

Virginia SOCIETY ACCEPTS CANCER-SMOKE TIE

Group Commits Itself to
Theory That Cigarettes
Are Cause of Disease

By MILTON BRACKER

The American Cancer Society was committed yesterday to the theory that there is a direct relationship between cigarette smoking and cancer.

Staff members said this position was the strongest the society had taken in the cigarette-cancer controversy. The position was made clear during a brief debate on a resolution adopted at the annual meeting of the society's board of directors at the Park Sheraton Hotel.

The resolution urged all public health agencies to take "such measures" to protect health as might be indicated by present knowledge on cigarettes and cancer. The choice of measures was left to the agencies.

At the outset, the resolution cited a report last March of the Study Group on Smoking and Health as having asserted: "The evidence of cause-effect relationship is adequate for considering the initiation of public health measure."

The study group was organized in June, 1956, at the suggestion of the American Cancer Society, the American Heart Association and the Cancer and Heart Institutes of the National Institutes of Health. It was made up of seven experts.

Need for Action Cited

Yesterday's resolution, submitted by an ad hoc (special) committee on smoking, added:

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CRITICIZES OFFICIAL:
Dr. A. A. F. Guttmacher, a leader in Planned Parenthood Federation of America.

CITY AIDE SCORED ON BIRTH CONTROL

Physician Asserts Hospital
Chief's Policy Deprives
Patients of Rights

The failure of city hospitals to provide birth-control information deprives their patients of modern medical practice, a physician charged yesterday. He said that Hospital Commissioner Morris A. Jacobs had

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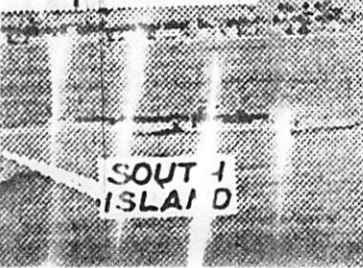
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U. S. Judge Rules Scientific
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Need for Action Cited

Yesterday's resolution, submitted by an ad hoc (special) committee on smoking, added:

"The committee recommends that, inasmuch as the society concurs in this opinion, the society urge the Public Health Service of the Federal Government and of the several states, and other appropriate agencies to proceed with such measures as present knowledge indicates are needed for the protection of the health of the people in this respect."

Dr. Ian Macdonald of the University of Southern California asked if this committed the society to the cause-effect theory.

Dr. Howard C. Taylor Jr. of Columbia University, chairman of the committee, replied: "I would say that it did."

Dr. Taylor held that the identification of an immediate cause would not imply halting a search for a more remote one. "We know that ten martinis produce drunkenness," he said. "We still want to know why people drink ten martinis."

The resolution adopted by what appeared to be a unanimous vote. It was by voice, and no "ays" were recorded.

Dr. Macdonald questioned, but did not vote against, a project to prepare an educational film on smoking and cancer for high schools and colleges.

The project was backed by Dr. Calvin E. Klopp of Washington, who said that school officials there had told him a film presentation on such a subject was preferred to a speaker because it was "non-emotional."

Dr. Lowell T. Coggeshall of the University of Chicago was elected president of the society to succeed Dr. David A. Wood of San Francisco. Former Gov. Walter J. Kohler of Wisconsin, chairman of the board, presided.

Dr. Alan F. Guttmacher, a leader in Planned Parenthood Federation of America.

CITY AIDE SCORED ON BIRTH CONTROL

Physician Asserts Hospital
Chief' Policy Deprives
Patients of Rights

The failure of city hospitals to provide birth-control information deprives their patients of modern medical practice, a physician charged yesterday. He said that Hospital Commissioner Morris A. Jacobs had imposed a ban. Mayor Wagner has denied that such a policy exists.

Dr. Alan F. Guttmacher, chairman of the medical committee of Planned Parenthood Federation of America and director of obstetrics and gynecology at Mount Sinai Hospital, issued the statement in the wake of a controversy after a health conference last Wednesday.

