SMOKE WITHOUT FEAR? — A VITAL NEW REPORT

ARGOSY
THE LARGEST SELLING FICTION-FACT MAGAZINE FOR MEN

YACEF SAADI
AND
"THE DIRTY WAR"

Jan., 35c
WHY SHOULDN'T YOU SMOKE?

Is there a proven cause-and-effect relationship between cigarette smoking and lung cancer? NO, says authority Eric Northrup, and gives surprising, scientific reasons why

Ever since a German scientist named Brosch reported in 1900 that skin tumors could be induced by painting tobacco "juice" on the backs of guinea pigs, medical investigators have tried by a variety of animal experiments to establish a link between smoking and cancer.

With the marked increase of recorded fatal lung cancer during the past thirty years, these experiments have multiplied. Thousands of mice, rats, rabbits, guinea pigs, hamsters and other animals have been injected, fed, smeared and otherwise exposed to the condensates of cigarette smoke and other tobacco derivatives.

The most publicized of such experiments was reported to a television audience of more than 20,000,000 Americans witnessing a symposium on the question of smoking in relation to lung cancer. Drs. Ernest Wynder and Evarts Graham, cancer investigators, demonstrated a small vial containing a sticky black fluid, with the words: "This bottle contains the amount of tar to which the average heavy smoker is exposed over a given year's period of time." The audience was then shown groups of mice whose backs had developed sores after weeks of painting with cigarette tars, and finally, one mouse that had developed a large, ugly skin cancer.

According to Drs. Wynder and Graham, their results were achieved as follows: Tobacco tar was obtained by condensing the smoke of thousands of cigarettes in a mechanical smoking device. This machine was designed to approximate the normal act of smoking. It "inhaled" a two-second puff every eighteen seconds—each drag equaling in volume that of the average smoker—and maintained the burning-cigarette temperature encountered in human smoking. The smoke was condensed and accumulated, and the gummy condensate was then thinned down with acetone and painted three times weekly on the shaved backs of eighty-one mice of an inbred strain known as CAF1.

After an average of eighteen months of skin applications, estimated by Dr. Graham to be the equivalent of thirty to fifty years of human cigarette consumption, forty-four per cent of the eighty-one mice developed skin cancer. It was noted that twenty-five of these were females and eleven were males.

On the basis of their findings, Drs. Wynder and Graham maintain that "the evidence very strongly indicates that tobacco smoking, and particularly cigarette smoking, is a major cause of lung cancer."

This conclusion has been contested by outstanding researchers, including Dr. Clarence Cook Little, who probably knows more about mouse cancers than any man in the world. The Roscoe B. Jackson Memorial Laboratory at Bar Harbor, Maine, which he founded, supplies genetically controlled mice for most of the studies in the United States, including those of Drs. Wynder and Graham. According to Dr. Little, the latter experiment is "ninety per cent enthusiastic, ten per cent critical."

The significance of the (Continued on page 90)
Why Shouldn't You Smoke? Continued from page 25

Graham-Wynder experiments have been challenged on the following grounds:

1. The results obtained were unique. Scores of similar experiments, conducted with monkeys as laboratory animals, have failed to produce cancer in mice. This may indicate that mice are not appropriate animals to study the effects of tobacco smoke.

2. The specific tissue in which cancer developed was not known. In Graham-Wynder's experiments, cancer developed in the lungs of mice. In the case of human beings, cancer can develop in any part of the body, including the lungs, skin, and other organs.

3. The mice used in the study are not a direct index to human beings. Skin tumors in mice do not necessarily occur when human lungs inhale tobacco smoke.

4. A chemical is to be given, how diluted or concentrated, in what manner (injection, inhalation, or surface application), in what species of animals, and in what strain of animals. This involves controlling the process of inhalation. The mice were exposed to tobacco smoke in a controlled environment. The effects observed in mice may not be applicable to human beings.

5. The results obtained were unique. The results obtained in the Graham-Wynder experiments have been unable to be reproduced in other laboratories. This may indicate that the results were not reliable.

6. They fail to answer a number of important questions, such as the basic problem of rejection reaction. On the other hand, Dr. Rhoads reported, cancer cells implanted into the tissues of living subjects have continued to grow and develop. In so doing, they have induced cancer of the lung tissue.

