Tobacco Industry Activity on Nicotine Addiction, Cancer, and Youth Marketing

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Presented to the Inspire2Live Lung Cancer Congress VU Medical Center, Amsterdam, 25 March 2015



What is a cigarette?

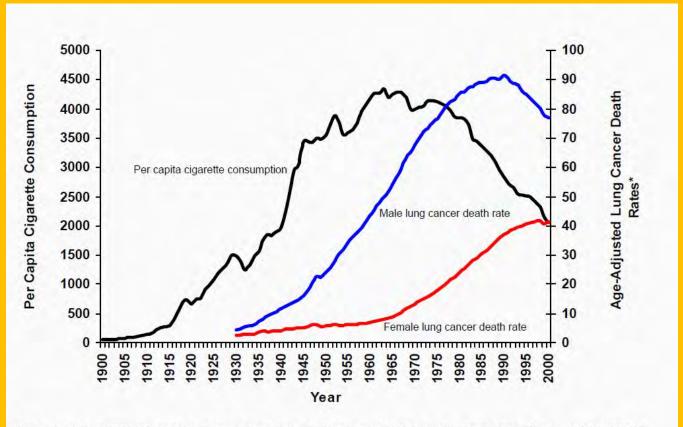
- Highly engineered for mass manufacture, mass marketing and mass addiction
- Most heavily promoted consumer product in human history
- Mans' deadliest invention
 - 100 million deaths the in 20th Century
 - 1 billion project deaths in the 21st century
 - The cause of 1/5th of overall mortality in the West
 - The cause of 10% of overall mortality, worldwide



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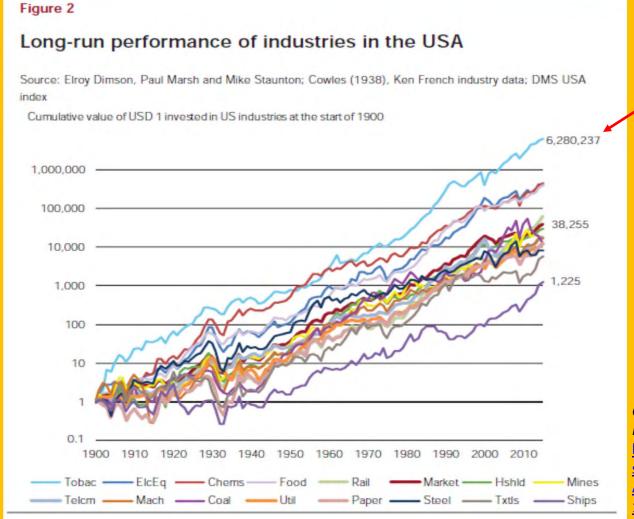
20th century cigarette use & lung cancer mortality—United States



*Age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population. Source: Death rates: US Mortality Public Use Tapes, 1960-2000, US Mortality Volumes, 1930-1959, National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2002. Cigarette consumption: US Department of Agriculture, 1900-2000.



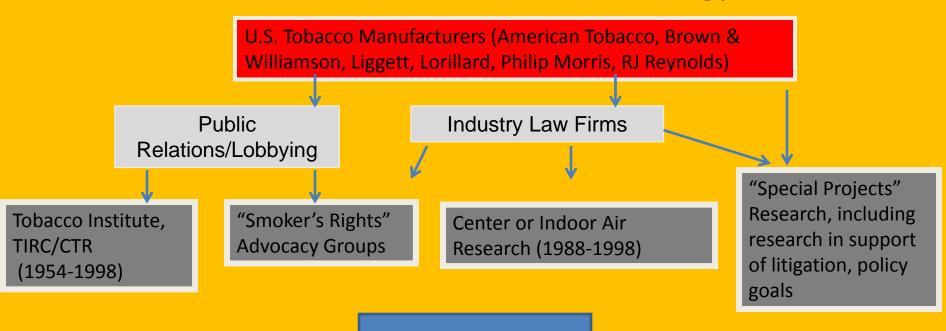
The single most profitable US industry 1900-2010



USD\$1 invested in tobacco in 1900 yielded USD\$6,280,237 in 2010

Credit Suisse Global Investment
Returns Yearbook 2015
https://publications.creditsuisse.com/tasks/render/file/?fileID=
AE924F44-E396-A4E511E63B09CFE37CCB

