

# The Tobacco Observer

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## Thousands Urge Equal Rights for Airplane Smokers

WASHINGTON, D. C. — In what is believed to be an unprecedented action by an industry for its customers, The Tobacco Institute has delivered petitions signed by 132,330 people urging comparable accommodations for smokers and nonsmokers aboard the nation's commercial aircraft to the U. S. Civil Aeronautics Board.

That board currently is considering a petition filed by an anti-smoking group urging it to ban cigar and pipe smoking aboard airplanes.



Korngay addresses the press.

In debating that request, CAB also asked for comment on possibly banning all smoking aboard commercial aircraft. But it added that it wants to consider what it called "the issue of discrimination."

More than 26,000 persons have written to the board. Many of them have urged some sort of prohibition in a widespread campaign spurred by anti-smoking organizations.

"Many more citizens, smokers and nonsmokers, do not want the rights of smokers further restricted," says Horace R. Korngay, TI President.

The petition drive was undertaken by temporary workers in 50 major airports over several days after Christmas.

The petition reads: "The undersigned believe that each smoking and non-smoking passenger deserves equal comfort, service, freedom from engine noise and access to exits and that this can best be achieved by separately seating smokers and nonsmokers across the aisles from each other."

Why across-the-aisle seating?

The Federal Aviation Administration says that aircraft air circulation is from top to bottom. Thus, smoke separation is as efficient with aisle division as it is with fore-and-aft division.

### News Conference

Korngay explained at a news conference at The Institute's office on Jan. 21 that "smokers forced to sit in the noisy rear section of planes are always the last to get off and the last to be served."

More than 132,000 people told CAB they don't like the "rear-of-the-bus syndrome" in America, 1977.

In a statement to CAB to accompany the petitions, Korngay said: "This dramatic response of airline passengers to the petition drive belies the suggestion . . . that a substantial proportion of ordinary airline passengers support further restrictions on smoking . . . The views of that minority, however sincere, should not outweigh the legitimate rights and interests of the great number of airline passengers who enjoy or do not object to smoking."

Korngay told the news media he believes that this petition effort is without precedent in terms of public and business response to government regulation.

"We hope that there will be agreement that whatever social questions arise in public transportation or elsewhere with respect to individual decision about smoking, government prohibition is not an answer."

### Airport Totals

Among travelers backing the "equal rights for smokers" drive, 5,080 signed in Atlanta; 3,685, Chicago and 5,790, Dallas-Fort Worth.

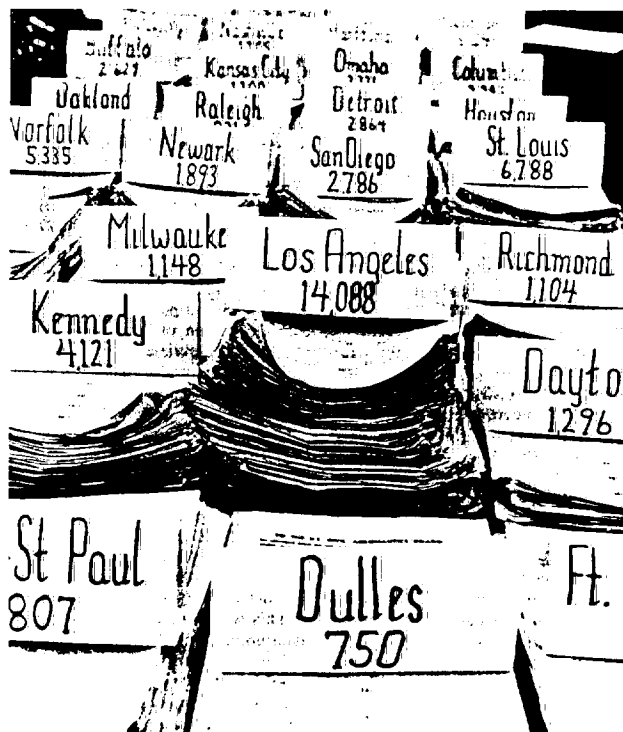
Also, 2,864 in Detroit; 14,088, Los Angeles, the largest response; 4,852, Miami and 5,335, Norfolk.

Also, 5,024 in Philadelphia; 4,570, Phoenix, 6,788, St. Louis and 7,662

Cont. on Pg. 6



Joan Shugoll, presenting The Tobacco Institute petition, gets support from Robert P. Korngay (right) and A. Warren Adam, both of Rockford, Ill.



Petitions line table.

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# "Cancer Atlas" Posing Questions About Lung Cancer Risk Factors

Is lung cancer a Southern disease?

Does it have anything to do with the location of petroleum, chemical and transportation industries?

Does living near wetland areas increase the risk of lung cancer?

These questions have been posed by research work stemming from the careful, extensive U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare's "Atlas of Cancer Mortality for U.S. Counties: 1950-1969."

The study tabulates deaths for whites from 35 different types of cancer occurring in all 3,056 counties in the contiguous 48 states between 1950 and 1969.

When it was released in 1975, "Newsweek" magazine said: "One major surprise... was the finding that the greatest mortality from lung cancer was not restricted to urban areas where cigarette smoking and exposure to air pollution are heaviest."

The National Cancer Institute scientists who formulated the study still believe that cigarette smoking is implicated in the lung cancer death rate. But Dr. Joseph F. Fraumeni, Jr., one of the five NCI scientists involved, told "Newsweek" that "something else is going on."

One of the purposes of the massive Atlas is to help scientists identify factors, now unknown, contributing to increased risk of a particular type of cancer.

