

THE FOUR CORNERS . . .



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Chairman's Comment . . . Raymond Reiser

The appearance of the first edition of the "Four Corners" in the December issue of the JAOCS was most gratifying. Although it may be too much to hope that all subsequent articles be as large, there is enough activity going on around the world to make all of them interesting.

The Corresponding Secretaries have been divided into two groups, one to report in March and September and the others to report in June and December.

I look forward to meeting with the Corresponding Secretaries, and other members of the AOCS from beyond the borders of the United States, in Los Angeles where we can discuss subjects of common interest. Everyone is invited to participate in the International Relations Committee meetings in Los Angeles in April. If anyone has any ideas on how we can improve our international relations, please come to the committee meeting and air them.

Chile Jacobo Furman L.

Production High—Supplying Own Mills

In its early years the Chilean oil industry obtained its raw material completely from abroad. With the difficult international situation in 1939, however, some mills started promoting the cultivation of sunflower in the country.

As neither Chilean agriculture, nor its oil industry were acquainted with this crop, the individual action of the mills worked out to be very expensive and inefficient, since every factory had to cover the whole agricultural area, repeating the effort and expense.

As a consequence, in 1950 almost all the mills in the country joined to form a corporation named "Comarsa"

TABLE I
Sunflowerseed

Years	Cultivated area (hectares)	Yield (metric tons)	Kg/hectar
1939/40 ^a	1,500	1,800	1,200
1940/41	3,400	3,900	1,150
1941/42	7,100	7,400	1,040
1942/43	9,900	12,800	1,290
1943/44 ^b	13,700	18,100	1,320
1944/45	20,700	28,000	1,350
1945/46	12,200	16,600	1,360
1946/47	22,300	29,200	1,310
1947/48	25,900	32,100	1,240
1948/49	42,400	50,300	1,190
1949/50	57,000	71,000	1,250
1950/51	55,000	68,800	1,250
1951/52	45,200	48,100	1,060
1952/53	46,300	50,500	1,090
1953/54	54,900	62,500	1,140
1954/55	35,700	41,000	1,150
1955/56	33,150	35,800	1,080
1956/57	40,950	46,100	1,130
1957/58	41,800	50,200	1,200
1958/59	50,000	55,440	1,110
1959/60 ^c	48,800	51,300	1,050
1960/61	28,500	32,200	1,130
1961/62	33,400	33,200	990
1962/63	31,800	32,900	1,030
1963/64	39,700	47,000	1,180
1964/65	40,000	48,500	1,210

^a Introduction of Gray Stripped from USA.
^b Replacement of previous variety for Klein Q., from Argentina.
^c Replacement of previous variety for Klein A. Argentina.

TABLE II
Rapeseed

Years	Cultivated area (hectares)	Winter variety Brassica Napus % of total crop	Spring variety Brassica Napus % of total crop	Yield (metric tons)	Kg/hectare
1955/56	800	645	806
1956/57	6,000	2,250	375
1957/58	12,600	63.5	36.5	8,800	698
1958/59	26,500	60.0	40.0	18,400	694
1959/60	41,300	75.9	26.1	34,900	845
1960/61	32,300	90.6	9.4	36,700	1,136
1961/62	34,800	90.8	9.2	29,300	842
1962/63	44,700	94.1	5.9	49,000	1,096
1963/64	57,000	90.4	9.6	57,300	1,005
1964/65	74,000	92.0	8.0	74,800	1,010

whose purpose was the promotion of the cultivation of oilseeds; the introduction and acclimatization of new strains and varieties and their production; the investigation of the different kinds of oilseeds of industrial interest; the assistance to the farmers through agricultural engineers and the divulgation of the acquired experience by the publication of news bulletins.

This corporation succeeded completely in attaining its objectives. During 1955 it introduced rapeseed. This oilseed was cultivated in the southern part of the country where the climate was not suited for sunflower. While the sunflower crop stayed approximately static since 1951/52, the rapeseed crop, since its introduction in 1955/56, increased dramatically.

The figures of the planted area (in hectares) and its yield (in metric tons) are given in Table I and Table II.

The year 1965 marks for the Chilean oil mill the achievement of the goal of producing its entire seed consumption.

Peru Carl Widmer

Animal and Vegetable Oils in Peru

Peru is a country about the size of Alaska, located on the Pacific Coast of South America between the equator and 18° south latitude. The country is made up of four zones: the Amazonian forest to the east of the Andes; the high Sierra which includes plains between the Cordilleras; the desert coast, including about a dozen fertile river valley oases; and a strip of the Pacific Ocean extending 200 miles offshore.

Cotton a Principal Export

Oils are produced chiefly as by-products of the cotton and the anchoveta fish-meal industries. Long staple cotton is grown in practically all of the irrigated coastal river valleys and comprises one of the principal exported cash crops. Upland cotton is grown in some areas of the higher Amazon country, but due to remoteness from market, the acreage is not as extensive as on the coast. Cottonseed supports an oil extraction industry of considerable size. There are mills in all of the more important cotton-producing valleys. The Anderson-Clayton Company and Compania Oleagena Peruana S. A. are the two largest con-