

FILE NAME: Oil Industry and American Petroleum Institute (API)

DATE: 1950-1952

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A. P. 1.

MINUTES
OF THE
MEDICAL
ADVISORY
COMMITTEE

1950-1952

1945-1954

API 06763

Aluminum Company of America

Share of Expense as Itemized	\$ 4,000.00
Receipts 1950	<u>4,000.00</u>

American Petroleum Institute

Share of Expense as Itemized	1,500.00
Funds Received in 1949 for Use in 1950	<u>1,500.00</u>

E. I. duPont deNemours and Company

Share of Expense as Itemized	4,000.00
Receipts 1950	<u>4,000.00</u>

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company

Share of Expense as Itemized		4,000.00
Funds Received for 1948 Appropriation	2,000.00	
Funds Received for 1949 Appropriation	<u>4,000.00</u>	
	6,000.00	
Receipts for 1950	4,000.00	<u>4,000.00</u>

Permanente Metals Corporation (Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corporation)

Share of Expense as Itemized	2,500.00
Receipts 1950	<u>2,500.00</u>

Reynolds Metals Company

Share of Expense as Itemized	4,000.00
Receipts 1950	<u>4,000.00</u>

Universal Oil Products Company

Share of Expense as Itemized	1,000.00
Balance due on 1950 Share of Expense	1,000.00
Total Sum Due	<u>1,000.00</u>

*Companies
sponsoring
research
at
Kettering
Labs
1950*

the rate of induction of tumors in the test animals, then any tool based purely on the concentration of polycyclics will be seriously limited in general applicability.

D. Epidemiological Studies.

Efforts to expedite the collection of case records and other pertinent information on an industry-wide basis will be continued. At the present rate of reporting, there should be sufficient accumulation of information by the time of the spring meeting in 1952 to permit a preliminary tabulation of the data.

(industry wide) ²⁻¹¹ preliminary results exp. Spring 1952

E. Experimental Study of Efficacy of Various Cleansing Agents and Skin Creams.

As soon as the current tests which employ rinsing with white oil and washing with detergent solution have been completed, new experiments will be started to compare hydrocarbon solvents, such as technical white oil, with the viscous medicinal white oil currently employed as a rinsing material.

Further tests with other skin creams will be designed on the basis of the results of the current tests with "Verex."

F. Dilution of Carcinogenic Oils.

Sixteen of the participating companies have already started or completed collection of representative production blends containing carcinogenic streams from catalytic cracking or recycle coking, together with data on the composition of these blends. The majority of the members

API 05165

C O P Y

February 1, 1952

Mr. G. A. Davidson, Vice-President,
Standard Oil Company of California,
225 Bush Street,
San Francisco 20, California.

Mr. H. W. Ferguson, Vice-President,
Humble Oil & Refining Company,
P. O. Box 2180,
Houston 1, Texas.

Mr. J. P. Langfitt, Vice-President,
The Pure Oil Company,
35 East Wacker Drive,
Chicago, Illinois.

*File
His
Research
Council*
*Standard
Oil
Company
on night
presight
of Ca
Research
by Med.
Adv. Comm.*

Gentlemen:

Please refer to Mr. Gunn's letter of January 23 advising that Mr. Stewart had appointed you gentlemen, along with the undersigned, as a committee to review the work of the Medical Advisory Committee, Department of Safety, and to report to the General Committee at the San Francisco meeting in May.

For your ready reference, I am attaching hereto a copy of Item XII of Minutes of Meeting of the General Committee, held on November 6, 1951, at the Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago.

Since the meeting in Chicago, a Research Project MC-1 Advisory Committee has been appointed by Dr. Newquist (The Texas Company), Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Carcinogenicity, by direction of the Medical Advisory Committee in their meeting on November 3, 1951, in Chicago. The purpose of this committee is to afford a "closed bond of understanding between committee members and research workers." This committee met in Cincinnati on November 26, 1951, with Dr. Kehoe and his associates, and many of the problems or objections (brought out previously by some Medical Advisory Committee members) to a trend by Kettering Laboratory to expand the scope of the project beyond its original outline were settled to the satisfaction of the Medical Advisory Committee. As a safeguard to keep the project at Kettering Laboratory running in a manner that would be satisfactory to the refiners, periodic meetings of the Research Project MC-1 Advisory Committee are to be held, every two or three months, at Kettering Laboratory. The next meeting is scheduled for February 26-27. The makeup of the Research Project MC-1 Advisory Committee is as follows:

