

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Report to Executive Committee

R. B. Griffith

Information obtained during a trip to England was considered important enough for presentation to the full Executive Committee. In the absence of Mr. Finch, Mr. Crume was requested to arrange a committee meeting upon my return to the office on June 28, 1965. The meeting, attended by Mr. Burgard, Mr. Crume, Mr. Wilt, and Mr. Yeaman, was held in Mr. Yeaman's office on July 1, 1965, upon Mr. Yeaman's return from Washington. The following points were made:

1. Results from the Tobacco Research Council laboratory in Harrogate will be published within the next year. These will confirm the work of others in showing that smoke is weakly carcinogenic when measured by mouse skin painting techniques, but the results may have more impact since they will come from a tobacco industry supported facility. The results will also show that fresh condensate (24 hours old) is more carcinogenic than old condensate (one week old).
2. Other work in progress at Harrogate, but not yet complete, suggests that the biological activity of smoke condensate can be significantly reduced. On an equal weight of tar basis, condensate from charcoal filter cigarettes has a reduced activity of about 40% and condensate from cigarettes made with P. E. C. treated acetate filters is very nearly as good. Most of the biological activity seems to be associated with the fraction containing the polynuclear hydrocarbons. It should be emphasized that these experiments are not complete and that these results must be considered tentative.
3. The facilities at Harrogate are being doubled in size and new work is being started. An "instant condensate" machine was expected to arrive soon after my visit and would be put into operation immediately. Smoke inhalation work using a new type of chamber for exposing mice to smoke had been initiated. This is based on work by Harris, et al, who claim to have induced a carcinoma in a mouse lung by direct smoke inhalation. New laboratory facilities are expected to permit the smoke fractionation work to be intensified. A request has been made for cigarette manufacturing and tobacco treatment facilities at Harrogate. Personnel at Bristol and Southampton expressed doubts about the wisdom of this request and expressed personal opinions that the sponsoring companies may be losing control of the operation of this facility.

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4. Most people with whom I talked expressed deep concern over the possible impact of the reports to come from Harrogate. This was especially true for the people at Bristol. Their entire laboratory facilities are operating on a "crash" basis on the smoking and health problem and activity was evident at the Director level. Two more floors are already planned for their new smoke research facilities (less than two years old) and every project in their new process development facility was concerned with this research. Their approach seems to be to find ways of obtaining maximum nicotine for minimum tar. Approaches being used include:

- (a) P. E. I. treatment of filters
- (b) Nicotine fortification of cigarette paper
- (c) Addition of nicotine containing powders to tobacco
- (d) Alteration of blends

I was told that they were making moves to be in a position where 30% of their production could be dual filter production by June 1966. Arrangements had been made with Cigarette Components for production of P. E. I. treated filter cigarettes which will be submitted for biological testing this August.

5. Scientists with whom I talked were unanimous in their opinion that smoke is weakly carcinogenic under certain conditions and that efforts should be made to reduce this activity.
6. An opinion was expressed that the Harrogate report may bring about some type of industry regulation by agencies of the British government.
7. The personal opinion was expressed that the Harrogate report, and the possible repercussions in England, would have a significant impact on the American tobacco industry.
8. Harrogate type facilities are being built in Germany to conduct similar studies for the German tobacco industry.
9. Arrangements have been made by B-A. T. for extensive biological testing by Battelle in Frankfurt, Germany, and Imperial has arranged for biological testing facilities in England. Presumably this work will have commercial objectives.
10. All of the work thus far planned seems concerned with typical English type cigarettes and ignores the American type blended cigarettes. I expressed the opinion in England and to the committee that the blended cigarette was

too important to B-A. T. to be ignored and that B&W personnel should be directly involved in planning the work at Frankfurt.

11. Most of the above points were covered during a conference with Mr. Dobson and he was informed that this report would be made. He requested that this same information be passed on to Mr. R. S. Wade during his visit to B&W during July 1965.