

LONDON, JULY 13--(UP)--A group of British scientists, who have spent nearly two years experimenting with the effects of nicotine on mice, reported today that their tests have failed to show any definite link between smoking and lung cancer.

The scientists were commissioned to report on the effects of smoking on certain types of cancer by the British Institute of Cancer Research.

Their findings were reported at yesterday's Annual Meeting of the British Empire Cancer Campaign.

The report said exhaustive tests have failed to prove that excessive smoking causes lung cancer. But the tests are still continuing to determine whether some ingredient or by-product of smoking can produce cancer in animals.

The scientists said they spent 18 months painting white mice with artificially-produced nicotine tars from cigarette smoke. No cancer tumors were reported after 75 weeks, they said.

(In similar tests in the United States it was reported that 44 percent of a group of mice painted with nicotine developed cancer after 56 weeks.)

The cancer researchers said another group of mice have had cigarette smoke puffed into their cage for most of their natural lives, again without contracting cancer.

The Institute said these mice had smoke equivalent to 50 cigarettes a day puffed at them.

Glasgow's Royal Beatson Memorial Hospital reported it has had a group of mice caged for a year while scientists mixed nicotine with their food and injected it into their lungs. The Institute said that in that experiment too, cancer did not develop.

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## Tests on Mice Find No Link Of Tobacco and Cancer

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LONDON, July 14 (P).—The British Empire cancer campaign says studies on laboratory mice of suggested links between cigarette smoking and lung cancer proved negative.

In a report, the organization said:

1. Two preparations derived from tobacco tars were tested in five strains of mice for 18 months "with a completely negative result. . . This suggests that at the most any carcinogenic (cancer-producing) properties possessed by the tars used are very attenuated."

2. Large groups of mice have been exposed for the major part of their lives to cigarette smoke without lung cancer having been observed in any instance."

3. Experiments to test the carcinogenic action of tar obtained from mechanically smoked cigarettes by feeding and by direct injection into the lungs of mice have proved negative.

4. Tobacco tars produced under conditions as nearly as possible like those of ordinary smoking have similarly proved negative.

5. Extracts from the butts of naturally smoked cigarettes have proved inactive.

The report said an investigation has been started into possible connections between the soil and the local incidence of cancer.

Preliminary results, it added, "do indeed suggest that there may be some such association between cancer of the stomach and certain soil characteristics."

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