

TOBACCO INDUSTRY RESEARCH COMMITTEE

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT

TOBACCO INDUSTRY RESEARCH COMMITTEE MEETING

FEBRUARY 14, 1956

Attendance

Timothy V. Hartnett, Chairman

Paul M. Hahn

F. S. Royster

Emery M. Lewis

Albert Clay

Paul D. Goddard

John M. Berry

William J. Halley

Samuel C. Linton

Joseph F. Cullman, III

Edward A. Darr

William P. Schweitzer

C. S. Stephano

J. B. Hutson

The American Tobacco Company, Inc.

Bright Belt Warehouse Association

Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation

Burley Auction Warehouse Association

Burley Stabilization Corporation

Burley Tobacco Growers Cooperative Assoc.

P. Lorillard Company, Inc.

Maryland Tobacco Growers Association

Philip Morris, Inc.

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company

Peter J. Schweitzer, Inc.

Stephano Brothers, Inc.

Tobacco Associates, Inc.

John Vance Hewitt

Conboy, Hewitt, O'Brien & Boardman

John W. Hill

Hill and Knowlton, Inc.

Richard W. Darrow

" " " "

Leonard Zahn

" " " "

Dr. Clarence Cook Little, Scientific Director

Dr. Robert C. Hockett, Associate Scientific Director

W. T. Hoyt, Executive Secretary

1. Mr. Hartnett opened the meeting and it was moved to dispense with the reading of the minutes of the last meeting.

Mr. Hartnett discussed briefly the status of the English situation regarding smoking and health as compared to that in this country. He briefly traced a historical comparison now that the TIRC has been in operation two years.

He advised the Committee that Dr. Little has written an editorial for the magazine CANCER RESEARCH, and proposes to give three speeches as follows: March 5th - Wayne County Medical Society; June 5th - American College of Chest Physicians; June 7th - Third National Cancer Conference. Also, that Dr. Little is leaving for Europe on March 14th to make a personal scientific essay of the smoking and health situation.

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Mr. Hartnett explained that as we face the eve of the forthcoming drive for funds for the American Cancer Society, there will probably be an increased amount of anti-smoking material such as, for example, the Ed Sullivan column which indicated that smoking would receive a major attack in March. Mr. Sullivan is National Campaign Chairman for the American Cancer Society.

2. Mr. Hartnett explained the merits of the Fellowship Program, the broad acceptance which it had received in scientific circles, and presented the request of the SAB that the Fellowship Program be increased to \$35,000.00 in 1956 from \$25,800.00 expended in 1955. This was so moved and approved unanimously.

3. Mr. Darrow of Hill and Knowlton, Inc. discussed public relations policy. He described the events since the last TERC meeting, the current situation, and possible future activities. A summary of his report is enclosed as Attachment #1.

4. Dr. Hockett briefed, for the Committee, preliminary results from project grants received to date.

The importance of having one fixed statement to be issued, when requested, concerning results from each grant was fully explained. A copy of this statement to be issued by Mr. Hartnett is enclosed as Attachment #2.

5. Mr. Hartnett presented and discussed the finances of the Committee with regard to cash, budget vs. expenditures, and commitments. See Attachment #3.

Mr. Hartnett further explained that because of the requirements for payments on grants and the fact that contributions have lagged behind the budgets approved, it will probably be necessary to step up the company contributions at some point in the future.

6. Dr. Little gave a thorough dissertation about cancer in general and present uncertainties as to its causes. He then presented the report of the Scientific Director which is Attachment #4, and described at length the development of the program outlined by the SAB, the progress which had been made in carrying it out, and new approaches to the problem which are currently being defined, such as tissue culture and a study of the effect of infectious diseases on lung carcinoma.

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7. The minutes of the TIRC meeting on November 3, 1955, were amended by motion and approval of the Committee, deleting the following statement from page 6 of the Statement by the Scientific Director, noted as Attachment #1, which reads as follows:

"Any barrier which prevents the full utilization of their abilities by pooling technical knowledge should be broken or dissolved.

"The Board hopes that the TIRC will concur in this view and will give it the benefit of that group's judgment as to ways and means in which the desired results may be accomplished."

