

Smoking Held Cancer Cause

Scientists Urge Remedial Action

WASHINGTON (AP)—Heavy cigarette smoking is the principal cause of cancer of the lungs and the larynx and a health hazard so grave as to call for remedial action, a blue-ribbon science panel concluded Saturday.

The nature of that action was not spelled out. However, Surgeon General Luther Terry of the U.S. Public Health Service said his agency will move promptly to recommend specific steps of the kind urged by the science group. Meantime, he told a news conference: "I would advise anyone to discontinue smoking cigarettes."

The 10-man special advisory committee on smoking and health took 14 months to evaluate more than 8,000 studies of the effect of smoking on health.

IT UNDERTOOK no fresh research but decided available evidence shows that cigarette smoking far outweighs all other causes of lung cancer and cancer of the larynx—in men and perhaps in women.

It had no such clear-cut indictment of cigarette smoking in the area of heart and blood vessel disease or lesser ailments sometimes associated with smoking.

But, broadly, the panel took the view that the more you smoke the more you risk early death.

Partial text, Page 14;
Dallas view, Page 18.

ry declared that there will be "no footdragging" in seeking possible remedial steps.

In another major conclusion the committee of scientists said:

"IN VIEW of the continuing and mounting evidence from many sources, it is the judgment of the committee that cigarette smoking contributes substantially to mortality from certain specific diseases and to the over-all death rate."

The Tobacco Institute, Inc., took the position that the panel's report emphasized a need for additional research. Institute president George V. Allen said in a statement:

"As Surgeon General Terry pointed out, 'There is a great deal yet to be known on the subject.' He specifically rejected a suggestion that there was no longer need for additional research. In short, this report is not the final chapter ..."

THE PHS REPORT, which ran to about 150,000 words and several hundred pages, hit hardest at cigarette smoking as being what it termed a significant cause of lung cancer, chronic bronchitis and cancer of the larynx, or voice box.

The committee was more reserved in linking cigarette smoking with heart disease and circulatory disorders, at least as to any cause-and-effect relationship.

But it said also that an association has been established between cigarette smoking in men and higher rates of coronary disease.

AS FOR lung cancer, the report said that in men, cigarette smoking far outweighs other possible causes of the malady and "the data for women, though less extensive, point in the same direction."

As regards other diseases, the box score of the report ran this way:

1. Cancer of the esophagus—There is evidence of an association with smoking, but cause and effect have not been decided on the basis of present evidence.

2. Cancer of the urinary bladder—An association with cigarette smoking but not enough evidence to establish a cause-and-effect link.

3. Stomach cancer—No relationship established.

4. Peptic ulcer (including ulcers of the stomach and of the duodenum which links the stomach with the intestines)—An association with cigarette smoking but no cause and effect yet established.

Highlights

WASHINGTON (AP)—Highlights of the smoking report:

● Cigarette smoking is a health hazard of sufficient importance in the United States to warrant appropriate remedial action.

● Cigarette smoking is causally related to lung cancer in men.

● The data for women, though less extensive, point in the same direction.

● In comparison with non-smokers, average male smokers of cigarettes have approximately a 9-to-10-fold risk of developing lung cancer.

● The risk of developing cancer of the lung for pipe smokers, cigar smokers, and pipe and cigar smokers is greater than for non-smokers, but much less than for cigarette smokers.

● The causal relationship of the smoking of pipes to the development of cancer of the lip appears to be established.

● Cigarette smoking is a significant factor in the causation of laryngeal cancer (cancer of the larynx) in the male.

● Cigarette smoking is the most important of the causes of chronic bronchitis in the United States.

● A relationship exists between pulmonary emphysema and cigarette smoking.

● The death rate for smokers of cigarettes only is about 70 per cent higher than that for non-smokers.



By PAUL CRUME
BY NOW YOU may have read the Surgeon General's report on all the horrible things that smoking can do to you, but that's not the half of it.

At a Fort Worth bowling alley during the week, a young woman sat puffing at a cigarette between turns on the lane. She got up to bowl. She picked up the ball. And suddenly she noticed blue smoke pouring out of the neck of her blouse.

"Oh, my gosh," she exclaimed, heading at a run for the women's lounge, "my falsies are on fire."

AT THE BOB White drive-in on Gaston, Don McKenzie got a pleasantly old-fashioned apology from the waitress for the size of a piece of ham on his breakfast plate.

"It hangs over the edge," she told McKenzie, who hadn't seen a piece of ham do that in years.

Window placard at a small East Dallas tavern: "We change beer into money."

A LOT OF golfers wear loud sports shirts and fancy caps, but Jim Maddox, a prominent Colorado City rancher, hates to be conspicuous.

When Mr. Maddox plays the country club course out there, says John J. Harper, he wears his usual headgear, a Western hat.

He may employ a motor-driven golf cart, but he arrives at the club in his Chevrolet pickup. And where a lot of fancy golfers would go out and buy themselves some high yellow golf shoes, Mr. Maddox does nothing of the sort. He uses a plain pair of ostrich-skin boots fitted with gold spikes.

Mr. Maddox cannot wear flat shoes. NBC News special tonight at 9: "Birth Control: How" on WBAP-TV Channel 5. (Adv.)

RED HAILS PANAMA VIOLENCE AS ANTICOLONIALIST BATTLE

LONDON (AP)—A Moscow Radio commentator Saturday night hailed the violence in Panama as another example of anticolonialist struggle "spreading further and further over the Latin American continent like a thunderstorm that clears the air."

Commentator Leonoid Vavilov declared in a German-language broadcast: "Five years ago, it would have been unbelievable that any country in South America could dare challenge the United States."



Panama President Roberto Chiari addresses countrymen after breaking U.S. relations.

★ HIS ADVICE: QUIT SMOKING

WASHINGTON (AP)—If he were in private medical practice, Surgeon General Luther L. Terry said Saturday, he "would advise anyone to discontinue smoking."

The question was put to Terry as he presided over a news conference.

McKeithen Leads In Louisiana Race

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—A country lawyer, John J. McKeithen, surged to a narrow lead in the Louisiana Democratic runoff for governor Saturday night.

An upset loomed with McKeithen, 45, who hammered on the segregationist issue, overtaking deLeese S. Morrison, 51, by virtue of a heavy upcountry majority, plus a better than expected share of the big city vote.

With 1,533 of the 2,219 precincts reported, Morrison had 310,663 compared to 322,678 for McKeithen, a state public service commissioner.

Morrison, who resigned as ambassador to the Organization of American States to make the race, apparently was hard hit by rains that swept the New Orleans area during the afternoon.

WITH THE big Orleans Parish (County) vote virtually complete, Morrison came up with a

55,000-vote margin instead of the expected 80,000 or more.

Pandemonium broke out at the McKeithen headquarters when the mounting vote toll put him in front shortly before 10 p.m.

McKeithen was not present to enjoy it. He was at his farm home near Columbia, sweating out the returns in his own living room, far from the clamor of headquarters.

Rain that spotted the state, ranging from a trace to heavy downpours, added a cloud of uncertainty to the outcome of the vote, which was reported moderate to heavy.

Democratic nomination means election. The general election in March has been a formality in the governor's race since Reconstruction.

Polls closed at 8 p.m. although those in line at closing time were allowed to cast

ballots before the final shutdown.

THE RACIAL issue loomed large in the campaign, even though both men described themselves as segregationists.

McKeithen charged that Morrison conspired with Negro leaders to obtain a Negro "bloc vote." Morrison called this a "phony issue."

The counterpunch was an implication that McKeithen was a "hater," a label that most politicians consider deadly since President Kennedy was assassinated.

McKeithen said he firmly believed that "only the ignorant, the selfish, the fool hates."

In a state noted for politicians who affect a backwoods air, Morrison was a natural target. A smooth, sophisticated man, he was once named one of the nation's 10 best-dressed males.

DEATH COUNT AT 60

Mobs of Hindus, Moslems Clash in Indian Rioting

CALCUTTA (UPI)—Mobs of Moslems and Hindus rioted Saturday in Calcutta and two administrative districts of West Bengal state.

