
	88.1	89.7	86.4	88.9	89.2	77.4	91.4	85.5	88.4	87.3	91.4	87.8
No	101	46	55	76	11	14	7	33	23	10	11	16
	11.9	10.3	13.6	11.1	10.8	22.6	8.6	14.5	11.6	12.7	8.6	12.2

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TABLE 7a: Are you aware that a harmful E. coli bacteria is present in some meat and poultry and can cause death or serious illness if consumed in improperly prepared foods?

	EDUCATION				FAMILY INCOME							
	0-11 YEARS	12 YEARS	13-15 YEARS	16-16+ YEARS	LESS THAN 10,000	10,000 TO 19,999	20,000 TO 29,999	30,000 TO 39,999	40,000 TO 49,999	50,000 TO 74,999	75,000 OR OVER	
TOTAL RESPONSES	852	102	359	180	209	68	102	146	145	92	86	47
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yes	751	83	316	165	186	56	90	124	131	83	81	42
	88.1	81.4	88.0	91.7	89.0	82.4	88.2	84.9	90.3	90.2	94.2	89.4
No	101	19	43	15	23	12	12	22	14	9	5	5
	11.9	18.6	12.0	8.3	11.0	17.6	11.8	15.1	9.7	9.8	5.8	10.6

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TABLE 7b: Are you aware that a harmful E. coli bacteria is present in some meat and poultry and can cause death or serious illness if consumed in improperly prepared foods?

	REGION																
	TOTAL	NEW ENGLAND		MIDDLE ATLANTIC		SOUTH ATLANTIC		E. NORTH CENTRAL		E. SOUTH CENTRAL		W. NORTH CENTRAL		W. SOUTH CENTRAL		MOUNTAIN PACIFIC	
TOTAL RESPONSES	852	101	97	101	97	88	92	89	95	92	89	95	92	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yes	751	90	87	85	80	78	82	82	85	82	82	85	82	88.1	89.1	89.1	89.1
	88.1	89.1	89.7	84.2	82.5	88.6	89.1	92.1	89.5	89.1	92.1	89.5	89.1	88.1	89.1	89.1	89.1
No	101	11	10	16	17	10	10	7	10	10	7	10	10	11.9	10.9	10.3	10.9
	11.9	10.9	10.3	15.8	17.5	11.4	10.9	7.9	10.5	10.9	7.9	10.5	10.9	11.9	10.9	10.3	10.9

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TABLE 8: How would you rate Federal Programs for Nutritious Diets For Low-Income Pregnant Women And Infants?

	SEX		RACE				AGE CATEGORY					
	TOTAL	Female	Male	White	Black	Other	18-22	23-34	35-45	46-49	50-64	65+
TOTAL RESPONSES	848	442	406	679	102	62	81	226	199	79	127	131
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Very Important +4	552	319	233	436	70	41	47	157	134	49	93	68
	65.1	72.2	57.4	64.2	68.6	66.1	58.0	69.5	67.3	62.0	73.2	51.9
Fairly Important +3	185	80	105	152	21	12	28	48	44	17	19	28
	21.8	18.1	25.9	22.4	20.6	19.4	34.6	21.2	22.1	21.5	15.0	21.4
Not Too Important +2	75	26	49	61	9	5	6	16	15	8	13	17
	8.8	5.9	12.1	9.0	8.8	8.1	7.4	7.1	7.5	10.1	10.2	13.0
Not Important At All +1	30	11	19	26	2	2	-	5	5	5	1	14
	3.5	2.5	4.7	3.8	2.0	3.2	-	2.2	2.5	6.3	0.8	10.7
Don't Know	6	6	-	4	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	4
	0.7	1.4	-	0.6	-	3.2	-	-	0.5	-	0.8	3.1
MEAN	3.51	3.64	3.36	3.49	3.56	3.58	3.51	3.58	3.56	3.39	3.63	3.24
S.D.	0.81	0.73	0.87	0.82	0.74	0.82	0.63	0.72	0.75	0.91	0.71	1.07
S.E.	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.07	0.10	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.06	0.09

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TABLE 8a: How would you rate Federal Programs for Nutritious Diets For Low-Income Pregnant Women And Infants?

	EDUCATION						FAMILY INCOME																	
	0-11 YEARS	12 YEARS	13-15 YEARS	16-16+ YEARS	LESS THAN 10,000	10,000 TO 19,999	20,000 TO 29,999	30,000 TO 39,999	40,000 TO 49,999	50,000 TO 74,999	75,000 OR OVER													
TOTAL RESPONSES	848	102	357	179	208	68	101	146	145	92	86	46	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0					
Very Important +4	552	67	240	113	132	48	74	96	87	59	59	24	65.1	65.7	67.2	63.1	63.5	70.6	73.3	65.8	60.0	64.1	68.6	52.2
Fairly Important +3	185	20	79	40	46	13	15	36	37	21	18	14	21.8	19.6	22.1	22.3	22.1	19.1	14.9	24.7	25.5	22.8	20.9	30.4
Not Too Important +2	75	9	26	20	19	4	10	12	15	11	7	3	8.8	8.8	7.3	11.2	9.1	5.9	9.9	8.2	10.3	12.0	8.1	6.5
Not Important At All +1	30	4	8	6	11	3	2	2	5	1	2	5	3.5	3.9	2.2	3.4	5.3	4.4	2.0	1.4	3.4	1.1	2.3	10.9
Don't Know	6	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	2.0	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	-
MEAN	3.51	3.53	3.58	3.45	3.44	3.56	3.59	3.55	3.44	3.50	3.56	3.24	0.81	0.84	0.74	0.82	0.87	0.80	0.75	0.71	0.82	0.75	0.75	0.99
S.D.	0.03	0.08	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.10	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.15												

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TABLE 8b: How would you rate Federal Programs for Nutritious Diets For Low-Income Pregnant Women And Infants?

	REGION									
	TOTAL	NEW ENGLAND	MIDDLE ATLANTIC	SOUTH ATLANTIC	E. NORTH CENTRAL	E. SOUTH CENTRAL	W. NORTH CENTRAL	W. SOUTH CENTRAL	MOUNTAIN	PACIFIC
TOTAL RESPONSES	848 100.0	101 100.0	97 100.0	100 100.0	97 100.0	87 100.0	92 100.0	89 100.0	95 100.0	90 100.0
Very Important +4	552 65.1	64 63.4	61 62.9	79 79.0	58 59.8	63 72.4	62 67.4	64 71.9	55 57.9	46 51.1
Fairly Important +3	185 21.8	23 22.8	25 25.8	10 10.0	27 27.8	18 20.7	15 16.3	17 19.1	30 31.6	20 22.2
Not Too Important +2	75 8.8	8 7.9	8 8.2	6 6.0	9 9.3	3 3.4	12 13.0	4 4.5	8 8.4	17 18.9
Not Important At All +1	30 3.5	6 5.9	2 2.1	4 4.0	2 2.1	2 2.3	3 3.3	4 4.5	1 1.1	6 6.7
Don't Know	6 0.7	-	1 1.0	1 1.0	1 1.0	1 1.1	-	-	1 1.1	1 1.1
MEAN	3.51	3.44	3.53	3.67	3.48	3.67	3.48	3.58	3.49	3.21
S.D.	0.81	0.88	0.75	0.78	0.77	0.68	0.84	0.78	0.71	0.99
S.E.	0.03	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.10

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TABLE 9: How would you rate Federal Programs for Direct Inspection of Meat And Poultry?

	SEX		RACE				AGE CATEGORY					
	TOTAL	Female	Male	White	Black	Other	18-22	23-34	35-45	46-49	50-64	65+
TOTAL RESPONSES	849	443	406	680	102	62	81	226	199	79	127	131
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Very Important +4	719	401	318	583	81	51	70	185	167	65	117	110
	84.7	90.5	78.3	85.7	79.4	82.3	86.4	81.9	83.9	82.3	92.1	84.0
Fairly Important +3	99	34	65	73	17	9	8	35	21	12	8	15
	11.7	7.7	16.0	10.7	16.7	14.5	9.9	15.5	10.6	15.2	6.3	11.5
Not Too Important +2	21	1	20	15	3	2	2	5	9	2	2	1
	2.5	0.2	4.9	2.2	2.9	3.2	2.5	2.2	4.5	2.5	1.6	0.8
Not Important At All +1	5	3	2	4	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2
	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.0	-	-	0.4	1.0	-	-	1.5
Don't Know	5	4	1	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.7	-	-	1.2	-	-	-	-	2.3
MEAN	3.82	3.91	3.73	3.84	3.75	3.79	3.86	3.79	3.77	3.80	3.91	3.85
S.D.	0.49	0.38	0.58	0.48	0.56	0.48	0.44	0.49	0.57	0.46	0.34	0.53
S.E.	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.05

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TABLE 9a: How would you rate Federal Programs for Direct Inspection Of Meat And Poultry?

	EDUCATION						FAMILY INCOME																
	0-11 YEARS		12 YEARS		13-15 YEARS		16-16+ YEARS		LESS THAN 10,000		10,000 TO 20,000		20,000 TO 30,000		30,000 TO 40,000		40,000 TO 50,000		50,000 TO 75,000		75,000 OR OVER		
	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT	
TOTAL RESPONSES	849	100.0	102	358	179	208	68	101	146	145	92	86	47	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Very Important +4	719	84.7	81	311	154	171	55	91	122	118	83	75	36	84.7	84.7	84.7	84.7	84.7	84.7	84.7	84.7	84.7	84.7
Fairly Important +3	99	11.7	11	35	22	31	6	6	22	22	7	9	10	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7
Not Too Important +2	21	2.5	6	8	3	4	3	4	1	5	1	2	2	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Not Important At All +1	5	0.6	1	2	-	2	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Don't Know	5	0.6	3	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
MEAN	3.82		3.77	3.85	3.84	3.78	3.71	3.86	3.84	3.78	3.87	3.85	3.81	3.82	3.82	3.82	3.82	3.82	3.82	3.82	3.82	3.82	3.82
S.D.	0.49		0.64	0.47	0.41	0.52	0.77	0.45	0.40	0.49	0.45	0.42	0.45	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49
S.E.	0.02		0.06	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.09	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02

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TABLE 9b: How would you rate Federal Programs for Direct Inspection of Meat And Poultry?

	REGION									
	TOTAL	NEW ENGLAND	MIDDLE ATLANTIC	SOUTH ATLANTIC	E. NORTH CENTRAL	E. SOUTH CENTRAL	W. NORTH CENTRAL	W. SOUTH CENTRAL	MOUNTAIN	PACIFIC
TOTAL RESPONSES	849 100.0	101 100.0	97 100.0	100 100.0	97 100.0	87 100.0	92 100.0	89 100.0	95 100.0	91 100.0
Very Important +4	719 84.7	87 86.1	77 79.4	87 87.0	85 87.6	77 88.5	69 75.0	84 94.4	78 82.1	75 82.4
Fairly Important +3	99 11.7	9 8.9	15 15.5	11 11.0	8 8.2	8 9.2	18 19.6	3 3.4	13 13.7	14 15.4
Not Too Important +2	21 2.5	5 5.0	2 2.1	2 2.0	2 2.1	1 1.1	4 4.3	1 1.1	3 3.2	1 1.1
Not Important At All +1	5 0.6	-	1 1.0	-	1 1.0	1 1.1	-	1 1.1	1 1.1	-
Don't Know	5 0.6	-	2 2.1	-	1 1.0	-	1 1.1	-	-	1 1.1
MEAN	3.82	3.81	3.79	3.85	3.86	3.85	3.73	3.91	3.77	3.84
S.D.	0.49	0.50	0.56	0.41	0.50	0.47	0.56	0.42	0.55	0.43
S.E.	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.04

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TABLE 10: How would you rate Federal Programs to Provide Help For Farmers Selling Their Products To Other Countries?