The structure of the tobacco strategy



Reassurance of the Public

Press Manipulation

Political Influence of Regulatory Regime

Propaganda & Disinformation

Scientific Fraud/ Oppositional Research

Expert Witness Development



Internal acknowledgement of smoking-cancer link in 1953

V. CONCLUSIONS

The increased incidence of cancer of the lung in man which has occurred during the last half century is probably due to new or increased contact with carcinogenic stimuli. The closely parallel increase in digarette smoking has led to the suspicion that tobacco smoking is an important etiologic factor in the induction of primary encour of the lung. Studies of clinical data tend to confirm the relationship between heavy and prolonged tobacco smoking and incidence of cancer of the lung. Extensive though inconclusive testing of tobacco substances on animals indicates the probable presence of carcinogenic agents in those substances. One worker has identified known carcinogens in a tobacco pyrolysate. Compounds are present in tobacco which on pyrolysis could theoretically give rise to compounds similar to known carcinogens. The possible role of tobacco additives and aigurette paper in the production of carcinogens cannot be determined because of lack of access to information on substances used.

D. In view of the facts presented in this report it is recommended that management take cognisance of the problem and its implications to our industry, and that positive research action be planned and initiated without delay.

May 1, 1972

A strategy of deceit denial, and manufacturing doubt

MEMORANDUM

TO.

orace R Kornegay

FROM:

Pred Panzer

SUBJECT: The Roper Proposal

GENERAL COMMENTS

It is my strong belief that we now have an opportunity to take the initiative in the cigarette controversy, and start to turn it around.

For nearly twenty years, this industry has employed a single strategy to defend itself on three major fronts -litigation, politics, and public opinion.

While the strategy was brilliantly conceived and executed over the years helping us win important battles, it is only fair to say that it is not - nor was it intended, to be - a vehicle for victory. On the contrary, it has always been a holding strategy, consisting of

- -- creating doubt about the health charge without actually denying it
- -- advocating the public's right to smoke, without actually urging them to take up the practice
- -- encouraging objective scientific research as the only way to resolve the question of health hazard

On the litigation front for which the strategy was designed, it has been successful. While we have not lost a liability case, this is not because juries have rejected the anti-smoking arguments.

On the political front, the strategy has helped make possible an orderly retreat. But it is fair to say that it



The business is nicotine delivery and addiction

I. WHY DO PEOPLE SMOKE?

- A. Physiological Respons
- 1. Sensualism -- the gratification of senses of touch, taste, smell, sight, such as oral satisfaction, digital satisfaction, etc.
 - 2. Stimulation or relaxation
 - 3. Maietion

Phillip Morris 1958

We are then in the business of selling nicotine, an addictive drug effective in the release of stress mechanisms. But cigarettes - we will assume the Surgeon General's Committee to say - despite the beneficent effect of nicotine, have certain unattractive side effects

- 1) They cause, or predispose to, lung cancer.
 - 2) They contribute to certain cardiovascular disorders.
- 3) They may well be truly causative in emphysema, etc., etc.

British American Tobacco/Brown & Williamson, (1963) http://legacy.library.ucsf.edu/tid/dow66b00/pdf



The business is nicotine delivery and addiction



MEMORANDUM:

In a sense, the tobacco industry may be thought of as being a specialized, highly ritualized and stylized segment of the pharmaceutical industry. Tobacco products, uniquely, contain and deliver nicotine, a potent drug with a variety of physiological effects. Related alkaloids, and probably other compounds,

RESEARCH PLANNING MEMORANDUM

ON

THE NATURE OF THE TOBACCO BUSINESS AND THE CRUCIAL

ROLE OF NICOTINE THEREIN

and the like. Thus a tobacco product is, in essence, a vehicle for delivery of nicotine, designed to deliver the nicotine in a generally acceptable and attractive form. Our Industry is then based upon design, manufacture and sale of attractive dosage forms of nicotine, and our Company's position in our Industry is determined by our ability to produce dosage forms of nicotine which have more overall value, tangible or intangible, to the consumer than those of our competitors.