Medical Doctors: M. N. Newquist, Chairman
Kieffer Davis (Phillips Petroleum Company)
Richard Eckardt (Standard Oil Development Co.)
T. M. Frank (Pan American Refining Corp.)
C. R. Hine (Shell Oil Company)
E. K. Linder (Atlantic Refining Company)

API 05240

BUDGET DATA FOR AMERICAN PETROLEUM INSTITUTE

Investigation of Cutaneous Carcinogenic Materials

by

The Kettering Laboratory

Estimated budget from July 1, 1952 to July 1, 1953

Compensation for Personnel

Supervision

\$5,000.00

Chemical technology

Principal investigator

\$ 8,000.00

Research chemists

12,500.00

Total

20,500.00

Biological Testing

Gross pathology and records

2,600.00

Microscopic pathology

2,200.00

Technicians (animal tests)

3,700.00

Post-mortem examinations

1,200.00

Preparation of microscopic slides

3,600.00

Total

13,300.00

Epidemiology

Principal investigator

5,000.00

Total

5,000.00

Other Personnel (indirect)

Administration (General administration, accounting, etc.)

4,600.00

Other

15,900.00

Secretarial and clerical

Library

Animal Care

Glass-ware washing

Draughting

Janitor and sundry

Total

20,550.00

Total Compensation for Personnel

64,350.00

Miscellaneous Expense

Scientific supplies

7,000.00

General supplies and replacements

5,620.00

Annuities and pensions

4,260.00

Travel

5,000.00

Animals and food

4,600.00

Maintenance, heat, light, power,

telephone service

5,700.00

Stationery, postage, office

supplies, and medical art

1,070.00

API 05252

Kettering
Budget
Cancer Epidermis
out of
\$105,000
1952
(API)

As of October 1950, a grant of \$10,000 per year was initiated by the Procter and Gamble Company in partial support of the irritation and sensitization studies. This endowment continues. Several months ago the Monsanto Chemical Company contributed \$5,000 towards the general support of the project during the year 1951. Monsanto has made an additional contribution of \$3,000 for the year 1952. Additional support is available under the terms of a contract with the United States Air Force for the work on percutaneous absorption of liquid organic compounds. This will probably not exceed the sum of \$10,000 in 1952. A further grant of \$3,000 has been made for the year 1952 by the Abbott Laboratories. Two other pharmaceutical companies have expressed interest recently in the support of the program. The funds made available so far towards this work have been without strings except in the case of the Air Force in which instance they are earmarked for work in the absorption section of the program.

A tabulation below summarizes the situation with respect to funds now available for 1952 including that represented in the recent recommendation of the A.P.I. Medical Advisory Committee.

<u>Sponsors</u>	<u>Amounts</u>
Monsanto Chemical Company	\$ 3,000.00
Abbott Laboratories	3,000.00
U. S. Air Force (approximately)	10,000.00
Procter and Gamble Company	10,000.00
A. P. I.	<u>5,000.00</u>
Total	\$31,000.00

The total sum shown above is not sufficient to support the entire program which we have in mind, and it allows nothing for future development, but it is hoped and believed that additional sums can be obtained. Meanwhile the work will be retarded somewhat to fit the funds available.

*Kitting
Skin Lab
Sponsor
1952*

AMERICAN PETROLEUM INSTITUTE

50 WEST 50TH STREET

NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

C
C
P
Y

April 30, 1952

Mr. T. J. Sullivan, Vice President
Gulf Oil Corporation
P.O. Box 1166
Pittsburgh 30, Pennsylvania

Epidemiological Survey
Subcommittee on Carcino-
genicity
Medical Advisory Committee
API

Dear Mr. Sullivan:

I am enclosing a progress report of the activities of the Subcommittees on Carcinogenicity of the Medical Advisory Committee, API.

Inasmuch as Mr. G. A. Davidson plans to present the report to the General Committee of the Division of Refining in your absence, I am taking the liberty of sending 65 mimeographed copies directly to Mr. Davidson.

In connection with the study of the carcinogenicity of petroleum and petroleum products, our subcommittee considered originally that an epidemiological study should consist of two parts: (1) the study of the incidence of cancer among employees of the petroleum industry and, (2) the study of cases of cancer (mostly skin cancers) among employees of customers where the cancer was allegedly due to exposure to petroleum products. Item one is already underway. Item two is so involved that we have done nothing about it. We have, of course, been alerted by recent verbal reports of alleged skin cancer cases occurring among customer employees but we believe this situation should have the careful consideration of the Divisions of API which would be concerned. Your advice in this connection would be greatly appreciated by our Subcommittee.