	SEX		RACE				AGE CATEGORY					
	TOTAL	Female	Male	White	Black	Other	18-22	23-34	35-45	46-49	50-64	65+
TOTAL RESPONSES	847	441	406	679	102	61	81	226	198	79	126	131
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Very Important +4	306	152	154	234	41	28	27	75	79	31	48	44
	36.1	34.5	37.9	34.5	40.2	45.9	33.3	33.2	39.9	39.2	38.1	33.6
Fairly Important +3	269	146	123	219	31	18	28	75	66	24	40	33
	31.8	33.1	30.3	32.3	30.4	29.5	34.6	33.2	33.3	30.4	31.7	25.2
Not Too Important +2	184	95	89	154	21	9	22	56	40	15	24	26
	21.7	21.5	21.9	22.7	20.6	14.8	27.2	24.8	20.2	19.0	19.0	19.8
Not Important At All +1	70	35	35	55	9	5	4	16	12	9	14	15
	8.3	7.9	8.6	8.1	8.8	8.2	4.9	7.1	6.1	11.4	11.1	11.5
Don't Know	18	13	5	17	-	1	-	4	1	-	-	13
	2.1	2.9	1.2	2.5	-	1.6	-	1.8	0.5	-	-	9.9
MEAN	3.02	3.03	3.01	3.01	3.02	3.18	2.96	2.98	3.09	2.97	2.97	3.11
S.D.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.98	0.99	0.90	0.97	0.93	1.03	1.01	1.18
S.E.	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.10	0.13	0.10	0.06	0.07	0.12	0.09	0.10

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TABLE 10a: How would you rate Federal Programs to Provide Help For Farmers Selling Their Products To Other Countries?

	EDUCATION						FAMILY INCOME																
	0-11 YEARS		12 YEARS		13-15 YEARS		16-16+ YEARS		LESS THAN 10,000		10,000 TO 19,999		20,000 TO 29,999		30,000 TO 39,999		40,000 TO 49,999		50,000 TO 74,999		75,000 OR OVER		
	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	
TOTAL RESPONSES	847	100.0	102	100.0	357	100.0	179	100.0	207	68	101	146	145	92	86	47							
Very Important +4	306	36.1	39	38.2	138	38.7	62	34.6	66	26	28	60	52	43	32	15							
Fairly Important +3	269	31.8	19	18.6	116	32.5	55	30.7	78	24	37	46	41	30	26	15							
Not Too Important +2	184	21.7	23	22.5	68	19.0	49	27.4	44	10	24	23	44	15	21	8							
Not Important At All +1	70	8.3	14	13.7	29	8.1	10	5.6	17	4	9	17	7	3	6	9							
Don't Know	18	2.1	7	6.9	6	1.7	3	1.7	2	4	3	-	1	1	1	-							
MEAN	3.02		3.02		3.07		2.99		2.96	3.24	2.92	3.02	2.97	3.26	3.01	2.77							
S.D.	1.00		1.20		0.98		0.96		0.95	0.98	1.00	1.02	0.94	0.86	0.98	1.11							
S.E.	0.03		0.12		0.05		0.07		0.07	0.12	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.11	0.16							

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TABLE 10b: How would you rate Federal Programs to Provide Help For Farmers Selling Their Products To Other Countries?

	REGION									
	TOTAL	NEW ENGLAND	MIDDLE ATLANTIC	SOUTH ATLANTIC	E. NORTH CENTRAL	E. SOUTH CENTRAL	W. NORTH CENTRAL	W. SOUTH CENTRAL	MOUNTAIN	PACIFIC
TOTAL RESPONSES	847 100.0	101 100.0	97 100.0	100 100.0	96 100.0	86 100.0	92 100.0	89 100.0	95 100.0	91 100.0
Very Important +4	306 36.1	29 28.7	27 27.8	36 36.0	38 39.6	29 33.7	48 52.2	39 43.8	34 35.8	26 28.6
Fairly Important +3	269 31.8	33 32.7	32 33.0	40 40.0	26 27.1	30 34.9	24 26.1	25 28.1	28 29.5	31 34.1
Not Too Important +2	184 21.7	25 24.8	23 23.7	18 18.0	22 22.9	17 19.8	16 17.4	16 18.0	23 24.2	24 26.4
Not Important At All +1	70 8.3	12 11.9	9 9.3	6 6.0	5 5.2	8 9.3	4 4.3	9 10.1	9 9.5	8 8.8
Don't Know	18 2.1	2 2.0	6 6.2	- -	5 5.2	2 2.3	- -	- -	1 1.1	2 2.2
MEAN	3.02	2.84	2.98	3.06	3.17	3.00	3.26	3.06	2.95	2.89
S.D.	1.00	1.04	1.07	0.89	1.01	1.01	0.90	1.02	1.01	0.99
S.E.	0.03	0.10	0.11	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.09	0.11	0.10	0.10

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TABLE 11: How would you rate Federal Programs to Provide School Meals For Students?

	SEX		RACE				AGE CATEGORY					
	TOTAL	Female	Male	White	Black	Other	18-22	23-34	35-45	46-49	50-64	65+
TOTAL RESPONSES	848	442	406	680	102	61	81	226	199	79	126	131
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Very Important +4	489	295	194	371	76	37	43	139	118	39	77	71
	57.7	66.7	47.8	54.6	74.5	60.7	53.1	61.5	59.3	49.4	61.1	54.2
Fairly Important +3	223	93	130	191	17	15	29	58	61	26	24	24
	26.3	21.0	32.0	28.1	16.7	24.6	35.8	25.7	30.7	32.9	19.0	18.3
Not Too Important +2	93	33	60	76	8	9	8	22	17	12	14	20
	11.0	7.5	14.8	11.2	7.8	14.8	9.9	9.7	8.5	15.2	11.1	15.3
Not Important At All +1	36	16	20	35	1	-	1	6	2	1	11	12
	4.2	3.6	4.9	5.1	1.0	-	1.2	2.7	1.0	1.3	8.7	9.2
Don't Know	7	5	2	7	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	4
	0.8	1.1	0.5	1.0	-	-	-	0.4	0.5	1.3	-	3.1
MEAN	3.40	3.54	3.24	3.35	3.65	3.46	3.41	3.47	3.50	3.34	3.33	3.27
S.D.	0.86	0.80	0.89	0.88	0.67	0.74	0.72	0.78	0.70	0.80	0.99	1.06
S.E.	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.07	0.10	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.09	0.09	0.09

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TABLE 11a: How would you rate Federal Programs to Provide School Meals For Students?

	EDUCATION										FAMILY INCOME												
	0-11 YEARS		12 YEARS		13-15 YEARS		16-16+ YEARS		LESS THAN 10,000		10,000 TO 19,999		20,000 TO 29,999		30,000 TO 39,999		40,000 TO 49,999		50,000 TO 74,999		75,000 OR OVER		
	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	%	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	%	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	%	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	%	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	%	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	%	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	%	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	%							
TOTAL RESPONSES	848	100.0	357	100.0	179	100.0	208	100.0	68	101	146	145	92	86	47	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Very Important +4	489	57.7	219	61.3	96	53.6	106	51.0	45	68	85	73	47	46	25	51.1	50.3	51.1	53.5	53.2	53.2	53.2	
Fairly Important +3	223	26.3	91	25.5	52	29.1	66	31.7	12	16	40	51	32	24	11	32	35.2	34.8	27.9	23.4	23.4	23.4	
Not Too Important +2	93	11.0	35	9.8	21	11.7	26	12.5	7	12	16	17	10	11	6	10	11.7	10.9	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	
Not Important At All +1	36	4.2	10	2.8	10	5.6	9	4.3	4	4	5	4	1	5	1	1	2.8	1.1	5.8	5.8	10.6	10.6	
Don't Know	7	0.8	2	0.6	-	-	1	0.5	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2.2	-	-	-	-	
MEAN	3.40		3.47		3.31		3.31		3.44		3.40		3.42		3.19		3.33		3.29		3.19		3.19
S.D.	0.86		0.79		0.89		0.86		0.90		0.82		0.76		1.04		0.79		0.91		1.04		1.04
S.E.	0.03		0.04		0.07		0.06		0.11		0.07		0.08		0.15		0.07		0.10		0.15		0.15

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TABLE 11b: How would you rate Federal Programs to Provide School Meals For Students?

	TOTAL	REGION								PACIFIC
		NEW ENGLAND	MIDDLE ATLANTIC	SOUTH ATLANTIC	E. NORTH CENTRAL	E. SOUTH CENTRAL	W. NORTH CENTRAL	W. SOUTH CENTRAL	MOUNTAIN	
TOTAL RESPONSES	848 100.0	101 100.0	97 100.0	100 100.0	97 100.0	86 100.0	92 100.0	89 100.0	95 100.0	91 100.0
Very Important +4	489 57.7	60 59.4	53 54.6	66 66.0	60 61.9	53 61.6	45 48.9	62 69.7	48 50.5	42 46.2
Fairly Important +3	223 26.3	24 23.8	26 26.8	20 20.0	28 28.9	17 19.8	33 35.9	19 21.3	26 27.4	30 33.0
Not Too Important +2	93 11.0	12 11.9	9 9.3	10 10.0	6 6.2	11 12.8	12 13.0	7 7.9	13 13.7	13 14.3
Not Important At All +1	36 4.2	3 3.0	8 8.2	3 3.0	3 3.1	4 4.7	2 2.2	1 1.1	7 7.4	5 5.5
Don't Know	7 0.8	2 2.0	1 1.0	1 1.0	-	1 1.2	-	-	1 1.1	1 1.1
MEAN	3.40	3.46	3.31	3.52	3.49	3.42	3.32	3.60	3.24	3.23
S.D.	0.86	0.84	0.96	0.81	0.75	0.90	0.78	0.69	0.96	0.93
S.E.	0.03	0.08	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.10	0.11

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TABLE 12: How would you rate Federal Programs to Keep Food Affordable?

	SEX		RACE				AGE CATEGORY					
	TOTAL	Female	Male	White	Black	Other	18-22	23-34	35-45	46-49	50-64	65+
TOTAL RESPONSES	847	441	406	679	102	61	81	226	199	79	126	131
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Very Important +4	543	310	233	413	79	46	61	145	122	49	80	83
	64.1	70.3	57.4	60.8	77.5	75.4	75.3	64.2	61.3	62.0	63.5	63.4
Fairly Important +3	203	98	105	172	19	12	13	64	57	17	27	24
	24.0	22.2	25.9	25.3	18.6	19.7	16.0	28.3	28.6	21.5	21.4	18.3
Not Too Important +2	60	19	41	57	2	1	6	13	12	10	11	8
	7.1	4.3	10.1	8.4	2.0	1.6	7.4	5.8	6.0	12.7	8.7	6.1
Not Important At All +1	32	11	21	28	2	2	-	2	6	2	8	13
	3.8	2.5	5.2	4.1	2.0	3.3	-	0.9	3.0	2.5	6.3	9.9
Don't Know	9	3	6	9	-	-	1	2	2	1	-	3
	1.1	0.7	1.5	1.3	-	-	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.3	-	2.3
MEAN	3.52	3.62	3.40	3.47	3.72	3.67	3.70	3.58	3.51	3.47	3.42	3.42
S.D.	0.80	0.70	0.89	0.83	0.60	0.68	0.62	0.66	0.76	0.83	0.90	1.01
S.E.	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.07	0.04	0.05	0.09	0.08	0.09

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TABLE 12a: How would you rate Federal Programs to Keep Food Affordable?