Claude Teague, R.J. Reynolds. "Research Planning Memorandum on the Nature of the Tobacco Business and the Role of Nicotine Therein" (1972) http://legacy.library.ucsf.edu/tid/ryb77a00/pdf.



The business is nicotine delivery and addiction

We are basically in the nicotine business. It is in the best long term interest for RJR to be able to control and effectively utilize every pound of nicotine we purchase. Effective control of nicotine in our products should equate to a significant product performance and cost advantage.

Haberkern, R.G. "REST Program Review." (1991)
R.J. Reynolds, http://legacy.library.ucsf.edu/tid/khs56b00/pdf



"Structured creativity group" Thoughts by C.C. Greig - RiD, Southempton . Marketing scenario

"A larger bag to carry the money to the bank"

Before starting on any future scenario, let us look at what we are currently selling and where and how it has developed.

A cigarette as a "drug" administration system for public use

has very very signific

1) Speed Within 10 se

in the brain. Bel

is "active". Flat to the sensation.

Other "drugs"

are slover and ma

11) Low donage

The delivery (DS full flavour)

By contrast, other

by contrast, oth

300mg (3000 fold excess on one puff, 300 fold excess on a per

of active agent.
Other extreme

an excess of 100, and LSD, where a "A cigarette is the perfect type of a perfect pleasure.

things about tobacco though. It is legal (as is alcohol but not

It can be used freely in public places in most countries.

Thus we have an emerging picture of a fast, highly

pharmacologically effective and cheap "drug", tobacco, which also confers

flavour and manual and oral satisfaction to the user. There are other

marijuanha and LSD), and the articles themselves are eminently portable.

It is exquisite, and it leaves one unsatisfied. What more can one want".

Let us provide the exquisitness, and hope that they, our consumers, continue to remain unsatisfied.

All we would want then is a larger bag to carry the money to the bank.

BATco, "Structured Creativity Group" http://legacy.library.ucsf.edu/tid/zxf34a99

THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MISSISSIPPI.

The business is still nicotine and addiction



Most of the current nicotine inhalation products on the market are categorised as 'nicotine replacement therapy' (NRT) and sold as aids to help people quit smoking. But we think this approach positions smokers as patients. Research shows that smokers don't perceive themselves as having a disease and we don't think these NRT products

We are developing a range of reduced-risk tobacco and nicotine products for As well as e-cigarettes, our Nicoventures business is also focusing on the development of other innovative nicotine inhalation devices.

smokers who are seeking alternatives to traditional cigarettes.

Most of the current nicotine inhalation products on the market are categorised as 'nicotine replacement therapy' (NRT) and sold as aids to help people quit smoking. But we think this approach positions smokers as patients. Research shows that smokers don't perceive themselves as having a disease and we don't think these NRT products meet their needs.

The UK Department of Health has expressed its Interest in encouraging manufacturers to develop new types of nicotine products that are more affordable and that have increased acceptability for use in the longer term" [1].

We think we're up to meeting this challenge and so Nicoventures is working on bringing innovative inhaled picotine products to market that appeal to smokers as people not patients.

Voke - an innovative nicotine inhaler

In September 2014, the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA) in the UK granted Nicoventures' development partner Kind Consumer a medicines (icence for Voke, an innovative nicotine inhaler 40.



meet their needs

British American Tobacco Co. Website, Bat.com. Accessed 3/22/2014



Manipulating nicotine delivery to increase sales

- Inhalable tobacco smoke
 - Flue-Curing's Fatal Flaw: Lowers pH of smoke [from 8 to 6 or lower] acidic smoke is easier to inhale, hence more addictive potential. Alkaline smoke (most large cigars) is rarely inhaled.
- Free-Based Nicotine (Yes, the same process as making crack cocaine).
 - Ammonia/urea/alkaline compounds added to tobacco to raise pH slightly (ca. 6.5 pH). Depronated nicotine released in the gas phase.
 - "Secret and Soul" of Marlboro
- Menthol and other additives (licorice, cocoa, sugars) act as bronchodilators, easing new smokers into addiction.



Manipulating nicotine delivery



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	INTRODUCTION; OBJECTIVES

IMPLICATIONS AND ACTIVITIES ARISING FROM CORRELATION

OF SMOKE PH WITH NICOTINE IMPACT, OTHER

- 2 .

