

LIFE

INSIDE A MODERN
ARABIAN NIGHTS
PALACE

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SMOKING MACHINE puffs on 60 cigarettes in front of Dr. Erastus Graham, who, with his collaborate on the mouse cancer research, Dr. Ernest Wynder, perfected the robot. The arratorator simulates the smoking inuater of humans

and is a controllabla means of collecting smoke residue for animal tests (below). Gas burners light 10 cigarettes at a time and a vacuum pump creates 18-second inhalations. The smoke flows down into condensation flasks cooled by dry ice.



CONDENSED SMOKE collected in flasks is examined by Researcher Adele Croninger. Constituents of the tar include nitrate, wax, alcohol, nicotine.



SOLUTION OF SMOKE from gummy residue is painted on the shaved back of mouse. Surface skin tissue is somewhat similar to internal lung tissue.



RESULTS OF PAINTING are tumors which at first are benign (left), then become malignant (right). Painting period corresponded to 30 years in man.



ISOLATING INGREDIENTS of cigaret smoke, a chemist at American Tobacco Co. lab collects each in vertical series of flasks.



TAGGING PRODUCTS of tobacco smoke with radioactive carbon, scientists at the Medical College of Virginia hope to find out what parts of the body each component affects and in what way they are affected.



SURVEYING INCIDENCE of lung cancer in smokers, American Cancer Society files questionnaires on 200,000 U.S. men.

SMOKE GETS IN THE NEWS

Doctors report tobacco tar induces mouse cancer, note rise in cigaret use and human lung cancer

Last week American smokers pricked up their ears at a piece of medical news that caused a rash of frightening statements from eminent doctors attending the Greater New York Dental Meeting. Cigaretts, smokers heard, had for the first time been shown to be capable of causing cancer. While most smokers merely puffed thoughtfully, tobacco stocks dropped, cigaret substitutes did a brisk business and scientist countered scientist over the significance—if not the soundness—of the new discovery.

The cause of the current challenge to a major national habit was the discussion of research by Dr. Everts Graham and Adele Croninger of St. Louis' Washington University and Dr. Ernest Wynder of the Sloan-Kettering Institute of New York. They had repeatedly painted the skins of mice with cigaret tar, inducing skin cancer in 44% of the animals. Startling in itself, the results gained impact

when New Orleans' famed lung wargoner, Alton Ochsner, brought forth statistics on human cancer to correlate with it. "Based on the number of people who are smoking now," he said, "I predict that in 1970 cancer of the lung will represent 18% of all cancer . . . one out of every 10 or 12 men." He pointed out, in passing, that the incidence of lung cancer is less in cigar and pipe smokers, who inhale less.

The statistics to which Ochsner referred are among those which sparked biological testing of tobacco three years ago. For of all diseases cancer of the lung is the fastest-growing cause of death in the U.S. In 1953, 3,400 people died of lung cancer; an estimated 22,000 will be dead by the end of 1953. Even allowing for a growing and aging population, the death rate due to this lethal illness has increased fourfold during the past 20 years. In seeking the cause of this medical mystery, doctors came

upon another sobering statistic: during the same 20 years U.S. smokers increased their cigaret consumption fourfold. Yet until the Wynder-Graham report, it could not be stated that any cigaret ingredient could cause cancer in a living creature.

The American Tobacco Company hastened to point out that tests on mice do not prove that tobacco can cause lung cancer in man. The figures on human deaths show that heavy smokers are likelier to get lung cancer in later life than nonsmokers (Wynder says up to 20 times likelier). They do not necessarily mean everyone should promptly stop smoking, for this might create nervous ailments in smokers who would feel they had lost a comforting relaxation. The research does indicate that the factor harmful to mice must be isolated, and to this end several medical teams, some aided by tobacco company money, are now working



IN SMOKE CHAMBER mice breathe billowing cigaret fumes. Dr. J. M. Eisenberg of Chicago Medical School found significant percentage of them got lung cancer, feck nicotine is culprit. Other doctors blame arsenic sprays used by growers.



SPLITTING TAR into fractions in search for cancer-causing agent is done at New York University, partly supported by the Bureau of Food. Tar is first dissolved in big flasks (left), then heated. Finally the ingredients can be drawn off separately.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH CLEARED THE AIR BUT DID NOT DISPEL DANGER TO THE FREE WORLD

CUBES OR COFFIN NAILS?

In two-faced Seattle recently a man in a bar ran out of filter-tip cigarettes and went to the vending machine to get some more; he wanted a particular brand of filter tips; no other kind would do. When he discovered that the brand he wanted was not stocked, he kicked in the machine. A psychoanalyst might say that the man's rage stemmed from anxiety over signs of cancer in mice subjected to cigaret tares (see pp. 20, 21).

U.S. cigaret smokers are doing a lot of weeping these days. The sale of filter-tip brands is increasing and so is that of filtered holders. Cigaret manufacturers are, of course, doing a lot of worrying themselves: if every U.S. smoker smoked even one less cigaret a day that would mean a daily drop of about \$700,000 in total retail volume; it is already apparent that this year's sales are going to run about 1% less than last year's.

