

January 26, 1960.

wetproof and non-wetproof and of bobbin and roll-your-own type, with and without phosphate additive. In certain instances, we detected the presence of benzpyrene from papers burned by the Howard Smith method while in other cases, benzpyrene could not be detected. In all instances when benzpyrene was detected, the amounts were at the lower level of the sensitivity of the test which we believe was of the order of 0.1 ppm. of tar. In the case of the paper burned by the Rand method, however, the amount of benzpyrene was very much greater. As you will see from Wright's paper, the limit of sensitivity for benzpyrene by his method was about 2 ppm. which would account for his inability to detect benzpyrene in the papers burned by the Howard Smith method.

The conclusion which we derived from all of this work is that the type of cigarette paper, within the ranges examined, has little influence on the amounts of benzpyrene produced. The most important factor, which most people have overlooked, is the technique for the burning of the cigarette paper.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

L.C. Laporte  
Research and Development

ICL:BN

Encl.

c.c. D.S.F. Hobson, Esq.  
H.D. Anderson, Esq. ✓

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*2910 Wally*  
*1/27/60*  
*Rob*

<b>Research &amp; Development</b>
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January 26, 1960.

Mr. T.M. Wade, Jr.,  
P.O. Box 659,  
Louisville, Kentucky.

Dear Tom:

We have for reply your letter of December 21, regarding the subject of cigarette paper made from tobacco stems as it is being experimented with in Japan.

The subject of production of benzpyrene from cigarette paper keeps cropping up from time to time and most of the conclusions appear to be based upon work which has been carried out by the Rand people or by Lindsey. In both cases we believe the paper was burned in a non-realistic fashion. The technique used by Alvord and Gordon (Rand) was to stuff paper into a glass tube and to draw air through the tube in order to burn the paper. Lindsey on the other hand had "cigarettes" made from 100% cigarette paper.

*I.T. (Gibb)*  
*with sketches*  
*did not come*  
*with the same*  
*result.*

Because in neither of these methods cigarette paper was burned in a single sheet with an ample supply of oxygen, the research people at Howard Smith Paper Mills at Cornwall, Ontario, designed an apparatus which would do this. They also duplicated the Rand procedure. The tars were collected and sent to Dr. G.I. Wright at the University of Toronto for qualitative detection of benzpyrene. Dr. Wright was unable to detect benzpyrene in the tar burned by the Howard Smith method, although he was able to do so when the same paper was burned by the Rand method. We feel that these results are highly significant and indicate that the claims made against cigarette paper are not fully justified. This work was reported on by Dr. Wright at the Proceedings of the Third National Cancer Conference and we are enclosing a reprint of his paper for your information.

This work was carried out by Dr. Wright in 1956. At that time we were also developing a qualitative method for the detection of benzpyrene and tested a number of tars prepared from various types of cigarette papers burned by the Howard Smith method and one of these types burned by the Rand method. The papers were normal cigarette papers,

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