Authorities said 60 persons had been killed and more than 300 wounded since the trouble broke out Thursday.

Indian troops opened fire in attempt to quell the mobs and end their outbursts of fighting, looting and arson but the intercommunal riots continued. Three police officers were killed by rioters.

The Moslem-Hindu rioting is an aftermath of the recent theft of a sacred Moslem relic, a hair said to be from the beard of the Prophet Mohammed, which was stolen from a Kashmir shrine.

The Indian government announced the sacred hair had been returned but rioting began late in the week and swelled into bigger proportions Saturday.

The heaviest troop concentrations in Calcutta were called out in the industrial southern part of the city where rioters set fire to the marquee of the building across the street from the office

Nehru gets help, Page 16.

of the local Pakistani representative.

The government announced it was rushing in two battalions of armed police from the neighboring states of Orissa Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

Senior cabinet members met

WEATHER

Dallas and Vicinity:
Fair and cold Sunday and Sunday night. High Sunday in the lower 40's. Low Monday morning around 20. Saturday's high: 55.

in New Delhi to discuss the situation. Home Minister Gulzarilal Nanda, one of two men running the government during the illness of Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, issued a statement appealing to the people to remain calm and asking the press to avoid inflaming religious passions.

The death toll was announced by State Chief Minister P. C. Sen.

Theft of the sacred relic from a shrine outside the Kashmir capital of Srinagar touched off riots there and in western Pakistan. New riots followed when East Pakistan filed a protest against the theft. East Pakistan borders West Bengal State.

The green-clad Indian troops opened fire Saturday when angry mobs fought with police. They had orders to shoot to kill any troublemakers.

Dallas' Only Display-Tennis Davis Cup—Hillcrest & Alpha Roads—Saturday and Sunday only. Mercantile National Bank. (Adv.)

Zone Accedes On Flag Issue

Chiari Demands New Treaty, Too

PANAMA CITY, Panama (AP)—President Roberto Chiari Saturday demanded that the Panamanian flag be flown along with Old Glory at all schools in the U.S.-controlled Canal Zone as the first step toward resolving the present explosive crisis.

Robert J. Fleming, governor of the zone, immediately ordered this done and the order was read over the official Panama Radio.

Chiari reissued his demand as new violence flared and Panamanian and U.S. delegates prepared for a full-scale meeting Sunday. The president seemed pleased.

But, he told an emotion-filled news conference, Panama still will not resume diplomatic relations with the United States unless Washington promises to negotiate a new treaty for control of the Panama Canal.

"We don't want more patch-ups of the present treaties. We want a new treaty," Chiari said.

Under a 61-year-old agreement, the United States has a perpetual lease on a 10-mile-wide strip of Panamanian territory. The United States pays Panama rent at the rate of \$1,900,000 a year.

New violence broke out at the Canal Zone boundaries in Colon and Panama City.

Panamanian officials charged U.S. troops loosed a "bombardment" of tear gas and then opened up with guns against crowds of Panamanians milling along the frontier.

Chiari said the U.S. assistant

Toll mounts, Page 2;
Johnson in touch, Page 6.

secretary of state for inter-

American affairs, Thomas C. Mann, brought him word from President Johnson that the flag issue must be settled first.

U.S. AND Panamanian delegates are scheduled to have their first face-to-face working session Sunday to try to solve the crisis. Mann has named his predecessor, Edwin M. Martin, to represent the United States at the confrontation before a special delegation of the Organization of American States.

The situation in both Colon and Panama City remained very tense. Crowds were gathering along the boundary lines in both places Saturday night.

Considerable U.S. government property was destroyed at Cristobal, and numerous Americans in the back country fled to neighboring Costa Rica to escape mob action.

CARL DAVIS, U.S. Embassy press officer, said the Embassy's office building in Panama City was completely evacuated on the advice of the Panamanian National Guard, a skeleton staff had been left behind Friday.

Davis said he expected the United States to take over the building again within a few hours but that it was evacuated after the Guard said it would be easier for them to protect the building if there were no Americans in it. Threatening crowds had gathered on nearby Kennedy Ave.

The largest piece of the plane, apparently the tail section, fell on the roof of a building one block west of the Telephone Company Building.

The body of Mrs. Trapp was found in that piece of wreckage. Mortar and bricks were chipped from the 28th-floor level of the telephone building, approximately 300 feet above street level, but the damage was not believed serious.

No one inside the building was injured, nor were any pedestrians hit by falling pieces of the plane. The accident occurred about 5:30 p.m., the time downtown stores close.

The Shoppers

PSYCHOLOGY HAS its introverts, criminology its psychopaths—and supermarkets have their Coupon Clutchers, Aisle Blockers, Doubters, Strategists and Hoverers. Helen B. Callaway goes on a fascinating shopping trip and describes the various types of interesting personalities she meets in that unique U.S. institution, the supermarket. Sec. 1, Page 20.

"IN STYLE and in substance, the President's message is an intimate and personal display of the political gifts for which Lyndon Johnson is celebrated." Walter Lippmann takes a look at the new President's performance. Sec. 1, Page 13.

WHEN THE U.S. surgeon general reported on the effects of cigarette smoking, state officials were ready. Several officials, including Gov. John Connally, have given up cigarettes. And the State Health Department already had launched a campaign against teen-age smoking. Richard M. Morehead reports, Sec. 1, Page 20.

THE POLITICAL calendar, from late January into early November, is chocked with important dates, both for candidates and voters. Allen Duckworth, political editor of The News, lists some of the political highlights to come. Sec. 1, Page 18.

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Farm	3 9	Weather	1 21

Dollar Concert Tickets on Sale at Memorial Auditorium Box Office at Noon

Partial Text of PHS Report on Smoking and Health

WASHINGTON (AP) — Following is a partial text of the "summaries and conclusions" chapter of the report of the advisory committee to the surgeon general of the Public Health Service.

This chapter is presented in two sections. Section A contains background information, the gist of the committee's findings and conclusions on tobacco and health, and an assessment of the nature and magnitude of the health hazard. Section B represents all formal conclusions adopted by the committee and selected comments abridged from the detailed summaries that appear in each chapter of Part II of the report. The full scope and depth of the committee's inquiry may be comprehended only by study of the complete report.

A. Background, Highlights

In previous studies, the use of tobacco, especially cigarette smoking, has been causally linked to several diseases. Such use has been associated with increased deaths from lung cancer and other diseases, notably coronary artery disease, chronic bronchitis and emphysema.

These widely reported findings, which have been the cause of much public concern over the past decade, have been accepted in many countries by official health agencies, medical associations and voluntary health organizations.

The potential hazard is great because these diseases are major causes of death and disability. In 1962, over 500,000 people in the United States died of arteriosclerotic heart disease, principally coronary artery disease; 41,000 died of lung cancer, and 15,000 died of bronchitis and emphysema.

Number of Deaths

The numbers of deaths in some important disease categories that have been reported to have a relationship with tobacco use are shown in Table 1. This table presents one aspect of the size of the potential hazard; the degree of association with the use of tobacco will be discussed later.

Another cause for concern is that deaths from some of these diseases have been increasing with great rapidity over the past few decades.

Lung cancer deaths, less than 3,000 in 1930, increase to 18,000 in 1950. In the short period since 1955, deaths from lung cancer rose from less than 27,000 to the 1962 total of 41,000. This extraordinary rise has not been recorded for cancer of any other site. While part of the rising trend for lung cancer is attributable to improvements in diagnosis and the changing age-composition and size of the population, the evidence leaves little doubt that a true increase in lung cancer has taken place.

Deaths from arteriosclerotic, coronary and degenerative heart disease rose from 273,000 in 1940, to 396,000 in 1950, and to 578,000 in 1962.

Reported deaths from chronic bronchitis and emphysema rose from 2,300 in 1945 to 15,000 in 1962.

The changing patterns and extent of tobacco use are a pertinent aspect of the tobacco-health problem.

Table I

Deaths from selected disease categories, United States, 1962: (Cause of death, followed by totals and breakdown male and female)

Degenerative and arteriosclerotic heart disease, including coronary disease 577,918; 348,604; 229,314.

