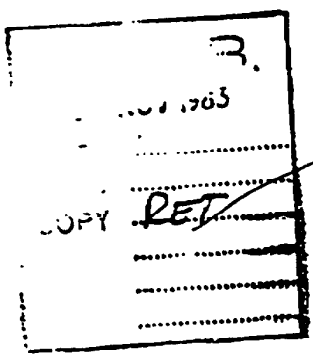


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Imperial Tobacco Limited/Limitée



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October 28, 1983

Dr. L.C.F. Blackman
Westminster House
7 Millbank
London SW1P 3JE
England

Dear Lionel:

Yesterday Bob Wade and I visited Labstat Inc. in Kitchener, Ontario, for the purpose of being briefed on their research proposal on Compensation.

Present at the meeting were

- W.S. Rickert (Bill)
President of Labstat Inc. and Ass. Professor
at U. of Waterloo
- J.C. Robinson (Jack)
Vice President of Labstat Inc. and
Ass. Professor, U. of Waterloo
- L. Lawless (Linda)
Project Coordinator, Labstat Inc.
- D.F. Bray (David)
Director, Bureau of Tobacco Control and Biometrics
H. & W. Canada
- N.E. Collishaw (Neil)
Chief, Policy Analysis
Bureau of Tobacco Control and Biometrics
H. & W. Canada

Attached is the application by Rickert and Robinson for financial support from the National Health Research and Development Programme, Health and Welfare Canada. Their research proposal is an attempt to answer some of the questions relating to nicotine compensation on a large number of randomly selected smokers. The study incorporates both

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non-invasive as well as invasive techniques, the former including the use of a questionnaire, alveolar CO, saliva thiocyanate, and the latter blood analyses for several monitors. A one-year follow-up study on the same population hopes to better elucidate the effects of natural rather than forced switching. A detailed description of their proposal as well as the questionnaire are enclosed.

It was explained that the application, having been reviewed by Bray's department, will be submitted in December 1983 to Health and Welfare, at which time it will be sent out for peer review with final approval anticipated in May 1984. If the project is approved, Rickert hopes to commence the study in August/September 1984.

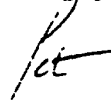
The points which we raised relative to the experimental detail were the validity of CO data relating to inhalation depth; the relation of saliva thiocyanate and tar intake; and the assumption of switching rates, as it affects their sample size, since our surveys show a very much lower percentage (14%) of switchers than their estimate of 40%.

As well we discussed some results relating to our own behavioural studies, specifically the indication of some degree of over-smoking of low tar delivery brands, with under-smoking of high tar delivery brands, but no strong link of compensation with nicotine levels. We also mentioned the different per-puff smoke deliveries resulting from human smoking techniques as compared to those results obtained from standard delivery methods.

Rickert said that he would welcome any comments or suggestions relating to methodology and experimental design that may be forthcoming from BAT. Since the confidence of these findings will be highly dependent upon having a sound statistical base, it may be of some advantage to have Peter Lee's views of their experimental design.

With kind regards.

Sincerely yours,



Patrick J. Dunn

enclosures

P.S. Enclosed also are a copy of a paper to be published in Brit. J. Addict in 1984 and also a galley accepted for publication in March 84 in Am. J. Pub. Health.

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