

Cooperatives, will address a dinner meeting on the evening of Oct. 4.

The Oct. 5 session will include an address by J. G. Harrar of the Rockefeller Foundation on international collaboration in food production and a panel discussion on industry-government relations in agricultural research. The panel participants will be E. E. Elting and T. S. Hamilton representing government, and Victor Conquest and W. C. Dutton representing industry.

The Agricultural Research Institute was organized in 1952 to provide financial support for the Agricultural Board and to provide a forum for discussion of the potentialities of research in development of the nation's agricultural resources.

### Air Pollution Symposium To Take Place in April

The third National Air Pollution Symposium will be held April 18 and 19, 1955, at the Huntington-Sheraton Hotel, Pasadena, Calif.

Sponsoring the conference is Stanford Research Institute. Cosponsors are California Institute of Technology, University of Southern California, University of California at Los Angeles, Southern California Air Pollution Foundation—all of Los Angeles—and the Air Pollution Control Association, Pittsburgh, Pa.

### Trace Element Symposium at Southeastern ACS Meeting

A symposium on trace elements is scheduled for the Southeastern Regional Meeting of the AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY, which is to take place Oct. 21 to 23 at the Thomas Jefferson Hotel in Birmingham, Ala. The trace element Symposium will be held on the afternoon of the first day.

Trace elements in plant and animal nutrition will be discussed in a series of six papers.

### Aerial Spraying, Dusting Conference in Washington State

An aerial spraying and dusting conference is being planned for Oct. 26 and 27 in Yakima, Wash. To be sponsored by the Washington State aeronautics commission and the State College of Washington, the meeting is to be addressed by experts from the college, the state department of agriculture, the U. S. Public Health Service, and other public and private groups. Topics to be considered are: new developments in equipment and chemicals, legal aspects of aerial application, safety, and weed and insect control.

R. L. Nuber of the Washington aeronautics commission, and Lowell Rasmussen and H. S. Telford of the college are in charge of the program.

## LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

### State Bans on Colored Margarine Fading

Twelve states have lifted bans on yellow margarine since 1950, nine took action last year

SINCE REPEAL of the Federal restrictions effective July 1, 1950, 12 states have lifted their bans on the manufacture and sale of yellow margarine; only Wisconsin and Minnesota are still holding out against the precolored product.

Last year nine states amended their regulations to various degrees, including repeal of anti-margarine laws, changes in labeling requirements, and removal of excise taxes. California repealed its special labeling requirements and adopted the Federal type of labeling; Connecticut repealed all old restrictions and adopted a Federal type law. Those no longer prohibiting the sale of yellow margarine include Iowa, Montana, South Dakota, and Vermont.

Iowa went a step further and discarded its 5-cent-a-pound excise tax; the state no longer bans institutional use. Public schools in Michigan can now use margarine, so can certain state institutions in Nebraska.

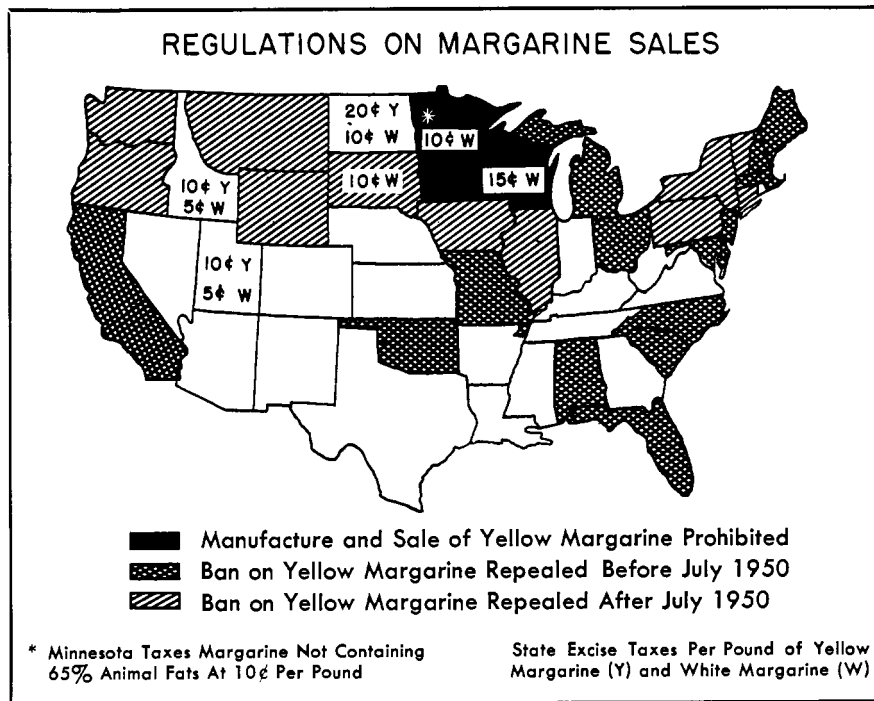
The controversy over margarine has been a long legislative battle. The turning point for margarine manufacturers

occurred when the Federal government lifted its color restrictions in 1950. From 1943 to 1950, 14 states had abolished their prohibitions, whereas 12 states have "surrendered" during the last three years.

Since 1943, some 26 states have abolished their prohibitions through legislature, Attorney General or court rulings, and popular vote. Legislative action has accounted for most of these changes. Although Michigan took legislative action in 1949, the abolition was not confirmed by popular vote until 1950.