	EDUCATION						FAMILY INCOME																	
	0-11 YEARS		12-15 YEARS		16-16+ YEARS		LESS THAN 10,000		10,000 TO 19,999		20,000 TO 29,999		30,000 TO 39,999		40,000 TO 49,999		50,000 TO 74,999		75,000 OR OVER					
	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%				
TOTAL RESPONSES	847	100.0	356	100.0	179	100.0	208	100.0	68	101	146	100.0	145	92	86	46	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0				
Very Important +4	543	73	251	105	113	49	70	109	82	61	41	17	64.1	71.6	70.5	58.7	54.3	72.1	69.3	74.7	56.6	67.4	47.7	37.0
Fairly Important +3	203	17	73	50	63	16	18	22	51	24	30	18	24.0	16.7	20.5	27.9	30.3	23.5	17.8	15.1	35.2	26.1	34.9	39.1
Not Too Important +2	60	5	22	12	21	1	8	10	7	5	9	7	7.1	4.9	6.2	6.7	10.1	1.5	7.9	6.8	4.8	5.4	10.5	15.2
Not Important At All +1	32	5	6	10	10	2	4	4	3	1	4	4	3.8	4.9	1.7	5.6	4.8	2.9	4.0	2.7	2.1	1.1	4.7	8.7
Don't Know	9	2	4	2	1	-	1	1	2	1	2	2	1.1	2.0	1.1	1.1	0.5	-	1.0	0.7	1.4	-	2.3	-
MEAN	3.52	3.61	3.63	3.43	3.36	3.65	3.55	3.64	3.50	3.60	3.33	3.04	0.80	0.82	0.69	0.86	0.86	0.66	0.82	0.74	0.71	0.65	0.87	0.94
S.D.	0.80	0.82	0.69	0.86	0.86	0.66	0.82	0.74	0.71	0.65	0.87	0.94	0.03	0.08	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.09	0.14
S.E.	0.03	0.08	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.14												

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TABLE 12b: How would you rate Federal Programs to Keep Food Affordable?

	REGION									
	TOTAL	NEW ENGLAND	MIDDLE ATLANTIC	SOUTH ATLANTIC	E. NORTH CENTRAL	E. SOUTH CENTRAL	W. NORTH CENTRAL	W. SOUTH CENTRAL	MOUNTAIN	PACIFIC
TOTAL RESPONSES	847 100.0	101 100.0	97 100.0	100 100.0	97 100.0	86 100.0	92 100.0	89 100.0	95 100.0	99 100.0
Very Important +4	543 64.1	60 59.4	55 56.7	68 68.0	64 66.0	64 74.4	59 64.1	59 66.3	60 63.2	60 60.0
Fairly Important +3	203 24.0	25 24.8	31 32.0	21 21.0	21 21.6	15 17.4	25 27.2	21 23.6	21 22.1	25 25.0
Not Too Important +2	60 7.1	9 8.9	8 8.2	7 7.0	2 2.1	4 4.7	6 6.5	5 5.6	11 11.6	8 8.0
Not Important At All +1	32 3.8	7 6.9	3 3.1	4 4.0	9 9.3	2 2.3	-	3 3.4	1 1.1	3 3.0
Don't Know	9 1.1	-	-	-	1 1.0	1 1.2	2 2.2	1 1.1	2 2.1	2 2.0
MEAN	3.52	3.37	3.42	3.53	3.47	3.67	3.62	3.56	3.54	3.4
S.D.	0.80	0.91	0.78	0.80	0.94	0.69	0.64	0.77	0.77	0.8
S.E.	0.03	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.0

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TABLE 13: How would you rate Federal Programs So Farmers Can Make Enough To Stay In Business?

	SEX		RACE			AGE CATEGORY						
	TOTAL	Female	Male	White	Black	Other	18-22	23-34	35-45	46-49	50-64	65+
TOTAL RESPONSES	848	442	406	680	102	61	81	226	199	79	126	131
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Very Important +4	519	294	225	403	66	45	45	135	121	42	83	89
	61.2	66.5	55.4	59.3	64.7	73.8	55.6	59.7	60.8	53.2	65.9	67.9
Fairly Important +3	205	91	114	169	25	11	25	66	51	21	27	15
	24.2	20.6	28.1	24.9	24.5	18.0	30.9	29.2	25.6	26.6	21.4	11.5
Not Too Important +2	80	38	42	69	8	3	9	21	19	10	6	14
	9.4	8.6	10.3	10.1	7.8	4.9	11.1	9.3	9.5	12.7	4.8	10.7
Not Important At All +1	35	14	21	31	2	2	1	3	5	5	9	11
	4.1	3.2	5.2	4.6	2.0	3.3	1.2	1.3	2.5	6.3	7.1	8.4
Don't Know	9	5	4	8	1	-	1	1	3	1	1	2
	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	-	1.2	0.4	1.5	1.3	0.8	1.5
MEAN	3.46	3.54	3.37	3.42	3.55	3.62	3.44	3.49	3.49	3.30	3.48	3.44
S.D.	0.84	0.80	0.88	0.86	0.74	0.73	0.76	0.73	0.79	0.94	0.89	1.00
S.E.	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.07	0.09	0.08	0.05	0.06	0.11	0.08	0.09

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TABLE 13a: How would you rate Federal Programs So Farmers Can Make Enough To Stay In Business?

	EDUCATION						FAMILY INCOME																	
	0-11 YEARS		12 YEARS		13-15 YEARS		16-16+ YEARS		LESS THAN 10,000		10,000 TO 20,000		20,000 TO 30,000		30,000 TO 40,000		40,000 TO 50,000		50,000 TO 75,000		75,000 OR OVER			
	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%		
TOTAL RESPONSES	848	100.0	102	100.0	357	100.0	179	100.0	208	100.0	68	100.0	101	100.0	146	100.0	145	100.0	92	100.0	86	100.0	47	100.0
Very Important +4	519	61.2	73	71.6	245	68.6	93	52.0	106	51.0	52	76.5	68	67.3	90	61.6	87	60.0	51	55.4	46	53.5	21	44.7
Fairly Important +3	205	24.2	20	19.6	74	20.7	48	26.8	63	30.3	10	14.7	19	18.8	29	19.9	40	27.6	27	29.3	21	24.4	17	36.2
Not Too Important +2	80	9.4	9	8.8	23	6.4	22	12.3	26	12.5	5	7.4	10	9.9	19	13.0	13	9.0	9	9.8	10	11.6	6	12.8
Not Important At All +1	35	4.1	-	-	12	3.4	13	7.3	10	4.8	1	1.5	4	4.0	6	4.1	3	2.1	4	4.3	7	8.1	3	6.4
Don't Know	9	1.1	-	-	3	0.8	3	1.7	3	1.4	-	-	-	-	2	1.4	2	1.4	1	1.1	2	2.3	-	-
MEAN	3.46		3.63		3.57		3.28		3.32		3.66		3.50		3.43		3.50		3.39		3.30		3.19	
S.D.	0.84		0.64		0.77		0.96		0.89		0.68		0.83		0.89		0.76		0.85		0.99		0.90	
S.E.	0.03		0.06		0.04		0.07		0.06		0.08		0.08		0.07		0.06		0.09		0.11		0.13	

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TABLE 13b: How would you rate Federal Programs So Farmers Can Make Enough To Stay In Business?

	REGION									
	TOTAL	NEW	MIDDLE	SOUTH	E. NORTH	E. SOUTH	W. NORTH	W. SOUTH	MOUNTAIN	PACIFIC
		ENGLAND	ATLANTIC	ATLANTIC	CENTRAL	CENTRAL	CENTRAL	CENTRAL		
TOTAL RESPONSES	848 100.0	101 100.0	97 100.0	100 100.0	97 100.0	86 100.0	92 100.0	89 100.0	95 100.0	91 100.0
Very Important +4	519 61.2	57 56.4	49 50.5	68 68.0	62 63.9	60 69.8	62 67.4	61 68.5	50 52.6	50 54.9
Fairly Important +3	205 24.2	26 25.7	31 32.0	25 25.0	22 22.7	17 19.8	20 21.7	15 16.9	23 24.2	26 28.6
Not Too Important +2	80 9.4	13 12.9	12 12.4	5 5.0	4 4.1	6 7.0	8 8.7	8 9.0	14 14.7	10 11.0
Not Important At All +1	35 4.1	4 4.0	4 4.1	2 2.0	6 6.2	3 3.5	2 2.2	5 5.6	6 6.3	3 3.3
Don't Know	9 1.1	1 1.0	1 1.0	-	3 3.1	-	-	-	2 2.1	2 2.2
MEAN	3.46	3.38	3.32	3.59	3.54	3.56	3.54	3.48	3.29	3.42
S.D.	0.84	0.87	0.86	0.68	0.88	0.78	0.75	0.88	0.97	0.84
S.E.	0.03	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.09

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E 14: How would you rate Federal Programs

18-22 23-34 35-45 46-49 102 116 126 131
 79 79 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0
 199 226 154 57 116 102
 100.0 100.0 77.4 72.2 92.1 77.9

SEX
 Male 61 81 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0
 Female 60 60 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0

RACE
 White 102 102 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0
 Black 60 60 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0
 Other 184 184 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0

TOTAL RESPONSES
 848 678 80.0 102 41 17 10 3.73
 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 0.66
 442 377 85.3 301 29 6 1.2 0.02
 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 0.02

Very Important
 +4 12 2.7 42 9.5 12 2.7 42 9.5 12 2.7 42 9.5 12 2.7 42 9.5
 12.0 4.8 17 2.0 10 1.2 3.73 0.66 0.02

Fairly Important
 +3 29 7.1 29 7.1 29 7.1 29 7.1 29 7.1 29 7.1 29 7.1
 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8

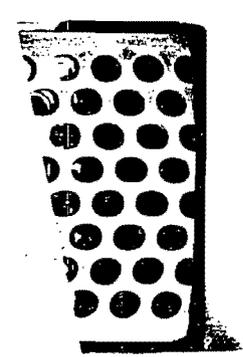
Not Too Important
 +2 11 3.1 11 3.1 11 3.1 11 3.1 11 3.1 11 3.1 11 3.1
 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0

Not Important
 +1 5 1.5 5 1.5 5 1.5 5 1.5 5 1.5 5 1.5 5 1.5
 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2

Don't Know
 10 3.0 10 3.0 10 3.0 10 3.0 10 3.0 10 3.0 10 3.0 10 3.0
 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2

MEAN 3.73 0.66 0.02
 S.D. 0.66 0.02
 S.E. 0.02

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TABLE 14a: How would you rate Federal Programs To Provide Running Water In Every Home?

	EDUCATION					FAMILY INCOME						
	0-11	12	13-15	16-16+	LESS THAN	10,000	20,000	30,000	40,000	50,000	75,000	
	YEARS	YEARS	YEARS	YEARS	THAN	TO	TO	TO	TO	TO	OR	
TOTAL RESPONSES	848	102	357	179	208	68	101	146	145	92	86	47
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Very Important	678	86	284	144	164	58	77	114	115	73	74	38
+4	80.0	84.3	79.6	80.4	78.8	85.3	76.2	78.1	79.3	79.3	86.0	80.9
Fairly Important	102	10	48	21	23	9	16	16	20	16	4	3
+3	12.0	9.8	13.4	11.7	11.1	13.2	15.8	11.0	13.8	17.4	4.7	6.4
Not Too Important	41	4	18	7	11	1	7	11	7	3	2	3
+2	4.8	3.9	5.0	3.9	5.3	1.5	6.9	7.5	4.8	3.3	2.3	6.4
Not Important At All	17	1	3	5	8	-	1	2	3	-	5	3
+1	2.0	1.0	0.8	2.8	3.8	-	1.0	1.4	2.1	-	5.8	6.4
Don't Know	10	1	4	2	2	-	-	3	-	-	1	-
	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	-	-	2.1	-	-	1.2	-
MEAN	3.73	3.80	3.75	3.73	3.68	3.84	3.67	3.72	3.70	3.76	3.74	3.62
S.D.	0.66	0.56	0.60	0.68	0.76	0.41	0.65	0.69	0.66	0.50	0.78	0.87
S.E.	0.02	0.06	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.13

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U. S. Department of Agriculture 1994 National Public Opinion Survey

TABLE 14b: How would you rate Federal Programs To Provide Running Water In Every Home?