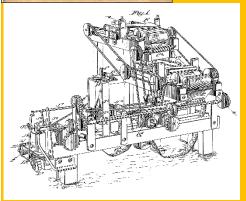
III. SMOKE PH AND "FREE" NICOTINE

In essence, a cigarette is a system for delivery of nicotine to the smoker in attractive, useful form. At "normal" smoke pH, at or below about 6.0, essentially all of the smoke nicotine is chemically combined with acidic substances, hence is non-volatile and relatively slowly absorbed by the smoker. As the smoke pH increases above about 6.0, an increasing proportion of the total smoke nicotine occurs in "free" form, which is volatile, rapidly absorbed by the smoker, and believed to be instantly perceived as nicotine "kick". Chart VIII shows how proportion of "free" nicotine increases as pH goes higher.



Designed for addiction

- - Bonsack Cigarette Machine (1881)
 - American Blended Cigarette: Camel (1913), Chesterfield (1915) Lucky Strike (1917). Designed to be inhaled



12.000cigs/hr



360,000-480,000cigs/hr



"You've come a long way baby", 1920s & 1970s-style





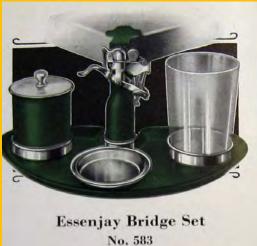
"Today, legally, politically and Socially womanhood stands in her true light. AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE has cast aside the ancient prejudice that held her to be inferior"

"Gone is that ancient prejudice Against cigarettes—Progress has been made" We removed . . . corrosive ACRIDS

Marketing creates enduring social norms— The ashtray in auto, home, and in public



Above is seen a glimpse of the attractive instrument panel showing the ash receiver in center, around which are grouped the convenient controls.



THIS is the finest set yet devised for use

curely to the corner or side of a bridge table,

or is readily clamped to a round table. All

on bridge tables. The set clamps se-

Bridge smoking and drinking set, 1920s



Built-in elevator ashtray



Outdoor cafe

1934 Dodge advertisement

Source: Romaine Trade Catalog Collection, UCSB Special Collections

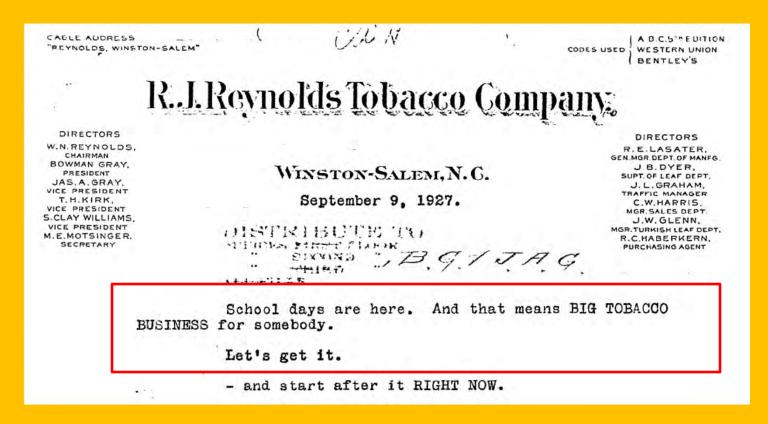


Mass marketing promotes addiction

- Historically, cigarettes have been the most heavily advertised and marketed of all consumer products
- Advertising/marketing achieve a number of favorable functions for the tobacco industry
 - Inform consumer about product. Teach users to inhale, use the product everywhere.
 - Create an environment of favorable social norms around tobacco use.
 - Large numbers of cigarette retail outlets (gas stations, food markets, drug stores, candy and magazine shops) means cigarettes are available easily anywhere.
 - Enforcement of underage smoking laws hampered by sheer number of retail outlets.



Youth marketing key to recruiting new smokers



RJ Reynolds, "School days are here. And that means BIG TOBACCO BUSINESS"



14-24 age group "represents tomorrows cigarette business"

1975 MARKETING PLANS PRESENTATION HILTON HEAD SEPTEMBER 30, 1974

CHART #1
OBJECTIVE IN 1975

CHART #2
OPPORTUNITY AREAS

TEXAS

OUR PARAMOUNT MARKETING OBJECTIVE IN 1975 AND ENSUING YEARS IS TO REESTABLISH RJR'S SHARE OF MARKETING GROWTH IN THE DOMESTIC CIGARETTE INDUSTRY.

