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117th YEAR—No. 12 ®©1964 Chicago Tribune SUNDAY, JANUARY 12, 1964 ★ 13 SECTIONS—TWENTY CENTS

TIE CANCER TO CIGARETS

U. S. REPORT REVIEWS RESEARCH ON HEALTH

Panel of 10 Medical Advisers Tells Surgeon General: Hazard Calls for 'Remedial Action'

BY MICHAEL PAKENHAM

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, Jan. 11 — The government committee's report on smoking and health, released today, said flatly that cigarets are a direct cause of lung cancer and other fatal diseases, and urged action.

The committee said that there is "simply no evidence that filters [on cigarets] have had an effect in reducing the health hazard from smoking." Risks increase the longer and more one smokes, and decline if smoking is stopped.

It was also found that cigar and pipe smoking have little significance in the national death rate, in comparison with cigarets, but that pipe smoking appears to cause lip cancer.

"Higher Death Rate"

The report said that the conclusions were based not simply on statistical indications, but on "many lines of converging evidenee."

It cited smoking as a major cause of lung and larynx cancer and of bronchitis, and said that men who smoke have a much higher death rate from heart and blood vessel ills than others.

WEIGH REGULATIONS

Reaction to report on smoking and health ranges from demands for more study by tobacco interests to plans for strict regulation. Story on page 5.

Edward Annis, president of American Medical association urges public to heed report. Story on page 3.

Report frightens some Chicagoans and makes others angry. Story on page 3.

The committee said that smoking is a "much greater" cause of chest maladies than smog and other air pollution. Women who smoke during pregnancy have babies of lower birth weight, but otherwise seem to suffer less from the ill effects of smoking.

The 150,000-word, 387-page study was prepared by a panel of 10 of the nation's top medical experts, acting as an advisory committee to United States Surgeon General Luther L. Terry.

[AP Wirephoto]

Luther Terry, surgeon general, holds copy of 387-page report on smoking and health.

Makes No Tests

Its essential conclusion stated: "Cigaret smoking is a health hazard of sufficient importance in the United States to warrant appropriate remedial action."

The committee's work covered all available published and unpublished research data, including more than 8,000 medical studies, but did not undertake independent experimentation or testing.

It was described by Terry as "the most comprehensive compilation and analysis ever undertaken on the relationship between smoking and health."

U. S. Selling Report

The committee was not instructed to recommend action. Terry said that the public health service, in coöperation with other government agencies and private groups will "move promptly to determine what

[Continued on page 4, col. 1]

PARTIAL TEXT OF TOBACCO PANEL REPORT

Washington, Jan. 11 (AP)—Following is a partial text of the "summaries and conclusions" chapter of smoking and health, of the report of the advisory committee to the United States surgeon general:

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 and Highlights

In previous studies, the use of tobacco, especially cigaret 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.

Presents One Aspect

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.

The numbers of deaths in some important disease cate-

[Continued on page 6, col. 1]

COLLEGE?
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BUSINESS COLLEGE?
GRADUATE SCHOOL?
HIGH SCHOOL?
CAREER TRAINING?

Pick your school TODAY with the help of the Chicago Tribune MID-YEAR SCHOOL GUIDE!

Turn to it now in Section 5

Plane Hits Skyscraper, 4 Die

Bodies Fall 28 Floors in Kansas City

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 11 (UPI)—A single-engine plane groping thru a snowstorm crashed into the side of a 30-story skyscraper tonight and fell in pieces over a wide area of the downtown district.

All four occupants of the plane were killed. The victims were Jack Gorman, 27, the pilot, and his next-door neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Trapp and their son, Billy, 3, all of Kansas City.

The plane struck the 28th floor of the Southwestern Bell Telephone company building at 11th and Oak streets with such force that pieces of the aircraft were found half a mile away in the downtown district.

Woman's Body in Wreckage

The largest piece of the plane, apparently the tail section, fell on the roof of a structure a 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.

No one inside the building was injured and no pedestrians were hit by falling pieces of the plane. The accident occurred about 5:30 p. m., when downtown stores close.

Body Falls Thru Shack

Heavy snow, fog, and the widespread wreckage hampered police in their search for the bodies in Kansas City's main shopping district, known as "Petticoat Lane."

The body of Gorham was found in a shack at an excavation project northwest of the telephone building. He had fallen thru the tar-paper roof of the shack. But other pieces of his body were found around the excavation area itself.

The child's body was found on the roof of a building one block directly west of the telephone building. Trapp's body was found on the roof of the Y. W. C. A. building, almost two blocks northwest of the telephone building.

Quail and Shells at Feet

"It sounded like an explosion when it hit," said Mrs. Harry Osimo, operator of a gift shop across the street from the telephone building.

"When we went outside, everybody was looking at the telephone building. Then we saw part of the plane and some quail and some buckshot shells right next to us, only three feet from the door."

Officials of Mooney Sales, owners of the aircraft, said the Trapps and Gorham left Fairfax municipal airport in neighboring Kansas City, Kas., early today on a hunting trip. They had flown to Buffalo, Mo.

Police said the left wing of the aircraft apparently struck the corner of the building and broke away from the plane.

Both Gorham and Trapp, 32, were mechanics with Trans World Airlines.

Panamanian Student Is Buried

Casket of first Panamanian student killed in rioting Thursday night is carried by mourners to cemetery in Panama City. Thousands followed body thru crowded streets from church to grave site.

Panama Power and Light building in Panama City is protected by national guardsmen. Rock throwing rioters broke most of utility plant's windows in anti-United States demonstrations Thursday night. [AP Wirephotos]

FIRE VICTIMS GET NEW HOME

Wheaton Friends Aid; 2 Funerals Set

Nearly 50 Wheaton neighbors were cleaning and furnishing a new home yesterday for a Wheaton family that lost two of its seven children when fire leveled their home early Friday.

The home, at 221 E. Jefferson st., was offered to the William Rodgers family by the George B. Newitts, 623 Plamondon ct., in the western suburb. The four bedroom brick home has been up for sale since the Newitts, who are friends of the Rodgerses, moved into their new home last October.

Rodgers, who is 46; his wife, Emily, 45; and their youngest son, Joel, 5, remained in Community hospital at Geneva yesterday. Joel still was listed in critical condition from facial burns. The parents suffered frostbitten feet when they were forced to flee from their burning home at 1010 W. Madison st., Wheaton, in subzero cold.

Funeral Services Tuesday

Two of Rodgers' children, Cynthia, 17, a senior at Wheaton Community High school, and her brother, Robert, 11, a pupil at Longfellow elementary school, died in the fire. Their funeral services will be held at

[Continued on page 2, col. 8]

26 Test Endurance in Fallout Shelter

BY DAVID HALVORSEN

Six women and 20 men are locked up this week-end in a 16 by 26 foot room to test their endurance and skill under a simulated nuclear attack.

This afternoon the group will walk out after 25 hours in the basement of a fallout shelter in the basement village hall in west suburban Lombard.

The 26 persons are undergoing the test as part of their civil defense instruction in shelter management. A TRIBUNE reporter also entered the shelter to get a report on the reactions of the 26 persons.

An Uneasy Feeling

The exercise began at 12:30 p. m. yesterday and continued thru the night amidst spirited humor, periods of silence, and an uneasy feeling of being cut off from the outside.

There is no contact with the outside except for periodic propaganda reports over a special radio system announcing that the United States forces have retaliated and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

Air Is Stifling

As the hours wore on, many grew tired and began to wonder if this is a good way to spend a week-end. One person suggested that it was like being at a cocktail party without the booze.

The air in the room is close and many perspire while sitting

[Continued on page 18, col. 4]

[TRIBUNE Staff Photo]

Harland Hector, of Schaumberg, and Harriet Larsen, of Elgin, enter shelter.

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VIOLENCE IN PANAMA RUNS THRU THIRD DAY

U. S. TO PROBE REDS' HAND IN PANAMA RIOTS

BY WALTER TROHAN

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, Jan. 11 — The Red hand of Communism may be uncovered in the rioting in Panama under the complete report ordered by President Johnson on the violence along the great sea artery.