	REGION									
	TOTAL	NEW ENGLAND	MIDDLE ATLANTIC	SOUTH ATLANTIC	E. NORTH CENTRAL	E. SOUTH CENTRAL	W. NORTH CENTRAL	W. SOUTH CENTRAL	MOUNTAIN	PACIFIC
TOTAL RESPONSES	848 100.0	101 100.0	97 100.0	100 100.0	97 100.0	86 100.0	92 100.0	89 100.0	95 100.0	91 100.0
Very Important +4	678 80.0	78 77.2	75 77.3	87 87.0	77 79.4	81 94.2	64 69.6	76 85.4	71 74.7	69 75.8
Fairly Important +3	102 12.0	9 8.9	16 16.5	7 7.0	12 12.4	3 3.5	22 23.9	7 7.9	14 14.7	12 13.2
Not Too Important +2	41 4.8	10 9.9	3 3.1	6 6.0	4 4.1	1 1.2	3 3.3	4 4.5	7 7.4	3 3.3
Not Important At All +1	17 2.0	2 2.0	2 2.1	-	2 2.1	-	3 3.3	2 2.2	2 2.1	4 4.4
Don't Know	10 1.2	2 2.0	1 1.0	-	2 2.1	1 1.2	-	-	1 1.1	3 3.3
MEAN	3.73	3.67	3.72	3.81	3.75	3.95	3.60	3.76	3.65	3.70
S.D.	0.66	0.76	0.64	0.53	0.66	0.30	0.71	0.64	0.73	0.78
S.E.	0.02	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.03	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08

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TABLE 15: How would you rate Federal Programs To Provide Safe Food/ No Harmful Chemicals?

	SEX		RACE			AGE CATEGORY						
	TOTAL	Female	Male	White	Black	Other	18-22	23-34	35-45	46-49	50-64	65+
TOTAL RESPONSES	848	442	406	680	102	61	81	226	199	79	126	131
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Very Important +4	737	405	332	583	94	55	68	202	168	71	115	108
	86.9	91.6	81.8	85.7	92.2	90.2	84.0	89.4	84.4	89.9	91.3	82.4
Fairly Important +3	76	28	48	65	5	6	8	21	23	6	5	12
	9.0	6.3	11.8	9.6	4.9	9.8	9.9	9.3	11.6	7.6	4.0	9.2
Not Too Important +2	17	5	12	15	2	-	2	1	4	1	4	5
	2.0	1.1	3.0	2.2	2.0	-	2.5	0.4	2.0	1.3	3.2	3.8
Not Important At All +1	10	-	10	9	1	-	1	1	4	1	1	2
	1.2	-	2.5	1.3	1.0	-	1.2	0.4	2.0	1.3	0.8	1.5
Don't Know	8	4	4	8	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	4
	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2	-	-	2.5	0.4	-	-	0.8	3.1
MEAN	3.84	3.92	3.76	3.83	3.88	3.90	3.84	3.89	3.78	3.86	3.88	3.82
S.D.	0.51	0.33	0.64	0.54	0.45	0.30	0.56	0.38	0.58	0.47	0.48	0.62
S.E.	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.05

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TABLE 15a: How would you rate Federal Programs To Provide Safe Food/ No Harmful Chemicals?

	EDUCATION						FAMILY INCOME															
	0-11 YEARS		12 YEARS		13-15 YEARS		16-16+ YEARS		LESS THAN 10,000		10,000 TO 19,999		20,000 TO 29,999		30,000 TO 39,999		40,000 TO 49,999		50,000 TO 74,999		75,000 OR OVER	
	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT
TOTAL RESPONSES	848	100.0	102	357	179	208	68	101	146	145	92	86	47	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Very Important +4	737	86.9	86	317	152	180	59	88	123	124	85	77	42	86.5	87.1	84.2	85.5	92.4	89.5	89.5	89.5	89.4
Fairly Important +3	76	9.0	6.9	27	7.6	20	6	6	18	14	7	6	4	8.8	5.9	12.3	9.7	7.6	7.0	7.0	7.0	8.5
Not Too Important +2	17	2.0	3.9	6	1.7	3	2	4	2	4	2	1	1	2.9	4.0	1.4	2.8	-	-	1.2	1.2	2.1
Not Important At All +1	10	1.2	1.0	4	1.1	3	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	-	3.0	0.7	1.4	-	-	1.2	1.2	-
Don't Know	8	0.9	3.9	3	0.8	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1.5	-	1.4	0.7	-	-	1.2	1.2	-
MEAN	3.84	3.86	3.87	3.81	3.83	3.87	3.87	3.77	3.84	3.81	3.92	3.88	3.87	3.84	3.81	3.84	3.81	3.92	3.88	3.88	3.88	3.87
S.D.	0.51	0.58	0.48	0.55	0.49	0.45	0.45	0.66	0.48	0.55	0.27	0.47	0.40	0.55	0.66	0.48	0.55	0.27	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.40
S.E.	0.02	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.07	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06

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TABLE 15b: How would you rate Federal Programs To Provide Safe Food/ No Harmful Chemicals?

	TOTAL	REGION															
		NEW ENGLAND		MIDDLE ATLANTIC		SOUTH ATLANTIC		E. NORTH CENTRAL		E. SOUTH CENTRAL		W. NORTH CENTRAL		W. SOUTH CENTRAL		MOUNTAIN PACIFIC	
TOTAL RESPONSES	848	101	97	100	97	86	92	86	92	86	92	86	92	86	92	89	91
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Very Important +4	737	85	82	92	82	80	92	80	86	80	86	80	86	80	80	89	77
	86.9	84.2	84.5	92.0	84.5	93.0	92.0	93.0	88.7	93.0	88.7	93.0	85.9	89.9	89.9	89.9	84.6
Fairly Important +3	76	11	11	6	11	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	9	3	3	3	11
	9.0	10.9	11.3	6.0	11.3	5.8	6.0	5.8	6.2	5.8	6.2	5.8	9.8	3.4	3.4	3.4	12.1
Not Too Important +2	17	2	1	1	1	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	1	5	5	5	2
	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	1.0	-	2.1	-	2.1	-	1.1	5.6	5.6	5.6	2.2
Not Important At All +1	10	2	2	1	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	-
	1.2	2.0	2.1	1.0	2.1	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	-
Don't Know	8	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	1
	0.9	1.0	1.0	-	1.0	1.2	-	1.2	2.1	1.2	2.1	1.2	2.2	-	-	-	1.1
MEAN	3.84	3.80	3.81	3.89	3.81	3.95	3.89	3.95	3.89	3.95	3.89	3.95	3.87	3.82	3.82	3.82	3.85
S.D.	0.51	0.58	0.57	0.42	0.57	0.26	0.50	0.26	0.50	0.26	0.50	0.26	0.50	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.45
S.E.	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05

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TABLE 16: How would you rate Federal Programs To Preserve Wildlife And Wildlife Areas?

	SEX			RACE			AGE CATEGORY					
	TOTAL	Female	Male	White	Black	Other	18-22	23-34	35-45	46-49	50-64	65+
TOTAL RESPONSES	847	441	406	679	102	61	81	226	199	79	126	130
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Very Important +4	537	292	245	414	74	45	54	150	133	41	72	85
	63.4	66.2	60.3	61.0	72.5	73.8	66.7	66.4	66.8	51.9	57.1	65.4
Fairly Important +3	208	96	112	179	17	11	21	59	50	26	30	20
	24.6	21.8	27.6	26.4	16.7	18.0	25.9	26.1	25.1	32.9	23.8	15.4
Not Too Important +2	80	41	39	66	10	4	6	13	13	9	19	19
	9.4	9.3	9.6	9.7	9.8	6.6	7.4	5.8	6.5	11.4	15.1	14.6
Not Important At All +1	21	11	10	19	1	1	-	4	3	3	5	5
	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.8	1.0	1.6	-	1.8	1.5	3.8	4.0	3.8
Don't Know	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	0.1	0.2	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8
MEAN	3.49	3.52	3.46	3.46	3.61	3.64	3.59	3.57	3.57	3.33	3.34	3.45
S.D.	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.78	0.71	0.68	0.63	0.68	0.68	0.83	0.88	0.89
S.E.	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.07	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.09	0.08	0.08

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TABLE 16a: How would you rate Federal Programs To Preserve Wildlife And Wildlife Areas?

	EDUCATION					FAMILY INCOME						
	0-11 YEARS	12 YEARS	13-15 YEARS	16-16+ YEARS	LESS THAN 10,000	10,000 TO 19,999	20,000 TO 29,999	30,000 TO 39,999	40,000 TO 49,999	50,000 TO 74,999	75,000 OR OVER	
	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL		
TOTAL RESPONSES	847 100.0	101 100.0	357 100.0	179 100.0	208 100.0	68 100.0	101 100.0	146 100.0	145 100.0	92 100.0	86 100.0	47 100.0
Very Important +4	537 63.4	65 64.4	239 66.9	101 56.4	131 63.0	49 72.1	72 71.3	100 68.5	84 57.9	63 68.5	47 54.7	26 55.3
Fairly Important +3	208 24.6	16 15.8	90 25.2	51 28.5	51 24.5	16 23.5	19 18.8	32 21.9	43 29.7	21 22.8	24 27.9	12 25.5
Not Too Important +2	80 9.4	17 16.8	22 6.2	23 12.8	18 8.7	2 2.9	8 7.9	13 8.9	15 10.3	7 7.6	9 10.5	7 14.9
Not Important At All +1	21 2.5	3 3.0	6 1.7	3 1.7	8 3.8	1 1.5	2 2.0	-	3 2.1	1 1.1	6 7.0	2 4.3
Don't Know	1 0.1	-	-	1 0.6	-	-	-	1 0.7	-	-	-	-
MEAN	3.49	3.42	3.57	3.41	3.47	3.66	3.59	3.61	3.43	3.59	3.30	3.32
S.D.	0.77	0.87	0.69	0.78	0.81	0.61	0.72	0.66	0.76	0.68	0.92	0.89
S.E.	0.03	0.09	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.10	0.13

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TABLE 16b: How would you rate Federal Programs To Preserve Wildlife And Wildlife Areas?

	REGION									
	NEW ENGLAND	MIDDLE ATLANTIC	SOUTH ATLANTIC	E. NORTH CENTRAL	E. SOUTH CENTRAL	W. NORTH CENTRAL	W. SOUTH CENTRAL	MOUNTAIN	PACIFIC	TOTAL
TOTAL RESPONSES	847 100.0	97 100.0	100 100.0	97 100.0	85 100.0	92 100.0	89 100.0	95 100.0	91 100.0	847 100.0
Very Important +4	537 63.4	64 66.0	69 69.0	58 59.8	49 57.6	63 68.5	62 69.7	57 60.0	59 64.8	537 63.4
Fairly Important +3	208 24.6	23 23.7	19 19.0	30 30.9	19 22.4	21 22.8	15 16.9	25 26.3	22 24.2	208 24.6
Not Too Important +2	80 9.4	9 9.3	7 7.0	8 8.2	12 14.1	7 7.6	11 12.4	10 10.5	8 8.8	80 9.4
Not Important At All +1	21 2.5	1 1.0	5 5.0	1 1.0	5 5.9	1 1.1	1 1.1	2 2.1	2 2.2	21 2.5
Don't Know	1 0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 1.1	-	1 0.1
MEAN	3.49	3.55	3.52	3.49	3.32	3.59	3.55	3.47	3.52	3.49
S.D.	0.77	0.71	0.83	0.69	0.93	0.68	0.75	0.78	0.75	0.77
S.E.	0.03	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.10	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.03

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TABLE 17: How would you rate Federal Programs To Provide Access To Food For All Americans, Especially The Needy?

	SEX		RACE			AGE CATEGORY						
	TOTAL	Female	Male	White	Black	Other	18-22	23-34	35-45	46-49	50-64	65+
TOTAL RESPONSES	847	441	406	679	102	61	81	226	199	79	126	130
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Very Important +4	662	365	297	523	85	49	69	176	153	58	103	101
	78.2	82.8	73.2	77.0	83.3	80.3	85.2	77.9	76.9	73.4	81.7	77.7
Fairly Important +3	122	54	68	103	13	6	5	41	32	13	16	13
	14.4	12.2	16.7	15.2	12.7	9.8	6.2	18.1	16.1	16.5	12.7	10.0
Not Too Important +2	45	15	30	39	3	3	6	7	7	5	5	13
	5.3	3.4	7.4	5.7	2.9	4.9	7.4	3.1	3.5	6.3	4.0	10.0
Not Important At All +1	13	3	10	9	1	3	-	2	5	3	1	2
	1.5	0.7	2.5	1.3	1.0	4.9	-	0.9	2.5	3.8	0.8	1.5
Don't Know	5	4	1	5	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	1
	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.7	-	-	1.2	-	1.0	-	0.8	0.8
MEAN	3.71	3.80	3.61	3.70	3.78	3.66	3.80	3.73	3.70	3.59	3.78	3.66
S.D.	0.65	0.54	0.73	0.65	0.54	0.79	0.58	0.56	0.67	0.78	0.56	0.73
S.E.	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.09	0.05	0.06

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TABLE 17a: How would you rate Federal Programs To Provide Access To Food For All Americans, Especially The Needy?