API
begin
on 4/25
in
employee
1952

Very truly yours,

/s/ M. N. Newquist
M. N. NEWQUIST, Chairman
Subcommittee on Carcinogenicity

MNN:RMS

Copies:

Mr. G. A. Davidson - Standard Oil of California
Mr. H. W. Ferguson - Humble Oil and Refining Company
Mr. J. P. Langfitt - The Pure Oil Company
Mr. W. T. Gunn - API
Members and Associates, Medical Advisory Committee, API

API 05309

comprehensive program of research at Kettering Laboratory. This program necessitated a capital grant to Kettering Laboratory of \$40,000 for the construction of animal quarters. (See attached list of expenditures.) The expanded research program got under way late in 1949.

OBJECTIVES - The research program includes the following primary objectives:

1. The determination of which refinery streams and products are carcinogenic and to identify if possible the causative agents in such streams and products.
2. Development of reliable analytical techniques for quick and inexpensive determination of the carcinogenic potency of any stream or product.
3. Investigation of protective measures which might be applicable to man.
4. Epidemiological studies to determine the incidence of cancer among employees of the petroleum industry as compared to the general population.

110 diff
petrol.
fractions
have been
tested on
mice for
carcinogenicity

PROGRESS TOWARDS ACCOMPLISHING THE OBJECTIVES -

1. Identification of carcinogenic streams or products and causative agents. To date 110 different petroleum fractions from representative processes have been tested on mice. Fractions of four different crudes are also being studied. Products of catalytic cracking and thermal cracking of catalytic gas oils have been sampled fairly completely. Vacuum distillates including lube stocks are also under study. A sufficient variety of samples is on hand to consummate this phase of the program.

It has been demonstrated that some carcinogens exist in the original crude oils and that certain refinery processing of oils concentrates and/or synthesizes carcinogenic materials. High boiling gas oils from catalytic

API 05311

streams will require more time and effort than originally anticipated. Without an analytical tool, any laboratory proof of carcinogenicity rests upon animal testing which is expensive and time-consuming (three to twelve months required for each test on mice).

3. Preventive Measures - Animal experimentation and practical experience in industry where occupational cancer hazards have existed indicate that this hazard can be controlled by minimizing exposure and by adequate medical supervision which will include periodic physical examinations.

Minimizing exposure entails:

- a. Identifying the sources of exposure.
- b. Informing the persons who may be exposed, of the hazard involved and of preventive measures.
- c. Providing of protective equipment or facilities where exposure is otherwise unavoidable.
- d. Good personal cleanliness.

Skin cancer if detected early is curable. An adequate medical program will insure early detection.

4. Epidemiological Survey - It is not possible to transfer directly the data from the mouse testing experiments into figures representing relative carcinogenicity of the various fractions for man. From a scientific standpoint it would be desirable to test carcinogenic potency on several higher species of animals including man. However, such testing is not feasible at the present time. Interpretation of the significance of the experimental data, therefore, must await procurement of data on human cases from epidemiological surveys. An epidemiological survey will develop the facts concerning the incidence of cancer among petroleum workers and, if correlated with the occupational history, should disclose whether any particular occupation in the petroleum industry is associated with an occupational cancer hazard. In addition, it will detect any

occ. Ca
prev.
by *
informing
persons
exposed
++

API 05313

increase in cancers which may be the result of failure of protective measures. Without such information a problem of major magnitude could develop undetected and protection of the petroleum industry from unsubstantiated claims for compensation for alleged occupational cancer would be almost impossible. This phase of the program must be continued for a number of years in order to be of value. This study is now underway and the annual cost is low.

*As may
reduce
claims
costs,
annual
cost low*

CONCLUSION - Occupational cancers comprise a very small percentage of the total number of cancers. However, experience in the British coal tar industry where over 1,400 cases of skin cancer were diagnosed in a 20-year period, and experience from contact with British shale oil where over 1,500 cases of skin cancer were diagnosed in a similar period, indicate that a cancer hazard may assume a serious magnitude in industry before control measures are instituted. British statistics are probably more accurate than those in the United States because reporting of cases to the Government is required and enforced. Medical literature and unpublished reports both in this country and abroad incriminate certain petroleum products which, having been demonstrated on animals to have a low degree of carcinogenicity, have caused human skin cancers after exposure of many years duration.