8. The date for the next meeting was left open and will be set by the Executive Committee.

attachments (4)

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C O N F I D E N T I A L

PUBLIC RELATIONS REPORT

to the

TOBACCO INDUSTRY RESEARCH COMMITTEE

February 14, 1956

General Introduction

The period immediately ahead will produce a considerable number of scientific papers, medical meetings and public statements both generally and specifically concerned with the subject of smoking and health. Additional reports, meetings, books and articles will focus still more attention on this subject in the next four months.

With respect to this increased activity, however, two points should be recognized:

1. A large proportion of the attacks against smoking made recently, and expected to continue in the next few months, originate with the same small group of critics who have led the anti-tobacco moves of the past two or three years.

2. Neither the press nor the public seems to be reacting with any noticeable fear or alarm to the recent attacks.

This outlook does not warrant any attitude of complacency in our public relations approach, especially when we consider what could be the impact on the public of a possible announcement (which has been rumored) by researchers alleging that they have isolated and identified a carcinogen in tobacco. Also, it is not possible at this time to assess fully the probable impact of federal government reports and activities that are indicated in the months ahead.

With a number of grantees at or near the stage of public reporting on their research to date, the conduct of the Tobacco Industry Research Committee will be closely scrutinized by the scientific world, as well as the press, as to the stand and attitude assumed toward those reports. Protection of the integrity of the industry's position in this regard is vitally necessary, and conclusive reaffirmation that true freedom of thought and action has been given TIRC grantees can be rewarding.

Our public relations efforts will continue to be directed toward: (a) keeping the press well informed of the balancing aspects of the situation as new attacks arise, and (b) increasing the prestige of TIRC's own efforts by showing that TIRC is helping to gain the needed facts through adequately financed and carefully planned scientific research.

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The research program of the Scientific Advisory Board has now progressed to a point warranting fuller description of its accomplishments and aims within the fields of science and medicine. With the valuable guidance and assistance

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of Drs. Little and Hockett, steps are being worked out to give doctors and scientists greater knowledge of the scope, composition and nature of the program.

Meanwhile, the TIRC continues increasingly to benefit from the leadership which Dr. Little, Dr. Hockett and the members of the SAB are providing. Dr. Little's forthcoming editorial and speeches will be a further contribution to the prestige of the TIRC research program.

The Recent Months

A factor that has become more noticeable since the last TIRC meeting is that, more and more, doctors and scientists are voluntarily speaking up at medical meetings to express disagreement with the flat charges made against tobacco. They do not exonerate tobacco but say that the case against smoking has not been proved and that much more evidence is needed.

Another aspect that also is becoming more apparent is the greater emphasis being placed by scientists in this country and abroad on the role of air pollution as the major cause of lung cancer. Two recent scientific reports on air pollution and health received national newspaper attention. The subject is being treated by the press as a new, interesting and important phase of the overall situation.

Meanwhile, reports adverse to tobacco from two major sources, which previously received much publicity, were largely ignored by the press in recent months because of their apparent failure to contribute anything pertinent or different to the problem.

In England the situation as regards the press appears to be quite different than that in this country. There is frequent and increasing mention of attacks on smoking in the British press.

The Future

Smoking and health will be the subject of many papers and symposia at scientific meetings during the next several months. Some of the papers will be given by TIRC grantees, one of whom is scheduled to present an exhibit and paper at three medical meetings. Several grantees have submitted papers on their research findings to date for publication in professional journals.

Reports by grantees, whether they are made at meetings or appear in scientific journals, may lead to requests from the press for comment by TIRC. Regardless of what the reports say, TIRC intends only to restate its guarantee of complete scientific freedom to those who have received, and will receive, research grants. Such action will enhance the acceptability and sincerity of TIRC's research program with the scientific world and the public at large.

Several TIRC grantees already have presented papers at separate medical meetings but none received any press mention.

Meetings at which smoking and health are expected to be discussed:

1. Feb. 24. Long Island sub-section of the American Chemical Society, Brooklyn. The entire day is devoted to tobacco. The morning session, to be

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chaired by Dr. Hockett, will be on tobacco chemistry. The afternoon session will have papers by Dr. Alvin Kosak of New York University, Dr. Ernest Wynder of Sloan-Kettering and Dr. Jerome Cornfield, a National Cancer Institute statistician. Dr. Joseph Berkson of the Mayo Clinic has been scheduled but was replaced by Dr. Cornfield because of illness. Dr. W. C. Eueper of the National Cancer Institute will be the main speaker at the dinner meeting.

