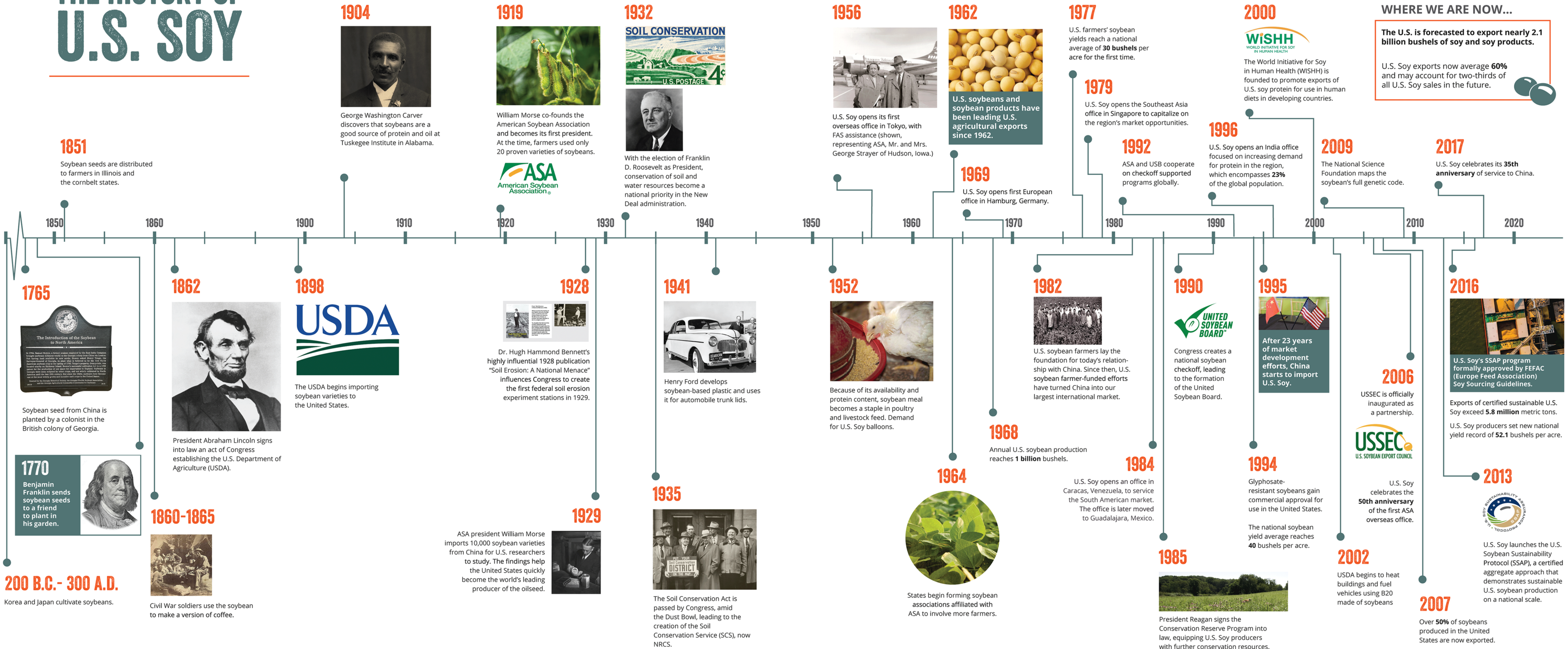
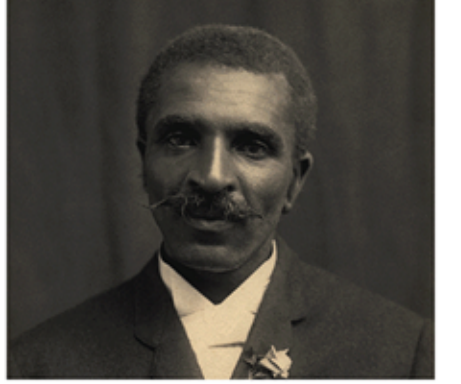


# THE HISTORY OF U.S. SOY



**1851**  
Soybean seeds are distributed to farmers in Illinois and the cornbelt states.

**1904**  
  
George Washington Carver discovers that soybeans are a good source of protein and oil at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama.

**1919**  
  
William Morse co-founds the American Soybean Association and becomes its first president. At the time, farmers used only 20 proven varieties of soybeans.



**1932**  
  
With the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt as President, conservation of soil and water resources become a national priority in the New Deal administration.

**1956**  
  
U.S. Soy opens its first overseas office in Tokyo, with FAS assistance (shown, representing ASA, Mr. and Mrs. George Strayer of Hudson, Iowa.)

**1962**  
  
U.S. soybeans and soybean products have been leading U.S. agricultural exports since 1962.