The importance of such observations to the petroleum industry emphasizes the necessity of a continuing program to develop the facts as well as to promote any precautionary measures that may be indicated. In this connection certain petroleum companies in the United States have already instituted precautionary measures within their own organizations. In Great Britain it is now mandatory that white lubricating oil be used in one phase of textile manufacturing.

It is planned that the research project (MC-1) at Kettering Laboratory will proceed along lines of the objectives set forth above. Such

API 05314

Dr. M. N. Newquist

- 2 -

August 7, 1952

- d. Research Committee to publish if it thought desirable in the I.P. Journal a summary of the work done in America

Such a step would prove most embarrassing not only to Lettering Laboratory, but the whole American Petroleum Industry. I had thought that in transmitting our reports confidentially to Col. Auld we had sufficiently safeguarded this matter. Apparently our "British cousins" are unable to either understand or to translate the "American language" into the "English language".

I would strongly urge that you immediately communicate with Col. Auld, pointing out that as yet the Medical Advisory Committee has made no publication, and specifically ask that the work in America remain confidential within Research Group No. 2.

I would also suggest that your letter be also translated into French, which I understand is pretty well known by most Englishmen.

Very truly yours,

Signature: E. G. MACKENZIE

E. G. MACKENZIE

IGM-PKL

cc: Mr. D. V. Stroop
Dr. E. K. Linder

"most *
embarrassing
(to API) if UK cousins
company the industry
frankly let's get it
US work be
publicly
disclosed"

API 05379

ITEM 5b

Dr. Beard suggested that it probably would be helpful if Dr. Phair could or would review critically the literature on cancer as related to petroleum with particular emphasis on keeping the members of the committee informed of any new articles which are appearing in the literature on this subject by circulating to the members of the committee a critical abstract of each of these articles. Dr. Phair felt that this could well be done by himself and is presumably planning to undertake such a critical abstracting of current literature for the committee.

ACTION While Dr. Phair is favorable to such an undertaking he hesitated to commit Kettering Laboratory in the absence of Dr. Kehoe. Therefore, this matter awaits official clearance from Kettering Laboratory.

ITEM 6

Dr. Beard told the group of the activities of the Sub-Panel on Lubricants and Process Products Hygiene of the API Lubrication Committee. A small subcommittee has been formed to discuss the advisability of labelling petroleum products in order to warn customers of potential hazards. Solvents prepared from petroleum should probably bear labels which are in conformity with those recommended by the Manufacturing Chemists' Association. Other materials, such as lube and cutting oils, should probably bear a simple label which indicates that the oil may cause skin irritation, that it should be kept off of the skin and that if it cannot be kept off of the skin, it should be washed off as soon after contact

API 05388

*Lubricant
labeling
for
customers
should
follow MCA
guidelines*

as practicable. Mr. Mackenzie emphasized the need of making such washings practicable so that workers would not be spending half of their day washing things off of their hands.

ACTION None taken

"no
action
taken"
to warn
customers

ITEM 7

Dr. Landon reported that a verbal summary of the report of the RPA Committee was given to the General Committee, Division of Refining, in May of 1952. As a result, the General Committee, Division of Refining, addressed a letter to the chairman of the Medical Advisory Committee asking that the Committee recommend minimum standards for medical care, qualifications of medical directors and minimum standards for adequate medical records. This letter will presumably be presented to the Medical Advisory Committee at its next meeting. It was the feeling of the RPA Committee that the General Committee, Division of Refining, recognizes the importance of the carcinogenic problem to the petroleum industry and the general recommendations of Dr. Kehoe that the petroleum industry must develop the adequate medical and industrial hygiene measures to control this problem. However, the General Committee, Division of Refining, went further than the simple problem of carcinogenesis and included, presumably, all of the medical problems of the petroleum industry in their request.

ACTION None taken

ITEM 8a

Dr. Phair indicated that he has now received about 900 historical records. Apparently he is receiving very few current

API 05389

records and asked the cooperation of the Committee to stimulate the various medical directors to send in their current records of cancer cases. He indicated that since April, only 35 or 36 records have been sent to him. He stated that up until the present time there has been no real call on his services in a consultation capacity. Discussion by the Committee indicated that Dr. Newquist would provide the stimulus to the various medical directors to send in their current cancer cases, and that following the action of the Medical Advisory Committee, on the request of the General Committee, Division of Refining, much of the work of Dr. Phair may be implemented because some of the companies which do not now have adequate medical records may begin to develop them on the recommendation of the API as to what constitutes adequate medical service, adequate medical personnel and adequate medical records.