2. Feb. 27-March 1, New Orleans Graduate Medical Assembly. Dr. Anderson Hilding, Duluth, Minn., will talk on methods of measuring smoke intake and disposition and deposition of smoke particles in the respiratory tract; also on some studies of smoking habits of cigarette smokers.

3. March 7-9, Michigan Clinical Institute, Detroit. Dr. Alton Ochsner will speak on "What's New In Lung Cancer?"

4. March 29-31, Tenth Annual Symposium on Fundamental Cancer Research, Houston, Tex. Two grantees, Drs. Clark Griffin and R. E. Rigdon, will give papers on their research to date.

5. April 13-16, American Association for Cancer Research, Atlantic City, N. J. Dr. Wynder may give two papers, one on statistics pertaining to lung cancer in women smokers and women nonsmokers, the other on the alleged isolation of a carcinogen in tobacco. Dr. Sam Sorof, a grantee, will give a paper on his work.

6. April 15-20, Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, Atlantic City. Another grantee, Dr. Joseph Hafkenschiel, will report on his work on coronary blood flow in dogs after moderate dosages of nicotine. Other papers relating to tobacco and health may be given.

7. April 21-27, Industrial Health Conference, Philadelphia. There will be several papers and symposia on air pollution, lung carcinogens, etc.

8. April 30, American Society for Clinical Investigation, Atlantic City. Dr. Richard Bing, a grantee, will report on the effects of smoking on coronary blood flow. Dr. Bing also will report at the American Federation of Clinical Research in Chicago, Nov. 29-Dec. 2.

9. Dr. Maurice Segal, a grantee, is scheduled to give a paper and present an exhibit at these three meetings: April 22-25, Texas Medical Society, Galveston; May 21-22, National Trudeau Society, New York, and June 11-15, American Medical Association, Chicago.

In addition, federal government activities concerning smoking and health are continuing and even being expanded. In his recent message on health to Congress, President Eisenhower requested \$32,437,000 to help fight cancer, \$10,000,000 more than he sought for research into heart disease.

1. A monograph on last year's Census Bureau-Public Health Service survey of smoking habits has been completed and is expected to be released within the next several months.

2. Drawing on material in this monograph, the National Cancer Institute is working on a report on "The Compatibility of Smoking Patterns in the United States with Current Epidemiological Concepts of Lung Cancer."

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3. The NCI is doing a retrospective study of lung cancer and smoking habits in women.

4. Dr. Wynder, in collaboration with a statistician at the National Institutes of Health, is reported preparing a paper from Wynder's material relating to lung cancer statistics in women. (This may be one of the papers Dr. Wynder will present in April.)

5. The Veterans Administration study is continuing.

6. Two government health statisticians are studying old VA records with regard to influenza, gas exposure and other respiratory conditions of men in World War I. This study will be compared with the VA study.

7. The NCI is considering a retrospective study that also would make use of the Census Bureau survey. This would replace the previously proposed study of the relationship of smoking to mortality among women employed by the government and covered by federal employe insurance. The latter plan has been dropped, at least for the present.

Other factors of public relations interest to TIRC are Dr. Little's forthcoming report (in May) on the progress and accomplishments of the research program, the talks he will give at three medical meetings and the editorial he has written for CANCER RESEARCH, official publication of the American Association for Cancer Research.

Dr. Little will speak March 5 before the Wayne County Medical Society in Detroit. On June 5 he will present a paper at a symposium on "Cancer of the Lung" at the Third National Cancer Conference in Detroit. On June 7 he will speak at a symposium on "The Present Concept of Bronchogenic Carcinoma" at the annual meeting of the American College of Chest Physicians in Chicago.

The Third National Cancer Conference is co-sponsored by the American Cancer Society and the National Cancer Institute. The planning committee for the meeting has suggested to Dr. Little that he speak on "Etiology and Lung Cancer -- Tobacco" and also has asked him to participate in a panel discussion on etiology.

The editorial Dr. Little has written and the talks he is to give will increase scientific appreciation of the research program and will be of interest to science reporters in their normal coverage of such occurrences.

Cancer Month

April has been designated "Cancer Month" and during the next few months the American Cancer Society will conduct an active campaign to achieve its goal of \$26,000,000. The build-up has been apparent in recent weeks:

1. An article on lung cancer and smoking by Dr. Charles Cameron, the ACS' medical and scientific director, appeared in the January issue of THE ATLANTIC. Virtually the entire text was word for word from his report of 1953-1954. The ACS wrote a news release on the article which was released to local newspapers by various ACS divisions.