	EDUCATION						FAMILY INCOME																			
	0-11 YEARS		12 YEARS		13-15 YEARS		16-16+ YEARS		LESS THAN 10,000		10,000 TO 19,999		20,000 TO 29,999		30,000 TO 39,999		40,000 TO 49,999		50,000 TO 75,000		75,000 OR OVER					
	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT				
TOTAL RESPONSES	847	100.0	101	357	179	208	68	101	146	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	145	92	86	47	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0				
Very Important +4	662	80.2	81	301	121	159	59	80	116	106	77	64	33	78.2	80.2	84.3	84.3	67.6	76.4	86.8	79.2	73.1	83.7	74.4	70.2	
Fairly Important +3	122	14.4	11	40	38	32	6	11	20	27	14	14	9	14.4	10.9	11.2	11.2	21.2	15.4	8.8	10.9	13.7	18.6	15.2	16.3	19.1
Not Too Important +2	45	5.3	5	12	16	12	2	7	6	9	1	6	4	5.3	5.0	3.4	3.4	8.9	5.8	2.9	6.9	4.1	6.2	1.1	7.0	8.5
Not Important At All +1	13	1.5	2	4	3	4	1	2	3	1	3	2	1	1.5	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.9	1.5	2.0	2.1	0.7	-	2.3	2.1
Don't Know	5	0.6	2	2	0.6	0.5	-	1	1	1	1	2	-	0.6	0.7	1.4	1.4	0.6	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEAN	3.71	3.75	3.79	3.56	3.68	3.81	3.70	3.73	3.68	3.73	3.68	3.83	3.63	3.71	3.75	3.79	3.56	3.68	3.68	3.73	3.68	3.83	3.68	3.83	3.63	3.57
S.D.	0.65	0.67	0.55	0.73	0.68	0.55	0.70	0.65	0.64	0.65	0.64	0.41	0.72	0.65	0.64	0.72	0.74	0.65	0.64	0.65	0.64	0.41	0.64	0.41	0.72	0.74
S.E.	0.02	0.07	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.08	0.02	0.07	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.08	0.11

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TABLE 17b: How would you rate Federal Programs To Provide Access To Food For All Americans, Especially The Needy?

	TOTAL RESPONSES	REGION									
		NEW ENGLAND	MIDDLE ATLANTIC	SOUTH ATLANTIC	E. NORTH CENTRAL	E. SOUTH CENTRAL	W. NORTH CENTRAL	W. SOUTH CENTRAL	MOUNTAIN	PACIFIC	
	847	101	97	100	97	85	92	89	95	91	
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Very Important +4	662	80	76	83	80	65	69	72	68	69	
	78.2	79.2	78.4	83.0	82.5	76.5	75.0	80.9	71.6	75.8	
Fairly Important +3	122	13	15	10	13	15	15	11	17	13	
	14.4	12.9	15.5	10.0	13.4	17.6	16.3	12.4	17.9	14.3	
Not Too Important +2	45	5	6	5	2	3	7	3	7	7	
	5.3	5.0	6.2	5.0	2.1	3.5	7.6	3.4	7.4	7.7	
Not Important At All +1	13	3	-	1	2	2	-	3	1	1	
	1.5	3.0	-	1.0	2.1	2.4	-	3.4	1.1	1.1	
Don't Know	5	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	
	0.6	-	-	1.0	-	-	1.1	-	2.1	1.1	
MEAN	3.71	3.68	3.72	3.78	3.76	3.68	3.70	3.71	3.66	3.68	
S.D.	0.65	0.71	0.57	0.60	0.59	0.66	0.62	0.69	0.69	0.68	
S.E.	0.02	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	

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TABLE 18: What is the last grade you completed in school?

	REGION									
	TOTAL	NEW ENGLAND	MIDDLE ATLANTIC	SOUTH ATLANTIC	E. NORTH CENTRAL	E. SOUTH CENTRAL	W. NORTH CENTRAL	W. SOUTH CENTRAL	MOUNTAIN	PACIFIC
TOTAL RESPONSES	851	100	97	101	98	88	92	89	95	91
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-8 Years	28	4	-	8	6	4	1	3	1	1
Grade School	3.3	4.0	-	7.9	6.1	4.5	1.1	3.4	1.1	1.1
9-11 Years	74	12	9	10	8	7	6	10	7	5
Some High School	8.7	12.0	9.3	9.9	8.2	8.0	6.5	11.2	7.4	5.5
12 Years	360	32	47	48	40	40	45	31	40	37
High School	42.3	32.0	48.5	47.5	40.8	45.5	48.9	34.8	42.1	40.7
13-15 Years	180	19	22	12	24	14	23	21	26	19
Some College	21.2	19.0	22.7	11.9	24.5	15.9	25.0	23.6	27.4	20.9
16 Years	148	26	12	15	13	21	11	17	13	20
Completed College	17.4	26.0	12.4	14.9	13.3	23.9	12.0	19.1	13.7	22.0
16+ Years	61	7	7	8	7	2	6	7	8	9
Graduate School	7.2	7.0	7.2	7.9	7.1	2.3	6.5	7.9	8.4	9.9

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TABLE 19: What was your family income in 1993, from all sources before taxes and other deductions?

	REGION									
	TOTAL	NEW ENGLAND	MIDDLE ATLANTIC	SOUTH ATLANTIC	E. NORTH CENTRAL	E. SOUTH CENTRAL	W. NORTH CENTRAL	W. SOUTH CENTRAL	MOUNTAIN	PACIFIC
TOTAL RESPONSES	847 100.0	101 100.0	97 100.0	100 100.0	97 100.0	86 100.0	92 100.0	89 100.0	95 100.0	90 100.0
Less than 10,000	68 8.0	6 5.9	3 3.1	10 10.0	6 6.2	18 20.9	6 6.5	6 6.7	7 7.4	6 6.7
10,000 - 19,999	102 12.0	11 10.9	8 8.2	14 14.0	10 10.3	14 16.3	9 9.8	14 15.7	14 14.7	8 8.9
20,000 to 29,999	146 17.2	21 20.8	17 17.5	19 19.0	17 17.5	18 20.9	12 13.0	17 19.1	15 15.8	10 11.1
30,000 to 39,999	145 17.1	17 16.8	17 17.5	17 17.0	19 19.6	12 14.0	15 16.3	11 12.4	21 22.1	16 17.8
40,000 to 49,999	92 10.9	10 9.9	13 13.4	8 8.0	6 6.2	5 5.8	21 22.8	8 9.0	11 11.6	10 11.1
50,000 to 74,999	86 10.2	8 7.9	9 9.3	5 5.0	10 10.3	6 7.0	13 14.1	13 14.6	11 11.6	11 12.2
75,000 or over	47 5.5	8 7.9	6 6.2	6 6.0	1 1.0	5 5.8	2 2.2	9 10.1	2 2.1	8 8.9
Refused	161 19.0	20 19.8	24 24.7	21 21.0	28 28.9	8 9.3	14 15.2	11 12.4	14 14.7	21 23.3

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TABLE 20: What is your age category?

	TOTAL RESPONSES	REGION									
		NEW ENGLAND	MIDDLE ATLANTIC	SOUTH ATLANTIC	E. NORTH CENTRAL	E. SOUTH CENTRAL	W. NORTH CENTRAL	W. SOUTH CENTRAL	MOUNTAIN	PACIFIC	
	853	101	97	101	98	88	92	89	95	92	
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
18 to 22	82	9	11	4	13	4	19	7	7	8	
	9.6	8.9	11.3	4.0	13.3	4.5	20.7	7.3	7.4	8.7	
23 to 34	227	30	28	33	20	24	27	21	21	23	
	26.6	29.7	28.9	32.7	20.4	27.3	29.3	23.6	22.1	25.0	
35 to 45	199	26	21	26	22	16	25	19	21	23	
	23.3	25.7	21.6	25.7	22.4	18.2	27.2	21.3	22.1	25.0	
46 to 49	79	9	8	9	7	3	13	9	12	9	
	9.3	8.9	8.2	8.9	7.1	3.4	14.1	10.1	12.6	9.8	
50 to 64	128	15	11	14	18	27	5	16	11	11	
	15.0	14.9	11.3	13.9	18.4	30.7	5.4	18.0	11.6	12.0	
65 or older	131	12	18	14	15	14	3	17	22	16	
	15.4	11.9	18.6	13.9	15.3	15.9	3.3	19.1	23.2	17.4	
Refused	7	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	1	2	
	0.8	-	-	1.0	3.1	-	-	-	1.1	2.2	

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TABLE 21: What is your race?

	TOTAL RESPONSES	REGION									
		NEW ENGLAND	MIDDLE ATLANTIC	SOUTH ATLANTIC	E. NORTH CENTRAL	E. SOUTH CENTRAL	W. NORTH CENTRAL	W. SOUTH CENTRAL	MOUNTAIN	PACIFIC	
	848	100	97	98	98	88	92	89	94	92	
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
White	684	94	74	73	81	73	64	67	84	74	
	80.7	94.0	76.3	74.5	82.7	83.0	69.6	75.3	89.4	80.4	
Black/African American	102	2	17	19	15	12	15	14	3	5	
	12.0	2.0	17.5	19.4	15.3	13.6	16.3	15.7	3.2	5.4	
Hispanic	31	2	4	1	-	1	6	4	4	9	
	3.7	2.0	4.1	1.0	-	1.1	6.5	4.5	4.3	9.8	
Asian	14	1	-	4	1	1	2	-	2	3	
	1.7	1.0	-	4.1	1.0	1.1	2.2	-	2.1	3.3	
American Indian	11	1	-	1	1	1	4	2	1	-	
	1.3	1.0	-	1.0	1.0	1.1	4.3	2.2	1.1	-	
Other	6	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	
	0.7	-	2.1	-	-	-	1.1	2.2	-	1.1	

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TABLE 22: Sex:

	REGION									
	TOTAL	NEW ENGLAND	MIDDLE ATLANTIC	SOUTH ATLANTIC	E. NORTH CENTRAL	E. SOUTH CENTRAL	W. NORTH CENTRAL	W. SOUTH CENTRAL	MOUNTAIN	PACIFIC
TOTAL RESPONSES	853 100.0	101 100.0	97 100.0	101 100.0	98 100.0	88 100.0	92 100.0	89 100.0	95 100.0	92 100.0
Female	447 52.4	50 49.5	46 47.4	61 60.4	59 60.2	64 72.7	31 33.7	56 62.9	40 42.1	40 43.5
Male	406 47.6	51 50.5	51 52.6	40 39.6	39 39.8	24 27.3	61 66.3	33 37.1	55 57.9	52 56.5

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TABLE 24: State:

	TOTAL	REGION									
		NEW ENGLAND	MIDDLE ATLANTIC	SOUTH ATLANTIC	E. NORTH CENTRAL	E. SOUTH CENTRAL	W. NORTH CENTRAL	W. SOUTH CENTRAL	MOUNTAIN	PACIFIC	
TOTAL RESPONSES	853 100.0	101 100.0	97 100.0	101 100.0	98 100.0	88 100.0	92 100.0	89 100.0	95 100.0	92 100.0	
Alabama	22 2.6	-	-	-	-	22 25.0	-	-	-	-	
Arizona	11 1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11 11.6	-	
Arkansas	21 2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	21 23.6	-	-	
California	32 3.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32 34.8	
Colorado	12 1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 12.6	-	
Connecticut	16 1.9	16 15.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Delaware	11 1.3	-	-	11 10.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Florida	12 1.4	-	-	12 11.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Georgia	13 1.5	-	-	13 12.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	