*Med. Dir's
asked to
report Ca
cases to
Dr. Phair
(Phair can't
cooperating
in this or far)*

ACTION The Chairman of the Subcommittee on Carcinogenicity will aid the epidemiological studies by stimulating the various medical directors in the petroleum companies to submit the data requested by Dr. Phair.

ITEM 3b

Dr. Newquist mentioned the need for epidemiological studies among the employees of customers of petroleum products since most of the cases are apparently occurring among users rather than among manufacturers. He indicated, however, that the collection of such data would require great tact. Dr. Phair felt that the University of Cincinnati could probably make such studies at the proper time and in a proper manner.

API 05390

ACTION It was the consensus of the RPA

Committee that the University of Cincinnati should undertake epidemiological studies among customers at an appropriate time. This matter is subject to further action by the Subcommittee on Carcinogenicity.

*put off
EPI
studies
of cancer
in product
users*

ITEM 9

Under item 9 on the agenda Mr. Shepardson presented a table of data collected by the Standard Oil Development Company and New York University which indicated that there are at present 4 methods which will predict tumor potency within what it is believed to be a useful range of accuracy. These 4 methods involve: (1) ultraviolet absorption at 360 μ of a 650-1000 $^{\circ}$ F. cut of the oil, (2) polarographic determinations which depend upon the diffusion current at two voltages, (3) the caffeine number which depends upon the ultraviolet absorption at two wave lengths of caffeine extract of the oil, and (4) the high aromatics characterization which is a more complicated method and was not discussed in detail. He indicated that the Development Company is in the process of checking these four methods in three different laboratories in order to determine their reproducibility from laboratory to laboratory. He urged that the University of Cincinnati give serious consideration to checking these methods also since they have been found to be so useful by the Development Company. He indicated willingness to provide to the University of Cincinnati the details of each of the methods as soon as it had been determined that they were reproducible from laboratory to laboratory.

ACTION

Dr. Horton has already been in communication with Mr. Shepardson on the above subject and he will give it further study in connection with Kettering's effort to develop an analytical tool.

API 05391

C O P Y

25 VICTORIA STREET

S. J. M. AULD

LONDON

S.W. 1

AIR MAIL

29th August, 1952

Dr. M. N. Newquist
The Texas Company
135 East 42nd Street
New York 17, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Newquist,

I hasten on my return from holiday to reply to your letter of August 13th and to reassure you in respect of the proposed report.

There was no intention to make and there definitely will be no statement made nor excerpt included, regarding any of the work which has been the subject of mutual exchange of information between the Research Group and the Kettering Laboratory. It was my intention merely to describe in general terms for the benefit of the sponsors, the organization of the corresponding American activities and refer to any already published work. You are aware there has been some of the latter and there will be more - generally in connection with the work at New York University as published in the Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry.

Now that you have drawn my attention to the matter, too, I will make a point of sending you a draft of any material which refers to American activities.

I hope there will shortly be an opportunity of your coming to this country and meeting for discussion some of the people who are specially concerned in this work.

Yours sincerely,

With kind regards,

(signed) SJMAuld

SJMA*GBM

cc: Dr. E. K. Linder)
Mr. D. V. Stroop)
KGM)

from MNW - 9-5-52

API 05400

UK Trade
Group
will show
to API
before
discussing
anything
att. US
Ca. studies

FIGURE 4 - MALIGNANT TUMORS AS REPORTED BY SEX AND PRIMARY SITE
COMPARED WITH U.S.A. MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY ESTIMATES