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Dr. Cameron also has written a book, "The Truth About Cancer," which is expected to be published in March. The book contains a section on smoking and lung cancer and will be promoted nationally by the ACS.

2. The Feb. 10 issue of U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT featured an interview with Dr. C. P. Rhoads, director of the Sloan-Kettering Institute, on "Is A Cancer Cure Near?" One section dealt with Dr. Rhoads' conclusions on cigarette smoking as a cause of lung cancer.

3. The lead article in the Feb. 8 issue of the WALL STREET JOURNAL was on cancer chemotherapy. The February issue of McCALL'S magazine has a human interest article based on Sloan-Kettering. The science editor of Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance carried a column on cancer Feb. 7.

4. Columnist Ed Sullivan is national campaign chairman for the ACS drive. In his syndicated column of Feb. 5, Sullivan said that cancer research doctors "are planning a statement that will jolt the country in March."

This may be a report by Dr. Wynder and his associates alleging that they have isolated a carcinogen in tobacco. On Dec. 27, 1955, speaking from the floor at a "Lung Cancer-Tobacco Controversy" session at the American Statistical Association meeting, Dr. Wynder said that he will announce soon the isolation of a substance in cigarette smoke, "not benzpyrene but a member of the benzpyrene family," which has, in every instance, produced tumors in animals.

5. The March issue of READER'S DIGEST has a condensation of an anti-smoking editorial that appeared in the December 1955 issue of SOUTHWESTERN MEDICINE, journal of three southwestern medical societies.

6. The June issue of GERIATRICS will be devoted entirely to the subject of cancer and will have an editorial written by Dr. Cameron.

Highlights of Recent Activities

1. The biennial report of the Sloan-Kettering Institute, issued Dec. 7, purported to disclose "new" evidence linking smoking to larynx cancer. The report also dismissed air pollution as a possible causative factor in lung cancer. A TIRC statement was released to help put the report in factual perspective. General press treatment of the report did not stress the smoking and health sections.

2. Two papers on benzpyrene in cigarette paper and tobacco were given by the Rand Development Corporation before the American Association for the Advancement of Science meeting at Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 27. Hill and Knowlton, Inc., arranged for coverage of the meeting at which the Rand company's claims were challenged by Dr. Louis Fieser, a Harvard University professor who is an authority on benzpyrene and related compounds. The Rand papers were widely publicized and Dr. Fieser's comments also appeared in many of the newspaper stories.

3. Dr. Hammond and Dr. Berkson appeared on the same platform Dec. 27 at a session on the "Lung Cancer-Tobacco Controversy" at the meeting of the American Statistical Association in New York. The American Cancer Society made available a release on Dr. Hammond's paper but none was issued on Dr. Berkson's talk either by his own organization or the statistical group. There was little press mention of this session.

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4. A report from a New Zealand public health official, published in a British medical journal, attributed the increase in lung cancer incidence to air pollution and not to smoking. Advance information of the date of publication was obtained from contacts in New Zealand and England and when it appeared it was brought to the attention of the United States press. Stories and editorials on it appeared in many newspapers.

5. A paper by Dr. Hueper appeared in a publication of the U. S. Public Health Service in January. Advance copies of the article, which described cigarettes as only a minor possible contributory factor, if any, in lung cancer, were obtained and distributed. Stories were carried by several news wire services and appeared in newspapers throughout the country. It also was mentioned on many radio and television news broadcasts.

6. A book on the scientific aspects of smoking and health, being written by science writer Eric Northrup, is expected to be published by June 1.

7. A year-end statement by Mr. Hartnett was released to and published in a number of the tobacco trade magazines.

8. Releases were issued on new TIRC grants and the addition of \$500,000 to the research fund, and stories on both appeared in many newspapers. A story has been prepared for release at an appropriate time on the continuance and expansion of the TIRC medical student fellowship program.

9. The editor of a company which prepares pamphlets for employe reading racks requested information for a proposed pamphlet on smoking and health. He later decided to discard the smoking and health angle and instead is planning a condensation of a 1954 popular-priced book on "How To Stop Smoking."

10. The 1956 WORLD ALMANAC was published and contains a balanced treatment of the subject of smoking and health. Informational material was given the editor several months ago.