Officials here reported today they have evidence that Communists sparked the demonstrations which began last Thursday in a calculated effort to wreck the good neighbor policy and to hamstring American strategic interests in Central Aemrica.

Castroite agitators were quick to fan fires of hate and violence which brought death to more than 20 persons and injury to hundreds. The defense department reported four Americans were killed and 82 wounded.

Red Press Accuses U. S.

Further evidence of Communism in the violence was seen in the unanimous reaction of the Red press in Moscow and around the world. Communist newspapers accused the United States of aggression, branding American troops murderers and ignoring American casualties.

The violence was precipitated by students. Communist groups are known to center their attentions on universities in Latin America and elsewhere.

It was considered significant here that while Panamanian government broadcasts were urging the people to resume their peaceful ways, broadcasts urging continuance of violence were reportedly coming from a university station in Panama.

Mission to Sift Red Role

President Johnson, who remained at his desk in the White House meeting his first major international crisis, has instructed his special mission to determine what part Reds played in the situation. Thomas

[Continued on page 2, col. 2]

Chiari Demands All-New Pact with U. S.

BULLETINS

PANAMA CITY, Jan. 12 [Sunday] (AP) — The United States agreed early today to withdraw its troops from the riot-torn border between the Canal Zone and the Republic of Panama.

PANAMA CITY, Jan. 11 (AP)—Fighting between Panamanians and United States soldiers with fixed bayonets broke out again tonight. At the same time, President Roberto Chiari's government charged that Castro supporters and Communists had infiltrated anti-American demonstrators in Panama City and all cars were being stopped and searched for arms. Panamanians stormed thru barbed wire barricades at the Canal Zone's Tivoli guest house. But American soldiers with fixed bayonets formed a wedge and drove the rioters back.

BY JULES DUBOIS

[Latin America Correspondent]

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

PANAMA CITY, Jan. 11—Two thousand Communist-led students milled about on the border of the American-controled Canal Zone tonight as anti-United States mob violence erupted for the third day.

There were additional clashes between United States soldiers and Panamanians. Two soldiers in Cristobal were wounded by sniper fire from Colon. Army authorities announced that a sharpshooter returned the fire with live ammunition and wounded a sniper. He was taken to a hospital in Colon. Panamanians asserted that three civilians were wounded by American gunfire.

BACKS PANAMA

Venezuela orders its ambassador to Organization of American States to support Panamanian charges in Canal Zone crisis. Story on page 2.

Hurl Rocks at Troops

From Colon, agitators hurled rocks at American soldiers in the Canal Zone. The troops responded with tear gas fire and held the mob in check.

The old switchhouse of the Panama railroad near the boundary between Colon and Cristobal was set afire by rioters this afternoon. The fire quickly spread to the Cristobal commissary, which is the Canal Zone's supermarket and department store. Fires were set at the American Masonic temple and at the Y. M. C. A. which had been burned Thursday.

Earlier there was an exchange of gunfire between American soldiers and Panamanians near the Thatcher ferry bridge which crosses the canal at Balboa, but no casualties were reported.

Panama City was generally quiet tho anti-American agitators burned three cars.

Wants a New Treaty

The changing of the guard at the United States embassy led to mistaken reports that the skeleton staff still maintained there was being removed under threats by a mob to invade the premises.

President Roberto Chiari of Panama told a press conference

THE WEATHER

SUNDAY, JANUARY 12, 1964

CHICAGO AND VICINITY: Windy with snow today, accumulating 2 to 4 inches by afternoon; high, in 20s; cloudy and colder tonight with snow ending; low, 5 to 10; east to northeast winds 20 to 30 m. p. h. Tomorrow: Partly cloudy and colder.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS: Snow today with 2 to 4 inches north, 3 to 7 inches south; windy and turning colder; snow ending tonight; high, 15 to 25; low, 5 below northwest, 5 to 10 above southeast. Tomorrow: Partly cloudy, colder.

WEATHERMAN'S RECORD

His forecast for yesterday was: A little warmer; light sno wlikely in afternoon; high, in upper 20s; low, around 20; easterly winds 10-18 m. p. h., becoming northeasterly, 12-18 m. p. h.

TEMPERATURES IN CHICAGO

3 a. m. ... 20	11 a. m ... 27	7 p. m ... 28
4 a. m. .. 20	Noon 28	8 p. m ... 26
5 a. m. .. 19	1 p. m .. †29	9 p. m 25
5:30 .... ‡18	2 p. m ... 29	10 p. m 25
6 a. m ... 19	3 p. m .. 28	11 p. m ... 25
7 a. m .. 21	4 p. m 28	Midnight .. *24
8 a. m .. 22	5 p. m .. 28	1 a. m ... *24
9 a. m ... 23	6 p. m ... 27	2 a. m ... *23
10 a. m ... 25		

† High. ‡ Low. * Estimated.

THE MOON

Last Qu.	Waning	New	Waxing	First Qu.	Full
Jan. 6	Jan. 7-13	Jan. 14	Jan. 15-21	Jan. 22	Jan. 28

Sunrise, 7:17. Sunset, 4:41. Moonrise, 6:23 a. m. tomorrow. Evening stars: Venus, Jupiter, and Saturn.

For 24 hours ended 6 p. m., Jan. 11:

Mean temperature, 24 degrees; normal, 26; month's excess, 38.

Relative humidity, 6 a. m., 71 per cent; noon, 55; 6 p. m., 65.

Precipitation, none. Month's total, .06 inch.

Highest wind velocity, 29 m. p. h. at 4:02 p. m. from northeast.

Barometer, 6 a. m., 30.30; 6 p. m., 30.31.

[Map and other reports on page 18]

CENTER FOR TOBACCO AND SOCIETY

HUNT 6 LOST ON PLANE TRIP TO MICHIGAN

Day-Long Search Is Fruitless

The fate of a River Forest insurance executive and five members of his family, missing since Friday night on a flight to Michigan, remained unknown last night after a fruitless day-long search in northern Michigan. One hundred persons joined in the hunt.

Intermittent snow hampered 13 planes which flew over a three-county area in search of Harold J. Cummings Jr., 36, of 919 Monroe av., River Forest; his wife, Patricia, 32; and four of their six children. Authorities lost radio contact with Cummings at 6:43 p. m. Friday when he reported that he could not locate the landing strip at the Boyne mountain ski resort near Petoskey on the northern tip of Michigan's lower peninsula.

Planned Skiing Week-end

The Cummings family planned to join friends at the resort for a week-end of skiing.

Several planes combed the area after darkness last night in search of small fires, but without success.

The area being searched is heavily wooded, mainly with pines, and is covered with 25 inches of snow. Authorities say that the Cummings family could have survived a plane crash if they landed in the cushiony snow or a forest. They said the extreme cold temperature makes it urgent that search parties find the family as soon as possible.

He's An Insurance Executive

Cummings is the general agent for the Minnesota Mutual Life Insurance company in the Chicago area. His father, Harold Sr., of St. Paul, is president of the company.

The elder Cummings said his son is a native of St. Paul and was graduated from Marquette university in Milwaukee. He has been a resident of the Chicago area for 10 years and worked for Allstate Insurance company before joining his father's firm four years ago.

Cummings is a licensed pilot and has been flying rented or chartered planes for a year. He moved his family into the River Forest home two years ago.

The Cummings' children aboard the missing plane are Katherine, 11; Michael, 10; Susan, 8; and Mary, 7. Two other children, Ann, 4, and Sheila, 2 months, were left with relatives in River Forest for the week-end.

HUNT MISSING PLANE WITH 2 IN COLORADO

Trinidad, Colo., Jan. 11 (AP)—A plane with two persons aboard was missing on a flight from Texas to Denver today, and an aerial and ground search was launched over snow-covered southeastern Colorado.

The Colorado civil air patrol listed those aboard as Dr. Paul D. Pattridge, 40, a Batesville, Miss., veterinarian, and George Young, Barrington, Ill., identified as with the livestock industry, conducting fertility tests on cattle. They were to attend the National Western Stock show at Denver.