WE WILL SPEAK TO FOUR KEY OPPORTUNITY AREAS TO ACCOMPLISH THIS.

THEY ARE:

- 1- INCREASE OUR YOUNG ADULT FRANCHISE
- 2- IMPROVE OUR METRO MARKET SHARE.
- 3- EXPLOIT THE POTENTIAL OF THE GROWING CIGARETTE CATEGORIES.
- 4- DEVELOP NEW BRANDS AND LINE EXTENSIONS
 WITH NEW PRODUCT BENEFITS OR NEW
 PERSONALITIES.

FIRST, LET'S LOOK AT THE GROWING IMPORTANCE OF THE YOUNG ADULT IN THE CIGARETTE MARKET. IN 195 THIS YOUNG ADULT MARKET, THE 14-24 AGE GROUP, REPRESENTED 21% OF THE POPULATION.

AS SEEN BY THIS CHART, THEY WILL REPRESENT 27% OF THE POPULATION IN 1975. THEY REPRESENT TOMORROW'S CIGARETTE BUSINESS. AS THIS 14-24 AS GROUP MATURES, THEY WILL ACCOUNT FOR A KEY SHARE OF THE TOTAL CIGARETTE VOLUME -- FOR AT LEAST TO NEXT 25 YEARS.

CHART #3
YOUNG POPULATION
SKEW

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT 9762

THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MISSISSIPPI

Youth smokers are "replacement smokers"



STRATEGIC RESEARC

TO: Mr. G. H. Long Mr. M. L. Orlowsky Mr. H. J. Lees

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YOUNGER ADULT SHOKERS: STRATEGIES AND OPPORTUNITIES

COPY LIS

Mr. L. W. Hall, Jr. Ma. S. A. MacKinnon

Mr. C. W. McKenna Mr. J. T. Winebrenner

Mr. J. R. Shostak

Hr. E. J. Fackelman

He. E. N. Honshan

Dr. J. L. Games

Mr. G. Novak

Mr. G. T. Baroody

Mr. D. F. Pearso

THE IMPORTANCE OF YOUNGER ADULT SMOKERS

Younger adult smokers have been the critical factor in the growth and decline of every major brand and company over the last 50 years. They will continue to be just as important to brands/companies in the future for two simple ressons:

- The renewal of the market stems almost entirely from 18-year-old smokers. No more than 5% of smokers start after age 24.
- The brand loyalty of 18-year-old smokers far outweighs any tendency to switch with age.

1. VOLUME

Younger adult smokers are the only source of replacement smokers. Repeated government studies (Appendix B) have shown that:

- . Less than one-third of smokers (31%) start after age 18.
- . Only 5% of smokers start after age 24.

PUBLISHED BY THE MARKETING DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT R.J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY, WINSTON—SALEM, N.C. 27102

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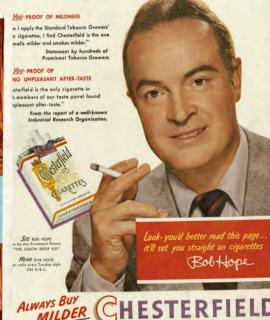
Burrows, Diane. "Strategic Research Report. Young Adult Strategies and Opportunities" http://legacy.library.ucsf.edu/tid/ftc49d00.



Hollywood Glamour







LPAD 0816,0001

"Listen, Stan ... while I explain what OldGold's throat ease means





st cigarette for (3) taste and it's MILDER."