Hypertensive heart disease 62,176; 26,654; 35,522.

Cancer of lung 41,376; 35,312; 6,064.

Cirrhosis of liver 21,824; 14,329; 7,495.

Bronchitis and emphysema 15,104; 12,937; 2,167.

Stomach and duodenal ulcers 12,228; 8,836; 3,392.

Cancer of bladder 8,081; 5,575; 2,506.

Cancer of oral cavity 6,481; 4,920; 1,561.

Cancer of esophagus 5,088; 3,973; 1,115.

Cancer of larynx 2,417; 2,172; 245.

All other causes 1,004,027; 531,477; 472,550.

All above causes 752,693; 463,312; 289,381.

All causes 1,756,720; 944,789; 761,931.

Nearly 70 million people in the United States consume tobacco regularly. Cigarette consumption in the United States has increased markedly since the turn of the century, when per capita consumption was less than 50 cigarettes a year. Since 1910, when cigarette consumption per person 15 years and older was 138, it rose to 1,365 in 1930, to 1,828 in 1940, to 3,322 in 1950, and to a peak of 3,986 in 1961. The 1955 current population survey showed that 68 per cent of the male population and 32.4 per cent of the female population 18 years of age and over were regular smokers of cigarettes.

The background for the com-

mittee's study thus included much general information and findings from previous investigations which associated the increase in cigarette smoking with increased deaths in a number of major disease categories. It was in this setting that the committee began its work to assess the nature and magnitude of the health hazard attributable to smoking.

Kinds of Evidence

In order to judge whether smoking and other tobacco uses are injurious to health or related to specific diseases, the committee evaluated three main kinds of scientific evidence:

1. Animal experiments — In numerous studies, animals have been exposed to tobacco smoke and tars, and to the various chemical compounds they contain.

2. Clinical and Autopsy studies—Observations of thousands of patients and autopsy studies of smokers and nonsmokers show that many kinds of damage to body functions and to organs, cells and tissues occur more frequently and severely in smokers.

3. Population studies — Another kind of evidence regarding an association between smoking and disease comes from epidemiological studies.

Retrospective Studies

In retrospective studies, the smoking histories of persons with a specified disease, for example, lung cancer, are compared with those of appropriate control groups without the disease.

Extensive retrospective studies of the prevalence of specific symptoms and signs — chronic cough, sputum production, breathlessness, chest illness and decreased lung function—consistently show that these occur more often in cigarette smokers than in nonsmokers. Some of these signs and symptoms are the clinical expressions of chronic bronchitis, and some are associated more with emphysema; in general they increase with the amount of smoking and decrease after cessation of smoking.

7 Studies Since 1951

Another type of epidemiological evidence on the relation of smoking and mortality comes from seven prospective studies which have been conducted since 1951.

In these studies, large numbers of men answered questions about their smoking or nonsmoking habits.

Results Summarized

In the paragraphs which follow, the committee has chosen to summarize the results of the seven prospective population studies which, as noted above, constitute only one type of evidence. They illustrate the nature and potential magnitude of the smoking-health problem, and bring out a number of factors which are involved.

Of the 1,123,000 men who entered the seven prospective studies and who provided usable histories of smoking habits (and other characteristics such as age), 97,391 men died during the subsequent months or years of the studies. No analyses of date for females from prospective studies are presently available.

To permit ready comparison of the mortality experience of smokers and nonsmokers, two concepts are widely used in the studies—excess deaths of smokers compared with nonsmokers, and mortality ratio. After adjustments for differences in age and the number of cigarette smokers and nonsmokers, an expected number of deaths of smokers is derived on the basis of deaths among nonsmokers. Excess deaths are thus the number of actual observed deaths among smokers in excess of the number expected. The mortality ratio . . . measures the relative death rates of smokers and nonsmokers. If the age-adjusted death rates are the same, the mortality ratio will be 1.0; if the death rates of smokers are double those of nonsmokers, the mortality ratio will be 2.0. This would be equivalent to a 100 per cent increase.

Combined Data

Table 2 presents the accumulated and combined data on 14 disease categories for which the mortality ratio of cigarette smokers to nonsmokers was 1.5 or greater. The mortality ratio for male cigarette smokers compared with nonsmokers, for all causes of death taken together, is 1.68, representing a total death rate nearly 70 per cent higher than for nonsmokers. This ratio includes death rates for diseases not listed in the table as well as for the 14 disease categories shown.

In the combined results from the seven studies, the mortality ratio of cigarette smokers over nonsmokers was particularly high for a number of diseases: cancer of the lung (10.8), bronchitis and emphysema (6.1), cancer of the larynx (5.4), oral cancer (4.1), cancer of the esophagus (3.4), peptic ulcer (2.8), and the group of other circulatory diseases (2.6). For

coronary artery disease the mortality ratio was 1.7.

Table II

Expressed in percentage-form, this is equivalent to a statement that for coronary artery disease, the leading cause of death in this country, the death rate is 70 per cent higher for cigarette smokers. For chronic bronchitis and emphysema, which are among the leading causes of severe disability, the death rate for cigarette smokers is 500 per cent higher than for nonsmokers. For lung cancer, the most frequent site of cancer in men, the death rate is nearly 1,000 per cent higher.

Expected and observed deaths for smokers of cigarettes only and mortality ratios in seven prospective studies; underlying cause of death, followed by totals of expected deaths, observed deaths and mortality ratio:

Cancer of lung 170.3; 1,833; 10.8.

Bronchitis and emphysema 89.5; 546; 6.1.

Cancer of larynx 14.0; 75; 5.4.

Oral cancer 37.0; 152; 4.2.

Cancer of esophagus 33.7; 113; 3.4.

Stomach and duodenal ulcers 105.1; 294; 2.8.

Other circulatory diseases 254.0; 649; 2.6.

Cirrhosis of liver 169.2; 379; 2.2.

Cancer of bladder 111.6; 216; 1.9.

Coronary artery disease 6,430.7; 11,177; 1.7.

Other heart diseases 526.0; 868; 1.7.

Hypertensive heart 409.2; 631; 1.5.

General arteriosclerosis 210.7; 310; 1.5.

Cancer of kidney 79.0; 120; 1.5.

All causes 15,653.9; 23,223; 1.68.

Other findings of the prospective studies:

In general, the greater the number of cigarettes smoked daily, the higher the death rate. For men who smoke fewer than 10 cigarettes a day, according to the seven prospective studies, the death rate from all causes is about 40 per cent higher than for nonsmokers. For those who smoke 40 or more, it is 120 per cent higher.

Stopping Helps

Cigarette smokers who stopped smoking before enrolling in the seven studies have a death rate about 40 per cent higher than nonsmokers, as against 70 per cent higher for current cigarette smokers. Men who began smoking before age 20 have a substantially higher death rate than those who began after age 25. Compared with nonsmokers, the mortality risk of cigarette smokers, after adjustments for difference in age, increases with duration of smoking (number of years), and is higher in those who stopped after age 55 than for those who stopped at an earlier age.

In two more studies which recorded the degree of inhalation, amount of smoking was greater for inhalers than for noninhalers. The ratio of the death rates of smokers to that of nonsmokers is highest at the earlier ages (40-50) represented in these studies, and declines with increasing age.

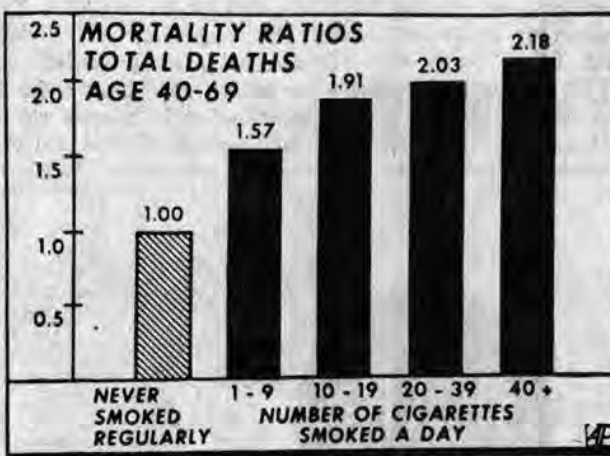
Possible relationships of death rates and other forms of tobacco use were also investigated in the seven studies. The death rates for men smoking less than 5 cigars daily are slightly higher than for nonsmokers. There is some indication that these higher death rates occur primarily in men who have been smoking more than 30 years and who inhale the smoke to some degree. The death rates for pipe smokers are little if at all higher than for nonsmokers, even for men who smoke 10 or more pipefuls a day and for men who have smoked pipes more than 30 years.