Cigaret smoking became universally acceptable in this country comparatively recently. In the days of our youth our elders claimed that cigsrets (even cubes) would not only stunt your growth but inevitably lead to wishy-washiness of character. The railroad mogul, E. H. Harriman (Averell's papa), once thundered, "We might as well go to the insane asylum for our men as to employ cigaret smokers." But then came World War I, flaming Youth, etc., and a man who smoked a cigaret was no longer considered a pipsn. Females also took up cigsrets although the tobacco industry for a while was pretty thaid about admitting this. Thirty years ago the notorious billboard was plastered with pictures of a pretty girl telling her cigaret-smoking escort to "blow some my way."

Now let us consider the case of a U.S. male more than 45 years old who is one of Larr's editorial writers. He has a long and deplorable smoking history, and for some time now he has suspected that cigsrets are not good for him. In fact, he would have given them up long ago if it hadn't been for the females in his family. Every time he stops smoking, it makes him so cross and jumpy that the females beg, even command, him to start smoking again; in the interests of family harmony there is nothing to do but resume. Besides, he hopes he isn't a mouse.

Let's evaluate the President's magnificent address to the United Nations properly; that is, without emotion and in the light of present reality. He did clarify beyond all misunderstanding the United States' attitude and position on atomic warfare. The clarification was very much needed and could scarcely have come at a more opportune time.

Misunderstandings about our policy and intentions were very widespread, particularly in Europe where willful vilification of the U.S. often has been carried to absurd lengths. Among neutralists in France, for instance, American policy was misrepresented in a way that echoed almost word for word the Communist propaganda. In effect we were pictured as demanding capitulation of the Soviet Union at the point of a hydrogen bomb. To such misrepresentation and distortion the President's speech offered vigorous and far-sighted refutation.

The address was broadcast in 33 languages other than English and made an instant impression on all men who are still free to listen and open to argument. In London even such a corping and bitter critic of this country as the left-wing *New Statesman and Nation* grudgingly conceded it was a hopeful shift. At the other end of the journalistic spectrum the conservative *Daily Mail* said "no man could have gone further than the President." It was the same way in France where we welcome particularly praise by the editor of *Le Monde*, a paper which more often than not has been severely critical of the U.S. The applause that swept through nations directly allied with us even found an echo in India where the press was overwhelmingly in favor of the President's proposal. It is "one of the most memorable pronouncements of [Eisenhower's] presidential career—" said the *Times* of India, "the fearless recognition . . . that common effort rather than mutual threats can provide the foundations for international atomic control." This kind of impression can hardly be countered by the routine cry of warmongering and the other familiar forms of Communist abuse.

An honest pledge

Obviously the good effect produced by the President's speech would be quickly offset if the impression were given that the offer to share atomic energy for peacetime purposes was no more than a clever or crafty diplomatic maneuver—which it certainly is not. The U.S. originally took the initiative in proposing international control of atomic armaments when it advanced the Baruch plan. It stood ready then to implement that offer just as it stands ready today to fulfill the President's commitment in the event of a wholehearted Soviet acceptance.

Meanwhile the dangers to the West, including atomic warfare, remain. They cannot be dispelled by any single gesture or formula. The dangers exist not simply because weapons exist but because two worlds exist upon a single planet: the world of aggressive Communism and the world of human freedom. And, outside the U.S., the "free world" (or the would-be free world) is not yet strong enough to resist subversion and destruction.

There is a long list of things which the free world must do to gain that strength. Most of these items have long been on the agenda of statesmen and crusaders.

These items are familiar, complicated and troublesome, susceptible neither to easy treatment nor prompt dispatch. Their constant reiteration is often boring, but the fact that they are boring does not do away with them. For instance:

- ▶ We have to cut through the smog of futile negotiations at Panmunjon and find a way to liberate and unite Korea.
- ▶ We must pacify Indochina and free her from the threat of Communist subjugation.
- ▶ We must give Pakistan military aid and help strengthen her defenses because Pakistan is the key to the establishment of an effective defense for the Middle East.
- ▶ We must achieve settlement of the Trieste problem because until it is settled there will be a major gap in the Mediterranean line.
- ▶ We have to continue to develop our bases newly granted by Spain because they are essential to the support of a free Europe.
- ▶ We must bring into operation the European Defense Community which is the first step toward a truly united Europe and the one way by which Germans may take their place in the ranks of Europe's defenders.

Familiar—and boring—though these problems be, let us remember that the continuing atomic stalemate too was becoming a pretty arid subject before the President's inspiring address stirred anew the imaginations and hopes of peace-loving peoples. These other problems also call for constant and serious consideration leading to action and decisions. Certainly they have the most urgent claim on the President's energy and leadership, by the very force of events asserting a priority over all others. They assert their priority because as we diminish the direct threat of aggression so do we diminish the threat of atomic war. We diminish that threat by developing strength in ourselves and in our friends. While we seek to dominate no other people, we cannot allow ourselves or others to be dominated or to be held in terror by the prospect of atomic destruction or see freedom whittled away by weakness.

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