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TABLE 24: State:

	REGION									
	TOTAL	NEW ENGLAND	MIDDLE ATLANTIC	SOUTH ATLANTIC	E. NORTH CENTRAL	E. SOUTH CENTRAL	W. NORTH CENTRAL	W. SOUTH CENTRAL	MOUNTAIN	PACIFIC
TOTAL RESPONSES	853	101	97	101	98	88	92	89	95	92
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Idaho	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-
	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.6	-
Illinois	17	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
	2.0	-	-	-	17.3	-	-	-	-	-
Indiana	22	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-
	2.6	-	-	-	22.4	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa	13	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-
	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	14.1	-	-	-
Kansas	16	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-
	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	17.4	-	-	-
Kentucky	22	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-
	2.6	-	-	-	-	25.0	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-
	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.7	-	-
Maine	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2.2	18.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	14	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1.6	-	-	13.9	-	-	-	-	-	-

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TABLE 24: State:

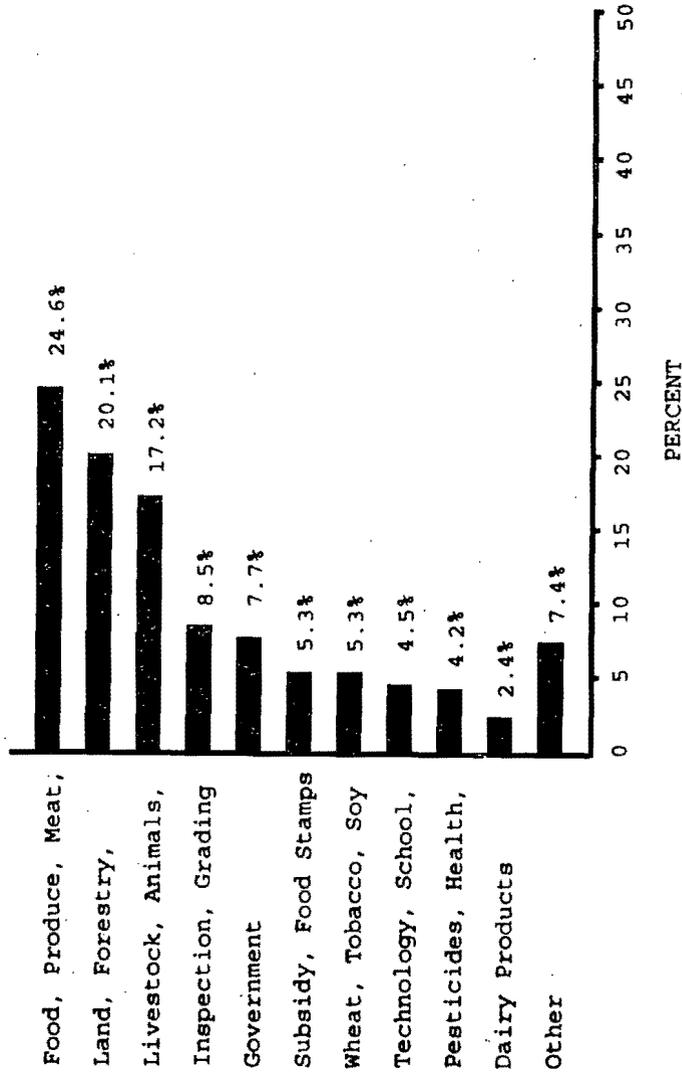
	TOTAL	REGION									
		NEW ENGLAND	MIDDLE ATLANTIC	SOUTH ATLANTIC	E. NORTH CENTRAL	E. SOUTH CENTRAL	W. NORTH CENTRAL	W. SOUTH CENTRAL	MOUNTAIN	PACIFIC	
TOTAL RESPONSES	853 100.0	101 100.0	97 100.0	101 100.0	98 100.0	88 100.0	92 100.0	89 100.0	95 100.0	92 100.0	
New Jersey	32 3.8	-	32 33.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
New Mexico	12 1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 12.6	-	
New York	33 3.9	-	33 34.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
North Carolina	14 1.6	-	-	14 13.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	
North Dakota	13 1.5	-	-	-	-	-	13 14.1	-	-	-	
Ohio	22 2.6	-	-	-	22 22.4	-	-	-	-	-	
Oklahoma	22 2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	22 24.7	-	-	
Oregon	30 3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30 32.6	
Pennsylvania	32 3.8	-	32 33.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

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BAR CHARTS

U. S. Department Of Agriculture 1994 National Public Opinion Survey

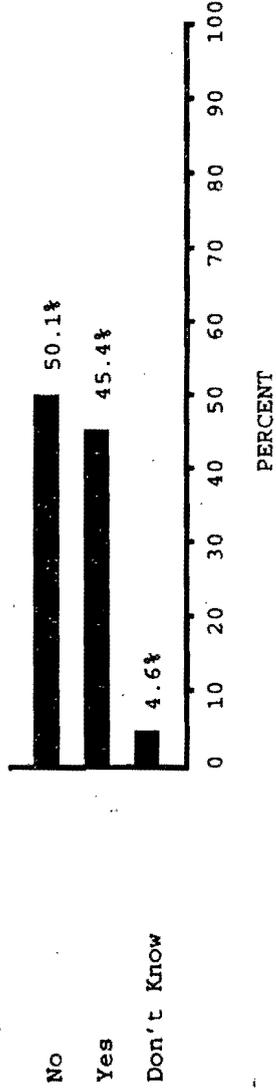
CHART 1: Other than farming, when I say the United States Department of Agriculture, what comes immediately to your mind?



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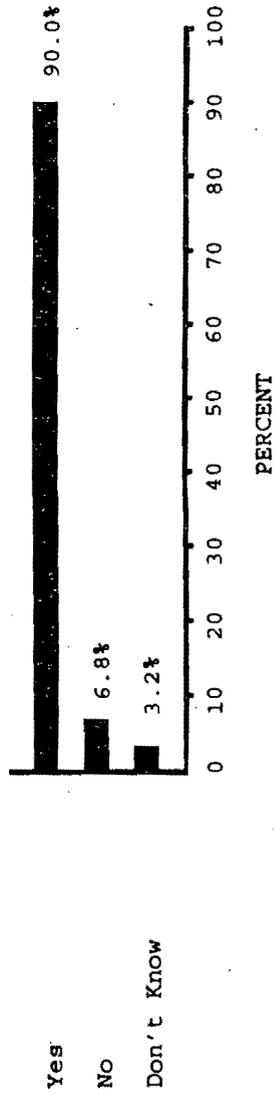
CHART 2: Can you think of an occasion in the last week when you personally came into contact with a service or product of the United States Department of Agriculture?



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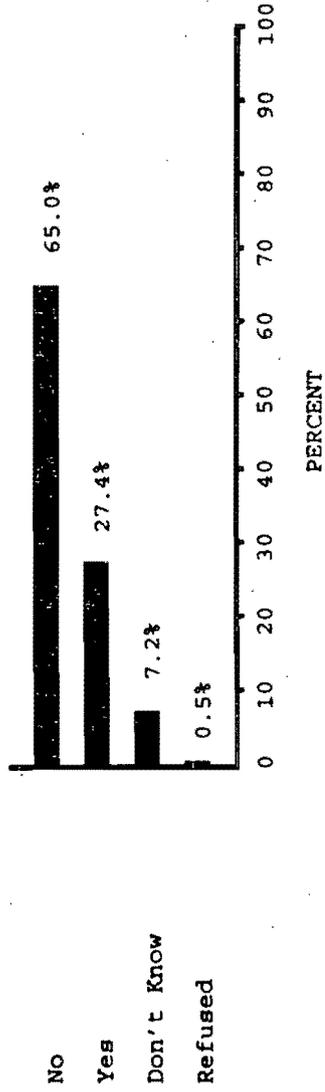
CHART 3: Do you believe that preserving economic well-being of family farmers is important to the economy of the entire country?



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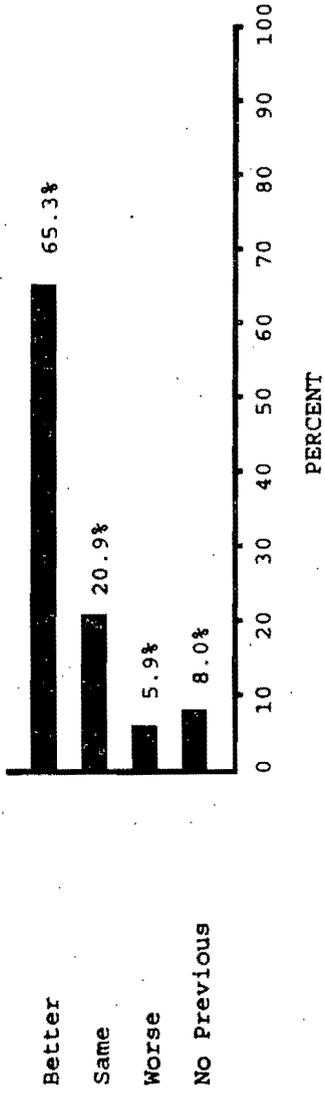
CHART 4: Do you think the U.S. Department of Agriculture should reduce or eliminate farm programs that insure a stable food supply and make sure that farmers stay in business in good and bad years?



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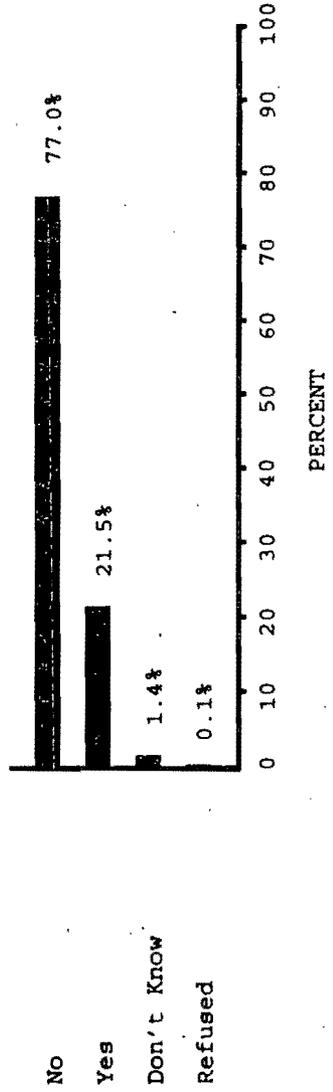
CHART 5: Would you rate the safety of America's food compared to other industrialized countries as better, worse or about the same?



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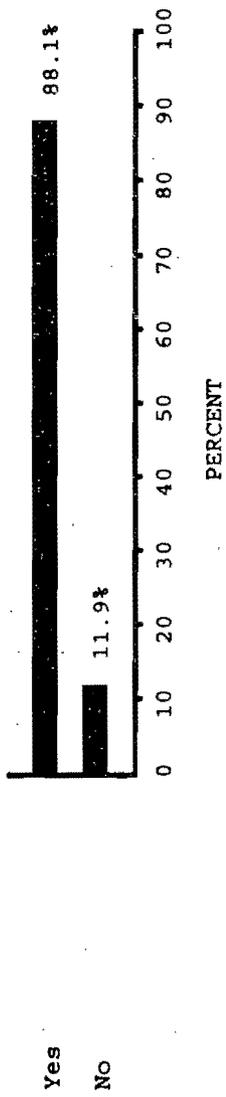
CHART 6: Have you heard or read anything recently about efforts to reorganize or downsize the U.S. Department of Agriculture?