Excess Mortality

Several of the reports previously published on the prospective studies included a table showing the distribution of the excess number of deaths of cigarette smokers among the principal causes of death. The hazard must be measured not only by the mortality ratio of deaths in smokers and nonsmokers but also by the importance of a particular disease as a cause of death.

In all seven studies, coronary artery disease is the chief contributor to the excess number of deaths of cigarette smokers over nonsmokers, with lung cancer uniformly in second place. For all seven studies combined, coronary artery disease (with a mortality ratio of 1.7) accounts for 45 per cent of the excess deaths among cigarette smokers, whereas lung cancer (with a ratio of 10.8) accounts for 16 per cent.

Some of the other categories of diseases that contribute to the higher death rates for cigarette smokers over nonsmokers are diseases of the heart and blood vessels, other than coronary artery disease, 14 per cent; cancer sites other than lung, 8 per cent; and



—Associated Press Wirephoto.

This American Cancer Society chart gives the mortality ratios in total deaths for the 40-69 age group in terms of amounts of cigarettes smoked.

bronchitis and emphysema, 4 per cent.

Associations and Casualty

The array of information from the prospective and retrospective studies of smokers and nonsmokers clearly establishes an association between cigarette smoking and substantially higher death rates. The mortality ratios in Table 2 provide an approximate index of the relative strength of this association, for all causes of death and for 14 disease categories.

In this inquiry the epidemiologic method was used extensively in the assessment of causal factors in the relationship of smoking to health among human beings upon whom direct experimentation could not be imposed. Clinical, pathological, and experimental evidence was thoroughly considered and often served to suggest an hypothesis or confirm or contradict other findings. When coupled with the other data, results from the epidemiologic studies can provide the basis upon which judgments of causality may be made.

It is recognized that no simple cause-and-effect relationship is likely to exist between a complex product like tobacco smoke and a specific disease in the variable human organism. It is also recognized that often the coexistence of several factors is required for the occurrence of a disease, and that one of the factors may play a determinant role; that is, without it, the other factors (such as genetic susceptibility) seldom lead to the occurrence of the disease.

Effects of Smoking Principal Findings:

Cigarette smoking is associated with a 70 per cent increase in the age-specific death rates of males, and to a lesser extent with increased death rates of females. The total number of excess deaths causally related to cigarette smoking in the U.S. population cannot be accurately estimated. In view of the continuing and mounting evidence from many sources, it is the judgment of the committee that cigarette smoking contributes substantially to mortality from certain specific diseases and to the over-all death rate.

Lung Cancer

Cigarette smoking is causally related to lung cancer in men; the magnitude of the effect of cigarette smoking far outweighs all other factors. The data for women, though less extensive, point in the same direction.

The risk of developing lung cancer increases with duration of smoking and the number of cigarettes have approximately a 9-to-10-fold risk of developing lung cancer in comparison with nonsmokers, average male smokers of cigarettes have approximately a 9-10-fold risk of developing lung cancer and heavy smokers at least a 20-fold risk.

The risk of developing cancer of the lung for the combined group of pipe smokers, cigar smokers and pipe and cigar smokers is greater than for nonsmokers, but much less than for cigarette smokers.

Cigarette smoking is much more important than occupational exposures in the causation of lung cancer in the general population.

Bronchitis and Emphysema

Cigarette smoking is the most important of the causes of chronic bronchitis in the United States, and increases the risk of dying from chronic bronchitis and emphysema. A relationship exists between cigarette smoking and emphysema but it has not been established that the relationship is causal. Studies demonstrate that fatalities from this disease are infrequent among nonsmokers.

For the bulk of the population of the United States, the relative importance of cigarette smoking as a cause of chronic bronchopulmonary disease is much greater than atmospheric pollution or occupational exposures.

Cardiovascular Diseases

It is established that male cigarette smokers have a higher

rather than an addiction. Discontinuation of smoking, although possessing the difficulties attendant upon extinction of any conditioned reflex, is accomplished best by reinforcing factors which interrupt the psychogenic drives. Nicotine substitutes or supplementary medications have not been proven to be of major benefit in breaking the habit.

Pathology and Morphology

Several types of epithelial changes are much more common in the trachea and bronchi of cigarette smokers, with or without lung cancer, than of nonsmokers and of patients without lung cancer . . .

Extensive atypical changes have been seen most frequently in men who smoked two or more packs of cigarettes a day.

Women cigarette smokers, in general, have the same epithelial changes as men smokers. However, at given levels of cigarette use, women appear to show fewer atypical cells than do men. Older men smokers have more atypical cells than younger men smokers. Men who smoke either pipes or cigars have more epithelial changes than nonsmokers, but have fewer changes than cigarette smokers consuming approximately the same amount of tobacco. Male ex-cigarette smokers have less hyperplasia and fewer atypical cells than current cigarette smokers.

It may be concluded, on the basis of human and experimental evidence, that some of the advanced epithelial hyperplastic lesions with many atypical cells, as seen in the bronchi of cigarette smokers, are probably premalignant.

Mortality

The death rate for smokers of cigarettes only, who were smoking at the time of entry into the particular prospective study, is about 70 per cent higher than that for nonsmokers. The death rates increase with the amount smoked. For groups of men smoking less than 10, 10-19, 20-39, and 40 cigarettes and over per day, respectively, the death rates are about 40 per cent, 70 per cent, 90 per cent, and 120 per cent higher than for nonsmokers.

The ratio of the death rates of smokers to nonsmokers is highest at the earlier ages 40-50 represented in these studies, and declines with increasing age. The same effect appears to hold for the ratio of the death rate of heavy smokers to that of light smokers. In the studies that provided this information, the mortality ratio of cigarette smokers to nonsmokers was substantially higher for men who started to smoke under age 20 than for men who started after age 25. The mortality ratio was increased as the number of years of smoking increased.

In two studies which recorded the degree of inhalation, the mortality ratio for a given amount of smoking was greater for inhalers than for noninhalers. Cigarette smokers who had stopped smoking prior to enrollment in the study had mortality ratios about 1.4 as against 1.7 for current cigarette smokers. The mortality ratio of ex-cigarette smokers increased with the number of years of smoking and was higher for those who stopped after age 55 than for those who stopped at an earlier age.

The biases from nonresponse and from errors of measurement that are difficult to avoid in mass studies may have resulted in some over-estimation of the true mortality ratios for the complete populations. In our judgment, however, such biases can account for only a part of the elevation in mortality ratios found for cigarette smokers . . .

For cigar and pipe smokers

combined, there was a suggestion of high mortality ratios for cancers of the mouth, esophagus, larynx and lung, and for stomach and duodenal ulcers. These ratios are, however, based on small numbers of deaths.

Lung Cancer

Cigarette smoking is causally related to lung cancer in men; the magnitude of the effect of cigarette smoke far outweighs all other factors. The data for women, though less extensive, point in the same direction.

The risk of developing lung cancer increases with duration of smoking and the number of cigarettes smoked per day, and is diminished by discontinuing smoking.

The risk of developing cancer of the lung for the combined group of pipe smokers, cigar smokers, and pipe and cigar smokers, is greater than for nonsmokers, but much less than for cigarette smokers. The data are insufficient to warrant a conclusion for each group individually.

Oral Cancer

The causal relationship of the smoking of pipes to the development of cancer of the lip appears to be established.

Although there are suggestions of relationships between cancer of other specific sites of the oral cavity and the several forms of tobacco use, their causal implications cannot at present be stated.

Cancer of Larynx

Evaluation of the evidence leads to the judgment that cigarette smoking is a significant factor in the causation of laryngeal cancer in the male.