7. Moreover, in similar experiments with transplanted embryonic mouse lung tissue, the mice have developed cancer. This indicates that the Graham-Wynder experiments have not been successful in demonstrating the cancer-causing effects of tobacco smoke.

8. The failure of similar experiments to produce cancer in mice has been challenged on the following grounds:

(a) Any carcinogenic (cancer-producing) substances, if they are present in tobacco smoke, are not detectable when tested in mice.

(b) The mice used in the study are not a direct index to human beings. Skin tumors in mice do not necessarily occur when human lungs inhale tobacco smoke.

(c) The specific tissue in which cancer developed was not known. In Graham-Wynder's experiments, cancer developed in the lungs of mice. In the case of human beings, cancer can develop in any part of the body, including the lungs, skin, and other organs.

(d) The results obtained were unique. The results obtained in the Graham-Wynder experiments have been unable to be reproduced in other laboratories. This may indicate that the results were not reliable.

(e) They fail to answer a number of important questions, such as the basic problem of rejection reaction. On the other hand, Dr. Rhoads reported, cancer cells implanted into the tissues of living subjects have continued to grow and develop. In so doing, they have induced cancer of the lung tissue.

9. The findings do not consider a multitude of specific factors, internal and external, that may affect the results. The Graham-Wynder experiments were conducted under controlled conditions, but in real-world conditions, the same results may not be obtained.

10. Animal experiments, therefore, rarely supply a ready answer to the question of origin of lung cancer. They are useful for the development of hypotheses, but the results obtained in these experiments may not be applicable to human beings.
course, was another all-important factor: the oldest fallacies of logic that pops up with or laboratory proof, represents one of the observations that cancer was increasing in New England—all high milk-consumption regions, except when supported by clinical observation, except when supported by clinical evidence. Even more plausible is the possibility of latent development yet reveals no pre-symptomatic symptoms in route.

Of course, it should be obvious that lack of evidence does not, of itself, disproven any hypothesis. While the intensive research into the possible causes of cancer is needed, investigators have not by any means restricted their studies to cigarettes alone. Cigarettes may be one of many factors contributing to cancer, but the Hammond-Horn statistics. A variety of vocations were represented. Twenty-two thousand well-intentioned, unpaid volunteers obtained by personal contact the smoking histories of approximately 188,000 white men from the age of fifty to sixty-five years of age. The volunteers were instructed to report annually all deaths from cancer. The Hammond-Horn figures show that it must be possible, by tabulating and cross-checking death certificates, to discover the urban-versus-rural ratio of lung-cancer deaths—known to be very high—also the industrial versus white-collar ratio, of lung-cancer deaths. Many others, any one of which might provide an important clue.

With the rising of the subject's address in the questionnaire is practically universal, since it offers no inducement to where to send his week end, nor how much of his time may be spent in congested high-pressure areas. Thus the resident of an outlying, non-industrial area might travel daily to a metropolitan manufacturing plant to a crowded industrial district in which there is cancer association with pollution. He would be tabulated according to his address among non-smokers, while he is not normally exposed to such conditions.

It is indeed regrettable that, with such a large group of volunteers, Drs. Hammond and Horn did not make fuller data available. For a few months of the survey were instructed to report annually all deaths from cancer. The Hammond-Horn figures show that it must be possible, by tabulating and cross-checking death certificates, to discover the urban-versus-rural ratio of lung-cancer deaths—known to be very high—also the industrial versus white-collar ratio, of lung-cancer deaths. Many others, any one of which might provide an important clue.

With the rising of the subject's address in the questionnaire is practically universal, since it offers no inducement to where to send his week end, nor how much of his time may be spent in congested high-pressure areas. Thus the resident of an outlying, non-industrial area might travel daily to a metropolitan manufacturing plant to a crowded industrial district in which there is cancer association with pollution. He would be tabulated according to his address among non-smokers, while he is not normally exposed to such conditions.

It is indeed regrettable that, with such a large group of volunteers, Drs. Hammond and Horn did not make fuller data available. For a few months of the survey were instructed to report annually all deaths from cancer. The Hammond-Horn figures show that it must be possible, by tabulating and cross-checking death certificates, to discover the urban-versus-rural ratio of lung-cancer deaths—known to be very high—also the industrial versus white-collar ratio, of lung-cancer deaths. Many others, any one of which might provide an important clue.

