

plied to Welders
ng

ked per Day

2 or more	Not re- corded	Total
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80	10	493
22	18	493
102	28	986

0.783 0.357

1	0	14
0	0	2
1	0	16

0.783 0.0 9.002

-statistically significant at 95 per
which test was applied.
in each smoking category to the

le 9. The group "steam fitters,
95 per cent level. None of the

occupational groups the
ch that the differences
chance variation more
a hundred.

the occupations listed
rive intensive study to
precise relationship to
re important step is to
ions of individuals em-
occupations, and with
histories, in order to
ung cancer incidence
tes may then be com-
ate for the correspond-
oup in the general
e may thus determine

how being in a particular occupational
group affects the chances of developing
lung cancer and likewise how cigarette
smoking modifies these chances.

Conclusion

The data in this study constitute still
another link in the chain of evidence
connecting lung cancer with cigarette
smoking, evidence which the New Eng-
land Journal of Medicine notes to be
"so strong as to be considered proof
within the everyday meaning of the
word."¹⁴ It is time for those concerned
with health education and with the
ethics of advertising, at least in health
and medical journals, to take note.
Further investigation should seek the
exact component of cigarette smoke—
tar, arsenic, or other—which is respon-
sible.

The data also suggest that several
occupations (Table 9), in addition to
those previously identified as having an
etiological relationship, may be involved
in the development of lung cancer.
These occupations should now be in-
tensively studied to determine to what
extent persons engaged in them suffer
a special risk of lung cancer. There-
after, if an etiological relationship is
clearly established, the precise exposure

and mechanism responsible should be
identified in order that protective meas-
ures may be introduced.

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Journal 25 Years Ago

ADDENDUM to the January, 1954 "25 Years Ago." In addition to the articles on the common cold mentioned last month, the 1929 Journal (p. 449) describes an eight-page booklet "That Mean Cold," by present-day associate editor of the Journal, Raymond S. Patterson. It was reportedly his first production as director of health education for the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, the January issue (p. 94) having reported his appointment as director of health education, Life Conservation Service of that company. Dr. Patterson had already been the author of A.J.P.H.'s "Annotated Public Health Bibliography" for several years, it having first appeared under his by-line in March, 1926.