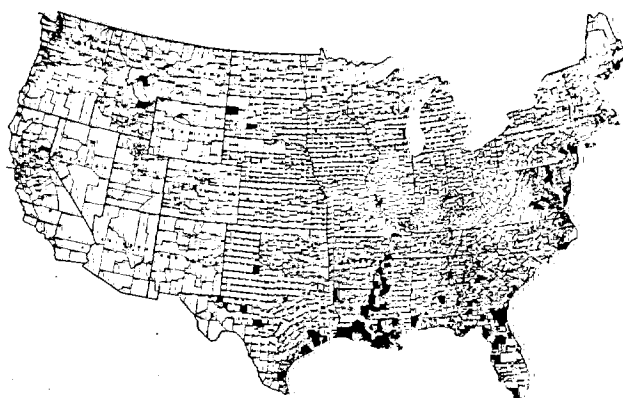
Four research efforts since publication of the Atlas do just that.

(1) Two of the five scientists involved with the original study analyzed lung and other cancers among males in the 139 counties where chemical industries are most highly concentrated. They found "excess rates" for lung, bladder, liver and certain other cancers in these counties.

"For lung cancer, positive gradients were associated with the manufacturing of industrial gases, pharmaceutical preparations, soaps and detergents, paints, inorganic pigments, and synthetic rubber," the report said. Written by Drs. Robert Hoover and Fraumeni, it was published in "Environmental Research" in 1975.

The report's discussion says: "Of particular concern is cigarette smoking, which is associated with cancers of the lung, bladder, and other sites (Hammond, 1966). If smoking were more prominent in the CIC (chemical-industry counties), one would expect lung cancer excesses in both men and women residents. The restriction of the excess lung cancer risk to men in this study suggests an occupational factor, as does the male-limited excess of liver cancer."

(2) A study by two of the five scientists involved in the Atlas preparation revealed excess rates of lung cancer mortality in counties "where paper, chemical, petroleum, and transportation industries are located."



The top 100 lung cancer counties—1950-1969—are shaded.

The paper, by William J. Blot and Fraumeni, called "Geographic Patterns of Lung Cancer: Industrial Correlations," was published in 1976 in the "American Journal of Epidemiology."

It urged that the findings "should be considered as etiologic leads, which need to be pursued by analytical studies of cancer risk in the workplace and community."

(3) The Atlas found especially high rates of lung cancer along the Gulf Coast, especially in Louisiana. It urged further study to determine "the environmental and demographic factors contributing to the increased risk of lung cancer in these predominantly rural and port areas."

One such follow up, done by scientists at Louisiana State University Medical Center and published last year by the Federation of the American Societies for Experimental Biology, suggested living near wetlands as a risk factor for lung cancer.

"According to a geographical analysis of cigarette consumption, the association between male respiratory cancer and wetlands is unlikely to be due to an unusual amount of smoking in this area," the scientists said.

(4) The Tobacco Observer plotted the 100 highest counties by score for lung cancer death rates (shown on map), and determined the 100 lowest.

This was done using the NCI raw data upon which the Atlas was based.

Eighty-nine of the 100 highest can be considered counties in Southern states (Louisiana, Florida, Georgia, Virginia, Maryland, Texas, Alabama, Mississippi, West Virginia, South Carolina,

Kentucky, Tennessee).

Twenty-seven of the 100 highest counties are in Louisiana; the most counties in a "high" state. Out of the lowest 100, 14 of the counties are in Minnesota, the most in a "low" state.

In 1959, midway in the study period, the per capita sales (packs) was 107.3

in Minnesota, higher than the 101.4 in Louisiana, according to figures provided by the Tobacco Tax Council, Inc.

A similar trend is evident for other states: Nebraska, with the second most counties in the low 100, had 1959 per capita sales of 107.2, higher than sales rates in "high" cancer county states of Georgia (91.3), Mississippi (80.0) and Louisiana.

County-by-county breakdowns of smoking rates are not now available.

## Nonwhites: Lung Cancer High in Northern Cities

National Cancer Institute scientists recently issued a similar Atlas, detailing cancer death rate patterns over the 20-year period for nonwhites.

Nonwhites had high rates of lung cancer in northern urban areas.

Their rates of lung cancer were much less pronounced than white males in the cluster along the Gulf and Southeast Atlantic coasts.

The New York Times commented that this leads to speculation that "racial discrimination, which had prevented blacks from getting jobs in chemical factories in those areas, had also accidentally spared them from illness."

NCI scientists say the nonwhite study "further supports a relationship between environmental factors and cancer risks."

## Study Hypothesizes

## Less Heart Disease Risk in Stress-Reducing Culture

Japan has the lowest mortality rate from coronary heart disease (CHD) of any industrialized country. America has one of the highest rates.

Two epidemiologists, Drs. Michael G. Marmot and S. Leonard Syme, School of Public Health, University of California, Berkeley, studying this difference, have shown that other factors, independent of the so-called major coronary risk factors, including smoking, play important roles in the development of CHD.

The scientists hypothesize that traditional Japanese culture may be stress-reducing "and may play a role in protecting the Japanese from CHD."

The scientists studied Japanese people who moved to America. Among this population there is an increase in coronary disease rates compared to rates in Japan.

But the study concluded that it ap-

pears that the major coronary risk factors, including diet, do not account for a large part of the increase.

The study was published in September 1976 in the "American Journal of Epidemiology."

Other studies, including a major American Heart Association monograph edited by Ancel Keys, Ph.D., show that Japanese men are heavy smokers and "have tended to be heavy smokers for many decades. The Japanese smoke cigarettes made of American 'Virginia' type tobacco," he says, and are heavier smokers than American men.

Concerning lung cancer, most recent American Cancer Society figures show Japanese men with a rate of 16.12 per 100,000, approximately one-third the incidence of lung cancer among American men.