H. P. Rasberry

CAMEL LEADS ALL OTHER BRANDS - BY BILLIONS

Sports



Mickey Martle, N. Y. Yankees smoother by far! From my very first puff-Smart Smokers Everywhere Know- VICEROY Only Viceroy Takes The Three Steps That Lead To Smoothest Smoking! 24

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LPAD_0217.0001

PLANTERS SAY













uckies are easy on my throat Luckies and Luckies exclusive process is your

you've always wanted "a TREAT instead of a TREATMENT **Old Golds**

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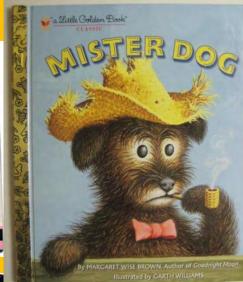
Candy Cigarettes



Bubble gum cigars



Chocolate matches











http://www.candywrappermuseum.com/

Do candy cigarettes encourage young people to smoke? BMG 321 (2000)



THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MISSISSIPPL





CANDY MINT Cigarettes



682349449



Smoking prevalence among physicians in western counties, 1990

Table Prevalence of smoking among general practitioners and the general population, selected countries, circa 1990

Country	GPs (%)	General population (%)	Ratio of smoking prevalence (GPs/population)
UK (1988)	4	32	0.13
US (1987)	9*	29	0.31
Ireland	20	37	0.54
Hungary (1989)	21	34	0.62
Netherlands	29	45	0.64
Belgium	29	39	0.74
Germany	25	32	0.78
Brazil (1989)	25	31	0.81
Denmark	38	45	0.84
France	31**	35	0.89
Greece	39	42	0.93
Luxembourg	36	33	1.09
Spain	45	41	1.10
Japan	44	38	1.16
Italy	41	33	1.24
Portugal	39	27	1.44

Sources: World Health Organisation7, except for the UK3.8 and the US.4.9

^{**} Reported as 32% by Tessier et al for 1991.2



^{*} From a random sample of 1000 physicians, selected from among all physicians in the country (ie, not just general practitioners).

"Information" warnings don't work—They help sell cigarettes



SURGEON GENERAL'S WARNING: Smoking By Pregnant Women May Result in Fetal Injury, Premature Birth & Low Birth Weight.

SURGEON GENERAL'S WARNING: Quitting Smoking Now Greatly Reduces Serious Risks to Your Health

SURGEON GENERAL'S WARNING: Cigarette Smoke Contains Carbon Monoxide

SURGEON GENERAL'S WARNING: Smoking Causes Lung Cancer, Heart Disease, Emphysema, And May Complicate Pregnancy. into Table I involves smoking-health attitudes. The smoking-health controversy does not appear important to the group because, psychologically, at eighteen, one is immortal. Further, if the desire to be daring is part of the motivation to start smoking, the alleged risk of smoking may actually make smoking attractive. Finally, if the "older" establishment is preaching against smoking, the anti-establishment sentiment discussed above would cause the young to want to be defiant and smoke. Thus, a new brand aimed at the young group should not in any way be promoted as a "health" brand, and perhaps should carry some implied risk. In this sense the warning label on the package may be a plus.





RESEARCH PLANNING MEMORANDUM

ON

SOME THOUGHTS ABOUT NEW BRANDS OF CIGARETTES
FOR THE YOUTH MARKET

Point of sale, and sophisticated package design

Marham

You could get hit by a bus tomorrow

Warbam

Smoking makes you look big and clever

Sarcastic adhesive labels to cover EU warnings, for sale









Is the cigarette industry a legitimate partner in public health?

- The industry thinks so:
 - British American Tobacco (from their website)

 Tobacco consumption poses real risks to health, so
 we agree that tobacco products should be regulated
 in appropriate ways. We support balanced,
 evidence-based tobacco regulation that does not
 infringe our legal rights.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
:
Plaintiff,
:
Civil Action No. 9

TOBACCO-FREE KIDS ACTION FUND,
AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY,
AMERICAN HEART ASSOCIATION,
AMERICAN LUNG ASSOCIATION,
AMERICANS FOR NONSMOKERS' RIGHTS,:
and NATIONAL AFRICAN AMERICAN
TOBACCO PREVENTION NETWORK,

Intervenors,

v.

PHILIP MORRIS USA, INC., (f/k/a Philip Morris, Inc.), et al.,

Defendants.