At the conference, Dr. Louis M. Hellman, chief of obstetrics at Kings County Hospital, urged that contraceptive advice be given in city hospitals. He predicted that by 1965 one-half of the births in the city would be to indigenous parents.

Commissioner Jacobs commented after the meeting that he felt it was not the "function or responsibility of the municipal hospitals of this city to disseminate birth-control information." He declined to modify his remarks yesterday.

Dr. Guttmacher quoted a statement made earlier by Mayor Wagner that he had "never issued on order" prohibiting contraceptive information in city hospitals and that to his knowledge "there is no city law against it." No further statement was forthcoming from the Mayor's office yesterday.

Dr. Guttmacher, in his statement, said that it was difficult to understand Commissioner Jacobs' position.

"Does he think," Dr. Guttmacher asked, "that municipal hospitals must continue to practice outdated medicine in this area or may they be permitted to practice the same progressive medicine as outstanding voluntary hospitals of this community?"

monia were issued to the Public Health Service.

The estimates were: About 8,500,000 persons confined to bed for a day in the week ended October 7; about 2,500,000 persons in bed each day that week; From July 15 to about 30,000,000 cases of respiratory infections; The cost of the about 73,000,000 man-bed disability; The average number each day up from about in mid-July to 2,500,000 October.

Asian Flu Swells

Surgeon General Burney said that a number of the cases were Asian influenza epidemic in many a nation.

The tabulations possible because of a survey since last July, United States National Survey. The survey authorized last year and was started with 500 appropriation for year 1958.

The report today first from the survey a special report, in respiratory disease singled out and handled instead of all the data through a computer.

By early 1958, Health Service has issued regular reports on the pre-disabling effects of accidents.

The survey is considered scientific sampling.

Not an Epidemic

Dr. Burney said a survey was not an epidemic report. However, when there might be a high number of in this year, it seems useful current figures extracted from the household interview.

Dr. Burney said a twenty-four-member committee to the survey figures in as possible. The committee includes health professionals, officials, welfare organizations, insurance groups.

Dr. Burney, chairman of the committee, which will meet for the first time Nov.

tunnel expressway that was opened yesterday in Virginia

Project With Tunnel Connects Norfolk and Hampton

Special The New York Times.
HAMPTON, Va., Nov. 1—The water barrier between the Virginia cities of Norfolk and Hampton was conquered today with the opening of the Hampton Roads Bridge-Tunnel, an expressway of slightly more than three miles.

The crossing is the key segment of a twenty-four-mile, 60,000,000 highway improvement program in Tidewater Virginia. It unites the peninsular cities of Hampton and Newport News with Norfolk and Portsmouth to form a urban area of more than 500,000 inhabitants. Replacing ferry service, the tunnel and its bridge approaches reduce the travel time between Norfolk and Hampton from forty to six minutes.

Toll traffic began to flow in both directions soon after ribbon-cutting at the Norfolk and Hampton ends had been cut. The ceremonies were necessarily brief because of wind and rain.

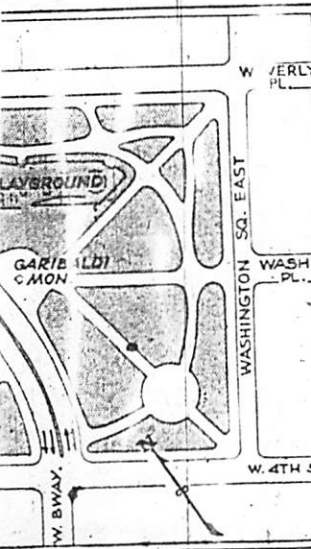
At least 6,400 vehicles are expected to use the crossing daily at the outset. But officials expect the figure to increase to 10,000 by 1980.

The Hampton Roads two-lane tunnel is the sixth longest underwater tunnel in the world. It is made up of twenty-three sections of double shell steel tube.