Dr. Pattridge, pilot of the Cessna 175, lost radio contact with the Trinidad airport last night in a snowstorm. Don Kinsley, federal aviation agency operator at Trinidad field, said the pilot reported sighting a beacon and was attempting to land when visibility diminished.

Not Even a Rose Can Sway the Senator

Sen. Dirksen (R., Ill.) enjoys a rose on steps of the Capitol but it fails to sway him. He is sponsoring a resolution to designate the marigold, of which Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R., Me.) is holding a bouquet, as the national flower. Sen. Smith wasn't swayed, either. She prefers the rose. [AP Wirephoto]

Ogilvie, Ward to Discuss Cicero

Sheriff Studies Action Against 2 Officials

Sheriff Richard B. Ogilvie said yesterday that he hopes to meet today or tomorrow with State's Atty. Daniel Ward to review the work of sheriff's police in patroling Cicero to suppress gambling and vice.

Ogilvie said he would discuss the possibility of bringing court action, possibly for malfeasance or nonfeasance in office, against Jerry F. Justin, Cicero town president, and Erwin Konovsky, police chief.

"If my men can find places in Cicero where gambling is carried on, it stands to reason that the local authorities there should be able to find these places," said Ogilvie.

Says Chief Evades Meeting

He said he was eager to discuss the Cicero law enforcement problems with Chief Konovsky, as suggested by the Cicero Ministers council, but asserted that Konovsky has evaded a meeting.

"I can't force Konovsky to sit down and talk this thing over," said Ogilvie. "I can't even get to see him. But in deference to all the decent people of Cicero, I'm going to keep on trying."

Uniformed patrolmen in marked squad cars and detectives in unmarked cars still carried out Ogilvie's 16-hour-a-day patrol, which started Thursday morning.

Arrest 15 in Two Raids

Two raids resulted in the arrest of 15 men and women early yesterday. Jacob Yonover, 64, manager of the Show of Shows, also known as Dream lounge, at 1312 S. Cicero av., and eight women were charged with disorderly conduct.

Martin Vavrys, 65, master of ceremonies at Martin's club, 5713 Roosevelt rd., and another man and four women also were charged with disorderly conduct. Police said lewd dancing was observed in both places. All 15 will appear Jan. 27 in Oak Lawn court.

Konovsky (left) and Justin

83 RELATIVES CELEBRATE HER 83d BIRTHDAY

Eighty-three relatives of Mrs. Antoinette Laraia, of 1910 S. 19th av., Maywood, helped Mrs. Laraia celebrate her 83d birthday yesterday.

Mrs. Laraia, grandmother of actress Carol Lawrence, was honored by the family clan in the Bolger fieldhouse, 16th avenue and Hirsch street, Melrose Park. The guest list included Mrs. Laraia's four surviving sons and two daughters, their husbands and wives, and grandchildren and great-grandchildren. Miss Lawrence was unable to attend.

"With all the grandchildren and a scattering of other relatives, we had 83 for grandma's birthday," said Mrs. Laraia's son, Michael, the father of Carol Lawrence and former village clerk of Melrose Park. He said the family holds a reunion every year to celebrate grandma's birthday. Mrs. Laraia, who came here from Italy in 1913, spent three days preparing Italian foods for the party.

Child, 4, Is Killed by Grave Headstone

BRISBANE, Australia, Jan. 11 (AP)—A 4-year-old girl was killed today when a 112-pound stone cross above a headstone toppled after she had placed flowers on a grave. The girl, Leah Roslyn Hart, and her mother had just visited the graves of the girl's grandmother and 7-year-old brother, who died last year.

Hunt Plane, Wisconsin Man Lost in Canada

WHITE RIVER, Ont., Jan. 11 (UPI)—Four Royal Canadian air force aircraft last night searched the snow covered wastelands near here for a light ski-equipped aircraft which disappeared 12 days ago. Thomas J. Sanderson, 49, of Portage, Wis., was last seen Dec. 30 when he took off from Leigh's bay, near Sault Ste. Marie, on the 90-minute flight to White River.

SMOKE REPORT SCARES SOME, ANGERS OTHERS

Chicagoans had varied reactions to yesterday's report by the United States surgeon general linking tobacco smoking to cancer.

The report frightened some people, angered others, and made some thoughtful. Several decided to quit smoking because of it, they told THE TRIBUNE in random street interviews in the Loop.

Among those interviewed were:

Jerry Dreyfuss, 36, of 645 Perth av., Flossmoor, steel warehouse owner — "I've smoked cigars since 1946. This report won't change anything. If you cut out all the things you're supposed to as far as cancer is concerned, you might as well not do anything."

Dreyfuss (left) and Phillips

Robert Phillips, 53, of 9535 Western av., Des Plaines, a salesman — "I quit smoking eight years ago because I felt it was injurious to my health. I definitely think that this report will change the country's smoking habits."

Henry Kavanaugh, 57, of 34 S. 21st av., Maywood, a shipping clerk—"If it's true, I'm going to quit. I started smoking because I was nervous in the service, but I guess I just threw my last cigaret away."

Kavanaugh (left) and Bynes

Doe Bynes, 39, of 5803 S. Aberdeen av., a meat packer — "I'll probably quit, but I'll have to think about it. My daughter brought home a book last week that had some of this in it. I don't know. I'll have to think about it."

Charles Sanoff, 49, novelty concession owner in the Sherman House—"I don't believe it. I smoke two packs of cigarets and nine cigars a day, and I don't believe it. The medical profession is using tobacco as a scapegoat because they [doctors] haven't been able to find out where cancer comes from."

Sanoff (left) and Turner

Lester Turner, 24, of 1960 Norwood av., salesman in a Sherman House clothing store —"I've been smoking 1½ packs a day for seven years, so I'll probably cut down to about half a pack a day. Quitting smoking is very easy. I've quit about six or eight times. [Turner later threw away a pack of cigarets and vowed to stop again].

Stanford Zucker, 34, of 4809 N. Fairfield av., a salesman in the same store—"I smoke anything that will burn—cigarets, cigars, pipes. I'm not going to stop. I don't want to stop. I enjoy it. I'd rather live and enjoy life while I can."

Robert Miller, 18, of Rochester, N. Y., a fireman apprentice stationed at Great Lakes Naval Training center — "I've been smoking 10 cigarets a day for two years and I'm still alive, so I'll keep right on smoking. It relieves tension. My father has a theory that it's better to spend money on smoking than on drinking. You get into a lot less trouble that way."

Zucker (left) and Miller

Head of A.M.A. Asks Public to Take Heed

The president of the American Medical association urged Americans yesterday to give "careful and thoughtful attention" to the report of the surgeon general's advisory committee on smoking and health, and also to "the strong evidence linking smoking to cancer and other diseases."

But Dr. Edward R. Annis, of Miami, Fla., said in a statement issued thru A. M. A. headquarters in Chicago that it is "unrealistic to assume that the American people are suddenly going to quit smoking."

A. M. A. Plans Research

The committee's long-awaited report, issued in Washington, called cigaret smoking a cause of lung cancer, and said that the death rate for smokers was far higher than for nonsmokers.

Dr. Annis' statement called for research efforts to try to find "how tobacco smoke affects health, and if possible, to eliminate whatever element in the smoke may induce disease."

The A. M. A., in a planned research project on tobacco and health, hopes to do this, Dr. Annis said.

Tells Federal Support

The statement noted that the report calls for further research into the relationship between smoking and disease, and also noted that Luther L. Terry, United States surgeon general, expressed approval of the A. M. A.'s program of basic research which was announced last December.

"Despite the strong evidence against smoking which has been amassed in this report, it is unrealistic to assume that the American people are suddenly going to quit smoking," Dr. Annis said.

RIGHTS GROUP TAKES ACTION ON 2D BOYCOTT

The Coördinating Council of Community Organizations yesterday took two steps aimed at a second school boycott and other action.

Representatives of the 20 civil rights organizations that make up the council voted to authorize the council's Freedom Day committee "to pursue possibilities of a second boycott in Chicago and coördination of it with similar action in other cities." Lawrence Landry, co-chairman of the Chicago Area Friends of the Student Non-Violent Coördinating committee, is Freedom Day committee chairman.

