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## Cigarette-Lung Cancer Link Proved, Dr. Hammond Says

Action Favored

By Earl Ubell

Dr. E. Cuyler Hammond replied yesterday to indirect criticism by Dr. C. C. Little, tobacco industry scientist, of the study Dr. Hammond and others made linking cigarette smoking with increased cancer and heart disease death rates.

Dr. Hammond, statistical director of the American Cancer Society, told a lay audience of society members that the case for cigarette smoking causing lung cancer has been proved "beyond a reasonable doubt."

In particular, Dr. Hammond took issue with the statement made by Dr. Little last week when the Public Health Cancer Association voted to advise the public to quit smoking cigarettes.

Calling a conclusion of definite relationship between any human habit and cancer premature, Dr. Little had said that no convincing clinical or experimental evidence had been brought forward that cigarette smoking was a positive cause of lung cancer.

On the contrary, Dr. Hammond said in his talk yesterday and at a press conference, the evidence developed by his group and many others in this country and England overwhelmingly shows a large relationship between lung cancer and cigarette smoking.

"What we don't know," Dr. Hammond said, "is exactly how big the effect is, but we know it is large. However, the overall lung cancer effect is a small one compared to the effect on the heart death rate and general cancer death rate."

Dr. Hammond said he thinks there is enough evidence for action: either public health officials and organizations should advise the public to quit smoking, or the tobacco companies should have to produce safe cigarettes. "I prefer the latter," he said.

Dr. Hammond also pointed out that in his statements Dr. Little establishes scientific criteria that make it extremely difficult to prove the harmful effect of cigarettes, an effect established by ordinary scientific standards. He said that if Dr. Little's standards were used by the industry to make a "safe" cigarette, it would be found impossible.

Dr. Little, who is chairman of the Scientific Advisory Board and Scientific Director of the Tobacco Industry Research Committee, issued yesterday through the public relations counsel of Hill and Knowlton, Inc., a detailed statement of the committee's research program. He could not be reached for further comment on it or on Dr. Hammond's remarks.

The advisory committee, Dr. Little's statement said, will coordinate a study of human lung cancer in ten major medical centers in the United States and Canada and in a score of other laboratories.

Topics to be studied will include: Lung tissue, incidence of lung cancer in different parts of the country, incidence by occupation, by habits, by emotional make-up and by association with other ailments.

It will also investigate the effects of tobacco smoke on heart lungs and other organs of animals, and the effects of smoke tars and the susceptibility of animals to cancer. Surveys of selected populations to determine the characteristics of human smokers are projected, too.

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## Tobacco Men Plan Study of Lung Cancer

Associated Press

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP).—

A broad study seeking knowledge whether cigarettes or other forms of tobacco cause lung cancer or other health hazards was announced today.

It is the first announcement of a big research program headed by the scientific advisory board of the Tobacco Industry Research Committee.

It will include numerous studies of humans, including emotional habits of smokers, as well as tests on animals.

Only the main broad aspects of the research were disclosed today. The specific research grants, financed by the TIRC, will be announced later.

"We will tackle simultaneously many of the unknowns in this field of tobacco use in relation to human health," said Dr. Clarence Cook Little, Bar Harbor, Me., board chairman.

"We seek definitive findings in an area where much suggestive work has been done. The program . . . recognizes that we do not have today the experimental evidence that will permit scientific conclusions regarding the cause and effect relationship between environment factors, including smoking, and lung cancer."

Some statistical studies and experiments have linked smoking, especially cigarettes, with a rapid rise in human lung cancer. But other scientists and physicians have said they are by no means convinced, or doubt there is any link. The TIRC was set up early this year by tobacco manufacturers, growers and warehouse associations, with an initial \$500,000 to finance research on the question.