11. Informational material, both from TIRC and other sources, continued to be supplied to large numbers of doctors, scientists, science writers, students and others interested in smoking and health

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Draft of statement from the Tobacco Industry Research Committee to be issued in answer to queries from the press based on reports of research conducted by TIRC grantees:

"At the start of our program to sponsor independent research into tobacco use and health, we adopted the policy of guaranteeing the scientists who applied for and received grants absolute freedom in doing their work and reporting on it in accordance with the best scientific practice. This policy has been rigidly adhered to by the Committee and the Scientific Advisory Board to the Committee.

"Dr. _____'s report describes the research he has done under a grant from us. The conclusions he has reached are his own. The Committee will continue to observe its pledge not to direct or influence in any way the research work or public reports of scientists for whom it has approved grants."

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CASH STATEMENT

	<u>From Jan. 1, 1955</u> <u>To Dec. 31, 1955</u>	<u>From Inception</u> <u>Thru Dec. 31, 1955</u>
Cash on Hand, 1/1/55	494,329.	
Received from Contributors	801,000.	2,041,672.
Total	1,295,329.	2,041,672.
Expended	953,162.	1,699,505.
Balance on Hand	342,167.	342,167.

BUDGET V. EXPENDITURES AND COMMITMENTS

	<u>1955</u> <u>Budget</u>	<u>1955</u> <u>Expenditures</u> <u>and</u> <u>Commitments</u>	<u>1956</u> <u>Budget</u>
SAB (including grants)	566,500.*	636,861.	576,500.
TIRC Administration	88,200.	81,570.	82,400.
TIRC General	82,400.	38,499.	63,200.
Industry Technical Comm.	5,000.	115.	2,000.
Hill and Knowlton Staff & Expenses	229,400.	177,190.	189,900.
Hill and Knowlton Fee	60,000.	60,000.	60,000.
Contingencies	30,000.		20,000.
	1,061,500.	994,235.	994,000.

*-Does not include \$219,621 carried forward from 1954.

RECAPITULATION

	<u>Rec'd. from</u> <u>Contributors</u>	<u>Due</u> <u>ors</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Expenditures</u> <u>and</u> <u>Commitments</u>
1954	1,240,	2.	1,230,000.	948,151.
1955	801,	0.	1,061,500.	994,235.
1956	828,	5.	994,000.	-----
	2,870,	7.	3,285,000.	

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STATEMENT BY THE SCIENTIFIC DIRECTOR

The statement which I wish to make to the Committee today will be an informal one. We are in the process of preparing a formal Annual Report to be ready for distribution early in May of this year. It will contain factual information on the way in which, and the locations in which grants in aid have been distributed. This will include grants for research, for fellowships, and for miscellaneous purposes such as compilation of literature references and preparation of smoking machines and tobacco derivatives.

At the present time, therefore, the material presented will be of a more general nature dealing with policy, planning and evaluation of certain intangible, but highly significant factors bearing on our program as a whole.

Certain of the paragraph headings used in my November 1955 report will be used again for convenience and as a framework aiding comparison with the situation at that time.

Smoking Machines

Following the Raleigh Conference, progress has been made towards publication of one or more technical papers to describe in detail the construction of smoking machines which combine the features most likely to simulate human smoking and to make possible the collection and preparation of various smoke derivatives under controlled and repeatable conditions. These obviously are important factors in increasing accuracy and dependability of research.

Tissue Culture

On January 14th, a most interesting and productive informal conference was held on this subject. Those in attendance included the outstanding American research workers in this field. The personnel was as follows:

Dr. George O. Gey, Asst. Prof. of Surgery, Johns Hopkins U.
Dr. Harry Eagle, Nat. Microbiological Inst., Nat. Insts. of Health
Dr. Charity Waymouth, Research Fellow, Roscoe B. Jackson Mem. Lab.
Dr. C. M. Pomerat, Prof. of Cytology, U. of Texas Med. Branch
Mrs. Ruth Geiger, Neuropsychiatric Inst., U. of Illinois
Dr. Philip R. White, Research Assoc., Roscoe B. Jackson Mem. Lab.
Dr. Wilton R. Earle, Nat. Cancer Inst., Nat. Insts. of Health
Dr. Margaret R. Murray, Assoc. Prof. of Anatomy, Columbia U.,
College of Physicians and Surgeons
Dr. John J. Biesele, Head, Cell Growth Section, Sloan-Kettering
Inst. for Cancer Research

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Dr. Lawrence Berman, Prof. of Medicine, Wayne U., College
of Medicine
Dr. Joseph J. Quilligan, Jr., Chief, Virus and Tissue Culture
Laboratories, College of Medical Evangelists

The discussion was free and frank. Many phases of the use of tissue culture technique were covered. The feasibility of culturing lung and cardiovascular tissue of both man and animals was extensively explored, and the following conclusions reached without noticeable disagreement:

- (1) Culture of these tissues is entirely feasible.
- (2) Altogether too few people are at present engaged in this activity.