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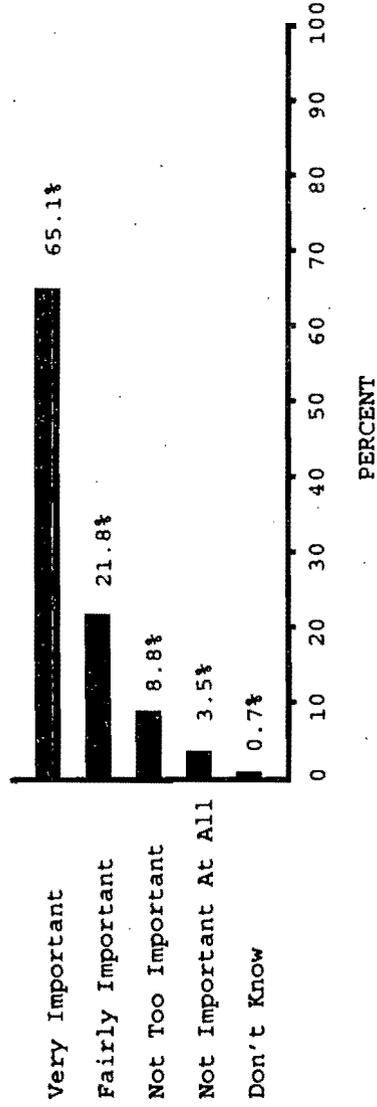
CHART 7: Are you aware that a harmful E. coli bacteria is present in some meat and poultry and can cause death or serious illness if consumed in improperly prepared foods?



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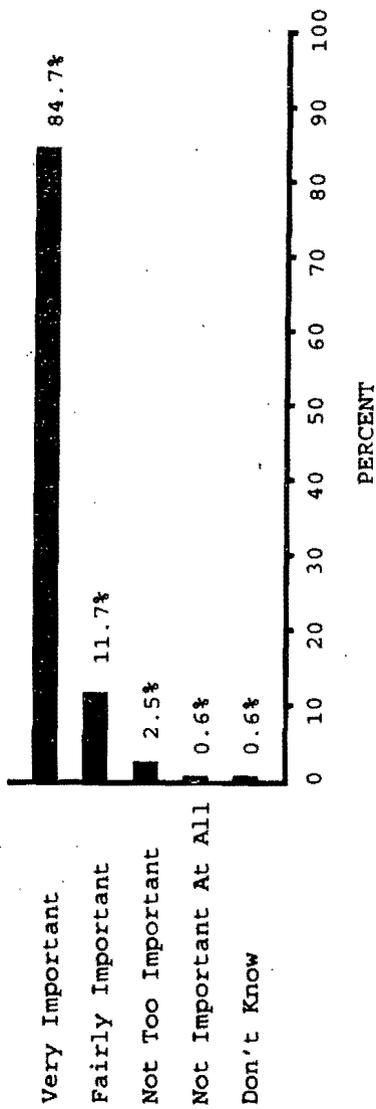
CHART 8: How would you rate Federal Programs for Nutritious Diets for Low-Income Pregnant Women And Infants?



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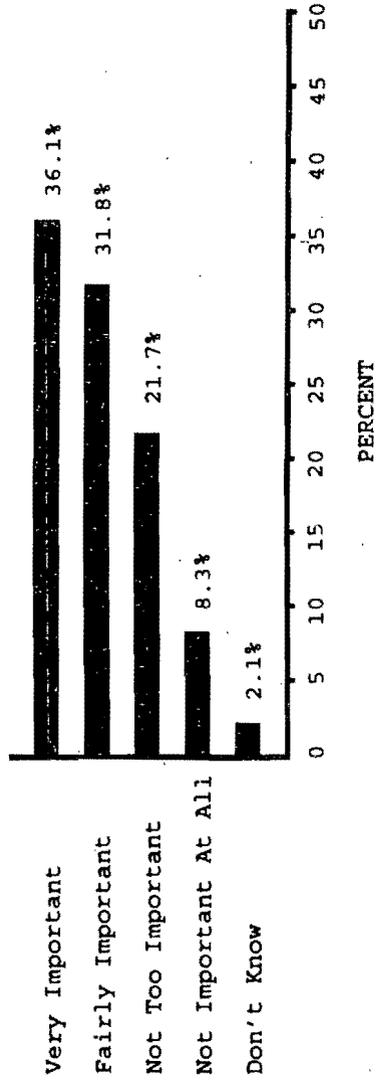
CHART 9: How would you rate Federal Programs for Direct Inspection Of Meat And Poultry?



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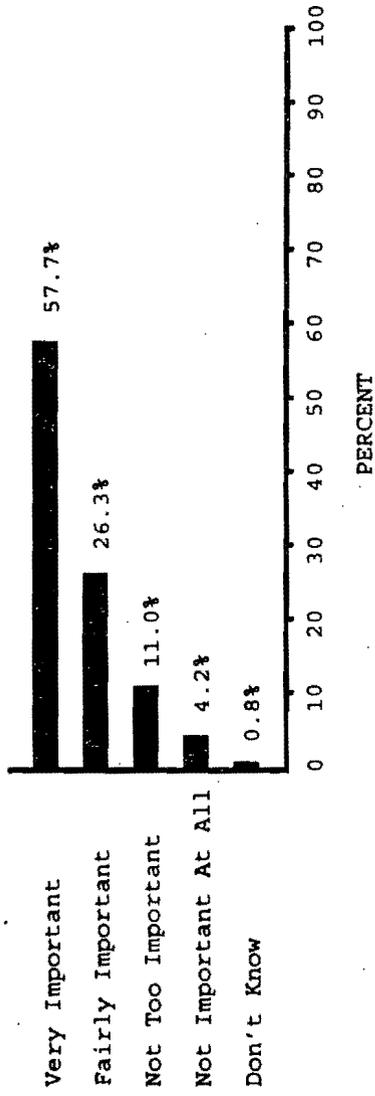
CHART 10: How would you rate Federal Programs to Provide Help For Farmers Selling Their Products To Other Countries?



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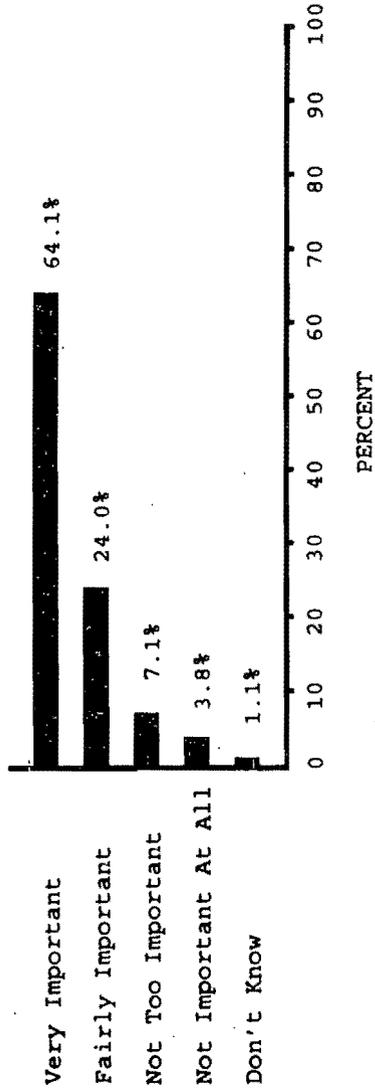
CHART 11: How would you rate Federal Programs to Provide School Meals For Students?



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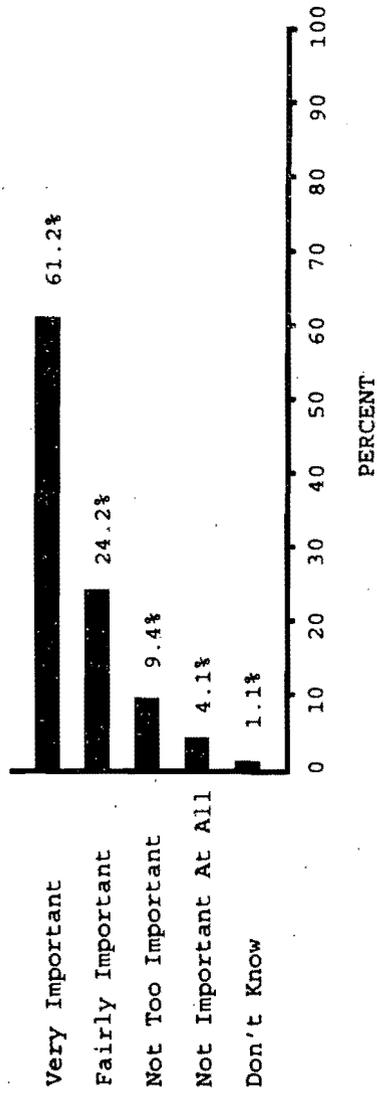
CHART 12: How would you rate Federal Programs to Keep Food Affordable?



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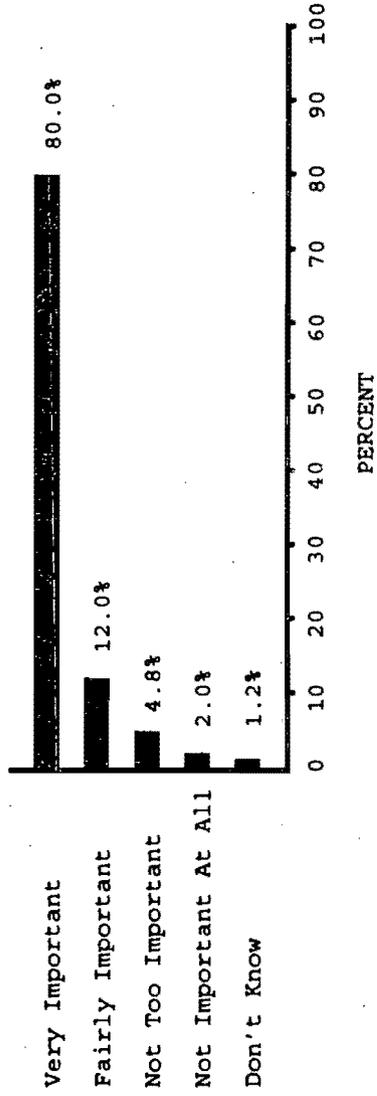
CHART 13: How would you rate Federal Programs So Farmers Can Make Enough To Stay In Business?



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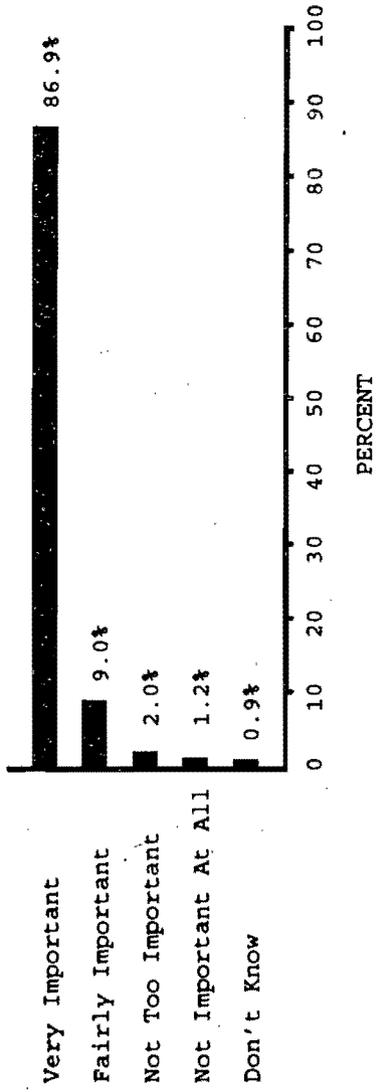
CHART 14: How would you rate Federal Programs To Provide Running Water In Every Home?