These tubes were constructed ashore, towed to the tunnel site, lowered into a previously dredged trench and locked together by divers.

The 6,860-foot tunnel is the world's longest of the trench type. It is the first built with portals emerging on man-made lands, which are 3,250 and 110 feet from shore.

The Posey tube in Oakland, Calif., 3,545 feet, is the second longest of the trench type.



KINSEY MATERIALS CLEARED BY COURT

U. S. Judge Rules Scientific
Use of Imports Justifies
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Indiana University's Institute for Sex Research, Inc., won a five-year fight yesterday to prevent the Treasury Department from destroying as obscene a collection of material brought here from abroad for scientific purposes.

Federal Judge Edmund L. Palmieri released to the institute the articles—books, photographs, paintings and statuettes—brought to the United States in 1952 from Europe and the Orient by the late Dr. Alfred C. Kinsey, who headed the institute then.

The articles were seized by Customs in New York as obscene and impounded in its warehouse on King Street. Since then the Government has fought for an order for their destruction while the institute opposed it on the ground that they were necessary to its work. The Government said it would appeal Judge Palmieri's ruling.

In his twenty-seven-page opinion Judge Palmieri said:

"The question presented for decision is the meaning of the word 'obscene.' Material is obscene if it makes a certain appeal to the viewer. It is not sufficient that the material be merely coarse, vulgar or indecent in the popular sense of those terms. Its appeal must be to 'prurient interest.'"

Reasoning of the Decision

Judge Palmieri found that "the work of serious scholars need find no impediment" in Customs barriers established by law. In releasing the material to the institute, he ruled that there was no dispute that the articles would appeal to the prurient interest of those who would see it.

Then the judge ruled that there was no genuine issue as to the following facts:

1. That the claimant seeks to import the libeled material "for the sole purpose of furthering its study of human sexual behavior as manifested in varying forms of expression and activity and in different national cultures and historical periods."

2. That the libeled material will not be available to members of the general public, but "will be held under security conditions . . . for the sole use of the institute staff members or of qualified scholars engaged in bona fide research."

3. That, as to those who will have access to the material sought to be imported, there is no reasonable probability that it will appeal to their prurient interest.

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the prevalence of disabling effects of illnesses and accidents.

The survey is conducted by scientific sampling method.

Not an Epidemic System

Dr. Burney said the health survey was not designed as an epidemic reporting system. However, when it appears there might be an unusually high number of influenza cases this year, it seemed likely that useful current figures might be extracted from the reports of household interviews, he said.

Dr. Burney appointed to a twenty-four-member advisory committee to help utilize survey figures in as many fields as possible. The members include representatives of health professions, state health officials, welfare groups, labor organizations, industry and insurance groups.

Dr. Burney will serve as chairman of the new group which will meet here for the first time Nov. 22. George J. Peiratt, chief of the Division of Public Health Methods, executive secretary.

Those appointed to the committee are:

Dr. Karl Bamback, executive vice president, American Druggists Manufacturers Association, Washington; Dr. Leon Baumgartner, Commissioner of Health, New York; Miss Pearl Bierman, medical care consultant, American Public Welfare Association, Chicago; Dr. Paul E. Boyle, School of Dentistry, Western Reserve University.

James Brindle, director, Social Security Department, United Workers, Detroit; Arthur Brown, vice president, New York Life Insurance Company; Dr. W. D. Bryson, executive director, Community Studies Inc., Kansas City; Dr. Bernard Bucove, state director of health, Olympia, Wash.; Dr. Robin C. Buerki, executive director, Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit; Dr. George Bugbee, chief, Health Information Foundation, New York; Dr. Anthony Cioeka, head, Department of statistics, Graduate School of Public Health, University of Pittsburgh.