The council also authorized Albert Raby, council chairman, to form a committee which would raise funds to finance boycotts or other action "in the fight against segregation." Raby was named council chairman following the resignation of the Rev. Arthur Brazier, chairman of the Woodlawn organization, who will remain on the council as a T. W. O. delegate.

Reports Finding Lost Kalahari Desert City

LUSAKA, Northern Rhodesia, Jan. 11 (AP)—The fabled lost city of the Kalahari desert, first reported in 1885 and then lost in shifting sands, apparently has been found. Jack Leech, leader of a Boy Scout expedition, reported from the scene today that he considers it a geological freak rather than the ruins of a city. Leech said a crescent-shaped formation of rock "looked like the great wall of China after an earthquake."

AUTO TOOLS STOLEN

Michael Frydrych, 2203 N. Combell av., reported to police the theft of two boxes of tools and a spare tire from his car parked in front of his home.

Russians Sign First U.S. Wheat Contract

MOSCOW, Jan. 11 (AP) — The Soviet Union formally agreed today to buy one million metric tons of wheat from the United States.

The agreement was first announced last week in the United States by the Continental Grain corporation of Kansas City, Mo., which has been granted an export subsidy by Washington.

It was the first in what is expected to be a series of American grain deals with the Soviet Union.

Signing of the agreement here was announced by the official news agency Tass.

Identifies Signers

It identified the signers as Leonid Matveyev, chairman of the soviet government trading organization known as Exportkhleb, and Roy Folk, vice president of Continental.

The one million metric tons amounted to about 37.6 million bushels, said Continental. The price of the wheat was 78.5 million dollars, exclusive of shipping costs.

The soviet Communist party today summoned an extraordinary meeting of its ruling central committee for Feb. 10 to take up the country's agricultural problems.

The party, headed by Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev, appointed Agriculture Minister Ivan Volovchenko to lead the discussions, but Khrushchev will no doubt make the main speech.

Met in December

The committee usually meets twice a year at the most—in the spring and fall. It met in December, to discuss development of the chemical industry with emphasis on how fertilizers could help agriculture, and another session so soon is virtually unheard of.

A Tass announcement said the meeting will take up the question "on intensification of agricultural production on the basis of broad use of fertilizers, development of irrigation, all-round mechanization and introduction of scientific achievements and progressive experience for the quickest increase in the output of farm products."

ENJOY THE IMPRESSIONISTS ON SUNDAY

SHOP ON MONDAY for this California costume at Carsons

Sunny yellow in harmonizing smooth and nubby woolens, designed by Stanley Nelson of California for a look ahead to spring. Welt-seamed jacket of soft, looped tweed over a skirt of smooth wool, and blouse of moss green silk. Sizes 8 to 14. Come to Carsons for yours—but never on Sunday. 160.00

Inner Circle, fourth floor, State

State Street store hours Monday, 9:15 to 8:30

Photograph: Seurat's "Sunday Afternoon on the Island of the Grande Jatte" at the Art Institute.

9 QUALITY STORES MAURICE L ROTHSCHILD SERVING CHICAGO

JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE!

famous Townley fur trimmed COATS

OUR LOWEST PRICE OF THE YEAR

Famous Townley coats with collars of natural mink, black dyed mink, natural lynx, or dyed squirrel. Sharply reduced

Reg. $109-$119 $79

TOWNLEY LUXURY FURRED COATS

Imagine! Exact detailed replicas of coats from our designer group. You'll be amazed at this low clearance price

Reg. $119-$129 $89

TOWNLEY REGAL SALON COATS

Coats lavished with elegant furred collars or furred collar and cuffs. Choose from double natural male skin mink collars, sumptuous natural Norwegian fox, or dyed beaver in breath-taking styling

Reg. $149-$189 $119

WARM FUR LINED REVERSIBLE COATS

(State St. only)

Never have these most wanted coats sold at this price! Dyed mouton processed lamb on one side, fine wool on the other

Extra Special! One and two of a kind nutria lined —broadtail lined—muskrat lined coats

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THE CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF TOBACCO AND SOCIETY

PANEL BLAMES LUNG CANCER ON CIGARETS

Committee Calls for Remedial Action

[Continued from first page]

remedial health measures" should be taken.

He said he hoped distribution and discussion of the report will have an impact on the American public. He would not speculate about what government action might be anticipated, beyond the obvious area of disseminating information.

Copies of the volume are to be sent to public bodies, private groups, and every physician in the United States. It is available, for $1.25 a copy, from the United States government printing office in Washington.

Included in the report's conclusions were the following points:

1. "Cigaret smoking is causally related to lung cancer in men; the magnitude of the effect of cigaret smoking far outweighs all other factors. The data for women, tho less extensive, point in the same direction.

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

Hints of Connection

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

3. "Altho there are suggestions of relationships between cancer or other specific sites of the oral cavity [mouth region] and the several forms of tobacco use, their causal implications cannot at present be stated."

4. "Cigaret smoking is a significant factor in the causation of laryngeal [voice-box] cancer in the male."

5. "There is evidence of a relationship between smoking and cancer of the esophagus," but there are not adequate data to determine if smoking is the cause.

Research Not Sufficient

6. "Data suggest an association between cigaret smoking and urinary bladder cancer in the male," but the available research is not sufficient to prove smoking is the cause.

7. "Cigaret smoking is the most important of the causes of chronic bronchitis in the United States, and increases the risk of dying from it.

8. "A relationship exists between pulmonary emphysema [a drop in lung efficiency because of tissue hardening] and cigaret smoking, but it has not been established that the relationship is causal."

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

10. "Male cigaret smokers have a higher death rate from coronary artery disease than nonsmoking males, but it is not clear that the association has causal significance."

11. "Studies indicate an association between cigaret smoking and peptic ulcer which is greater for gastric than for duodenal ulcer."

12. "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."

13. "Women who smoke cigarets during pregnancy tend to have babies of lower birth weight. . . . It is not known whether this . . . has any influence on the biological fitness of the newborn."

No Asthma Link

14. "Somking is associated with accidental deaths from fires in the home. No conclusive information is available on the effects of smoking on traffic accidents."

On the less sobering side of the study, it was concluded that no relationship has been established between smoking and stomach cancer, smoking does not appear to cause asthma, and there is no substantiated association between smoking and infectious diseases.

In a section addressed to the reasons people smoke, the committee said "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."

NEWS SUMMARY

AND HISTORICAL SCRAPBOOK OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

Sunday Janurary 14, 1964

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Smoke Panel's Credentials Told

Variety of Fields Represented by 10 Members

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, Jan. 11—Medical researchers on the blue ribbon committee who worked 14 months on the preparation of today's report on smoking and health were praised by Surgeon General Luther L. Terry for the "unstinted devotion with which they have applied their scientific skills."

Terry said that when he asked them to undertake the job, "neither they nor I fully appreciated the immensity of the task on which they would be embarked."

The committee in turn thanked 189 individuals, companies, and agencies for coöperating in their work.

Background of Members

The members of the panel were:

Dr. Stanhope Bayne-Jones, former dean of the Yale school of medicine; former president, joint administrative board, Cornell university; New York Hospital medical center; former president, Society of American Bacteriologists; American Society of Pathology and Bacteriology. He is considered an expert on the nature and cause of disease in humans.

Dr. Walter J. Burdette, head of surgery department at the University of Utah school of medicine; an expert on clinical and experimental surgery and an authority on genetics.

Prof. William G. Cochran, department of statistics, Harvard university; an expert on mathematical statistics, with special application to biological problems.

Dr. John B. Hickman, chairman of the department of internal medicine of the University of Indiana; an expert on internal medicine and the physiology of cardiopulmonary disease.

Dr. Emmanual Farber, chairman of the department of pathology of the University of Pittsburgh; an expert on experimental and clinical pathology.

Dr. Louis F. Fieser, Sheldon Emory professor of organic chemistry at Harvard; an expert on the chemistry of tobacco smoke.

Dr. Jacob Furth, professor of pathology at Francis Delafield hospital, New York; an expert on cancer biology.

Dr. Charles LeMaistre, medical director of Woodlawn hospital and professor of medicine at Southwestern Medical college, Dallas, Tex.; an expert on internal medicine, infectious diseases, and preventive medicine.

