

MEMORANDUM

To: Raymond Stevens
 S. E. Cairncross
 Dr. Kensler

Case: 59087 Date: June 22, 1974 Page: 1
 Subject: American Cancer Society Study of
 200,000 White Males

The writer yesterday attended the presentation of Guyler Hammond's report on the American Cancer Society study of 200,000 white males.

Approximately 187,766 white males 50-69 years of age were followed for 20 months. There were 4,854 deaths. The study covered 394 counties in 9 states.

The findings demonstrated unequivocally that deaths from coronary heart disease were about double in cigarette smokers vs. non-smokers--cigar, pipe, and mixed smokers were in between.

The gross death rate was very like that reported by Parl except that earlier age groups were not included.

Total cancer deaths, all sites, showed significant differences age 50-54 with widespread (two to threefold) age 60-64, at which point non-smokers' rate was 300 per 100,000 vs. 900+ per 100,000 for cigarette smokers.

Subsamples from larger urban or rural areas showed essentially the same relationship, also established that there were much fewer cigarette smokers and heavy smokers in the rural areas.

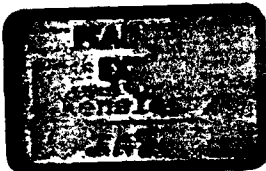
The effects of the smoking of one package of cigarettes per day were exhibited as follows:

Total deaths - 745 actual vs. 426 expected (expected rate equal non-smoker rate)
 Coronary heart disease - 334 actual vs. 171 expected.
 Cancer, all sites - 161 actual vs. 63 expected.

It will be noted that the total effect is greater for coronary HD whereas relative effect was much greater for carcinoma.

Figures for lung cancer should settle the argument for a long time. These follow:

| | <u>Rate</u> | <u>No. of Cases</u> |
|--|-------------|---------------------|
| Non-smokers | 27.2 | 12 |
| Cigar and pipe | 33.5 | 12 |
| Cigarette smokers | 132.6 | 143 |
| Cigarette smokers - less than one pack a day | 113.0 | 62 |
| Cigarette smokers - more than one pack a day | 239.2 | 61 |



Kensler 2

From

MEMORANDUM

To:

Case:

Date:

Page: 2

Subject:

The foregoing indicates clearly that lung cancer is from 3 to 9 times as common in cigarette smokers and from 5 to 16 times as common in cigarette smokers consuming more than one package per day.

Experimental work of the type of Wynder was briefly mentioned. Detailed reference was made to reports from Norway on deaths from disease of the circulatory system prior to, during, and subsequent to WW II. These showed that deaths from circulatory system disease were about halved during the war (when cigarettes were not available) as compared to pre-war death rate and that the post-war death rates have increased so that now they are 57% of pre-war.

Hammond's conclusion was that all evidence taken together leads to the conclusion that smoking increases the death rate, especially that from coronary heart disease and cancer, with a high specific increase for lung cancer.

Lowell
From: Willard Washle/ah.....