

ETHYL GASOLINE CORPORATION

CHRYSLER BUILDING
405 LEXINGTON AVENUE

NEW YORK

GRAHAM EDGAR
DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH

November 13, 1935.

Dr. Robert A. Kehoe
University of Cincinnati
College of Medicine
Cincinnati
Ohio.

My dear Bob:

I have your letter of November 7th with enclosed correspondence which I am returning herewith.

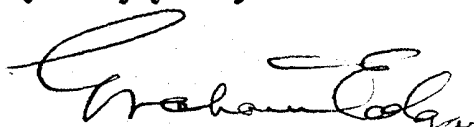
I hardly know what to say about this matter. I have discussed it at length with Mr. Walter and the facts seem to be somewhat as follows:-

The Australian situation differs somewhat from that of the United States in that there is at present no uniform practise among the three companies who are marketing leaded gasoline in Australia. Some of them sell premium gasoline only containing lead, others sell premium and regular grade gasoline containing lead. Furthermore, the anti-knock value of the different Ethyl gasolines varies appreciably.

They do not particularly wish to work against each other by attempting to demonstrate that their gasoline is better than competitive leaded gasoline and, therefore, about all that is left for them to demonstrate is the effectiveness of tetraethyl lead as an anti-knock thus working for all customers against the Shell who are opposing the use of lead in any form. For this reason, I believe that such people as the Vacuum Oil Company would remonstrate against the inability to use any tetraethyl lead although we will be glad to issue regulations to the effect that no lead shall be so used if you feel that it is necessary. The Vacuum Oil Company has bought two demonstrating engines (1-Australia; 1-New Zealand) which may give some idea of the amount of this sort of work that goes on.

Please advise me of your opinion in the matter and we will be guided by your advice.

Very truly yours,


Graham Edgar.

GE/LRJ

TELEPHONE 5474

FRANCIS HOUSE

107 COLLINS ST.

Melbourne

October 1st 1935.

Professor Robert A. Kehoe
College of Medicine
Cincinnati.

Dear Professor Kehoe,

The Vacuum Oil Company in Australia having bought demonstration engines from the Corporation have a few men in each State touring the country demonstrating the effect of ethyl petrol compared with ordinary petrol and the result of adding one or two drops of ethyl fluid directly into the induction system of the engine. Understand that this is a regular practice in U.S.A., though the demonstrations are given there by the employees of the Corporation.

Mr. Tegner circulated some regulations regarding this process, but Mr. Tully, Mr. Scales and I felt that these should be supplemented. I am enclosing these provisional regulations which you will doubtless modify, but we felt these were necessary pending your further instructions.

From the regulations for the handling and mixing of ethyl fluid (October 20th, 1934) it would appear that Section I of Part 4 should apply, though this refers to laboratory work more particularly. The use of full equipment by these demonstrators would rather frighten the public, and if this section of the regulations were to apply, these demonstrations by the Vacuum Oil Company would cease.

Meantime I am examining the men so employed. The one available in Brisbane recently was perfectly healthy and showed no basophilic stippling. I go to Adelaide this month and to Sydney next month. The health of all the men in Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane last quarter was perfectly satisfactory.

With best wishes

Yours sincerely,

Keith D. Fairley.

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