Dr. Maurice H. Seevers, chairman of the department of pharmacology at the University of Michigan; an expert on the pharmacology of anesthesia and habit-forming drugs.

Terry Serves as Chairman

Dr. Leonard M. Schuman, professor of epidemiology, in the University of Minnesota pert or health and its relationpert of health and its relationship to the environment.

Terry himself served as chairman of the committee. Dr. James M. Hundley, assistant surgeon general for operations of the public health service, was vice-chairman.

Dr. Eugene H. Guthrie, chief of the public health service's division of chronic diseases, was staff director, and Dr. Peter V. V. Hamill, assistant medical adviser to the health examination survey of the national center for health statistics, was medical coördinator.

5 Smokers on Panel

The committee includes five nonsmokers and five smokers. nonsmokers are Doctors Jacob Furth, Hickman, Bayne-Jones, Burdette, and Farber. Dr. Fieser was a cigaret smoker when he joined the committee but has tried to switch to a pipe. Dr. Le Maistre is a pipe smoker and Doctors Seevers and Schuman are cigar smokers, the latter of whom quit cigarets. Prof. Cochran smokes cigarets but has switched brands.

U.S. Report on Smoking Seen as a Best Seller

Washington, Jan. 11 (AP)—Some public health service officials predicted privately today that "Smoking and Health," the 387-page report to the surgeon general released today, will become a best-seller. The paperbound volume is for sale by the superintendent of documents, government printing office, Washington, at $1.25 a copy.

History Quiz

Do You Remember?

Do you have a question for this column? Send it on a postcard, with your name and address, to History Quiz, Chicago Tribune, Chicago 11, Ill. If Ralph Newman, historian and Lincoln scholar, chooses your question for a future column, we'll pay you $5.

BY RALPH G. NEWMAN

1. Which President laid the cornerstone of the Washington monument? — *Dorothea Kent, Miami.*

2. Who was the first American citizen to receive a passport to travel abroad? — *A. Witt, Chicago.*

3. What is the origin of the expression, "Pig in a poke"?—*Paul Oswald, Chicago.*

4. Who was the only United States President born in New York City? — *Conrad Fiorillo, Brooklyn.*

5. What was the Window Tax war?—*Mrs. B. Lelak, Calumet City.*

Newman

[Answers on page 21]

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THE CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF TOBACCO AND SOCIETY

BRITISH IGNORE WARNINGS OF CIGARET PERIL

Smoking as Much as Before 1962 Report

LONDON, Jan. 11 (AP)—Britons today apparently are smoking as many cigarets as they did in "pre-R.C.P. days."

That is the way the tobacco industry refers to the days before March 7, 1962, when the Royal College of Physicians issued a report which said: "Habitual cigaret smoking over many years is a cause, in the ordinary sense, of lung cancer."

The report by eight British doctors headed by Sir Robert Platt, president of the college, urged government action to check the rising consumption of tobacco, especially of cigarets.

Drops in First Weeks

In the first weeks after the report, the tobacco industry's advisory committee says, there was a 12½ per cent drop in cigaret smoking. By August the net drop in smoking was 5 per cent. By January, 1963, it was 3 per cent.

The committee can't give current figures. But "Tobacco," the industry publication, estimates that today Britons are smoking as many cigarets—and perhaps slightly more—than they did before March 7, 1962.

There has been one significant change, however. Many persons switched to filter cigarets.

The figures for 1963 haven't been released. But in 1961 the number of cigarets smoked was 113.4 billion. The number dropped to 109.9 billion in 1962. Plain cigarets went down 10 billion while filtered ones went up 6.5 billion.

Puts Out Posters

The ministry of health, meanwhile, had distributed 1¼ million posters associating smoking with lung cancer. The posters went up in schools, doctors' waiting rooms, libraries, railroads, and public buildings.

A typical poster shows a row of coffins. It says there were 5,303 deaths from lung cancer in 1940 and 26,383 in 1962. At the bottom are the words: "The more cigarets you smoke the greater the risk."

The ministry of health regards the campaign as a success.

"Nobody can say they now don't know about the danger," a spokesman said. "But this is a matter similar to drinking. You can't force people to stop smoking. Our duty simply is to guide the public to healthy habits."

Agrees on Ads

The tobacco industry agreed that its advertisment should refrain from stressing a romantic approach to cigarets. The aim is not to encourage the young to smoke.

Five leading manufacturers agreed to remind dealers it is illegal to sell cigarets to those under 16. They also agreed not to advertise cigarets before 9 p. m. on television—presumably children are not watching after that time.

The British Medical Journal banned cigaret advertising.

The industry has said it believes the findings were based on purely statistical evidence. It continues research into the medical aspects of smoking. Its tobacco research council was founded in 1956 and since then has spent 2.8 million dollars.

U. S. May Seek Cigaret Curbs

Industry Urges Wider Study of Smoking

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Reaction to yesterday's report of the surgeon-general's advisory committee on smoking and health, which branded cigarets as a cause of lung cancer and other fatal ailments, ranged from demands for more study by tobacco interests to announcement of plans for strict regulatory action.

Some sources suggested stringent controls of cigaret advertising, warning labels on cigaret packages, and campaigns for education of the public in regard to health hazards of smoking. Industry spokesmen offered to coöperate in further research but emphasized that the final chapter on smoking hazards has yet to be written.

Weigh Remedial Action

The Federal Trade commission said in Washington that it will move promptly to determine what remedial action it should take on labeling and advertising of cigarets. The commission has authority to ban what it considers unfair or deceptive labeling or advertising.

Reportedly under consideration are regulations requiring cigaret manufacturers to include a warning on health hazards on package labels and in advertising.

Another step within FTC authority might be removal of its ban on advertising claims about the tar and nicotine content of specific brands of cigarets, it was reported. Such claims were halted in 1960 by the FTC, ending the so-called tar derby but preventing manufacturers from advertising efficiency results of various filter types.

Neuberger Bills Ready

Sen. Maurine Neuberger [D., Ore.], long a foe of cigaret smoking, announced in Portland, Ore., that she has two bills ready for introduction in the Senate. One would require disclosure on labels of the average yield of tar, nicotine, and other harmful agents. The other would authorize research by the department of health, education, and welfare on how to cut down smoking hazards and how to aid individuals in giving up smoking.

Rep. Kenneth A. Roberts [D., Ala.], chairman of the House public health and safety subcommittee, said he tentatively favors immediate hearings with a view toward possible legislative action and predicted Congress will act quickly. Several bills have been introduced in the House to deal with the health problem resulting from cigaret smoking.

Heart Group May Act

The American Heart association said in a statement by Dr. John J. Sampson, its president, that there is enough evidence of the harmful effects of cigaret smoking to warrant the association's chapters and affiliates joining with other health agencies in education programs to discourage cigaret smoking by the general public, especially teen-agers and high risk groups.

Dr. Sampson defined "high risk" individuals as those with high blood pressure, signs of arteriosclerosis, or a family history of heart attacks or strokes.

Dr. Leroy E. Burney, who as United States surgeon general in 1957 linked cigaret smoking to lung cancer, said a massive attack must be launched to keep young people from acquiring the habit and to help adults to break it. Dr. Burney said in an interview in Philadelphia that if one has to smoke, a pipe is preferable to a cigaret. He said he smokes three or four pipefuls a day.

Graham appeals to Clergy

Evangelist Billy Graham, who has never smoked, said in Charlotte, N. C., that clergymen of all faiths should set an example by stopping the smoking of cigarets.

Victor Ives, general manager of radio station KWUN in Concord, Cal., announced a ban on cigaret advertising on his station, asserting he does not see how the broadcasting of cigaret advertising can be consistent with the public interest in view of the governmental report.

Dr. Wendell G. Scott of St. Louis, president of the American Cancer society, said in Los Angeles that the report of the surgeon general's advisory committee should arouse the public to the gravity of the health threat, asserting: "There is no longer room for doubt about the relationship of smoking to lung cancer."

Industry Studies Report

The Tobacco Institute, Inc., a research organization representing the nation's chief tobacco manufacturers, said the government's report will receive careful study and that further research is needed.

