That's not too important if conditions improve for the planting and growing season of October through February. But time is running out. October is not far away, so concern begins to mount. There were some good rains in the last half of July which raised hopes that the drought had finally been broken. Now, however, that encouragement has been dashed by a return to dry weather in the past two weeks. Maybe moisture will return in time to make a good crop. But until it does, there must be apprehension that Brazil can do no better in 1979, and perhaps Argentina will not be able to help make up part of the difference as it did in 1978.

August 15, 1978

U.S. soy oil production up 18%

Production of crude soybean oil in the United States during the first half of 1978 was 18% higher than the same period the previous year, according to seasonally adjusted figures from the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Production for the first six months of 1978 was 5,182.5 million pounds, compared to 4,405.7 million pounds in 1977. Cottonseed oil products rose 16% to 679.7 million pounds from 585.7 million pounds; peanut oil production fell by more than 50% to 80.4 million pounds from 170.6 million pounds; and corn oil production rose 8% to 350.8 million pounds from 324.1 million pounds.

Nonseasonally adjusted production statistics for the first half of 1978 (with 1977 figures in parentheses) were: soy, 5,239.5 million pounds (4,462.4); cottonseed, 755.6 million pounds (662.5); peanut, 84.4 million pounds (178.5); and corn, 355.6 million pounds (327.9). •

NSPA, ASA develop new policies

The National Soybean Processors Association (NSPA) has approved six proposals designed to improve and increase U.S. soybean meal exports. The American Soybean Association has adopted a resolution calling for mandatory source labeling on food products in decreasing order of predominance.

The NSPA plan calls for new NSPA export meal trading rules to establish minimum standards for blending and sampling at domestic ports; amending present trading rules to permit buyers of barge meal to reject inferior quality and to improve sampling; improving sampling and permitting composite sampling at foreign ports; permitting tendering of pellets in standard contracts; encouraging further research into meal quality; providing more information about soybean meal export trade; and working to eliminate Brazilian export subsidy programs.

The ASA resolution was approved during that group's 58th National Convention, which attracted approximately 2,000 persons to Chicago during mid-August. Basically, it opposes optional listing of oils that may or may not be in a foodstuff and asks that labels "list in descending order the types of vegetable oils contained" in the product.

John Read, chairman of NSPA, spoke at the ASA meeting on "Marketing and Private Industry," urging soybean farmers to produce enough soybeans to meet market demands and to encourage government policy that would enhance trade, noting that Brazilian soybean meal exports are exceeding those of the United States.

Brian Rutherford, chief buyer of BOCM Silcock, a major British feed manufacturer, also appeared on the ASA program, stressing the importance of the quality of imports. South American pellet exports are attractive to Europeans because of the uniform quality, he said. Too often American meal gets settled, and, under present sampling methods, a buyer gets lower quality meal than he needs. The NSPA proposals to permit pellet trading as a standard option and to allow composite sampling in each hold of meal would meet some of Rutherford's criticisms.

Rutherford also stressed the importance of the European market to American soybean farmers, noting the European Economic Community produced 64.5 million tons of compound animal feed in 1976 compared to 56.7 million tons in the United States. •

JULY 1978

Tall Oil Fatty Acids & Statistics

IN THOUSAND POUNDS	2% & OVER ROSIN CONTENT JULY	Percent change from JUNE 1978	LESS THAN 2% ROSIN CONTENT JULY	Percent change from JUNE 1978
Stock on Hand July 1, 1978	8,872	- 28.8	10,630	- 6.6
Production	17,889	+ 11.1	11,991	- 32.7
Purchases & Receipts	0		0	-
Disposition				
Domestic	13,517	- 17.7	10,661	- 34.8
Export	1,552	- 52.4	2,021	- 15.5
Total Disposition				32.3
Net Disposition*	15,069	- 23.5	12,682	- 31.7
Total Stock July 31, 1978	11,692	+ 31.8	9,939	- 6.5

*Net – Less purchases & receipts.
Definition: Fatty acids fractionated from crude tall oil having a minimum of 90% fatty acids, not including rosin acids. Primary fractions containing less than 90% fatty acids are classified as distilled tall oils.

Acids in thousand pounds

Month July 1978
Issued Sept. 8, 1978
NUMBER OF MANUFACTURERS REPORTING 16

	FINISHED GOODS INVENTORIES (F) ON 6/30	PRODUCTION (A)	RECEIPTS (B)	DISPOSITION: Captive Consumption (C)	DISPOSITION: Domestic Shipments (D)	DISPOSITION: Shipment for Export (E)	TOTAL DISPOSITION	FINISHED GOODS INVENTORIES (F) ON 7/31
Saturated SP – Single Pressed; DP – Double Pressed; TP – Triple Pressed								
STEARIC ACID (40-50% Stearic Content) (1)	7,016	9,406	1,022	2,648	SP 499 DP 2,484 TP 2,355	75	8,061	9,383
HYDROGENATED ANIMAL & VEGETABLE ACIDS: 60 C maximum titer & minimum I.V. 5 (2a)	6,251	6,807	---	42	6,951	141	7,134	5,924
HYDROGENATED ANIMAL & VEGETABLE ACIDS: 57 C minimum titer & maximum I.V. under 5 (2b)	5,864	11,908	1,722	5,419	8,030	81	13,530	5,764
HYDROGENATED ANIMAL & VEGETABLE ACIDS: Minimum Stearic Content of 70% (2c)	1,765	2,276	216	250	1,613	2	1,865	2,392
HIGH PALMITIC (Over 60% palmitic I.V. maximum 12) (3)	1,754	2,010	---	600	468	183	1,251	2,513
HYDROGENATED FISH & MARINE MAMMAL fatty acids (4)	609	864	---	282	517	---	799	674
LAURIC-TYPE ACIDS (I.V. minimum 5-Sapon val. minimum 245– including coconut, palm kernel, babassu) (5)	5,655	5,901	---	2,304	3,186	25	5,515	6,041
FRACTIONATED FATTY ACIDS: C_{10} or lower, including capric (6a)	536	1,034	---	6	940	1	947	623
FRACTIONATED FATTY ACIDS: Lauric and/or myristic content of 55% or more (6b)	2,863	394	---	845	802	47	1,494	1,763
TOTAL-SATURATED FATTY ACIDS	32,113	40,600	2,960	12,396	27,645	555	40,596	35,077
Unsaturated ND – Not distilled; SD – Single distilled; MD – Multiple distilled								
OLEIC ACID (red oil) (7)	12,843	11,407	572	6,335	ND 583 SD 4,620 MD 1,301	500	13,139	11,683
ANIMAL FATTY ACIDS other than oleic (I.V. 36 to 80) (8)	6,040	8,768	146	2,416	7,565	---	9,981	4,973
VEGETABLE OR MARINE FATTY ACIDS (I.V. maximum 115) (9)	29	3	---	---	3	---	3	29
UNSATURATED FATTY ACIDS (I.V. 116 to 130) (10)	2,213	4,152	---	502	2,908	821	4,231	2,134
UNSATURATED FATTY ACIDS (I.V. over 130) (11)	2,224	1,235	---	33	1,148	42	1,223	2,236
TOTAL UNSATURATED FATTY ACIDS	23,349	25,565	718	9,286	17,928	1,363	28,577	21,055
TOTAL ALL FATTY ACIDS SATURATED & UNSATURATED	55,462	66,165	3,678	21,682	45,573	1,918	69,173	56,132