## Commentary

"I am totally convinced that until smoking is considered a crime, those who do not smoke will continue to suffer unjustly."

Monica Anderson  
Letter to the Editor  
The Charleston Gazette  
8/24/76

\* \* \*

"The (Hart-Kennedy) BILL has made the following statement relative to heart disease: 'cigarette smoking is one of the principal contributors to the high incidence of . . . diseases of the heart . . .'"

"The above statement is unproven, incompatible with much of the available scientific information, and in flat contradiction with the results of numerous important studies." (Author's emphasis.)

Dr. Carl Seltzer  
Senior Research Associate  
Harvard University School  
of Public Health  
Statement submitted at  
Congressional Subcommittee  
on Health 5/76

\* \* \*

"One day the advent of low 'tar' cigarettes will be viewed in the same light as the introduction of filter cigarettes in the early and middle 1950s. Filters radically changed the brand preferences of American smokers and the history of our industry. When filters were first introduced in this country, some manufacturers thought they were a fad which would never last, but the number of low 'tar' entries is clear evidence that no one is making that mistake with this category."

William D. Hobbs  
Chairman, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.  
Quoted by United Press International  
12/27

\* \* \*

"No one has identified disease-producing components in tobacco smoke in significant amounts or forms available to the human body. 'Tar' is something

produced in a laboratory and not something in cigarette smoke to which humans are exposed. Human beings do not smoke 'tar' and laboratory reports on 'tar' yields have not been established as significant to human health."

Dr. Ronald Okun  
Director of Clinical  
Pharmacology  
Cedars-Sinai Medical Center  
Statement submitted at  
Congressional Subcommittee  
on Health 5/76

\* \* \*

"Smoking and sex should be done in private, only by consenting adults."

Norma Ricone  
organizer, Tucson, Ariz., GASP  
Quoted in:  
The Tucson Daily Citizen Magazine  
11/27/76

# In Arizona Capital Lawmakers Balk at Smoking Bans

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PHOENIX, Ariz.—Legislators here in the first state to enact prohibitions against smoking in public places at the insistence of anti-smokers say they are tired of the incessant efforts of a tiny minority to broaden this legislation.

In 1975, they were successful in adding physicians' waiting rooms to the prohibited list.

Last year, led again by Mrs. Betty Carnes, nationally known originator of the "Thank You For Not Smoking"

Rep. Diane McCarthy, a nonsmoker, chairman of the House Health Committee, held hearings to ascertain that. She says Mrs. Carnes' ideas are both "unnecessary and unenforceable, unless we want a cop in every store."

"You can't legislate courtesy by enacting a no smoking bill," she says. "There would be wide resentment of a law, a delight in breaking it. This volunteer program appeals to people's sense of manners."

Rep. McCarthy is convinced that the anti-smoking activists who make the trek to the state capitol each year "want to do away with smoking."

She is supported in that belief by the Phoenix Gazette, a newspaper which has backed the anti-smokers. It stated, in a bit of euphoria: "Arizona's anti-smoke brigade has won another round in the three-year battle to drive tobacco puffers from public places."

Rep. Larry Hawke is "not sure that the anti-smoking activists are at all concerned about making any problems better, but are only interested in attacking the smoking public."



— 1973 Headline

"I've come full circle on this," says Rep. Thomas N. Goodman, House Appropriations Committee chairman. "I was in favor of the 1973 legislation. Now I realize these people won't stop."

Laws now three and four years old prohibit smoking in elevators, libraries, theaters, buses, concert halls and museums.

Advocates of those bans said that was all they desired.

It wasn't.

In 1974, they made an unsuccessful effort to add:

- Beauty parlors.
- Intrastate airplane and railroad passenger areas.
- Sales areas of any food, drug or department store.
- Waiting lines, at the Motor Vehicle Offices, for instance.
- Dining areas in any hotel, restaurant, cafe, cafeteria or theater cafe.

campaign, they tried for a wide variety of smoking bans. They lost. Annoyed legislators, fed up with Mrs. Carnes' annual lobbying, posted "Thank You For Not Talking" signs on their desks.

The push to spread the ban to grocery and retail stores failed partially because associations of these businessmen set up a volunteer program to ask people, by use of signs, to be courteous and to extinguish their tobacco products while in their stores.

"People exercising common courtesy in their dealing with others is a much more effective way to solve this problem than passing an unenforceable law," says H. C. (Mac) Dorsey, spokesman for the associations. "We don't want to have to arrest our customers."

### Program Working

The verdict is in on the program: It's a success, a large group of retailers is telling the legislature.



Rep. Diane McCarthy

### Occurring Elsewhere

What happened first in Arizona is occurring in other states, including the excesses. For instance, a New York legislator wanted to divide space in every race track, ball park, restaurant and other entertainment area in half—for smokers and nonsmokers. And in Maryland, a legislator this year is pushing for smoking and nonsmoking polling booths.

These lawmakers have not heeded the editorial wisdom of the Phoenix Republic: "Even more foreboding, the anti-smoking activists have begun to adopt Prohibitionist tactics, harassing people who smoke in such public places as airport terminals and supermarkets."

"They haven't produced a Carry Nation to wreck cigarette counters, but we fear the worst."

"They're not demanding an outright ban on smoking; not yet. Their strategy is, one step at a time."

## Editorials

# Anti-Tobacco Groups Aim for Prohibition

### Prohibition.

That's exactly what the current crop of anti-tobacco activists want. They want tobacco products to be illegal. They would like jail terms for those who enjoy these products. They want tobacco to be extinct.

They just won't admit it.

But their actions are sufficient.

*Item:* Spokespeople for vocal anti-tobacco groups such as Group Against Smokers' Pollution (GASP) tell the press that smoking should be a crime in any public place; that it should only be allowed in the privacy of one's home.

