The Great American Smokeout Celebrates 26 Years on Thursday, November 21st

In 1971, Arthur P. Mullaney, of Randolph, Massachusetts, came up with a great idea. He asked his neighbors to give up cigarettes for a day and donate the money they would have spent for cigarettes to a high school scholarship fund. During the next five years he idea spread to other communities across the nation. On November 18, 1976, the California Division of the American Cancer Society persuaded nearly one million of the state's five million smokers to quit for 4 hours. A year later the American Cancert Society held the first General American Smokeout. The event became an innual tradition held on the third Thursday of November.

This year on November 15, the Great Américan Smokeout will celebrate its 25th anniversary. The event has had a profound effect on America's health-millions stop smoking for a day, and many of these people successfully take that further and quit for good, It also has changed attitudes toward smoking and re-sulted in public policies that help keep young people from starting to smoke and protect nonsmokers from the hazards of second-hand smoke.

When the event began, smoking was accepted as the ultrugal usorm, "said Dr. Dilesp G. Bal, national present of the American Cancer Society, which has esonated to sponsor the event. "Now smoking is seen or what it actually is — a killer of nearly a million emericane each year."

Smokers are encouraged to put down their cigarettes, cigars or chewing tobacco for 24 hours. Society vol-unteres provide smoking cessation activities at local ACS offices, Hospitals and workplaces also distrib-utes self-help materials and information. Many com-munities, hold rallies and parades.

vey the image that smoking is socially u to conveyane image. But smoking is socially unac-ceptable, the Great American Smokeout has been chaired by some of America's most popular celebri-ties including Sammy Davis, Jr., Edward Asner, Natalic Cole, Larry Hagman and former Surgeon General C. Everett Koop.

The event has been effective. For example, in 1999, 10 million Americans took the challenge. Of those participants, its percent reported they were stonelly established to the challenge of those participants, its precent reported they were stonelly less or not at all one to five days later. That is more han 604,800 adults who have taken the first step to leading a smoke-free, healthier life. Indeed, more people quit unknoking on the day of the Great Amoricans Smokeout than any other day, including New Year's Daw.

"Quitting is a process and few smokers accomplish it the first time," said John R. Seffrin, Ph.D., CEO of the ACS. "Because nicotine is so addictive, most people make four or more attempts before they quit for good. The Great American Smokeout gives them

CHEVY

WE'LL

BE THERE™

an opportunity to make more than one attempt. They get encouragement from each other, so that they will be able to persevere. People also exchange tips on what helped them, so they can overcome barriers throughout the year."

The focus of the event has evolved from simply help-ing adults ic abstain to helping children and teenag-ers understand that they should never begin smoking in the first place:

"The earlier a person begins using tobacco, the greater the risk to his or her health," said Dr. Bal."Of every 10 smokers, eight begin before hepe 18. That's why the Great American Smokeout encourage's young people to think seriously about the danger in which they place themselves when they begin using tobacco products."

Young people are encouraged to sign a Great Ameri-can Smokeout Pledge certificate, promising that they will-lead a smoke-free life and will not use tobacco products during the Great American Smokeout.

"One of the most important accomplishments of the Great American Smokeout is that is has helped non-smokers by giving community leaders an opportunit to exchange ideas about how to protect people from the dangers of sec

"In 1977, Berkeley, California, became the first com-munity to limit smoking in restaurants and other places and now other communities do so too. The Great American Smokocut has also helped highlight other ideas like workplace smoking restrictions and the fed-eral smoking bon on all interstate buses and domestic flights of six hours or less."

However, the Great American Smokeout still faces many challenges, Dr. Bal said: An estimated 47 million adults in the U.S. currently smoke and about fill will die premisturely from smoking. Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer death for men and women. This year alone there will be about 169,500 new cases diagnooded in the U.S. more than 80 percent of lung cancers are thought to result from smoking.

"About 3,000 young people begin smoking every day, so we must continue to inform people of the dangers of smoking." Dr. Seffrin said. "More than 80 percent of smokers say they want to quit so ACS will continue to spouse of trans." American Smokeout events, and on the other 364 days of the year, we will support smokers to other ways too, with self-help materials and information.

For more information about how to get involved in the Great American Smokeout, call the American Cancer Society at 1-800-ACS-2345 or visit the website at www.cancer.org

\$6,000 Savings

\$5,000

avings

KENTUCKY SELECT

Extra clean. \$9,713

Call or come by for a Truck Load of Savings
Rebates used in savings. Tax, title and License extra, 0% on every new vehicle limited term. 0% can not be used with customer

We have many used 4x4s, Monte Carios, Impalas, Aleros, S-10 X-Cabs, S-10 Reg Cabs, Saturns, Taurus and many others

\$4,000

avings'

\$4,000

avings

Maternal smoking linked to infant colic

By Suzanne Rostler
Women who smoke at Jeast 15
cigarettes a day during pregnancy or
shortly after birth may be twice as
likely to have a fussy and seemingly
inconsolable baby than women who
do not smoke, the results of a studysuggest.

uggest.

The findings, published in August ssue of Pediatrics, support previous nucles demonstrating a link between smoking after birth and infant colic. smoking after burn and intant colic.
While studies have not looked
closely at the relationship between
smoking during pregnancy and colic,
smolding is known to affect the fetal
growth and later health of a child, the

status, álcohol and caffeine intake, breast feeding babits, the child's birth weight, nor a father's smoking hab-its affected the risk of infantile colic. Colic in defined as prolonged houts of crying or irritability that occur more than three days a week for more than three weeks and have no known cause.

than time weeks and make no known cause. "Our study indicates that maternal smoking during pregnancy or in the postpartum period, increases the risk of infantile colic," according to Dr. Charlotte Sondergaard from the University of Arahus in Demnark and colleagues, "Ante- and postnafal care that includes advice of smoking cessation is important and also might be important for preventing infantile colic."

The Key to Your New Home... Financing

In an interview with Reuters Health, Sondergaard suggested that maternal sinoking may affect the baby's gasterionismial ence or irritate to the suggested that maternal sinoking may affect the baby's gasterionismial ence or irritate to the suggested of the sugge

again eight months after delivery.
Women were asked about moking and other lifestyle factors. About
30% of women were smokers of
which 6%, were heavy smokers,
Overall, about 11% of infants had



\$14,300*