"I indorse wholeheartedly and without any reservation Surgeon General Terry's call, at his press conference today, not for less but for more research," said George V. Allen, president of the institute. "The tobacco industry, which is already supporting a considerable body of health research, stands ready to increase that support and also to coöperate with the government and with other groups on any project which offers possibilities for filling in the gaps of knowledge which still exist in this broad field of scientific concern."

Dr. Clarence C. Little, scientific director of the tobacco industry research committee, wired Terry offering aid in research on the relation of smoking to health.

Seeks Safer Cigaret

Gov. Edward T. Breathitt of Kentucky, a state in which tobacco is the chief cash crop, said that everything possible should be done to protect the tobacco industry. He suggested a research program, centered at the tobacco research center at the University of Kentucky, to find ways of making a safer cigaret. He cautioned the public against being stampeded into believing something that may not exist.

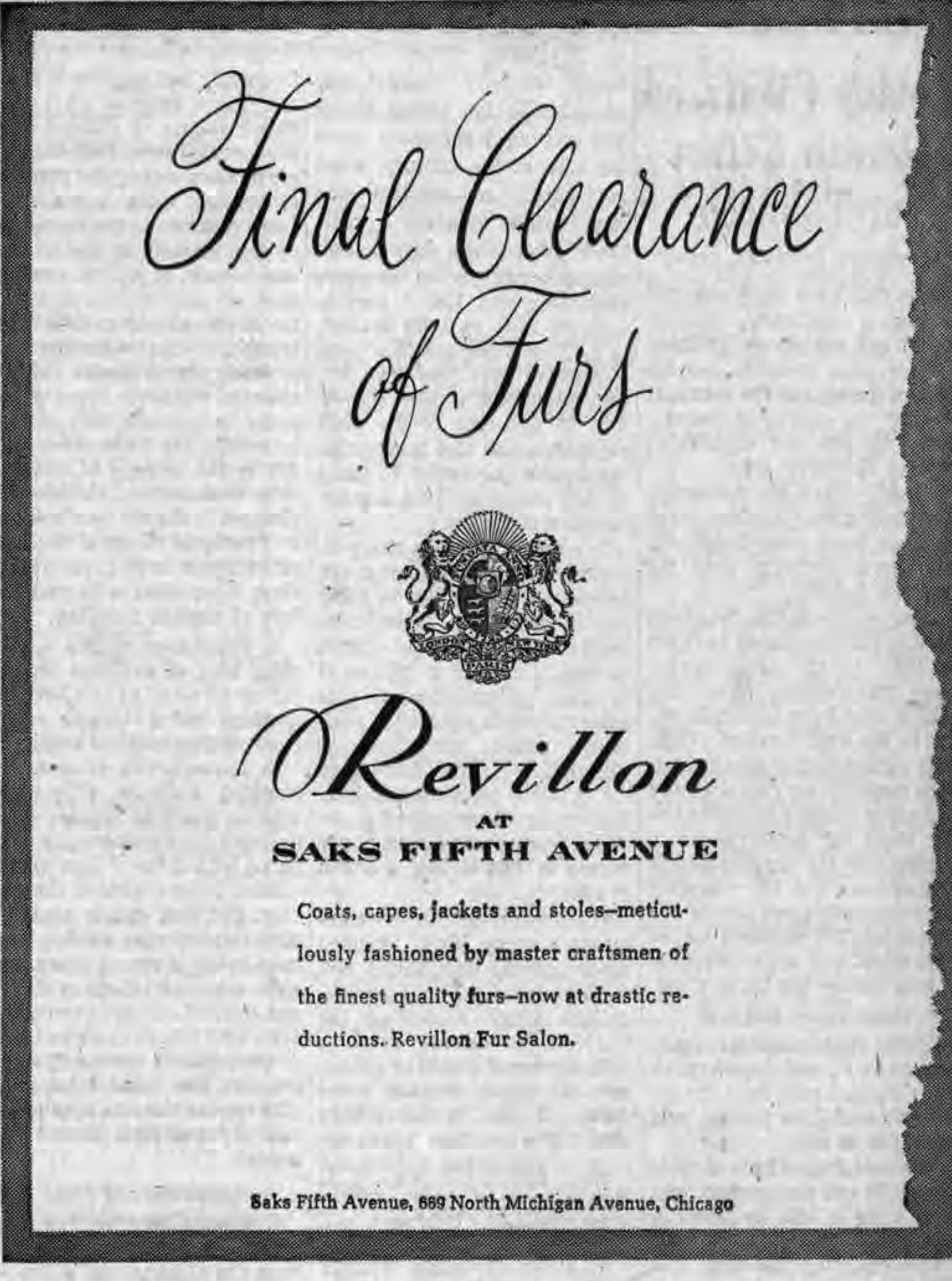
The three major television networks announced they will re-examine their code of broadcast advertising in relation to the government's report on smoking hazards. The National Broadcasting company, the American Broadcasting company, and the Columbia Broadcasting system said they will participate next month in a television code review board study of the matter. The code now permits advertising of cigarets and other tobacco products.

BRITISH UNITS FAIL TO CRACK CYPRUS SIEGE

NICOSIA, Cyprus, Jan. 11 (UPI)—British troops failed today in an attempt to relieve the Turkish Cypriot town of Lefka, besieged by Greek Cypriots since bloodshed broke out at Christmas.

Patrols of the Glouchestershire regiment which tried to enter Lefka, near the island's north coast, were turned back at Turkish barricades. A Turkish Cypriot with them from Nicosia did not have sufficient authority to persuade his compatriots to open their road blocks, and he returned to the capital for further instructions.

Since the start of the crisis in which about 200 persons have been killed, 5,000 Turkish Cypriots have been besieged in Lefka, short of food, gasoline, and other supplies. Armed Greek Cypriots watch them.



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THE CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF TOBACCO AND SOCIETY

Partial Text of Panel Report on Smoking

Reviews Data on Health Effect of Tobacco

[Continued from first page]

gories 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, increased 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.

Heart Cases Increase

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

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

All causes 1,756,720; 994,789; 761,931.

Use Has Increased

Nearly 70 million people in the United States consume tobacco regularly. Cigaret consumption in the United States has increased markedly since the turn of the century, when per capita consumption was less than 50 cigarets a year. Since 1910, when cigaret 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 cigarets.

In contrast with this sharp increase in cigaret smoking, per capita use of tobacco in other forms has gone down. Per capita consumption of cigars declined from 117 in 1920 to 55 in 1962. Consumption of pipe tobacco, which reached a peak of 2½ pounds per person in 1910, fell to a little more than half a pound per person in 1962. Use of chewing tobacco has declined from about 4 pounds per person in 1900 to half a pound in 1962.

The background for the committee's study thus included much general information and findings from previous investigations which associated the increase in cigaret 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. Seven of these compounds [polycyclic aromatic compounds] have been established as cancer-producing carcinogenic. Other substances in tobacco and smoke, tho not carcinogenic themselves, promote cancer production or lower the threshold to a known carcinogen. Several toxic or irritant gases contained in tobacco smoke produce experimentally the kinds of noncancerous damage seen in the tissues and cells of heavy smokers. This includes suppression of ciliary action that normally cleanses the trachea and bronchi, damage to the lung air sacs, and to mucous glands and goblet cells which produce mucus.

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. Three kinds of cellular changes—loss of ciliated cells, thickening [more than two layers of basal cells], and presence of atypical cells — are much more common in the lining layer [epithelium] of the trachea and bronchi of cigaret smokers than of nonsmokers. Some of the advanced lesions seen in the bronchi of cigaret smokers are probably premalignant. Cellular changes regularly found at autopsy in patients with chronic bronchitis are more often present in the bronchi of smokers than nonsmokers. Pathological changes in the air sacs and other functional tissue of the lung parenchyma have a remarkably close association with past history of cigaret smoking.

3. Population studies — Another kind of evidence regarding an association between smoking and disease comes from epidemiological 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. For lung cancer alone, 29 such retrospective studies have been made in recent years. Despite many variations in design and method, all but one [which dealt with females] showed that proportionately more cigaret smokers are found among the lung cancer patients than in the control populations without lung cancer.