Cancer of Esophagus

The evidence on the tobacco-esophageal cancer relationship support the belief that an association exists. However, the data are not adequate to decide whether the relationship is causal.

Cancer of Bladder

Available data suggest an association between cigarette smoking and urinary bladder cancer in the male but are not sufficient to support a judgment on the causal significance of this association. No relationship has been established between tobacco use and stomach cancer.

Cigarette smoking is the most important of the causes of chronic bronchitis in the United States, and increases the risk of dying from chronic bronchitis.

A relationship exists between pulmonary emphysema and cigarette smoking but it has not been established that the relationship is causal. The smoking of cigarettes is associated with an increased risk of dying from pulmonary emphysema.

For the bulk of the population of the United States, the importance of cigarette smoking as a cause of chronic broncho-pulmonary disease is much greater than that of atmospheric pollution or occupational exposures.

Cough, sputum production, or the two combined are consistently more frequent among cigarette smokers than among nonsmokers. Cigarette smoking is associated with a reduction in ventilatory function. Among males, cigarette smokers have a greater prevalence of breathlessness than nonsmokers.

Cigarette smoking does not appear to cause asthma.

Cardiovascular Disease

Smoking and nicotine administration cause acute cardiovascular effects similar to those induced by stimulation of the autonomic nervous system, but these effects do not account well for the observed association between cigarette smoking and coronary disease. It is established that male cigarette smokers have a higher

death rate from coronary disease than nonsmoking males.

The association of smoking with other cardiovascular disorders is less well established. If cigarette smoking actually caused the higher death rate from coronary disease, it would on this account be responsible for many deaths of middle-aged and elderly males in the United States.

Other conditions:

Peptic Ulcer

Epidemiological studies indicate an association between cigarette smoking and peptic ulcer which is greater for gastric than for duodenal ulcer.

Tobacco Amblyopia

Tobacco amblyopia dimness of vision unexplained by an organic lesion has been related to pipe and cigar smoking by clinical impressions. The association has not been substantiated by epidemiological or experimental studies.

Cirrhosis of Liver

Increased mortality of smokers from cirrhosis of the liver has been shown in the prospective studies. The data are not sufficient to support a direct or causal association.

Maternal Smoking

Women who smoke cigarettes during pregnancy tend to have babies of lower birth weight.

Information is lacking on the mechanism by which this decrease in birth weight is produced.

It is not known whether this decrease in birth weight has any influence on the biological fitness of the newborn.

Morphological Constitution

The available evidence suggests that existence of some morphological differences between smokers and nonsmokers, but is too meager to permit a conclusion.

Psycho-Social Aspects

A clear-cut smoker's personality has not emerged from the results so far published. While smokers differ from nonsmokers in a variety of characteristics, none of the studies has shown a single variable which is found solely in one group and is completely absent in another. Nor has any single variable been verified in a sufficiently large proportion of smokers and in sufficiently few nonsmokers to consider it an "essential" aspect of smoking.

The overwhelming evidence points to the conclusion that smoking — its beginning, habituation, and occasional discontinuation — is to a large extent psychologically and socially determined. This does not rule out physiological factors, especially in respect to habituation, nor the existence of predisposing constitutional or hereditary factors.

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McKee Warns Of Crime Rate

Shortage of Legal Forces Cited

By JAMES EWELL
The Dallas Crime Commission claimed Saturday that the city's rising crime rate and lack of a determined counterattack are "very fast creating the proper environment for the criminal to overtake us."

Commission President John McKee, in a semi-annual report to members, declared: "Again, we call to the citizens' attention the terrific burden that is being imposed upon the police department, courts and district attorney's office."

The Dallas Morning News

DALLAS, TEXAS, SUNDAY, JANUARY 12, 1964
News of Local Interest Section 1-19

MOST WON'T QUIT

Little Stir Seen Over PHS Report

By CARLOS CONDE
The president-elect of the Dallas County Medical Society was wearing his favorite jewelry Saturday—a pair of cuff links depicting a skull smoking a cigarette.

"This is one type of preventive medicine against cigarette smoking," said Dr. J. E. Miller, a former president of the Texas Cancer Society and a long-time crusader against smoking.

"Anything you can do to propagate your opinion against smoking is good," he said. "But it's hard to change an ingrained habit. Most people are addicted and can't stop."

DR. MILLER, chief of radiology at the Baylor University Medical Center, said he had not yet studied the report on health hazards created by smoking which was issued Saturday by a 10-man scientific panel.

He said he doubted that it would create anything more than a mild stir unless the people themselves take up the fight instead of leaving it up to health authorities.

Regardless, very little probably can be done for the present generation of smokers, Miller said.

"The report will not make a bit of difference to people who smoke," he said. "Oh, it might cut their cigarette smoking down for a few weeks, but they'll eventually return to their normal habits. I don't have any

confidence in the ability of people to stop smoking.

"YOU COULDN'T STOP them even if you stopped the source," he said. "You'd create another problem and have bootleg cigarettes just like prohibition. You couldn't legislate this even if you taxed it out of existence."

"Second, and more tragically, there is already too much damage done to most smokers. So it doesn't make much difference."

Dr. Miller said most people have been linking only cancer with cigarette smoking without realizing how much effect smoking has on other diseases like bronchitis, emphysema and stomach ulcers.

"WE NEED TO get programs which will reduce the number of new smokers to a minimum," he said. "It will involve mostly the youth. We need to get at them when they are young and in their formative years."

Miller said this would involve a tremendous amount of teaching by everyone—the U.S. health service, state health department, county and city health departments and particularly the people.



—Dallas News Staff Photo.
Dr. J. E. Miller . . . Report too late for present generation of smokers.

Doctor Puffs Pipe, Tells Patients How to Cut Habit

By KENT BIFFLE
Jack Mirowitz's office is cluttered with several hundred dollars worth of fine pipes.

The tobacco in a humididor shaped like a ship and named "Queen Nicotine."

This is the room where Mirowitz, a Dallas psychologist, talks people out of smoking as much as they'd like.

Oddly, he packs a pipe and lights it while talking about how he gets others to quit or control their smoking.

"I don't inhale," he says. "The pipe serves a purpose—people seem to relax better with a pipe smoker."

Getting the subject relaxed is half the battle for Mirowitz. Once that's done, he rapidly moves to hypnotize the subject.

He brings on hypnosis by playing a recording of his own voice. It drones on and on at LP length

with organ music in the background.

Dallas News Photographer Bill Winfrey dropped right off during a Saturday demonstration. Mirowitz took a dagger-like letter opener from his desk and put the point against the skin on Winfrey's left hand.

A few minutes later, the psychologist snapped Winfrey out of his trance and showed the newspaperman the mark on his hand to convince him he'd "been under."

Mirowitz commented that Winfrey was an especially good subject. That's a crying shame because Winfrey has never smoked.

The psychologist said he spent a decade getting his system down pat and then made the record a year ago.

He said he hasn't decided how he'll go about distributing them.

He indicated he might advertise and sell them in record shops or he might, on the other hand, try to distribute them through medical offices.

The records are now sold only at Southwest Psychological Clinic where Mirowitz is director. The price is \$9.95. That's enough money to buy four cartons of cigarettes.

Mirowitz doesn't much encourage "cold turkey" halts for chain smokers. He indicated a belief that most smokers are better off by cutting down slowly.

When they've tapered down to one cigarette a day, then they decide if they want to quit entirely.

Mirowitz mentioned that hypnosis is useful in control of pain. He said he is working up a tape that will be aimed at reducing pain in terminal cancer cases.



Mrs. Kelly, left, and Mrs. Addington are concerned for the welfare of relatives in Panama.

FAMILIES THERE

Three in Dallas Touched by Crisis

By DAN MARTIN
Mrs. Barbara Kelly is worried about her three sons.

Mrs. Jack Addington is apprehensive about the welfare of her parents.

Henry W. Dres is awaiting orders.

All three are directly concerned with riots in Panama and the subsequent severing of diplomatic relations between the United States and the Latin American republic.

Mrs. Kelly is a resident of the Canal Zone, working for the Panama Canal Co. Mrs. Addington's parents work in the zone, and Dres is honorary consul for Panama in Dallas.