With the rising of the subject's address in the questionnaire is practically universal, since it offers no inducement to where to send his week end, nor how much of his time may be spent in congested high-pressure areas. Thus the resident of an outlying, non-industrial area might travel daily to a metropolitan manufacturing plant to a crowded industrial district in which there is cancer association with pollution. He would be tabulated according to his address among non-smokers, while he is not normally exposed to such conditions.

It is indeed regrettable that, with such a large group of volunteers, Drs. Hammond and Horn did not make fuller data available. For a few months of the survey were instructed to report annually all deaths from cancer. The Hammond-Horn figures show that it must be possible, by tabulating and cross-checking death certificates, to discover the urban-versus-rural ratio of lung-cancer deaths—known to be very high—also the industrial versus white-collar ratio, of lung-cancer deaths. Many others, any one of which might provide an important clue.

With the rising of the subject's address in the questionnaire is practically universal, since it offers no inducement to where to send his week end, nor how much of his time may be spent in congested high-pressure areas. Thus the resident of an outlying, non-industrial area might travel daily to a metropolitan manufacturing plant to a crowded industrial district in which there is cancer association with pollution. He would be tabulated according to his address among non-smokers, while he is not normally exposed to such conditions.

It is indeed regrettable that, with such a large group of volunteers, Drs. Hammond and Horn did not make fuller data available. For a few months of the survey were instructed to report annually all deaths from cancer. The Hammond-Horn figures show that it must be possible, by tabulating and cross-checking death certificates, to discover the urban-versus-rural ratio of lung-cancer deaths—known to be very high—also the industrial versus white-collar ratio, of lung-cancer deaths. Many others, any one of which might provide an important clue.

With the rising of the subject's address in the questionnaire is practically universal, since it offers no inducement to where to send his week end, nor how much of his time may be spent in congested high-pressure areas. Thus the resident of an outlying, non-industrial area might travel daily to a metropolitan manufacturing plant to a crowded industrial district in which there is cancer association with pollution. He would be tabulated according to his address among non-smokers, while he is not normally exposed to such conditions.

It is indeed regrettable that, with such a large group of volunteers, Drs. Hammond and Horn did not make fuller data available. For a few months of the survey were instructed to report annually all deaths from cancer. The Hammond-Horn figures show that it must be possible, by tabulating and cross-checking death certificates, to discover the urban-versus-rural ratio of lung-cancer deaths—known to be very high—also the industrial versus white-collar ratio, of lung-cancer deaths. Many others, any one of which might provide an important clue.

With the rising of the subject's address in the questionnaire is practically universal, since it offers no inducement to where to send his week end, nor how much of his time may be spent in congested high-pressure areas. Thus the resident of an outlying, non-industrial area might travel daily to a metropolitan manufacturing plant to a crowded industrial district in which there is cancer association with pollution. He would be tabulated according to his address among non-smokers, while he is not normally exposed to such conditions.

It is indeed regrettable that, with such a large group of volunteers, Drs. Hammond and Horn did not make fuller data available. For a few months of the survey were instructed to report annually all deaths from cancer. The Hammond-Horn figures show that it must be possible, by tabulating and cross-checking death certificates, to discover the urban-versus-rural ratio of lung-cancer deaths—known to be very high—also the industrial versus white-collar ratio, of lung-cancer deaths. Many others, any one of which might provide an important clue.

With the rising of the subject's address in the questionnaire is practically universal, since it offers no inducement to where to send his week end, nor how much of his time may be spent in congested high-pressure areas. Thus the resident of an outlying, non-industrial area might travel daily to a metropolitan manufacturing plant to a crowded industrial district in which there is cancer association with pollution. He would be tabulated according to his address among non-smokers, while he is not normally exposed to such conditions.
I

THE COURT OF LAST RESORT

PUZZLE OF THE PHANTOM GUN

In the gathering dusk of May 30, 1927, two men were ascending fiercely in a narrow passageway between two houses in Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Some who witnessed the affray testified later that they believed the men were struggling for possession of a pistol, held by one or the other of the pair. But no one was sure. Several shots roared in the narrow alley.

The exact number never was explicitly determined but at least three, perhaps more, came from a shotgun fired, seemingly at random, by a third man.

The man had emerged from the back door of one of the houses, waving the shotgun, and let fly. Three bystanders in the immediate area of the fight were wounded.