The potential importance of the development of synthetic culture media for such tissue was stressed. It was pointed out that the maintenance of such tissue for long periods, even though no growth by proliferation occurred, was of great importance.

Such tissues, challenged by various tobacco derivatives and known carcinogens, should give valuable information on the nature and degree of susceptibility and/or of tolerance possessed by different tissues in relation to their heredity, composition, sex, age and previous life history.

Out of this conference, in the near future will come, without doubt, specific recommendations for support of certain of the leading investigators who have indicated their interest in directing pioneer work in this field.

Cardiovascular Research

The SAB has recommended a number of grants in this field. In the consideration of various applications it became evident that very little "coordination" and no master plan of research exists.

We have, therefore, scheduled a conference for March to include from 15-20 active research workers. This will be an informal all day session to allow exchange of ideas and discussion of plans for investigations.

Among those who will be invited to attend will be representatives from the American Heart Association with which we have a very happy and cooperative relationship.

Tagged Tobacco

Study of facilities for growing tobacco in an atmosphere containing Carbon¹⁴ has indicated that they are adequate for present and for foreseeable future needs. The chief obstacle to completely satisfactory utilization of the "tagged" materials seems to be the question of processing

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the tobacco and of obtaining material suitable for experimental work in significant quantity. It seems unlikely that much important new research can be initiated in this field at present.

Pathologic-Anatomic Project

You will remember that we have been supporting a cooperative and coordinated program of pathological-anatomical studies of human lung tissues in twelve of the outstanding hospitals in the United States.

The conferences held by this group have shown progressive effectiveness in defining and analyzing the problem. It is interesting to note that the availability of our own staff (statistician and Dr. Eckett's experience) have enable us to agree upon the practical steps in recording the scientific information obtained in these scattered centers. By a uniform and consistent procedure we shall be able to pool the data and obtain, to the greatest possible degree, the full value of its mass analysis. In the first year we shall have data on some 1200 cases which is, by far, the largest amount of material ever assembled for study in the field of lung pathology and microscopic anatomy.

Studies of Personality and Smoking Habits

A number of studies in this field are progressing steadily. As stated earlier they will, of necessity, be slow.

More and more, however, the feeling is growing that tension and stress are important factors in increasing risk of disease.

Health is a question of maintaining a balance within the body, between its component tissues and the secretions and fluids which are spread in them either generally or selectively.

Unbalance is for some functions, a normal cyclical process to which the body adjusts itself so well that we are usually unconscious that the activity is occurring.

There are, however, types of unbalance produced by stress, tension, fatigue, frustration, fear and other concentrated experience. These are always unwelcome and difficult for the body to correct.

If these experiences are continued or are frequently repeated, the body may be unable to adjust and disease of some sort results. Obviously human individuals vary tremendously in the incidence, degree and persistence of such reactions. It seems probable that they also vary greatly in the habits or procedures by which they find it possible to ease or alleviate the physical, emotional or mental unrest which such unbalance produces.

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To isolate, describe, analyze and manipulate such factors in our very complex modern life are difficult and subtle problems.

More and more biologists and medical men are, however, recognizing that the effort to understand these influences has to be made. As the effort develops there undoubtedly will be evolved new methods and techniques of evaluation. In this research the use of tobacco will have a most interesting and important role. It is entirely probable that its beneficial effects, now largely taken for granted and unrecognized, will become clear and will help to explain the wide and persistent distribution of the smoking habit.

Fellowships

The policy of research fellowships to medical students is, I believe, one of the most intelligent and fruitful actions of the CTRC. The SAB is recommending a conservative increase in the amount to be spent for this purpose in 1956. The subjects of investigations in 1955 were very varied and of real scientific interest. Dr. Hockett is following this program closely and intelligently and will, I am sure, be glad to discuss it with any of you who are especially interested in it.

SUMMARY

In reviewing the activities of the SAB certain matters seem to stand out and to deserve mention.