Symptoms and Signs

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 cigaret 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.

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. Death certificates have been obtained for those who died since entering the studies, permitting total death rates and death rates by cause to be computed for smokers of various types as well as for nonsmokers. The prospective studies thus add several important dimensions to information on the smoking-health problems. Their data permit direct comparisons of the death rates of smokers and nonsmokers, both over-all and for individual causes of death, and indicate the strength of the association between smoking and specific diseases.

Each Is Considered

Each of these three lines of evidence was evaluated and then considered together in drawing conclusions. The committee was aware that the mere establishment of a statistical association between the use of tobacco and a disease is not enough. The causal significance of the use of tobacco in relation to the disease is the crucial question. For such judgments all three lines of evidence are essential. . .

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.

EVIDENCE FROM THE COMBINED RESULTS OF PROSPECTIVE STUDIES

The committee examined the seven prospective studies separately as well as their combined results. Considerable weight was attached to the consistency of findings among the several studies. However, to simplify presentation, only the combined results are highlighted here.

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], 37,391 men died during the subsequent months or years of the studies. No analyses of data 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 cigaret 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-adjustment 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. Expressed as a percentage, the example would be equivalent to a 100 per cent increase.

Shows Combined Data

Table 2 presents the accumulated and combined data on 14 disease categories for which the mortality ratio of cigaret

[Cont. on following page]

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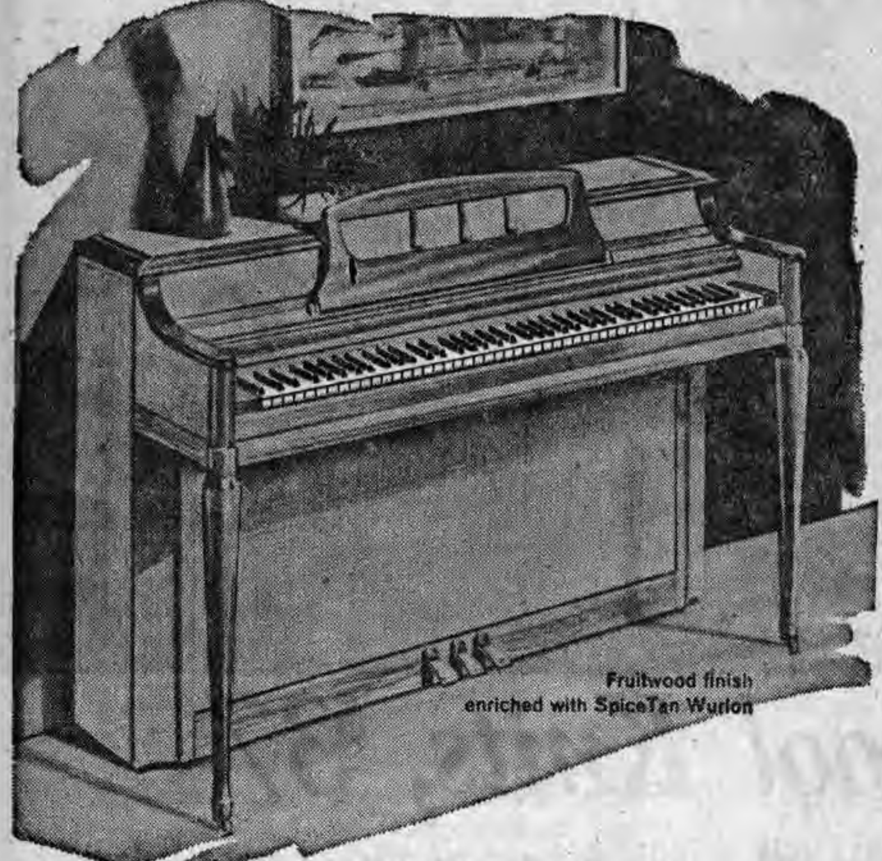

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THE STUDY OF TOBACCO AND SOCIETY

Smoking Report: Partial Text

[Cont. from preceding page]

smokers to nonsmokers was 1.5 or greater.

The mortality ratio for male cigaret 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 cigaret 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.

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 cigaret smokers. For chronic bronchitis and emphysema, which are among the leading causes of severe disability, the death rate for cigaret 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.

Totals in Table II

TABLE II — Expected and observed deaths for smokers of cigarets only and mortality rates 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.

Cirrhois 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 cigarets smoked daily, the higher the death rate. For men who smoke fewer than 10 cigarets 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.

Duration of Smoking

Cigaret 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 cigaret 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 cigaret 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 studies which recorded the degree of inhalation, the 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 to 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, death rates are slightly higher. 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 cigaret 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 cigaret 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 cigaret 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 cigaret smokers over nonsmokers are disease of the heart and blood vessels, other than coronary artery disease, 14 per cent; cancer sites other than lung, 8 per cent; and bronchitis and emphysema, 4 per cent.

Since these diseases as a group are responsible for more than 85 per cent of the higher death rate among cigaret smokers, they are of particular interest to public health authorities and the medical profession.

ASSOCIATIONS AND CAUSALITY

The array of information from the prospective and retrospective studies of smokers and nonsmokers clearly establishes an association between cigaret 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 thoroly 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

[Cont. on following page]

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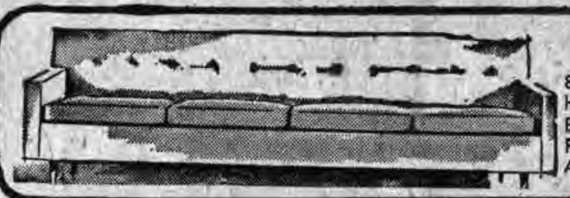
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THE CENTER FOR TOBACCO AND SOCIETY

Here Is Partial Text of U.S. Panel Report on Smoking, Health

Reviews Data on Cigaret Link to Disease

[Cont. from preceding page]

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.

THE EFFECTS OF SMOKING: PRINCIPAL FINDINGS

Cigaret 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 cigaret smoking in the United States population cannot be accurately estimated. In view of the continuing and mounting evidence from many sources, it is the judgment of the committee that cigaret smoking contributes substantially to mortality from certain specific diseases and to the over-all death rate.

LUNG CANCER

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

The risk of developing lung cancer increases with duration of smoking and the number of cigarets smoked per day, and is diminished by discontinuing smoking. In comparison with nonsmokers, average male smokers of cigarets have approximately a 9- to 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 cigaret smokers.

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

CHRONIC BRONCHITIS AND EMPHYSEMA

Cigaret 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 cigaret 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 cigaret smoking as a cause of chronic broncho-pulmonary disease is much greater than atmospheric pollution or occupational exposures.

CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES

It is established that male cigaret smokers have a higher death rate from coronary artery disease than nonsmoking males. Altho the causative role of cigaret smoking in deaths from coronary disease is not proven, the committee considers it more prudent from the public health viewpoint to assume that the established association has causative meaning than to suspend judgment until no uncertainty remains.

Altho a causal relationship has not been established, higher mortality of cigaret smokers is associated with many other cardiovascular diseases, including miscellaneous circulatory diseases, other heart diseases, hypertensive heart disease, and general arteriosclerosis.

OTHER CANCER SITES

Pipe smoking appears to be causally related to lip cancer. Cigaret smoking is a significant factor in the causation of cancer of the larynx. The evidence supports the belief that an association exists between tobacco use and cancer of the esophagus, and between cigaret smoking and cancer of the urinary bladder in men, but the data are not adequate to decide whether these relationships are causal. Data on an association between smoking and cancer of the stomach are contradictory and incomplete.

The Tobacco Habit and Nicotine

The habitual use of tobacco is related primarily to psychological and social drives, reinforced and perpetuated by the pharmacological actions of nicotine.

Social stimulation appears to play a major role in a young person's early and first experiments with smoking. No scientific evidence supports the popular hypothesis that smoking among adolescents is an expression of rebellion against authority. Individual stress appears to be associated more with fluctuations in the amount of smoking than with the prevalence of smoking. The overwhelming evidence indicates that smoking — its beginning, habituation, and occasional discontinuation—is to a very large extent psychologically and socially determined.

