

August 3, 1955

TO: LEGAL COUNSEL

We are attaching hereto excerpts from the 32nd Annual Report of the British Empire Cancer Campaign, covering the year 1954. This is a summary version of material presented at the Annual Meeting of the British Empire Cancer Campaign on July 12, 1955. Will you please insert this resume in Volume VI, as 1955 n, pages 1 to 11.

We would call your particular attention to all of the summary on page one. The last sentence in the first paragraph and all of the last paragraph on page two are interesting. You will note that there was a broad difference in the temperatures of combustion of the cigarettes used to produce the tars between the experiments of the English group and those of Drs. Wynder and Croninger. We also think it is important that Dr. Passey calls particular attention to the fact that lung cancer has not been observed in mice after prolonged exposure to cigarette smoke.

In the last paragraph on page five, under the heading, "The Nasal Filter", the experimenters report that the person who smokes forty cigarettes a day for a year would probably ingest less benzopyrene than would be found in the normal inspiration of air. The question of nasal deposition is not completely supported by experiments of the size of particles as measured in air pollution research in the United States. By this we mean that benzopyrene is collected in air pollution experiments with a filter collector system which indicates that benzopyrene in general atmospheric pollution is of less than 2.5 micron size and particles of this size are not stopped in the nose, but are carried directly to the lung.

On page six, under the heading, "Animal Experiments", you will note a report of experimental injection directly into the lungs of healthy rabbits and into the lungs of rabbits in which chronic tuberculosis had been produced. These experiments also proved to be negative in production of cancer.

On page eight, please note that their experiments of combined actions (or co-carcinogenesis) were also negative in long-term tests.

On page nine, you will note that arsenic is considered by them to be of no importance as reported in the fifth paragraph on this page. In feeding experiments there was no increase in the incidence of gastro-intestinal cancer.

We think it important, for you, to read all of pages 10 and 11. These show negative experiments where techniques of direct injection into the lungs were used and a study on human lungs which begins on the last paragraph on page ten affords direct evidence of the disappearance of any foreign substances from the human lung as well as a comment on the specific disappearance of arsenic and benzopyrene.

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