"the Government has established that Defendants . . . have conspired together to violate the substantive provisions of RICO"

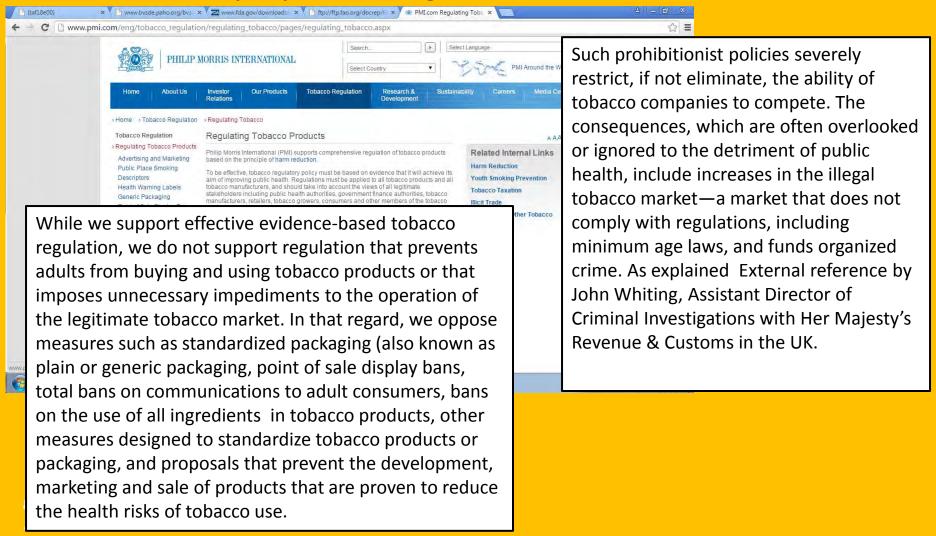
"[This case] is about an industry, and in particular these Defendants, that survives, and profits, from selling a highly addictive product which causes diseases that lead to a staggering number of deaths per year, an immeasurable amount of human suffering and economic loss, and a profound burden on our national health care system. Defendants have known many of these facts for at least 50 years or more. Des-pite that knowledge, they have consistently, repeatedly, and with enormous skill and sophistication, denied these facts to the public, to the Government, and to the public health community. . . . In short, Defendants have marketed and sold their lethal product with zeal, with deception, with a single-minded focus on their

with deception, with a single-minded focus on their financial success, and without regard for the human tragedy or social costs that success exacted."

"At every stage, lawyers played an absolutely central role in the creation and perpetuation of the Enterprise and the implementation of its fraudulent schemes."



Industry supports regulation in the interest of public health, but opposes plain packaging, point of sale display bans, ingredient bans or taxes



BATco opposes plain packaging

By introducing plain packaging, we and others believe that governments risk breaching trademark rights and international trade agreements. As such, the governments of Ukraine, Cuba, Honduras, the Dominican Republic and Indonesia are challenging Australia's plain packaging laws at the World Trade Organisation (WTO).

We should be entitled to use our validly registered trademarks on packs to distinguish our products from those of our competitors. Our trademarks are our intellectual property. We have created them and invested in them over many decades. Plain packaging denies us the right to use our trademarks.

The wiping out of valuable trademarks by any government, entailed by plain packaging would risk placing it in breach of legal obligations relating to intellectual property rights and, in most cases, international trade.



USA: Proposed FDA warnings successfully blocked by tobacco industry in 2012

(R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., et al., v. FDA, et al., 696 F.3d 1205 (D.C. Cir. 2012)











Opposition to menthol ban

ADVERTISEMENT

Tobacco And Scientific Integrity: A Challenge

Herein lies the challenge:

tobacco based on an

charged atmosphere

Can the FDA fairly regulate

objective analysis of science

in the midst of the politically

surrounding tobacco control?

In June 2009, Congress passed a bill that authorized the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to regulate eigerettes and other tobacco products for the first time.

As part of this regulatory process, many aspects of the cigarette product will be reviewed by the FDA. To that end, any eventual scrion by the agency will necessarily be based on a number of factors affecting the public's health; however, implicit in this process is the FDA's responsibility to assure that its actions are based on legitimate and objective

Herein lies the challenge. Can the FDA fairly regulate tobacco-based on an objective, analysis of science in the midst of the politically charged atmosphere surrounding tobacco-control?

scientific data.

The first test of whether the FDA can meet this challenge centers on the issue of whether to

ban mouthol eigarettes. Menthol has been used as a characterizing flavor in eigarettes for more than a half century, but only recently has menthol been indicted as a unique public health issue by certain advocacy groups.