Nicotine is rapidly changed in the body to relatively inactive substances with low toxicity. The chronic toxicity of small doses of nicotine is low in experimental animals. These two facts, when taken in conjunction with the low mortality ratios of pipe and cigar smokers, indicate that the chronic toxicity of nicotine in quantities absorbed from smoking and other methods of tobacco use is very low and probably does not represent an important health hazard.

The significant beneficial effects of smoking occur primarily in the area of mental health, and the habit originates in a search for contentment. Since no means of measuring the quantity of these benefits is apparent, the committee finds no basis for a judgment which would weigh benefits against hazards of smoking as it may apply to the general population.

Committee's Judgment in Brief

On the basis of prolonged study and evaluation of many lines of converging evidence, the committee makes the following judgment:

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

B. Comments and Detailed Conclusions

All conclusions formally adopted by the committee are presented at the end of this section. . . . For convenience of reference. In the interest of conciseness, the documentation and most of the discussion are omitted from this condensation . . .

CHARACTERIZATION OF THE TOBACCO HABIT

The habitual use of tobacco is related primarily to psychological and social drives, reinforced and perpetuated by the pharmacological actions of nicotine on the central nervous system. Nicotine-free tobacco or other plant materials do not satisfy the needs of those who acquire the tobacco habit.

The tobacco habit should be characterized as an habituation rather than an addiction. Discontinuation of smoking, altho 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 cigaret 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 cigarets a day.

Women cigaret smokers, in general, have the same epithelial changes as men smokers. However, at given levels of cigaret 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 cigaret smokers consuming approximately the same amount of tobacco. Male ex-cigaret smokers have less hyperplasia and fewer atypical cells than current cigaret 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 cigaret smokers, are probably premalignant.

MORTALITY

The death rate for smokers of cigarets 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 to 19, 20 to 39, and 40 cigarets 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 to 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 cigaret 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. Cigaret smokers who had stopped smoking prior to enrollment in the study had mortality ratios of about 1.4 as against

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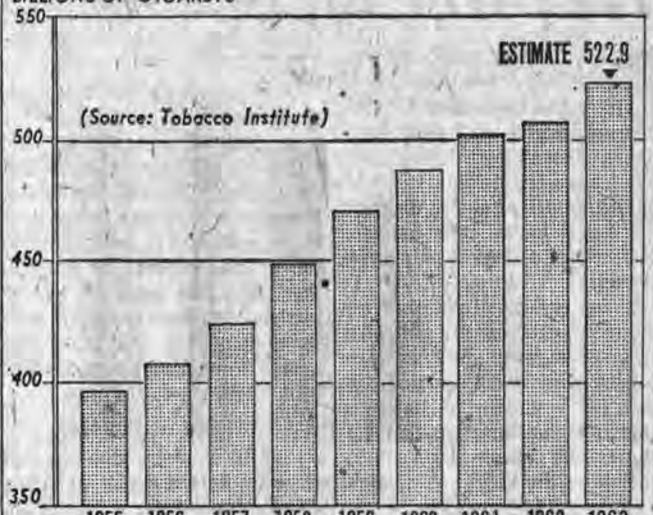
[AP Wirephoto]

Prominent No Smoking sign is even more so as a report is given in state department auditorium on the dangers of smoking. Luther Terry, surgeon general, is at rostrum.



Yearly increase in cigaret consumption in the United States is shown in chart.

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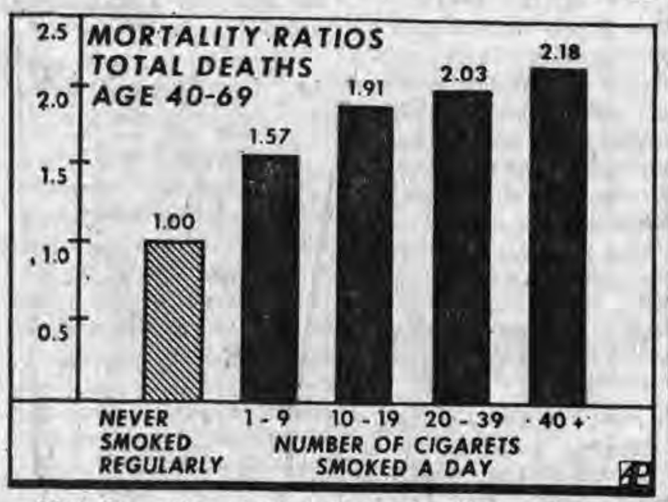
Partial Text of U. S. Report on Smoking



Mortality ratios of total deaths for 40-69 age group in terms of cigaret consumption.

[Cont. from preceding page]
1.7 for current cigaret smokers. The mortality ratio of ex-cigaret 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 overestimation 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 cigaret 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.

CANCER BY SITE: LUNG CANCER

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

The risk of developing lung cancer increases with duration of smoking and the number of cigarets 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 cigaret 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.

Altho 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 THE LARYNX

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

CANCER OF THE ESOPHAGUS

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

CANCER OF THE URINARY BLADDER

Available data suggest an association between cigaret smoking and urinary bladder cancer in the male but are not sufficient to support judgment on the causal significance of this association.

STOMACH CANCER

No relationship has been established between tobacco use and stomach cancer.

NON-NEOPLASTIC RESPIRATORY DISEASES

Cigaret 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 cigaret smoking but it has not been established that the relationship is causal. The smoking of cigarets is associated with an increased risk of dying from pulmonary emphysema.

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

Cough, sputum production, or the two combined are consistently more frequent among cigaret smokers than among nonsmokers.

Cigaret smoking is associated with a reduction in ventilatory function. Among males, cigaret smokers have a greater prevalence of breathlessness than nonsmokers.

Cigaret smoking does not appear to cause asthma.

Altho death certification shows that cigaret smokers have a moderately increased risk of death from influenza and pneumonia, an association of cigaret smoking and infectious diseases is not otherwise substantiated.

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 cigaret smoking and coronary disease. It is established that male cigaret 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 cigaret 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 factors such as high blood pressure, high serum cholesterol, and excessive obesity are also known to be associated with an unusually high death rate from coronary disease. The causative role of these factors in coronary disease, tho not proven, is suspected strongly enough to be a major reason for taking counter-measures against them. It is also more prudent to assume that the established association between cigaret smoking and coronary disease has causative meaning than to suspend judgment until no uncertainty remains.

Male cigaret smokers have a higher death rate from coronary artery disease than nonsmoking males, but it is not clear that the association has causal significance.

OTHER CONDITIONS: PEPTIC ULCER

Epidemiological studies indicate an association between cigaret 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 THE 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 AND INFANT BIRTH WEIGHT

Women who smoke cigarets 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.

SMOKING AND ACCIDENTS

Smoking is associated with accidental deaths from fires in the home.

No conclusive information is available on the effects of smoking on traffic accidents.

MORPHOLOGICAL CONSTITUTION OF SMOKERS

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

PSYCHO-SOCIAL ASPECTS OF SMOKING

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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Natural Royal Pastel—full length. Originally offered at $299-$399. Terrific buys at this reduction $222*

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Emba Autumn Haze‡, Tourmaline†, Cerulean† and Dawn let-out mink cape-stoles. Originally offered at $399 to $499. Now $299*

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Natural Royal Pastel, Golden Fawn and dark Ranch mink stoles	$269-369	$199*
Natural Autumn Haze†, Tourmaline†, Cerulean†, Lutetia† and natural dark Ranch mink stoles	$525-599	$399*
Natural Emba Homo Autumn Haze†, Emba Arcturus†, Emba Aeolian†, Stewart Cerulean† Mink cape-stoles	$699-899	499*
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Natural Royal Pastel, Dawn & Autumn Haze‡, Mink demi-jackets. Originally offered at $599 to $729...........Now $399*

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Black-dyed Sheared Canadian Beaver Designer cape with natural Somali Leopard collar	799	395*
Mony Landry-Designed Stenciled Calf Walking Coat	499	349*
Natural Wild Cat jacket, Mohair sleeved	799	395*
Natural Norwegian Hair Seal parka	399	195*
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