*Item:* The current zealous drive to ban smoking aboard all commercial aircraft. Action on Smoking & Health (ASH) has an alternative should that not succeed—prohibit smoking if one person on any flight complains.

*Item:* Efforts to levy astronomical tax excises on the cigarette brands yielding higher "tar" levels, admittedly to drive them off the market. These are occurring both in the state and national political forums, despite a lack of scientific proof that "tar" levels are in any way linked to human diseases.

*Item:* The American Cancer Society's recently announced five-year plan for propagandization against tobacco use. ACS plans to spend millions in this broadside.

"I would predict that we will be looking very carefully at the Prohibition—

or the attempt to prohibit—all cigarette advertising in this country, except for brands below the 50 percent sales-weighted average of the previous year," said Allan Jonas, chairman of the ACS Task Force on Smoking and Health, at a recent press conference.

*Item:* The American Lung Association's hope to enhance its image by sharpening its expensive attack on tobacco and smokers.

*Item:* The torrent of legislation introduced in states and local jurisdictions calling for Prohibition of smoking in some public places.

The extreme methods of the avowed tobacco foes makes it difficult for them to hide their ultimate aim.

But they won't readily say that they are seeking Prohibition. They realize that too many people remember the Prohibition of alcohol, and the criminal chaos which resulted, and they know that distaste for that would bring scorn upon them for their aim to prohibit tobacco use.

Rather these activists plan to take one step at a time in their effort to outlaw smoking.

History proves this: Every time the activists win a small battle, they always return for further Prohibition, despite repeated protestations, when they were fighting for the legislation, that that was all they desired.

Prohibition.

Why don't they admit it?

## Quote of The Observer

"Not too long ago the Russians moved to depollute the air in their nation's capital. Moscow's municipal council, upon recommendation from their minister of health, passed a law that made smoking in its 120 restaurants illegal. And do you know how they're going to enforce it? It's really rather simple—if you light up, you don't get fed. Start halfway through the meal, then you're asked to leave and your table is cleared. If you start a ruckus . . . they've always had laws against that."

"Perhaps the upcoming legislature might want to consider the Moscow plan when the public smoking problem comes up again."

KIRO Editorial  
Seattle, Wash.  
12/11/76

### RESPONSE:

"Well, Comrade, you really surprised me with this one."

"Imagine . . . suggesting that Americans follow Moscow's example and lead off to the Communist equivalent of the gas chambers all who would violate the Russian rules on public smoking. Take the food away, take the table away, take the people away."

"We have a voluntary compliance agreement. While the interest or demand is minimal, the plan is working."

"It is better than waiters, waitresses, patrons, policemen, or firemen arresting our fellow citizens and is democracy in spirit. Perish the thought that the state legislature would adopt a 'Made in Moscow' solution to anything."

"P.S. You would have loved Hitler's plan: Turn in your neighbor and get a big reward!"

John F. Gordon  
Executive Vice President  
Washington Restaurant Association  
12/14/76

## Letters to the Editor

The 13th of Nov. I was just 74 years old. I own several farms here in Ohio that were paid for from growing and selling burley tobacco; my first little crop was grown and sold by me at age 14, my very own. This year I have over 12 acres, set it out myself with my wife and daughter, hired help to hand it and extra help to strip it.

I smoked cigarettes—made my own—years ago. I now smoke mostly cigars and in between I chew and use snuff. I have all my teeth, never had any heart trouble or cancer or been cut and put back together. Must bring this to an end—as I'm going to the stripping room.

Dwight Marksberry  
Felicity, Ohio

I think your publication is filling a void that has long existed. The American public deserves to hear the industry's version of this issue. They are not obtaining it from the news media.

Carl Bogle  
President  
Lamar Dean Outdoor Advertising Co.  
Raleigh, North Carolina

We at the Tobacco Workers International Union are very happy with the publication. It is filling a long-time need!

Rene Rondou  
President  
Tobacco Workers International Union, AFL-CIO  
Washington, D.C.

I have enjoyed very much the first two issues. They are most informative. The cartoons are great.

Robert L. Williamson  
Director  
National Tobacco-Textile Museum  
Danville, Va.

I'm very concerned about the manner in which tobacco has been made a 'whipping boy' and was pleased to hear of your publication.

Alan P. Baker  
Radio Station WLBN  
Springfield, Ky.

I enjoy your new publication. It is very attractive and interesting, the articles are newsworthy and informative.

Molly B. Grogan  
Management Information Librarian  
R. J. Reynolds Industries, Inc.  
Winston-Salem, N.C.

This is a publication that deserves a well-done from smokers and non-smokers.

Carl Williams  
Public Affairs Director  
WBIR-TV  
Knoxville, Tenn.

Write on! Write on!

Ms. Mary Anne Markley  
Carrollton, Tex.

Congratulations to you on your fine writeup of our club (Tin Container Collectors Association), which was very well done and we appreciate it.

We will gather in July in Allentown, Pa., for our second annual convention.

Clark Seccrest  
P.O. Box 4555  
Denver, Colo.

The general public is just about fed up with the righteous indignation of the activist non-smokers. It is certainly sad that if you say something loud enough and long enough, right or wrong, our bureaucratic lawmakers, in an effort to get votes, will blindly listen.

C. Lee Davis III  
Sales Supervisor  
Old Dominion Tobacco Co.  
Norfolk, Va.

I think it is great: Keep up the good work.

John M. J. Holliday  
Pee Dee Farms Corp.  
Galivants Ferry, S.C.

I was very much impressed with your paper.