**1977**  
U.S. farmers' soybean yields reach a national average of **30 bushels** per acre for the first time.

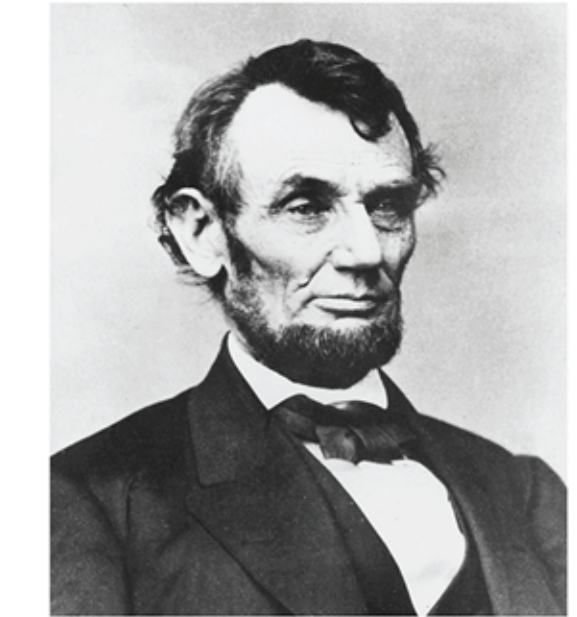
**1979**  
U.S. Soy opens the Southeast Asia office in Singapore to capitalize on the region's market opportunities.

**2000**  
  
The World Initiative for Soy in Human Health (WISHH) is founded to promote exports of U.S. soy protein for use in human diets in developing countries.


**WHERE WE ARE NOW...**  
The U.S. is forecasted to export nearly **2.1 billion bushels** of soy and soy products.  
U.S. Soy exports now average **60%** and may account for two-thirds of all U.S. Soy sales in the future.


1850 1860 1900 1910 1920 1930 1940 1950 1960 1970 1980 1990 2000 2010 2020

**1765**  
  
Soybean seed from China is planted by a colonist in the British colony of Georgia.

**1862**  
  
President Abraham Lincoln signs into law an act of Congress establishing the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

**1898**  
  
The USDA begins importing soybean varieties to the United States.

**1928**  
  
Dr. Hugh Hammond Bennett's highly influential 1928 publication "Soil Erosion: A National Menace" influences Congress to create the first federal soil erosion experiment stations in 1929.

**1941**  
  
Henry Ford develops soybean-based plastic and uses it for automobile trunk lids.

**1952**  
  
Because of its availability and protein content, soybean meal becomes a staple in poultry and livestock feed. Demand for U.S. Soy balloons.

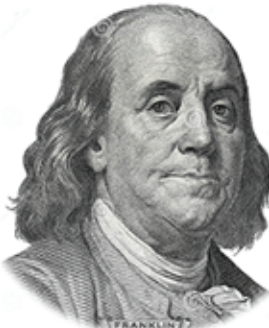
**1982**  
  
U.S. soybean farmers lay the foundation for today's relationship with China. Since then, U.S. soybean farmer-funded efforts have turned China into our largest international market.

**1990**  
  
Congress creates a national soybean checkoff, leading to the formation of the United Soybean Board.


**1995**  
  
After 23 years of market development efforts, China starts to import U.S. Soy.

**2006**  
USSEC is officially inaugurated as a partnership.  


**2016**  
  
U.S. Soy's SSAP program formally approved by FEFAC (Europe Feed Association) Soy Sourcing Guidelines.  
Exports of certified sustainable U.S. Soy exceed **5.8 million** metric tons.  
U.S. Soy producers set new national yield record of **52.1 bushels** per acre.

**1770**  
Benjamin Franklin sends soybean seeds to a friend to plant in his garden.  


**1860-1865**  
  
Civil War soldiers use the soybean to make a version of coffee.

**1929**  
ASA president William Morse imports 10,000 soybean varieties from China for U.S. researchers to study. The findings help the United States quickly become the world's leading producer of the oilseed.  



**1935**  
  
The Soil Conservation Act is passed by Congress, amid the Dust Bowl, leading to the creation of the Soil Conservation Service (SCS), now NRCS.

**1964**  
  
States begin forming soybean associations affiliated with ASA to involve more farmers.

**1968**  
Annual U.S. soybean production reaches **1 billion** bushels.

**1984**  
U.S. Soy opens an office in Caracas, Venezuela, to service the South American market. The office is later moved to Guadalajara, Mexico.

**1994**  
Glyphosate-resistant soybeans gain commercial approval for use in the United States.  
The national soybean yield average reaches **40 bushels** per acre.

**1985**  
  
President Reagan signs the Conservation Reserve Program into law, equipping U.S. Soy producers with further conservation resources.

**2002**  
USDA begins to heat buildings and fuel vehicles using B20 made of soybeans

**2007**  
Over **50%** of soybeans produced in the United States are now exported.

**2013**  
U.S. Soy celebrates the **50th anniversary** of the first ASA overseas office.  


U.S. Soy launches the U.S. Soybean Sustainability Protocol (SSAP), a certified aggregate approach that demonstrates sustainable U.S. soybean production on a national scale.