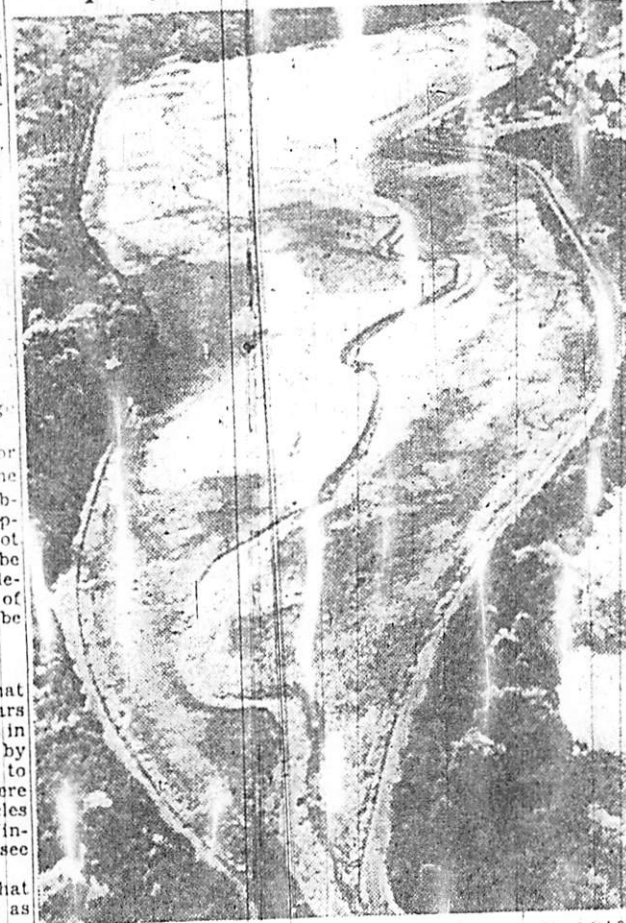
James Coleman, president, United Medical Service, Inc., New York; Dr. S. Denslow, Professor and director of research, University of Kentucky College of Osteopathy and Surgery, Lexington; Dr. Robert P. Fischel, secretary, American Pharmaceutical Association, Washington; Norvin C. Kiefer, chief medical director, Fidelity Life Assurance Society of the United States, New York.

Dr. Albert M. Macnamara, department of Sociology and Anthropology, Cornell University; Ross A. McFarland, Director of Industrial Hygiene, Public Health, Harvard University; Dr. H. B. Mitchell, department of Internal Medicine, School of Medicine, University of Virginia; Dr. Peter M. Board of trustees, State University of New York; Miss Marjorie Randall, executive director, Nursing Service of New York; Dr. Verghil D. Reed, vice president, J. Walter Thompson Company, New York; Dr. Jan Steiner, medical director, Kodak Company, New York; James E. Stuart, executive director, Hospital Care, Cincinnati; and Dr. Russell, executive officer, of Public Health and Administrative Medicine, Columbia University.

Cases Decline in City

The New York City Department of Hospitals reported today that 935 persons were treated at fifteen municipal hospitals for upper respiratory ailments on Wednesday, compared with 988 on the previous day and was a down for the third time this week.

Company Aids Water-Short Orange



Associated Press

The-Orange (N. J.) reservoir, which went dry on Tuesday

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 1—The Commonwealth Water Company today became the second outside source to contribute water to this city's shrinking supply. The company began pumping at the rate of 1,000,000 gallons a day, augmenting Orange's own supply of 2,000,000 gallons and 600,000 gallons received daily from the East Orange water system.

A water shortage developed here this week when the city

reservoir and one of four artesian wells ran dry.

Commonwealth has extensive storage facilities as well as artesian wells in preserved areas in the southwest section of Essex County. Orange's wells are also situated in this area.

The arrangement for use of Commonwealth water was worked out at a meeting of officials of this city and of the company with George R. Snankin, deputy director of the New Jersey Water Policy and Supply Council.