SEX	MALES				FEMALES				BOTH SEXES		
Site	Number Reported	Per Cent of Total	U.S.A.* Per Cent Cancer Cases	U.S.A.** Per Cent Cancer Deaths	Number Reported	Per Cent of Total	U.S.A.* Per Cent Cancer Cases	U.S.A.** Per Cent Cancer Deaths	Number Reported	Per Cent of Total	U.S.A.** Per Cent Cancer Deaths
Buccal Cavity	73	8.9	10.0	4.7	1	2.7	2.0	1.2	74	8.6	2.
Digestive Sys. & Peritoneum	272	33.0	36.0	47.7	8	21.6	23.0	38.7	280	32.5	43.2
Respiratory System	118	14.3	8.0	15.4	2	5.4	2.0	3.9	120	13.9	9.6
Breast	1	0.1		0.2	13	35.1		19.1	14	1.6	9.7
Genital Organs	63	7.6	12.0	13.0	4	10.8	51.0	23.5	67	7.8	18.3
Urinary System	43	5.2	7.0	6.6	1	2.7	3.0	3.4	44	5.1	5.0
Skin and Soft Tissue	155	18.8	17.0	2.2	6	16.2	11.0	1.5	161	18.7	1.8
Bones	13	1.6		1.3	1	2.7		1.1	14	1.6	0.1
Brain	18	2.2		2.4				1.5	18	2.1	2.
Lymph. & Hematopoietic Sys.	29	3.5							29	3.4	
Other Sites	39	4.7	10.0	6.5	1	2.7	8.0	6.2	40	4.6	7.4
TOTAL	824	100.0	100.0	100.0	37	100.0	100.0	100.0	861	100.0	100.0

*Primary site of development of cancer among white males and females according to Dorn, Harold F.: Illness from cancer in the United States. Reprint No. 2537, Public Health Reports. (Based upon morbidity records collected from ten large cities in the United States between 1937 and 1939.)

**Cancer deaths by site in the United States for 1948 as prepared by the Statistical Research Section, American Cancer Society, utilizing statistics from the National Office

API 05484

Primary site of development of cancer among white males and females according to Dorn, Harold F.: Illness from cancer in the United States. Reprint No. 2537, Public Health Reports. (Based upon morbidity records collected from ten large cities in the United States between 1937 and 1939.)

The attached agenda of the meeting, which had been distributed by Dr. Newquist prior to the meeting, was used as the program.

ITEM 1

The report of the Subcommittee on Carcinogenicity to be presented to the Medical Advisory Committee on September 25, 1952, was reviewed. This report, which had been sent to members of the Subcommittee on September 11, 1952, had received approval by the Subcommittee.

The final tabulation of the voting on epidemiological studies of cancer among employees of customers was as follows:

Do you recommend that Kettering Laboratory, University of Cincinnati, make epidemiological studies of cancer among employees of customers?

Yes 12 No 12 Not voting 1

If yes, what is your opinion on the following points?

a. Random selection of plants for survey.

Yes 3 No 6 Not voting 3

b. Limit surveys to plants where cancer cases are allegedly due to petroleum products.

Yes 6 No 0 Not voting 6

c. Maintain a cancer registry wherein only cancer cases proven to be due to exposure to petroleum products would be recorded.

Yes 5 No 2 Not voting 5

DR. HORTON'S REPORT

Dr. Horton used as the basis for his discussion the memorandum from Kettering Laboratory, dated September 24, 1952, which had been distributed to members of the Medical Advisory

Vote on*
EPI-

- 1) 12-12 on customers
- 2) minimize scope of study epi of cancer in customers

API 05508

Medical Advisory Committee of the coding system which he is using on the case record cards. Dr. Kehoe and Dr. Phair reported that the Kettering Laboratory would be willing to undertake a critical review with abstracts of the literature on cancer as related to petroleum and that the annual cost of such bibliographic service would be \$4430. The Chairman of the RFA Committee then further emphasized the necessity of medical directors of petroleum companies, who have membership on the Medical Advisory Committee, in submitting their cancer cases to Dr. Phair if his work is to have any significance. If they are unwilling to submit their records, then this should be brought out in the open and the epidemiological side of these studies dropped now rather than attempting to continue when the lack of sufficient cases doom the project to failure before it starts.

*Phair
to discuss
on Com
EPI-
Cooperate
or
quit
study*

ITEM 2a

The inquiry from Mr. G.G. Rumberger, Marathon Corporation, dated August 26, 1952, to Mr. E. O. Mattocks concerning possible carcinogenicity of petroleum waxes and Mr. D. V. Stroop's reply were presented for information with the verbal comment that contributors to the AFI Fundamental Research Project are not thereby entitled to reports on other AFI research projects. Copies of this correspondence were sent to members of the Medical Advisory Committee.

ITEM 2b

Dr. Newquist's letter of August 13, 1952, to Col.S.J. Auld concerning possible reporting in England of the research work at Kettering Laboratory was presented for information. A copy of this letter was sent to each member of the Medical Advisory Committee.

API 05513