Mrs. Kelly, staying at Hotel Adolphus while attending a U.S. Army study course here, left her sons, Richard, 14, Bill, 11

and Larry, 7, in the zone last Sunday.

Her oldest son is a student at Balboa High School where incidents precipitated the riots Thursday.

"When I first heard about it, I was frantic," Mrs. Kelly said Saturday, adding that she had been in the zone when riots occurred in November of 1959.

However, her fears were somewhat allayed when she called a friend taking care of her children in the zone Thursday night.

Alger Says President Put to Test

How President Johnson reacts to violence in Panama could determine the future of the Western Hemisphere, Rep. Bruce Alger said here Saturday.

Alger said he believed the Panamanian outbreak was Johnson's first test by the Communists.

"How he reacts to it will determine the future probes of the Communists, and, indeed, possibly the future of this hemisphere," Alger said.

The Dallas Republican said he thought a practical solution was to send United States forces as necessary to secure the Canal Zone.

He said he would "under no circumstances put the sovereignty of that canal or the United States" into the hands of the United Nations Security Council.

Alger predicted the United States would lose control of the canal if the matter is left to the Security Council.

"There has to be communism fomenting this trouble and Communists behind it," Alger said. "This could not be just a voluntary student uprising."



—Dallas News Staff Photos by Joe Laird.

TRUCK HITS UTILITY POLE; ONE KILLED, ONE INJURED

One man was killed and a second seriously injured about 9 a.m. Saturday when their pickup truck crashed into a utility pole and overturned in the 10400 block of Inwood Road.

The death of L. C. Cloyce, 40, of 813 Buick in Oak Cliff, was the third in the city this year as a result of traffic accidents.

A rescue squad and by-standers freed Cloyce from the wreckage. He died after reaching Parkland Hospital.

David White, 35, of 904 Church, the driver, was thrown clear of the overturning truck.

Police said the northbound truck, owned by a construction firm, went out of control after a wheel struck the median strip.

Despite Drouth, City Has Record Supply of Water

By FRANCIS RAFFETTO
The leanest drouth year in weather bureau history—1963—left Dallas with its fastest water supply in city history, Supt. Henry J. Graesser said Saturday.

Dallas received only 17.5 inches of rain last year—vs. the average annual rainfall of 34.55 inches.

But on New Year's Eve, Dallas still had 413,800,000 gallons of water in storage.

This figure compares with 1953 when Dallas reservoirs held only 32,400,000 gallons. Or even 1957, when rains filled each holding point to capacity—but the full capacity was still only 218,600,000 gallons.

"IN 1957, all our reservoirs—Garza and Grapevine included—were filled 100 per cent to capacity," recalled Graesser.

Photos, Sec. 1, Page 10.

"Today, even with our expanded capacity, we're only 80 per cent filled."

In 1964, Dallas will use about 75 per cent of its water from Garza-Little Elm and 25 per cent from Lake Tawakoni, 45 miles away on the Sabine River.

With this much water in the bank, one would expect Dallas to rest a bit. But instead, the city is spending some \$75,000,000 on two big projects: The new Tawakoni system (Iron Bridge Reservoir) with its filter, pumping and pipe system, (\$44,746,018) and Forney Reservoir, on the East Fork of the Trinity, (\$30,200,000).

TAWAKONI WATER will start flowing into Dallas taps this spring—and Dallas has bought 8,485 acres of the 27,376 needed to build Forney Reservoir.

"It isn't money that is important—it's the water rights," said Graesser. "By the year 2000, there won't be enough water to serve this area's population. This is water in the bank."

He emphasized: "First you get your water rights. Then you hurry and build a reservoir to retain these rights, or someone else beats you to it."

PAYING YOUR WATER bill every month buys all these expensive reservoirs, pumps and pipes. Of course, one third of your water bill goes to pay for your necessary sewerage systems.

All in all, every Dallas citizen is a part owner of an estimated \$222,248,000 worth of water facilities, Graesser said.

The city's water needs have doubled in the past 10 years.

Dallas has 210,247 water users now—62,573 more than in 1953.

THE DIRE YEARS of the mid-1950s—dry, hot, and with scant water—helped push the city into its present accelerated water procurement program.

Last year, the city's average use was 125,000,000 gallons a

Loot Put At \$1,000 By Store

A dark-suited gunman Saturday robbed Tom Thumb Supermarket No. 28, Bruton and Prairie Creek, of a reported \$1,000 and escaped in a stolen car driven by an accomplice.

Police believed one bandit switched to another car during the escape on the basis of a woman motorist's report. She told police two cars sped past her auto and almost forced her off the road.

Store Mgr. G. J. Orsak, 44, told police the gunman had loitered in the store for more than an hour before staging the stickup.

The man walked to the cashier's office, Orsak said, and asked to pay off a hot check supposedly written by his wife. When the manager opened the office door, the man flashed a blue steel revolver.

"He told me not to yell or shout or he would start shooting," Orsak said the highjacker told him. Orsak was pitched a paper sack and ordered to clean out the safe and cash drawer.

The man grabbed the sack of money and fled out the front door as Orsak shouted the alarm.

TOLBERT'S TEXAS

Fat New Englander Ruled Mining Town for 40 Years

By FRANK X. TOLBERT
ON A SHELF OVERLOOKING the town of Terlingua is the ruins of a 2-story stucco mansion which was once the command post of Howard E. Perry, a fat old man from Maine who was for 40 years the virtual ruler of Terlingua and its Chisos Mines.

Terlingua is in southern Brewster County, near an entrance to Big Bend National Park, and about 10 miles inbound from the Rio Grande.

Today the town looks a little like a big and abandoned Indian pueblo, at least from afar, with many roofless adobe, stone, and stucco buildings, the buildings and the landscape blending in mauve and yellow colors under the iridescent sky.

Once Terlingua was the capital of the richest quicksilver mining country in the world. For example, in 1922, 40 per cent of the quicksilver in this country was mined there.

Now Terlingua is the ghostliest of ghost towns and it is part of a ranch owned by David Witts of Dallas.

Old Man Perry was proud of his town in its heyday. He would sit on the porch of his mansion and recite: "When I came here in the 1890's there was only me and two jackasses. Now look at what I've created!"

HOW DID THIS fat man from Portland, Me., acquire what was once the richest mining property in the Big Bend? There are

many stories on this. One is that he bought for \$150 two sections of land, taking in the future townsites and the mines, from Richard Montgomery Gano, a famous surveyor, preacher, and former Confederate general from Dallas. (General Gano surveyed much of the Big Bend country in the 1880's. He preached as he surveyed and traded in land. And Stewart McGregor once quoted the pious general as describing a week's work in his notes: "Saved 16 souls and sold 16 sections of land.")

HOWARD PERRY discouraged certain visitors to his little kingdom, especially if they were "government men." He ran the school board and the police force, of course, and he had a dungeon-like stone jail (see illustration) with steel rings in the sides of the wall for fastening chains.

"No one ever broke out of Senor Perry's jail," said Marcario Hinojas, an 85-year-old Seminole Indian who lives in one of the adobe houses in Terlingua. Mr. Hinojas, known as "Mac," went to work in the Perry mines in 1908, and after the mines closed he was a mule handler for pack trains in the Big Bend park.

FOR MANY YEARS, Terlingua was the social center of the Big Bend. If you weren't a government man "or some other type of snooper" you were welcome to come and enjoy the pleasures of the town, which included saloons, a night club, and a stone theater.

Most of this is now in ruins. But Mrs. Cleora Davenport and her son, Smokey Davenport, who lease the ghost town from Mr. Witts, now run a general store, curio shop, and beer tavern called "The Chisos Oasis," which is decorated with humorous signs thought up by Smokey Davenport.

Terlingua is in one of the most arid areas of the Big Bend. And one of the signs in the Chisos Oasis reads: "IF YOU DRINK TEQUILA DON'T DIVE OFF THE PORCH. MOST GENERALLY THE WATER IS TOO LOW. BESIDES THEY IS A \$10 FINE."



TERLINGUA'S JAIL



TERLINGUA STREET SCENE

The Clutcher and the Doubter . . .