J. R. Sydnor  
Huntington, W. Va.

It is evident from that article (about Minnesota's no smoking law) that a lack of concrete information about this law . . . has forced you to reply to the situation with innuendo, distorted facts and speculation.

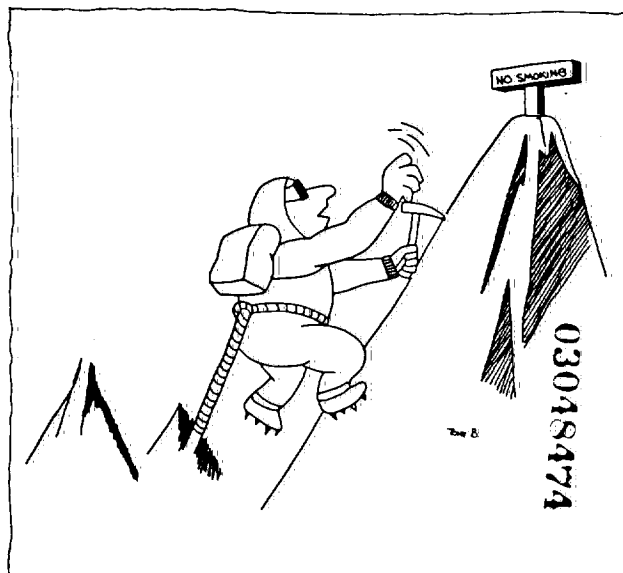
Alan Wass  
Coordinator,  
Smoking Deterrence  
& Non-Smokers' Rights  
Minnesota Lung Association

I like and agree (in) the strong future of the tobacco industry.

Roger Dickerson, Jr.  
Whiteville, N.C.

We are in the process of forming a club and are actively searching for new members interested in collecting cigarette packs and tins. The list of cigarette brands manufactured over the years includes many interesting and colorful names from Alligator to Zipper.

Richard Elliott  
3 Dunham Street  
Winchester, Mass. 01890



# 'Only Littlest Angel for Research'



"A dollar for Christmas Seals"



"Fund raising takes a quarter"



"45¢ for salaries and fringes"



"With all the other expenses . . ."



"... only two cents for research."

## Seals Take A Licking, Dwyer Says

How much of your dollar spent for a sheet of "Christmas Seals" goes for research?

The American Lung Association and its 250 constituent associations—the "Christmas Seal" people—spend one stamp out of a sheet of 54 for research, according to data in ALA's Annual Report 1974-75.

Total expenditures for Fiscal Year 1973-74 were \$44,600,616, the report, the latest available, says.

As Bill Dwyer, assistant to the president of The Tobacco Institute, so dynamically demonstrates here with his "Stamp Act," the breakdown on how your "Christmas Seal" dollar is spent is:

- Salaries and fringe benefits for employees, \$19,863,523 or 44.5¢ of the dollar.
- Fund raising, \$11,412,296, 25.6¢ of the dollar.
- Phone, mail and rent, \$2,662,987, 5.9¢ of the dollar.
- Travel and meeting expenses, \$2,442,667, 5.5¢ of the dollar.
- Other expenses, including equipment, printing and supplies, \$7,364,902, 16.5¢ of the dollar.

Leaving 1.9¢ of the dollar, \$854,241, spent on research awards and grants. That's about one stamp—the littlest angel Bill is holding—for research; 53 stamps for the rest.

**03048475**

### Tobacco Seeds Are Small

There are approximately 314,000 tobacco seeds in an ounce. One tablespoonful is enough to plant three acres of land—and there are four tablespoonsful to the ounce. The tobacco seed increases its weight 20 million times in about five months—from germination to four pound plant at harvest.

## Maryland Restaurant Finds Few Desire Its No Smoking Section

SILVER SPRING, Md.—The Blair Mansion Inn here is a genteel reminder of gracious dining in the South's tradition of hospitality.

Designed by famed New York architect Stanford White, it contains exceptional antiques, including a piano which was in the White House.

Its owners have taken great care, however, to make sure that their Inn is for family dining.

Blair Mansion last year began widely promoting that it had set off one of its eight rooms as a nonsmoking area.

A television feature was done about this. Newspapers reported it. The Inn advertised it.

The response: "We've given it a good shake," says Robert Zeender, co-owner. "Few people use it."

Zeender told the Montgomery County Council, during a hearing on a proposal to require that restaurants set up such a section, that less than one-half of one percent of his customers request it.

He told The Tobacco Observer that since that testimony last year, the per-

centage has dropped even lower.

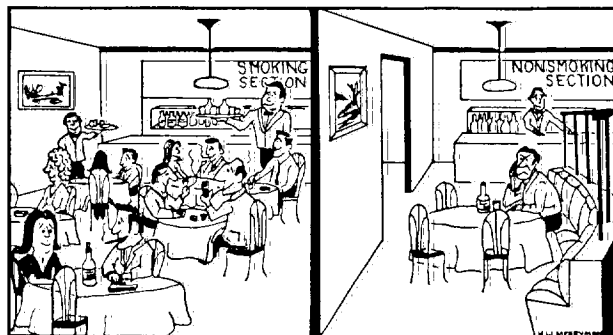
Zeender intends to maintain the section because he has a large inn, seating 300. But he has had occasions when the restaurant has been full—except the no smoking area—while people were also waiting for tables.

"If I only had 100 seats, I would be in big trouble, if it was legislated that I had to have so many seats nonsmoking," he says.

Zeender thinks it's "not fair for the man in business to have to be the accuser, the prosecutor, the judge and the jury" in patrolling no smoking areas.

"It's just a vocal minority pushing for this," he says. "I'm worried about where it stops. Perhaps I won't be able to serve fish in a certain room soon because they don't like the smell."

No smoking sections—only if a restaurateur wants them—Zeender says.