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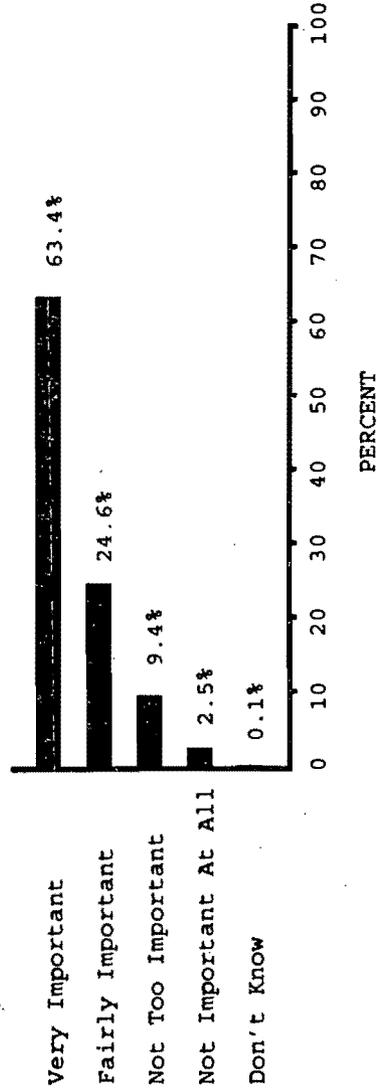
CHART 15: How would you rate Federal Programs To Provide Safe Food/ No Harmful Chemicals?



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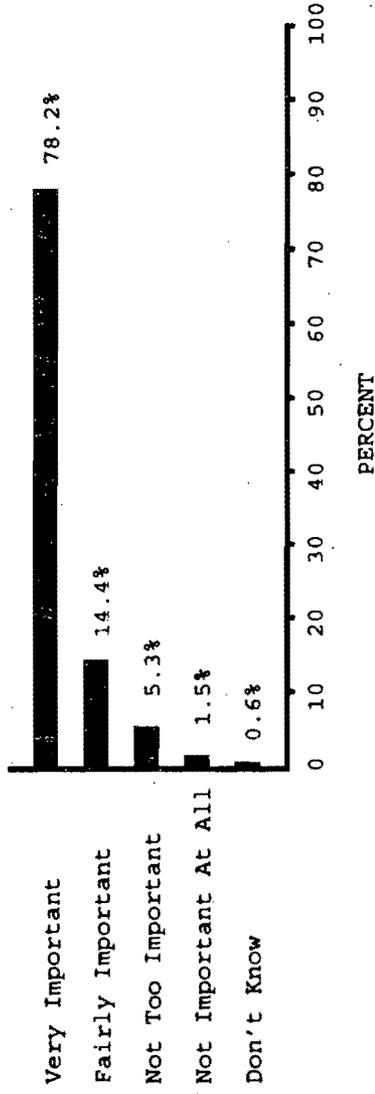
CHART 16: How would you rate Federal Programs To Preserve Wildlife And Wildlife Areas?



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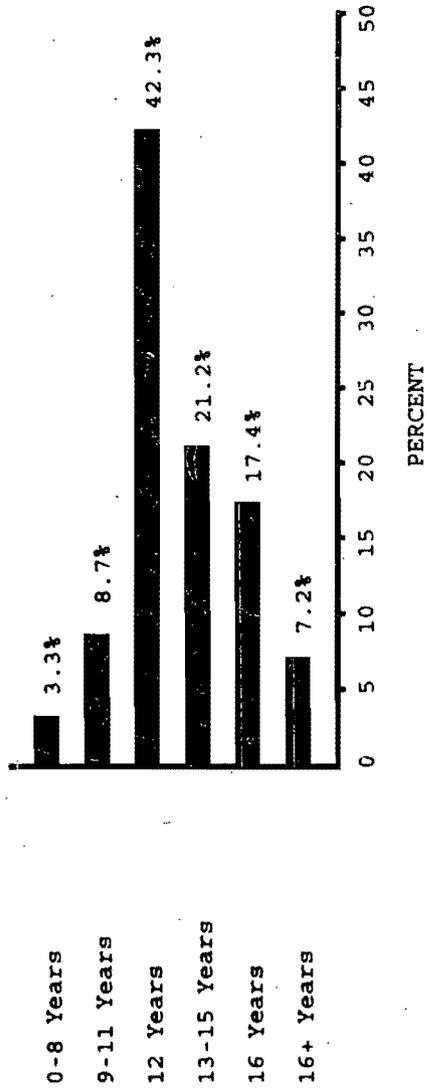
CHART 17: How would you rate Federal Programs To Provide Access To Food For All Americans, Especially The Needy?



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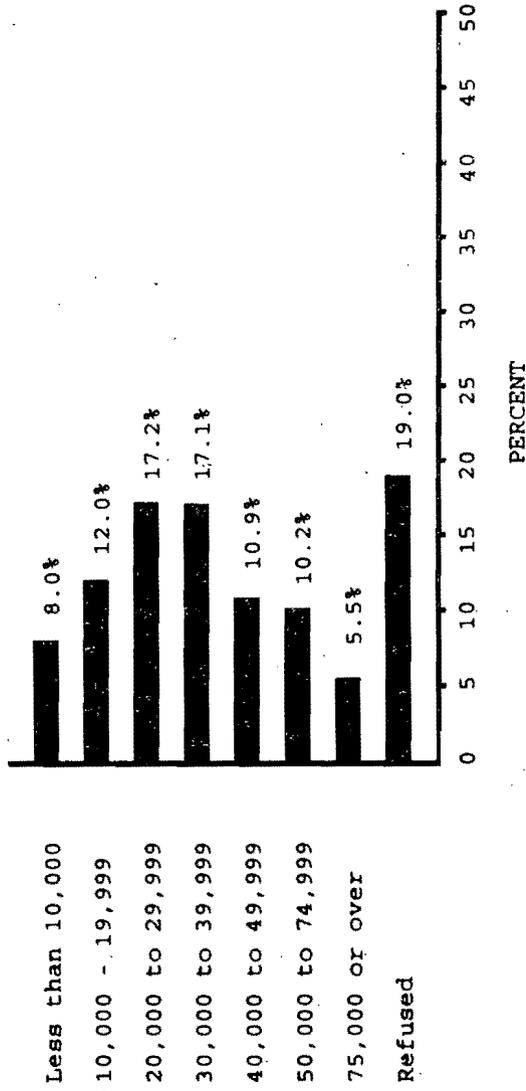
CHART 18: What is the last grade you completed in school?



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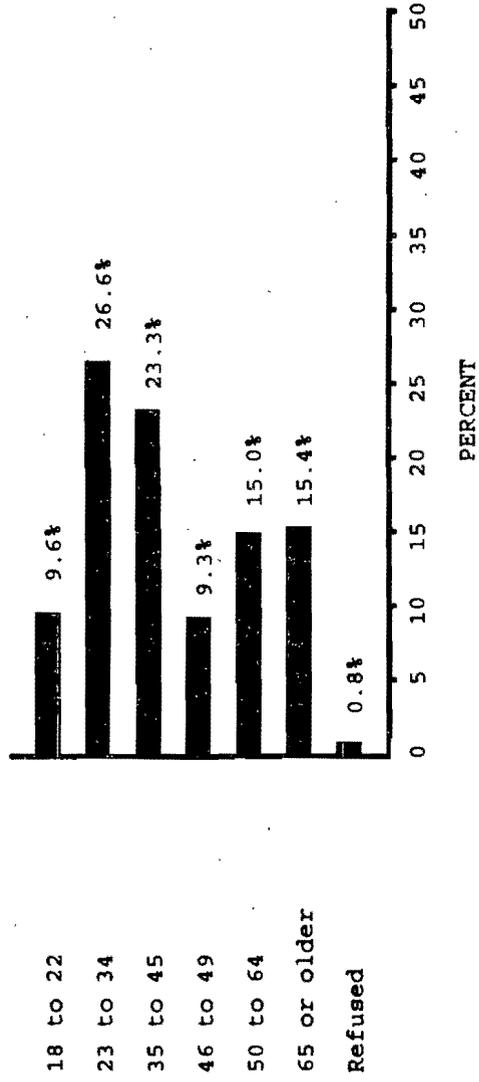
CHART 19: What was your family income in 1993, from all sources before taxes and other deductions?



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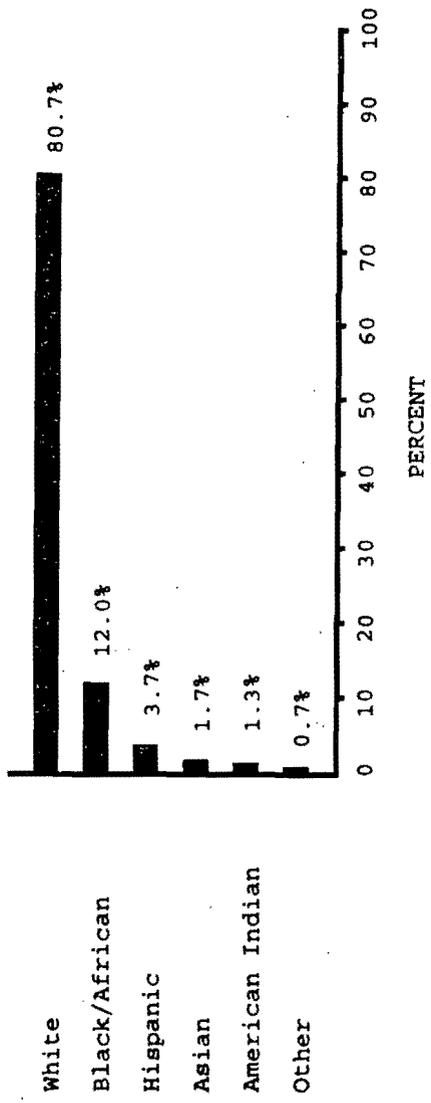
CHART 20: What is your age category?



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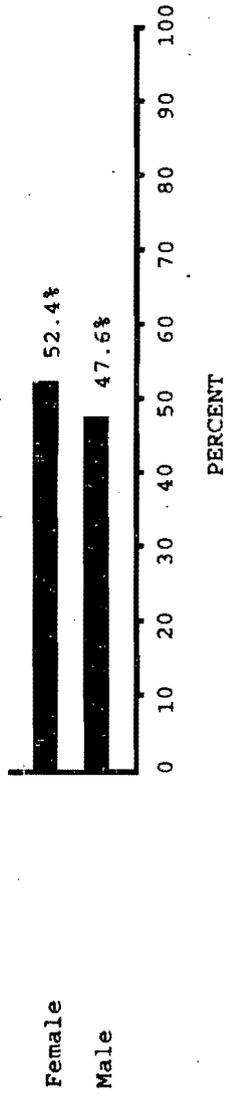
CHART 21: What is your race?



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CHART 22: Sex:



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EXHIBITS

Hello, I'm _____ and we're doing a survey for A. J. Rochelle & Co. May I speak to the youngest male 18 or older who is at home? (If no males at home may I speak to the oldest woman 18 or above?). We would like to ask you some questions which will help improve Government services to people like yourself. The survey will only take about 2-3 minutes and you will not be indentified with any of your answers.

Region: _____ State: _____

Sex: 1. Female _____ 2. Male _____

Q1. Other than farming, when I say the United States Department of Agriculture, what comes immediately to your mind?

Q2. I am going to ask you a question about LAST WEEK - beginning on Sunday, April 10, and ending on Saturday, April 16.

Can you think of an occasion in the last week when you personally came into contact with a service or product of the United States Department of Agriculture?

1. Yes _____ 2. No _____
3. Don't Know _____ 4. Refused _____

Q3. Do you believe that preserving economic well-being of family farmers is important to the economy of the entire country?

1. Yes _____ 2. No _____
3. Don't Know _____ 4. Refused _____

Q4. Do you think the U.S. Department of Agriculture should reduce or eliminate farm programs that insure a stable food supply and make sure that farmers stay in business in good and bad years?

1. Yes _____ 2. No _____
3. Don't Know _____ 4. Refused _____

Q5. Would you rate the safety of America's food compared to other industrialized countries as better, worse or about the same?

1. Better _____ 2. Worse _____
3. Same _____ 4. No Previous Experience _____

Q6. Have you heard or read anything recently about efforts to reorganize or downsize the U.S. Department of Agriculture?

1. Yes _____ 2. No _____
3. Don't Know _____ 4. Refused _____

Q7. Are you aware that a harmful E. coli bacteria is present in some meat and poultry and can cause death or serious illness if consumed in improperly prepared foods?

1. Yes _____ 2. No _____