Coupon Clutcher appears disorganized.



Doubter disputes adding machine, cashier.

Zoo's Home For Director

By EDDIE S. HUGHES
West Texas Bureau of The News

FORT WORTH, Texas—A zoo, to Lawrence Curtis, is not just his place of business—it's his home. Open a closet, and you're likely to find a couple of snakes. Step into the bathroom, and a flabbergasted seal might snort at you from the bathtub.

Sit down at the dinner table, and a friendly orangutan might be smiling at you across the table, a knife and fork in its hands. These incidents have happened in the life of Fort Worth's executive director of the Forest Park Zoo, fifth largest in the U.S. Curtis is much like a zoo himself: He's an unforgettable experience, both entertaining and educational.

Youthful in appearance, Curtis, 33, has been interested in animals since he was a child.

RAISED IN UNIVERSITY PARK in Dallas, Curtis always had a closet full of snakes—a situation that didn't bother his mother as much as it did a neighbor, who happened to be a lawyer.

Somewhat, a law got passed quickly prohibiting the keeping of snakes and such reptiles within the town limits of University Park.

"The snakes had to go," Curtis recalled. "But to the best of my knowledge, I was the only person in University Park with snakes."

That law, incidentally, is still on the books. Curtis, a "snake expert" at 17, was given refuge by Pierre Fontaine, when the Marsalis Zoo director was then in charge of the Fair Park Aquarium. Curtis was given weekend jobs.

During this time, Curtis was attending Southern Methodist University—whereupon, in biology class, he came upon a well-preserved human leg.

SINCE THE STATE FAIR was about to begin Curtis hit on the idea that the leg might be a good Midway attraction. But while he went about his chores, he placed his prized property on the roof of the aquarium.

He soon forgot about the leg. It wasn't until several years later, when Curtis had gone to Fort Worth, that some workmen found the leg—still well preserved.

Police were called. They envisioned an axe murder. But Fontaine solved the case quickly for Capt. Will Fritz by calling Curtis on the telephone.

Curtis is not a professional prankster, as some may think; it's just that when he does something, the world gets a laugh and Curtis just blushes.

At times, Curtis finds himself in deeper than his fish in the aquarium tank.

NOT MANY YEARS ago Curtis needed an old wreck of a boat as a background setting for one of his large aquarium tanks. He went to a local skin-diving group and they went out in search.

Such a waterlogged, rotten relic was found at Possum Kingdom Lake, and it was placed in the aquarium. Curtis noted a name barely visible on the old boat.

A year later a zoo visitor approached Curtis and claimed the boat was his.

"I guess we're the only zoo with a 'hot' boat," Curtis said. It is not difficult to see that Curtis' zoo is just about as zany as Curtis himself.

Among his gimmicks is a coin-operated postcard machine, operated by a chicken. For a dime, the chicken gets some feed, and in turn she pulls the right string and the patron gets his card.

CURTIS FEELS A zoo should not be overly dignified. Sometimes, he finds his zoo not dignified at all.

Like, when the 1958 bond issue was up for vote. Curtis, a civic-minded citizen, taught his talking myna bird, Elmer, to say, "Vote for the bonds. Vote for the bonds."

He brought his bird to a ceremony, in which the mayor was attending, and there Elmer was to put on his show.

But Elmer—who later laid an egg and was renamed Elmyer—had been picking up bad words. Elmer looked the mayor straight in the eye and cried, "Vote for the bonds, you s.o.b. . . ."

The bird went back to solitary.

THERE WAS ANOTHER time that Curtis felt like going into solitary himself. That was the day he was showing the newly elected president of the Tarrant County Humane Society around the zoo.

As they watched a relatively rare bird, it dropped over dead. The woman gasped, and Curtis stammered: "He just sleeps that way."

When Curtis does things, they almost become international. Who ever heard, for instance, of a chartered airliner by-passing Dallas Love Field to land at Carter Field?

Curtis did it. The zoo director had been offered a deal to buy a rare pink porpoise.

Curtis, without the needed funds immediately, called upon Amon Carter Jr., who was then president of the Zoological Society, and pleaded his plight.

CARTER AGREED, only if "Pinky" could be brought by air to Carter Field (naturally) and not Dallas Love Field.

Curtis dug deep into his natural resources of ingenuity and learned that an airliner approximately 1,000 pounds overweight could make an unscheduled stop if necessary.

So, the Delta Air Lines plane passed over Love Field from Florida, and landed at Carter.

Curtis, without even trying, can get people into trouble. A woman telephoned the other day to ask Curtis, "How long must a hen be with a rooster to make a fertile egg?"

Curtis turned to the books behind him and in the usual manner said, "Just a minute."

"Thanks," the woman answered and hung up.

The Hoverer and the Pincher



The Hoverer is determined to get ahead.



Pincher loves to squeeze, sniff, jiggle.

CIGARETTE SMOKING

State Ready for Report

By RICHARD M. MOREHEAD
Austin Bureau of The News

AUSTIN, TEXAS—When the U.S. surgeon general reported Saturday on the effects of cigarette smoking, state officials were ready.

Gov. John Connally, once a heavy smoker, gave up cigarettes on Nov. 22, the day he was shot in Dallas. He said last week he plans to stay quit.

Dr. James E. Peavy, Texas commissioner of health, hasn't had a cigarette in two months. Formerly a 2-pack-a-day customer, Dr. Peavy said he gave it up because of a chronic cough, plus accumulating medical evidence of harmful effects from smoking. The commissioner still smokes a pipe occasionally, but he has no intention of going back to cigarettes.

A spokesman at the State Health Department said many staff members there have sworn off cigarettes lately.

The State Health Department started almost a year ago on a campaign against teen-age smoking.

"It's hard to get older smokers to quit," said Dr. Peavy.

"We're trying to discourage teen-agers, before they get the habit."

THE PUBLIC schools by law teach the hazards of alcohol and narcotics, and many of them also include information about nicotine. Much of this literature comes from the American Cancer Society, which makes available pamphlets and films to health and science teachers.

An exhibit for a statewide meeting of school administrators here last week showed a variety of anti-smoking literature which is available to the schools. One is a 32-page annotated booklet by the American Cancer Society, outlining evidence linking cigarettes with lung cancer. Another is a cartoon-type folder entitled "I'll Choose the High Road," also by the Cancer Society. One illustration shows a sheep leading the herd over a cliff.

The Texas Health Department soon will start flooding the schools with folder titled "Anatomy of a Habit." It sketches a youthful smoker, and makes the following points: "Lung disease is linked to

smoking. Heart and circulatory diseases are linked to smoking. Physical endurance and ability is decreased. Thinking processes slow down. Teeth are discolored; gum disease increases. Fingers are discolored."

FURTHER, says the Health Department's information for teen-agers:

"The gang smokes (and maybe your parents, too) so why shouldn't you? Just be mature enough to make your own decision . . .

" . . . Smoking makes you look older? Well, smoker's cough, will make you sound older.

" . . . You'd rather smoke and die happy, even if it is sooner? (But did you ever hear of anyone with lung cancer dying happy?)"

" . . . A smoke lasts about six minutes . . . but cuts 10 minutes off your life.

" . . . The younger you are when you smoke, the sooner you get 'hooked.'

" . . . If smoking's your choice, and the choice should be yours—not the commercial writer's. You'll burn up \$125 a year or the price of a new car before you're 35.

"Smoking makes you more popular? You may think so, but non-smokers are more dateable, make better grades and do better in sports."

THE STATE'S health authorities describe as "the myth of the TV commercial" — using athletes and movie stars — that smoking will make one "athletic . . . gorgeous (or handsome) . . . masculine or feminine . . . 'belong' to the gang . . . look older."

A memorandum to Texas school administrators, from Dr. Peavy and the Cancer Society, notes:

"During the next 60 years, if present trends continue, some scientists predict that more than one million U.S. children now of school age will die of lung cancer. Repeated studies and extensive research point consistently to cigarette smoking as a major causative factor. In addition, many more will be incapacitated or die from cardiovascular diseases, respiratory

diseases or other conditions as direct or indirect result of the smoking habit."