# Tobacco Support Program Economical, Successful

By C. N. (Kirk) Wayne Jr.  
Vice President, Tobacco Associates

A most misunderstood, misinterpreted program is the U.S. government's price support plan for tobacco farmers.

Because of unfair and erroneous statements about it, the program is consistently mentioned by opponents of tobacco who claim it is a subsidy to cigarette manufacturers. It is not.

What the price support system does is stabilize tobacco prices for farmers so that they can get a reasonable return on their investments. It mandates quotas limiting the poundage a farmer can sell or the acreage he can use for tobacco growing.

Without such a support system, tobacco—at least for awhile—probably would be grown in such volume as to make its price ruinously cheap for farmers.

Then prices would most likely wildly fluctuate, providing little security for the average tobacco farmer.

## Minimum Price

The minimum price tobacco can be sold at is determined each year by the Secretary of Agriculture based on the prices paid by farmers for goods and services. Prices at which tobacco is sold depends upon demand both domestic and foreign.

**Tobacco Associates is a nonprofit corporation organized in 1947 by tobacco farmers to promote and expand world markets for U.S.-produced flue-cured tobacco. Mr. Wayne travels extensively for the export promotion programs of Tobacco Associates.**

Any tobacco which doesn't bring the guaranteed price at the auction warehouse floor is delivered to producers' cooperatives. They in turn advance the support price to the grower.

Money to make these advances is loaned to the cooperatives by the U.S. Department of Agriculture through its Commodity Credit Corp. Tobacco is the collateral.

It is processed, stored and sold later when demand is higher. It can be stored for up to ten years without significant financial loss due to deterioration. As the collateral securing the loan for each year's crop is sold, the proceeds are used to repay Commodity Credit Corporation for the loan, plus interest.

Cost of the price support program for tobacco has been minimal compared to the cost of all farm commodity price support agricultural operations. In all collateral sales to date, the unpaid principal charged off as program losses totals only \$57 million. More than half of this loss was on the loans for only two years' crops.

Total cost has been about 0.12 percent of the amount of all farm commodity price support operations incurred by the U.S.D.A. since the inception of price support programs 43 years ago.

Thus, the tobacco price support program is one of the least expensive and most successful of the farm commodity programs.

Stabilizing the price of tobacco means that when a farmer goes to a bank to borrow money to plant it, the bank can lend with confidence knowing that the tobacco will sell for a guaranteed price.

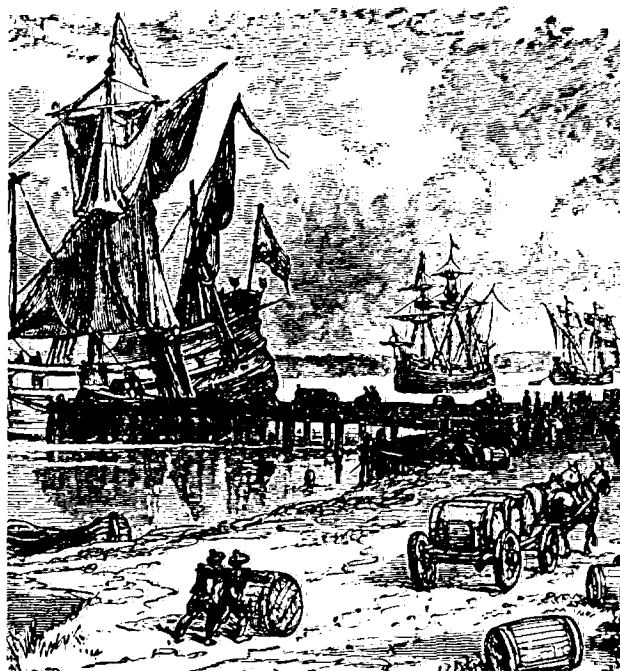
The price support system also is used as leverage to keep the quality of U.S. tobacco high. As a condition of price support, farmers are made to eliminate undesired insecticides, so that U.S. tobacco now has the lowest levels of residue of any major tobacco-growing nation.

comment if it decides to ban all smoking. Apparently, it also would if it decides to mandate a particular seat arrangement.

## The Tobacco Observer

presents information and comment on public events of interest to the tobacco industry. It recognizes that there is diversity of opinion about tobacco use and that charges against tobacco are widely publicized while less attention is given to differing views, which are included in our columns. Its aim is to aid full, free and informed discussion in the public interest, in the conviction that the smoking and health controversy must be resolved by scientific research.

Published by The Tobacco Institute  
Horace R. Kornegay, President  
Paul Knopick, Editor  
George Yenowine, Circulation Director



Chesapeake waters allowed large merchant vessels to dock at plantation grounds.



03048476

*"It must have been an inspiring sight in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries to watch from Cape Henry a tobacco convoy file out of Chesapeake Bay, between the sandy foreland and Middle Ground Shoal and spread its canvas to the prevailing westerlies. Nowhere else in the British Empire could an observer see a more impressive demonstration of the maritime nature of the old colonial system. Here, stretching out before him, was a vast, richly laden fleet of one hundred and fifty or two hundred ships bound for England with the annual produce of two of her most prosperous colonies. Here, indeed, was the embodiment of the maritime intercourse between colonies and the mother country upon which the economic structure of the Empire rested."*

Tobacco.

It was the most important product of the colonies and without it there would not have been an America.

The above quote is from "Tobacco Coast," written by Arthur Pierce Middleton, Ph.D., and published by The Mariners Museum in 1953.

Tobacco Coast is appropriate nomenclature for the Chesapeake Bay colonies of Maryland and Virginia.

The Virginia colony languished during its early years, Middleton writes, until "the Jamestown settlers stumbled upon a commodity that proved economically feasible."

