

1960
KAISER STEEL CORPORATION



F O N T A N A W O R K S
P. O. Box 217 Fontana, California
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March 10, 1960

John Phair, M. D.
Professor of Preventive Medicine
University of Cincinnati
College of Medicine
Eden & Bethesda Avenues
Cincinnati, Ohio

Dear Dr. Phair:

Some time ago we had a discussion regarding an epidemiologic study of lung cancer in coal tar workers which the Coal Tar Study Commission was undertaking. Because of the greatly increased interest in the extent of environmental factors and the etiology of lung cancer, especially in California, I would like to know whether the above study is still going on and what information this study has produced.

Do you know if there have been any epidemiologic studies of lung cancer on general populations living in proximity to coke ovens or similar industrial exposures? Would you have any comments to make concerning the feasibility of such a study here in Fontana where there have been coke ovens in operation for a period of seventeen years?

My inquiry is not based on any particular local agitation, but because of the general publicity given to air pollution and its relationship to lung cancer, particularly in the Los Angeles area, I feel it is only a matter of time before someone may point a finger at our coke manufacturing and coke by-products operation.

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[illegible]

March 16, 1966

1. The first step is to identify the problem. In this case, the problem is that the company is not meeting its sales targets.

2. The second step is to analyze the problem. This involves identifying the causes of the problem and determining the impact of the problem on the company.

3. The third step is to develop a solution. This involves identifying the actions that need to be taken to address the problem and determining the resources that will be required.

4. The fourth step is to implement the solution. This involves putting the solution into action and monitoring the progress of the implementation.

5. The fifth step is to evaluate the results. This involves comparing the actual results with the expected results and determining the effectiveness of the solution.

[illegible]

^a The values are calculated from the following equation: $\text{C}_{\text{max}} = \frac{\text{AUC} \times F}{t_{0-8} - t_{\text{lag}}}$, where C_{max} is the maximum plasma concentration; AUC is the area under the curve; F is the bioavailability; t₀₋₈ is the time interval between two consecutive sampling times; and t_{lag} is the lag time.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase from 200 million to 400 million. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion.

Trial	Control (n=10)	MCI (n=10)	AD (n=10)
1	85	75	65
2	85	75	65
3	85	70	60
4	85	65	55
5	85	60	55

Figure 1. Schematic representation of the experimental design. The subjects were divided into two groups: the control group and the experimental group. The control group was divided into two subgroups: the control group and the experimental group. The experimental group was divided into two subgroups: the control group and the experimental group. The control group was divided into two subgroups: the control group and the experimental group. The experimental group was divided into two subgroups: the control group and the experimental group.

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension on the transformation efficiency of *Agrobacterium* strains.