While the shotgun blasts were echoing up and down Thompson Court, then a neighborhood of immigrants in an older section of Grand Rapids, one of the two fighting men dropped to the sidewalk, mortally wounded.

The other fled into the gathering dusk of May 30, 1927, two men were involved in the shooting. The affair was held in the sector traversed by Thompson Court, then populated principally by recent immigrants from Italy. A highly convivial spirit marked the celebration, with wine flowing freely and tables groaning with the customary delicacies and trimmings.

The event occurred in the home of Ignatz Cavelrusso, a long-time friend of Jack DeSimone. The place was in an old wooden frame to which was attached a garage and a short distance from the house at 721 Thompson Court where Isadore Vitale, his brother, Baptista, and other members of their family lived. The Vitales and the Cavelrussoes had only a passing acquaintance in the neighborhood, but as is the custom, everyone dropped in and was welcomed at the celebration.

Late in the afternoon some trivial argument arose involving Isadore Vitale. A scuffle ensued, during which a table was overturned and wine was spilled. DeSimone, in his role as godfather and in a sense a sort of ranking official of the party, intervened as a peacemaker. His efforts drew considerable resentment from Vitale, with whom DeSimone was acquainted from the old days in Italy. But peace eventually was restored and the Vitale contingent departed in what witnesses now recall was something short of good humor. Part of the trouble, some of the surviving witnesses said later, concerned a dispute between DeSimone and Vitale over a sum of money supposedly owed DeSimone for his part in carrying out an ancient Sicilian ritual incident to Vitale's marriage some time before.

In the ritual, which still persists in some parts of Italy, a bridegroom whose prospective in law might have objections to the marriage, arranges with friends to "kidnap" the bride and spirit her to a rendezvous where he intends, with proper overtones of melodrama, is waiting. For this service the selected "conspirators" were paid.

Vitale, it would appear, had failed to pay.

After the departure of the Vitales, the party in Grand Rapids continued for a time, then broke up shortly before eight p.m. DeSimone, in company with some of the other guests, started walking to where he had left his car. As they paused (Continued on page 94)

DeSimone was employed as a cement finisher, but associated, largely because he spoke no English, with some of his former pals, who in the 1920s had become involved in low-repute pursuits. A number of them were in the bootlegging business.

Those chance associations were destined to spell deep trouble later for Jack DeSimone, whether or not he ever was a party to their illicit activities.

On May 30, 1927, DeSimone drove from Detroit to Grand Rapids with an acquaintance to officiate as godfather at a christening. The affair was held in the sector traversed by Thompson Court, then populated principally by recent immigrants from Italy. A highly convivial spirit marked the celebration, with wine flowing freely and tables groaning with the customary delicacies and trimmings.

The event occurred in the home of Ignatz Cavelrusso, a long-time friend of Jack DeSimone. The place was in an old wooden frame to which was attached a garage and a short distance from the house at 721 Thompson Court where Isadore Vitale, his brother, Baptista, and other members of their family lived. The Vitales and the Cavelrussoes had only a passing acquaintance in the neighborhood, but as is the custom, everyone dropped in and was welcomed at the celebration.

Late in the afternoon some trivial argument arose involving Isadore Vitale. A scuffle ensued, during which a table was overturned and wine was spilled. DeSimone, in his role as godfather and in a sense a sort of ranking official of the party, intervened as a peacemaker. His efforts drew considerable resentment from Vitale, with whom DeSimone was acquainted from the old days in Italy. But peace eventually was restored and the Vitale contingent departed in what witnesses now recall was something short of good humor. Part of the trouble, some of the surviving witnesses said later, concerned a dispute between DeSimone and Vitale over a sum of money supposedly owed DeSimone for his part in carrying out an ancient Sicilian ritual incident to Vitale's marriage some time before.

In the ritual, which still persists in some parts of Italy, a bridegroom whose prospective in law might have objections to the marriage, arranges with friends to "kidnap" the bride and spirit her to a rendezvous where he intends, with proper overtones of melodrama, is waiting. For this service the selected "conspirators" were paid.

Vitale, it would appear, had failed to pay.

After the departure of the Vitales, the party in Grand Rapids continued for a time, then broke up shortly before eight p.m. DeSimone, in company with some of the other guests, started walking to where he had left his car. As they paused (Continued on page 94)
Argosy Needs More
New Writers

Yes, Argosy, like other magazines across the country, needs stories and articles. Would you be willing to spend a few hours a week and earn extra $250 to $1000 a year? Or many stories of a different kind? Opportunities are bigger than ever, and you don't have to be a "pro" to write.