Suggestions for the standardization of methods of preparing tobacco derivatives have been well received and represent a very real advance towards greater accuracy and consistency of experimental work.

The thinking of the Board has very definitely developed and matured so that as new applications for grants are received they fall naturally into their proper place in the overall pattern.

The Board has successfully kept the fabric and boundaries of this pattern sufficiently elastic to allow for evolution and modification in the light of new knowledge.

At the same time the progress reports from grantees are beginning to contain substance enough to indicate that there will be a considerable volume of publishable data within the next six months to a year. Future reports should therefore contain more specific discussion of experimental findings.

On the whole, I believe that the SAB has grown in stature and in the respect of scientists and medical men throughout the professional world. By hard work and impersonal evaluation of its opportunities and responsibilities, the Board has built an excellent record of teamwork and of individual effort as well.

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Perhaps one of the things which I should try to do is to give you my own personal impressions of the value of the type of contacts and activities characteristic of the Scientific Advisory Board.

We have had a very interesting and revealing combination of individual initiative and freedom on the one hand, and excellent team play on the other. The Board is composed of individuals of very different types, each of whom has his own way of approaching a problem and can make his own peculiar contributions to its analysis and solution. The individual members have come to use complete freedom of expression, whether it involves agreement with other members or whether it is critical of their views. Because of the mutual confidence which the members have in one another, disagreements or differences have never reached even the beginning of an emotional or unreasoning attitude. It has really been as though, for the most part, we were one body listening to all the ideas and points of view which the past experience and training of its component parts could introduce into the discussion.

An important factor in developing and maintaining this attitude has undoubtedly been the confidence which the SAB members feel in the attitude and backing of the WERC. It is probably difficult to define this influence but it is a very real one, and it leads to relaxation and naturalness in trying to handle our problems.

The policy of conducting informal conferences has been referred to in my earlier reports. I wish, however, to emphasize again what a real contribution I believe that this technique has made. Not only does one get the benefit of exchange of ideas between the outside scientists who are asked to attend, but one is conscious of a very worthwhile "public relations" aspect as well. When we can gather, as we have, the leading scientists in various fields and have them enthusiastic, as they have been, at the end of a day or more of conference, it is largely due to the fact that they have felt at ease and at home with my associates on the SAB. As a result of this, the visitors have gone home more deeply convinced of our sincerity of purpose, and also of our admitted limitations, than they possibly could be by any other method. I have the distinct feeling that no one has participated in these conferences without feeling that he has obtained benefit, as well as giving help. We should, I feel, have many more such conferences, not only within the fields already being explored, but in others that will need survey and organization.

One of these, in the near future, should be a conference on the effects of earlier infectious disease on the lung and/or the cardiovascular system in increasing the risk of later pathological changes in these tissues. This is a field that has not been explored adequately, and that certainly may reveal factors of lasting importance to our understanding of the life history of these tissues.

Another conference which should come at a later date will, I believe, be in the field of studies of personality and smoking habits. As yet, information in this field is too scattered, scarce and immature to lend itself to the conference phase; however, it is probable that within a year, conditions will have changed and will justify one or more meetings of interested people.

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In all of the various activities of the SAB it is well to remember that time is a tremendous factor. We should all be very happy if days and weeks could be the units of progress instead of months and years. The fact is, however, that we are fighting our battles on the complicated terrain inside the human body. One cannot invade that environment hastily or without due concern to the complications which superficial and poorly planned research can produce. It has been heartening to all of us who are scientists to realize that the members of the TIRC understand the difference between problems which involve the organization and utilization of known elements such as are involved in practical industrial problems, and the search for knowledge in areas of science where little or no precedent for techniques and procedures exist, and where one has to carve out the trail as one moves forward.

Those of us on the SAB feel sure that this attitude of understanding will continue and that the members of the TIRC will realize that our own impatience is as great as theirs, but that we want to do whatever we can carefully, soundly and permanently.

The Press and the thinking public are far less emotional and jittery than they were a year ago. One encounters a growing confidence in the motives and actions of the industry. All of this should be heartening to the members of the TIRC.

Undoubtedly there will be future attacks and publication of adverse data. None of these disturbances, however, should have anything like the impetus or emotional power of those already met.

I think that we can all rest assured that the TIRC has developed a strong and balanced organization to insure impartial and tireless research until the major questions of tobacco in relation to health are answered.

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