Tobacco.

"Becoming the rage almost overnight,

tobacco captivated the colonists' imagination like precious metal during a gold rush," Middleton writes. "They planted it in every available clearing, including the fort and streets of Jamestown."

"Its (tobacco's) phenomenal rise is one of the most remarkable aspects of our colonial history. Imports of colonial tobacco into England increased from 60,000 pounds in 1622 to 500,000 pounds in 1628 and 1,500,000 pounds in 1639.

"By the end of the seventeenth century tobacco production in Virginia and Maryland exceeded 20,000,000 pounds a year, and in 1775 it exceeded 100,000,000 pounds. In the latter year it represented over 75 percent of the total value of commodities exported from the Chesapeake colonies and was worth about \$4,000,000," Middleton writes.

There were propitious omens for tobacco in the new colonies. The soil proved suitable; natural waterways of the Chesapeake and its tributaries allowed ocean-going vessels easy access to tobacco plantations many miles inland; and tobacco became fashionable in England.

But even then, according to Middleton, the tobacco trade was "almost buried under a weight of financial impositions."

Duty on tobacco provided considerable sums to the royal treasury, and "provided the colonial governments of Virginia and Maryland with one of their principal sources of revenue."

# Petitions

Cont. from Pg. 11

in the two Washington, D.C., airports.

The signature gatherers heard repeatedly: "It's about time."

"We're going to continue to speak up," Kornegay says.

Currently, airlines are under four-year-old CAB regulations which mandate that they separate smokers and nonsmokers. They don't have to put smokers in the rear, but almost all do.

"An airplane is the best ventilated container in which people exist," Kornegay says.

A CAB spokesman told The New York Times that it would be a matter of months before any decision is reached.

He said CAB would seek additional





# Tobacco Protestors Stir Violence

A tobacco industry spokesman says three recent violent anti-smoking incidents "are the direct result of irresponsible public campaigns conducted by

organized anti-tobacco interests."

David McLean, West Coast area manager for The Tobacco Institute, issued a press release on these incidents,

which he called "a new type of social phenomenon."

- A New Mexico man crashed his battered pickup truck into a solid steel gate in front of the White House. He wanted "to wake him (the President) up" about foods that contain chemical additives and "poison" that emanates from cigarettes.

- A young gunman in Los Angeles held a man hostage for 2½ hours atop a skyscraper to warn the "whole world" against tobacco.

- A sophisticated Beverly Hills, Calif., Gucci fashion show turned into a fracas when a nonsmoker virulently objected to a nearby smoker.

These types of incidents are the "result of tremendous 'hate tobacco' campaigns continuously promoted over

several years in a shabby effort to discredit tobacco and shame tobacco consumers," McLean charged.

"Their attacks against tobacco consumers have approached religious fervor. No wonder some people have become programmed to undertake substantially outrageous action."

McLean said that the anti-tobacco campaigns are deliberately aimed at pitting one segment of the American population against another. The campaigns are spurred by certain governmental agencies, volunteer health organizations and private anti-tobacco groups, he said.

"Peaceful citizens should not have to endure the hysterics and outrages of these self-righteous social guerrillas—the products of deliberately planned and irresponsible public hate campaigns," McLean concluded.



Santa Fe, N.M., man tried to crash his truck through a White House gate, police charge, to warn about "poison" from cigarettes.



Los Angeles Police take away man they said held a hostage to warn the "whole world" against tobacco.

## Cigarette "Tar" — What Is(n't) It?

"Tar."

There is a lot of misunderstanding about this little word when it comes to smoking.

The Federal Trade Commission measures "tar" by pulling cigarette smoke through a special filter on a mechanical smoking machine and weighing the particulate matter collected in the filter.

It is this measurement which is found on the packs of some cigarette brands and in all advertisements.

The FTC process, of course, is not what occurs when people smoke. One major difference is that FTC's machine doesn't exhale.

That's why The Tobacco Observer uses quotation marks around the word "tar" when referring to tobacco smoke, indicating it is a word employed in an arbitrary sense to describe the total particulate matter, sometimes referred to as TPM.

There's another kind of "tar," used by scientists in animal and other laboratory tests. They obtain it by condensation from super-cooled tobacco smoke.

There are certain variables known to scientists which affect the amount of "tar" a cigarette yields. By changing these, cigarette manufacturers produce cigarettes with more or less "tar" to meet consumer demands.

—The longer a cigarette burns, the more "tar" it delivers. If the burning rate is increased, the "tar" content decreases. Reducing cigarette circumference increases the burning rate.

Of course, in order to keep consumers satisfied, manufacturers can only produce cigarettes which burn so fast.

—The way tobacco is packed and the

choice of cigarette paper affect the burning rate. Cigarettes weighing more tend to increase "tar" yield.

This has posed a problem for advocates of a "self-extinguishing" cigarette — with higher density a cigarette will go out, but its "tar" yield is higher.

The more porous the cigarette paper is, the faster the burn rate. Mechanical perforation of the paper, allowing more air to mix with the smoke dilutes the smoke so as to reduce the "tar" yield.

—Scientists have learned that variations in blends, reconstituted sheets and shred sizes of the tobacco used to manufacture a cigarette will affect "tar" rates.

—Additives can be used to increase burn levels, thus decreasing "tar."

—The filter is a key to "tar" reduction. Increasing its length and diameter lowers "tar" yield. Perforating the tipping paper can cut "tar."

Filtering the smoke more — making the filter harder to draw through — decreases "tar." The resistance to the draw is called pressure drop, and the greater the drop, the higher the filtration efficiency. Again consumer satisfaction in providing adequate taste must be weighed when dealing with these variables.