"Demand Greater Than Supply"
says editors. "Extensive travel report on 'Nippon and the Islands'" (from The World's City), "Essays on short stories they have never known" (Mail Box Numeral),

Earn While Learning—At Home
You can write for Argosy and learn while earning. A fine new program is available for you. If you have an idea, use it. Send your ideas to The Editor, Argosy, 205 East 42nd St., N.Y. 17, N.Y.

First 2 Stories Bring $255

"I sold two stories; first for $255, the other for $45. With the going rate, I think I'm really getting a break. In fact, I'm not really making it. But, I'm starting to get a break and it's challenging to write, and I really like it."

Sells to Post, NBC-TV, CBS
"We've been doing it for years and it's worked. The key is to have a good idea and work hard. Write as much as you can, and don't be afraid to send your work to any publisher who might be interested."

Sells to Coronet, Reader's Digest
"I sold two stories and they paid me $300 each. I'm happy to sell, but I'm also looking to write longer pieces."

Free Lesson Shows How
You can write for Argosy and earn while learning. A fine new program is available for you. If you have an idea, use it. Send your ideas to The Editor, Argosy, 205 East 42nd St., N.Y. 17, N.Y.

Hunting and Fishing

Fishing: Problem is how to cook a fish over an open fire without a pan, screen or grill. Indians leave it in a net and insert a stick as a stick through its tail and out the head. Efficient but messy. If not method is used on a cleaned fish, the meat falls into the fire as soon as it gets tender. The "hanging" method is okay if you like slices as frying. Here's the best way: Clean your fish, cut into six-inch chunks and insert forked stick of green wood through sides as shown in illustration above. Then boil over the fire until well done.

Winter Bake: There's no trick to preserving mushrooms for ice fishing. Put some salt in a jar, put the few minutes, and fill the jar with salt. Finally add water and seal. Refrigerated, they'll keep for months.

For End Trouble: When removing a roll's funn and for cleaning before storage, count the turns of the forward screw and use the same number of turns when reassembling. If you screw it too tight drastic re-gripping will be necessary.

Mitten Keeper: If you're tired of wearing mittens or gloves which are always being dropped in the wet, fumbled for or lost, try a biddle trick. Anchor one mitten to each side of your jacket with a length of fishing line. Slip them off and forget them when you need your hands.

Rod Rules: A project guaranteed to take the gloom out of one of those dull, winter evenings, is to make a homemade fish fry for each fishing rod. Starting above the handle, wrap a narrow red ribbon at every inch for a couple of feet, then with a touch of clear lacquer. Dye of red fingernail polish instead of windings will make the job easier, but won't be as classy.

Suppose To Waders: Another simple project for fishermen—take an old pair of rubber boots that fit over the feet of your hosts or waiters and, to the side of each, rivet a half-dollar bottle cap with its edges outward. Now, when wading, you'll step-out without fear of sinking.

Spooky Compass: Robert Trayse of Seattle, Washington, who navigates Northwest Orient Airlines across the Pacific, has a $5 tip that will keep some camera-toting spooksters from getting lost, dead. Magnetic compasses and photographic exposure meters don't lie! Keep the meter far away when you take a bearing or it will drive the compass needle crazy.

First Aid for Leaks: Curt Davis of Minneapolis, Minnesota sends in this $5 idea from a Northern Consolidated Airlines fishing camp in Alaska. When a boot, wader, rubber boat or even a canoe strikes a leak, a Hank-Aid plastic strip makes a fast repair. Dry the outside surface, remove gume from the strip, press strip over a match flame and apply.

ARGOSY will pay $5 for every hunting or fishing tip printed in this column. All contributions become the property of the magazine. Write to Gil Paust, Hunting and Fishing, ARGOSY, 25 East 42nd St., N.Y. 17, N.Y.
Happy New Year!

1958

January

Make this your LUCKY year!

A perfect year...
to have Luckies along!

April

Day in...
day out...

July

whatever you are...
whatever you're doing...
take time out...

October

to light up a Lucky.

November

It's the best-tasting cigarette you ever smoked!

Light up a light SMOKE
-LIGHT UP A LUCKY

December

Product of The American Tobacco Company - "Tobacco is our middle name"