More than half of the legal revisions by legislative bodies occurred after the year of Federal repeal. Six states followed the government's example during 1951: Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Wyoming. The only state to take legislative action during 1952 was New York.

Through the process of Attorney General rulings, Alabama (1944), Maine (1948), and Missouri (1948) changed their regulations; An enforcement body in Maryland (1948) took action on behalf of margarine, but in



Ohio (1949) and Washington (1952) the question was decided by a popular vote.

### Box Score

Due to pressure exerted on antimargarine laws since 1939, no states have instituted any general yellow margarine prohibitions. Ten states took action to abolish excise taxes, so that only five states now retain levies. (Four of the abolished taxes applied to domestic ingredients used in margarine.) There has been no trend towards establishing new taxes, except that South Dakota extended its tax in 1943 to include out-of-state purchases and also imposed a consumers' license fee; North Dakota increased an existing tax in 1949.

The fight is still being waged to abolish fees (see Table) now ranging from nominal to substantial amounts. Since 1939, seven states have abandoned retail license fees, two reduced such fees and one established a graduated system. However eight states are still collecting revenues.

Wholesale license fees now in existence range from \$1 to \$500 among 11 states, even though five did away with their levies, and four others reduced their charges. The trend here is definitely downward; Pennsylvania (1947) lowered its fee, and so did Montana in 1949. No states have established a new or higher fee since 1939.

Generally the manufacturer pays the highest fees, running as high as \$1000 in the state of Wisconsin. Eight states are still taxing manufacturers, four states have dropped taxes since 1939, and one reduced its levy. Montana has been

**Table I. Annual License Fees Levied on All Margarine**

State	Manufacturers'	Wholesalers'	Retailers'	Public Eating Places
California	\$ 100	\$ 50	...	\$ 2
Colorado	25	25	...	...
Idaho	...	25	\$5	...
Massachusetts	...	...	0.50	...
Minnesota	1	1	1	...
Montana	20 (and up)	20	...	...
Nebraska	100	25	1	...
New York	...	...	...	10
North Carolina	...	25	...	...
North Dakota	10 (2 yr.)	5 (2 yr.)	2 (2 yr.)	...
Pennsylvania	2	2	2	2 <sup>a</sup>
South Dakota	...	...	...	...
Utah	...	...	...	...
Vermont	...	25	2-100	...
Wisconsin	1,000	500	25	1-25 <sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Hotels and building houses.

<sup>b</sup> Hotel or restaurant, \$25; building houses, bakery, and confectionary, \$5.00; out of state purchase, \$1.00.

Source: National Association of Margarine Manufacturers.

the only state to establish a new manufacturers' fee, going into effect in 1949.

Four states still obtain revenue from public eating places; one has lowered its levy since 1939. California (1949) and Pennsylvania (1951) acted to prohibit the use of margarine in public establishments, while seven others dropped their restrictions.

The Federal government now requires restaurants serving margarine to post a sign or have a notice on the menu.

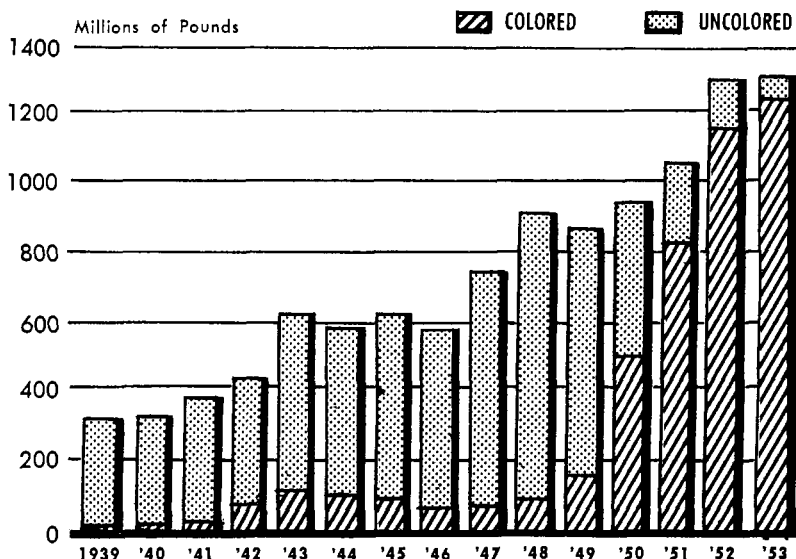
The National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, National Cotton Council, National Cottonseed Products Association, and Consumer organizations are active against these laws, which they claim have no uniformity but

are supposed to protect the dairy industry in certain states, or to provide another source of state revenue.

Whatever the final outcome may be, production of colored margarine has risen phenomenally (see graph) since the Government repealed its yellow law restrictions.

*Discussion based on information provided by the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers.*

### MARGARINE PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES



SOURCE: USDA Agricultural Marketing Service

**persistent**

**hoarseness**

**or cough**

... is one of the seven commonest danger signals that *may* mean cancer... but should *always* mean a visit to your doctor.

The other six danger signals are —Any sore that does not heal... A lump or thickening in the breast or elsewhere... Unusual bleeding or discharge... Any change in a wart or mole... Persistent indigestion or difficulty in swallowing... Any change in normal bowel habits.

For other facts about cancer that may some day save your life, phone the American Cancer Society office nearest you, or write to "Cancer"—in care of your local Post Office.

American Cancer Society 