Schools are being asked to stress "be smart — don't start" as the slogan for curbing the use of cigarettes by youngsters.

LEWIS SPEARS, director of health, safety and physical education for Texas Education Agency, said the anti-smoking campaign is being extended to elementary schools — but with the major emphasis placed on students in junior and senior high.

"We're getting more material into the lower grades than in the past," said Spears. "Some children start smoking when they are in the sixth grade, and many start in the seventh grade."

Policy toward letting students smoke on school premises varies with local communities, Spears said. Some prohibit students from smoking in the school buildings, or even on school grounds. Others provide lounges for student smokers.

In colleges, permissive smoking probably hit an all-time high after World War II when many teachers allowed students to smoke during class, or at least during examinations which took more than the usual classroom hour.

THE TEXAS MEDICAL Association is on record against smoking. Its House of Delegates last year adopted a resolution to endorse programs "teaching these dangers to health from smoking to junior and senior high school youth. . . ."

The resolution said, "It is becoming increasingly evident that illness and disease are at times caused by or in other instances aggravated by the smoking of tobacco. . . ."

Dr. W. S. Brumage, director of the Division of Heart and Cancer Diseases for the Texas Health Department, helped to develop the anti-smoking materials now being distributed to public schools, using students at Lanier Junior-Senior High (Austin) in a pilot program.

"We feel that we can reach 50 to 60 per cent of teen-agers right from the start in the cities," said Dr. Brumage.

Fascinating Shoppers Invade Supermarkets

Watch Out for the Blockers, Racers

By HELEN B. CALLAWAY
News Staff Writer

MODERN SUPERMARKETS, fat with foodstuffs from all over the world, are also living showcases for a fascinating collection of personality types.

Psychology has its introverts, criminology its psychopaths, anthropology its ectomorphs and sociology its upper uppers.

When will science get around to classifying the supermarket shoppers?

It doesn't take a Ph. D. to recognize these types among the carts and counters:

The Coupon Clutcher arrives at the check-out counter loaded with extra-trading-stamp coupons clipped from newspaper ads, and 5c-off certificates sent out by food and soap makers.

Coupon Clutchers, both male and female variety, are found in abundance in nearly all the big food stores.

They usually spend several dollars per trip on items they don't need, just to get additional trading stamps and a few coins from the clerk.

FOOD STORE OWNERS, incidentally, are quite fond of Coupon Clutchers. We may irritate the customers waiting behind

us in line, but we contribute much to the industry's financial health.

Aisle Blockers often come in pairs—a husband-and-wife team, or two housewives, or a mother and daughter. They park their carts and carcasses so that nobody else can get by.

The really expert Aisle Blocker can stall store traffic all by herself.

The Doubter is grim and suspicious. She checks every item on the adding-machine tape twice, while impatient customers wait behind and a sack boy waits ahead.

The Express Check-Out Cheater, of course, rolls her bulging basket up to the cashier whose job is supposed to be to give fast service to shoppers with no more than six items.

The Strategist does not exactly cheat, but she fools a lot of people in a crowded store by taking her place in a check-out line with only a few items in her cart.

OTHER CUSTOMERS in a hurry to get out of the store size up the Strategist's load and trustingly get in line behind her.

But the Strategist has a helper or two—friend, child, husband—busily shopping the store, and coming up at intervals with armloads of stuff to dump into the Strategist's cart.

Thus the shopper who has taken a place in line behind the Strategist presently discovers he's standing behind \$21.50 instead of \$1.49.

The Strategist is partly to blame for the Switcher, who moves from line to line trying to save a few minutes, and invariably ends up losing a few.

The Racer is anybody who has finished shopping and approaches a cashier at the same time another customer is approaching same.

The Hoverer nudges you from the rear in the check-out line, holding just one loaf of bread or one carton of milk, and hellbent on getting to the cashier ahead of you.

OF COURSE YOU invite the Hoverer to go ahead if you have a full shopping cart, but if you have only a few items in your own basket, you try to ignore her.

If the Hoverer can't get ahead of you by pushing or pleading, she is likely to take an even sneakier approach: an end-run maneuver around the check-out stands to a spot in front of the counter.

Here she buttonholes the cashier, shoves her dollar into his hand, grabs her change and sails triumphantly out. The embarrassed cashier fiddles with the register while you burn.

The Food Ad Scholar knows all the advertised specials, and wins every price skirmish with the check-out clerk.

The Natural-Born Husband, or Impulse Buyer, enters the store with a short list written in a housewifely hand: Oleo, eggs, crackers.

He leaves with \$9.69 worth of cold cuts, anchovies, cheese, Macadamia nuts and olives stuffed with almonds. He forgets the oleo, eggs, crackers and list.

THE FRUIT PINCHER is happiest in produce, the Shake-Rattle-and-Roll Department. She loves to squeeze avocados, bruise bananas, fingernail a fresh corn kernel and agitate oranges to see if she can hear the juice.

Actually, nearly everybody loves the great superstores. Most shoppers appear blissfully contented while making their selections, right up to the moment of getting in the check-out line. Then the old fighting spirit takes over.

Most shoppers, men as well as women, love the feeling of being surrounded by thousands of different packages of food—even though the personal pocketbook may contain less than \$5.

They are soothed by the piped-in music drifting through the neat little avenues of canned goods and cereals, along the chilly aisles of fresh meats and frozen foods.

They are especially intrigued by the things they don't really need, in the gadget department and the gourmet shelves.

They still marvel at the variety under one roof—pots and pills, tools and toys, garden furniture and clothing, radios and gift wraps.

AND THEY LOVE the giveaway games that most big food stores are playing these days with their customers.

An occasional shopper forgets to pay for what he bought. Such forgetfulness can be forgiven when you consider that he has picked up his regular trading stamps, collected on extra-stamp coupons, swapped cents-off certificates for coins and picked out a card in the store's latest giveaway game.

One amateur classifier of supermarket types, a middle-aged Dallas man who adores the big food stores, claims that each day of the week brings in different subgroups of shoppers in his North Dallas neighborhood.

"In my store," he reports, "we have Retired People's Day, when the majority of shoppers move slowly, pay careful attention to bargains, use a list and carry gobs of coupons."

"We have Bachelors Day, when the aisles are filled mostly with men shopping in pairs."

"And we have Young Housewives Day. This is my favorite day to go to the store. They all wear tight slacks."

THIS GENTLEMAN, a widower and food connoisseur, passes many contented hours in supermarkets, and indeed finds a kind of therapy in shopping.

Long lines at the cashier's counter do not irritate him; he just waits around the store some more until the crowds thin out.

One of the cashiers, a young woman recently married, often consults him about her own food purchases.

Our widower recently changed stores because of the quality of the music. Nearly all the big supers woo shoppers with music, but the character of the melodies varies from store to store.

The widower reluctantly said farewell to his favorite superstore because its sad and sentimental songs tore him up.

He decided he could listen no more to "I'll Take You Home Again, Kathleen," "I Wonder Who's Kissing Her Now" and "My Wonderful One."

Now he spends his money and his lonesome hours in a rival supermarket which features brisk marches and happy tunes.

A Terrifying 'Yes'

LONDON (AP) — The British firm of W. H. Smith & Son, booksellers and stationers, has told four young employees to go climb Mt. Kilimanjaro.

Moreover, the company chairman, Lord Hambledon, gave them a Land Rover and trailer to supplement the 200 pounds (\$560) each had saved for just such an adventure.

The four are Michael Bradburn, 24, Stephen Defries, 22, Geoffrey Halden, 20, and John Dartnall, 17—all members of the company's Mountaineering Club and veterans of closer-to-home climbs.

Bradburn suggested that they tackle the Hemingway-storied Kilimanjaro. It is Africa's highest peak, at 19,565 feet, in Tanganyika near the Kenya border. He explained:

"I wrote to the company asking if we might go, but didn't think for a moment that they would allow us. When they said 'yes,' I was terrified. . . ."

Not at all, said the company. Good character training for management.



Lawrence Curtis and his namesake, Li'l Lawrence, a friendly orangutan.

—West Texas Bureau of The News Photo.