We are already witnessing the use of selective quotes and snippets from scientific research to support one theory or another. Such popularization of scientific research does not serve to advance the true scientific evaluation of menthol's effect on bealth or addiction in eigarettes. Rather, the motivation behind this particular tactic appears to us to be part of a political strategy to achieve partial prohibition.

If menthol cigarettes are banned, one-third of all cigarettes would fall under prohibition. In turn, this will lead to an unprocedented criminal black market in menthol cigarettes and to the sale of more dangerous cigarettes than are now being sold by regulated. companies. A han would also severely decrease the enormous tax revenue generated by eigerette sales which are critical to sustaining state and federal budgets. In fact, the current statute mandates that the FDA consider these unintended consequences, as well as the science underpinning the health effects of smoking mentholated eigerettes as it considers such a bus.

We are confident that a critical review of the body of scientific evidence will support two basic con-

clusions: first, menthol cigarettes do not confer a greater health risk than non-menthol cigarettes; and secondly, smokers of menthol and non-menthol cigarettes have the same rate of success in quitting smoking.

If that is in fact the case, it is imperative that the effects of menthol be critically evaluated from an appropriate scientific perspective — without emotion or invective. This can

only be accomplished if the FDA and its Scientific Advisory Committee follow a course of rigorous objectivity in examining the conclusions reached by various scientific studies and the design and integrity of these studies — and, importantly, the political motivations of those authors.

The challenge to adhere to the science must be met successfully by the FDA. Doing otherwise would undermine the integrity of this important regulatory agency and could well lead to unfair and unaccessety regulation of other legal products or industries in our country, depriving citizens of their right to choose to use products that may be controversial or unnountar.

Lorillard looks forward to the review of menthol by the FDA, and is confident that its process will provide a fair hearing of all sides of an issue that must be grounded in good science and fair rubble policy.

rillard

Herein lies the challenge:

Can the FDA fairly regulate tobacco based on an objective analysis of science in the midst of the politically charged atmosphere surrounding tobacco control?

If menthol cigarettes are banned, one-third of all cigarettes would fall under prohibition. In turn, this will lead to an unprecedented criminal black market in menthol cigarettes and to the sale of more dangerous cigarettes than are now being sold by regulated

ander, December 23, 2009 AZI

OPINION

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

Social acceptability research/activism

SOCIAL ACCEPTABILITY OF CIGARETTES

Trend/Issue/Event

Cigarette smoking and the cigarette smoker are being damned by the government, media and crusading non-smokers.

What Will Happen?

The social acceptability of cigarette smoking will continue to decline in the near term - threat.

What Will Be Its Impact/Implication?

Total consumption will decline due to lower incidence, lower per capita consumption among smokers, fewer new smokers and/or more quitters.

4. When Will It Happen?

Trend emerged in early '70's and will accelerate in late '70's.

- •Industry could foresee the collapse of the social tolerance that allowed smoking to exist
- Industry could envision the end of the cigarette, and worked to prevent it.

5. Sources:

Government public smok primary aim Tobacco Ins anti-smokin interest gr legislation Total consumption will decline due to lower incidence, lower per capita consumption among smokers, fewer new smokers and/or more quitters.

McCann-Ericson, Inc. "Smoker Psychology Study: Attitudes Towards Smoking" (1981)

- Study conducted for Brown & Williamson
- Smokers would like to quit, but feel they cannot

ATTITUDES RELATED TO QUITTING

REGRET ABOUT BECOMING A SMOKER IS VERY STRONG IN ALL GROUPS. PEOPLE WHO HAVE QUIT ARE WIDELY ADMIRED. HEAVY SMOKERS TEND TO DOUBT THEY COULD STOP IF THEY WANTED TO.

A STRONG MAJORITY OF LIGHT SMOKERS HAVE CUT DOWN AND WOULD LIKE TO STOP ALTOGETHER. AND, MOST FEEL THEY WOULD BE ABLE TO DO SO, LOW TAR AND ULTRA SMOKERS ARE ALSO STRONGLY INCLINED TO QUIT SMOKING.



http://legacy.library.ucsf.edu/tid/ghl50f00

Beating the industry at its own game

BAT shares hit by Bloomberg anti-smoking fund

Tobacco firm among biggest losers in London after Bloomberg Philanthropies sets up \$4m fighting fund



End presentation

For further information, contact:
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