—"Tar" can even be affected slightly by the way cigarettes are packaged and handled.

But the number the smoker sees as "tar" has never been conclusively associated with any human disease, and no one has ever linked the amount of "tar" artificially collected on a filter pad or condensed in a laboratory with what, if any, a smoker receives.



# SMOKE FRIENDLY!

Courteous Smokers Committee

## Bumper Sticker Popular

"Smoke Friendly!"

Courtesy is the better way.

A grass roots effort by the Courteous Smokers Committee, begun in 1975 in Texas, informs smokers and nonsmokers that courtesy, not punitive legislation, is the way to handle what some people may see as problems.

Laws banning smoking in certain public places have been passed in some Texas municipalities. Police report these laws to be unenforceable, expensive to administer and a nuisance.

"The better way," says Ms. Maureen Giller, founder of the effort, is "encouraging common courtesy."

The committee developed a "Smoke Friendly" bumper sticker and a smaller sticker for cigarette vending machines. Displayed at state fairs in Texas, these items proved instantly popular.

The program got a fine reaction from smokers and nonsmokers—and even from the Action on Smoking & Health (ASH), an anti-smoking organization) chapter president in Dallas. She wrote Ms. Giller, saying: "I was thrilled beyond words to know that someone would take the trouble to form such a group."

The media also liked it. One Texas paper said: "This very definitely appears to be the better way. It can and should work."

"This is a simple, straightforward program," says Joe Ratcliff, executive vice president, Texas Association of Tobacco and Candy Distributors.

"It also tells smokers that they don't have to be treated like second-class citizens, and warns them that there are some who want to erode their personal rights."

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## Congressional Advisors Report EPA Pollution Study "Useless"

Results of a \$22 million federal study of air pollution are "useless" in determining "what levels of pollutants represent" health hazards, according to a Congressional staff report.

The five-year study, called Community Health and Environmental Surveillance System (CHESS), was done by the Environmental Protection Agency.

That agency had released press statements which said, among other things, that CHESS had concluded that cigarette smoke endangers the health of nonsmokers.

But the Congressional investigators found that "there are too many inconsistencies in the data and too many technical problems that resulted in large data uncertainties or errors... for the results of this program to provide quantitative support for policy decisions."

The primary goal of the CHESS study was to find out what levels of air pollution have adverse impacts on public health.

The Congressional probers charge that the study is worthless because time and money pressures forced the researchers to do shoddy work.

"Technical errors in measurement, unresolved problems in statistical analysis, and inconsistency in data... render it useless for determining what

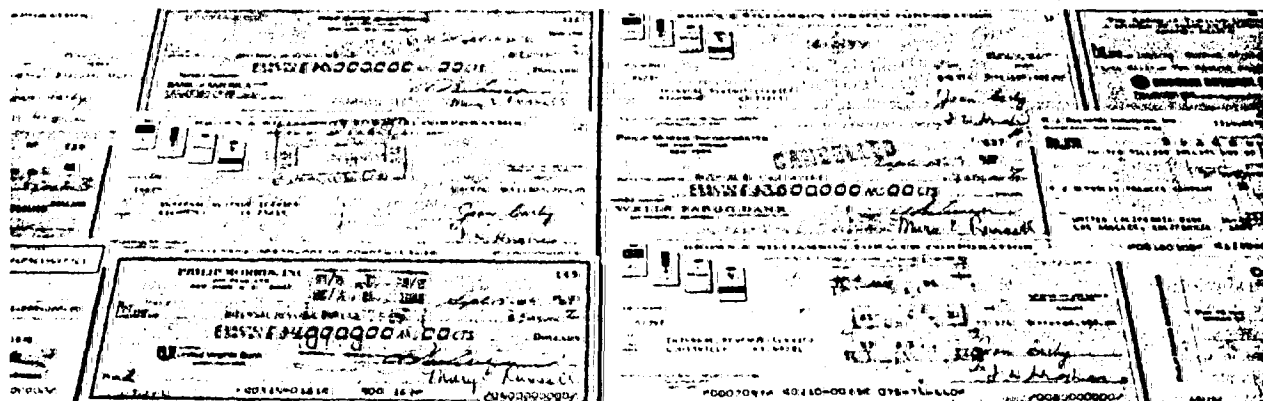
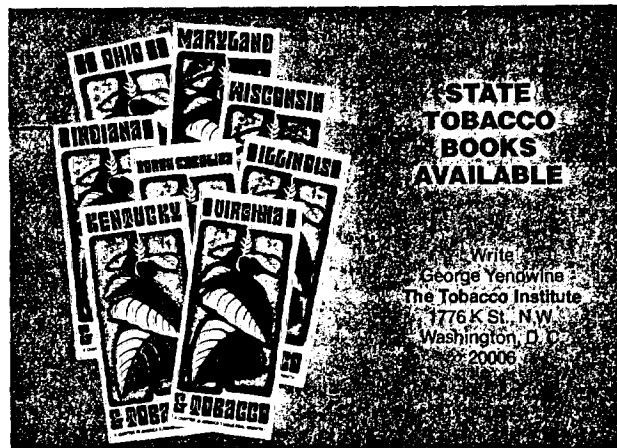
precise levels of specific pollutants represent a hazard," the Congressional report said.

"In the drive for results, the program did not adhere to standards of quality control, validation of methods, cross-checking of data and calibration of instruments required in such research."

The critical report was put together

by a House environment subcommittee staff, with aid from leading scientific investigators in the fields studied.

The report also is critical of epidemiological work done by CHESS, saying it doubts the validity of certain of the population selections, and that "a causal relationship cannot be inferred on the basis of a single epidemiologic study."



U. S. Treasury's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms opened a museum in Washington, D.C., illustrating its work. One exhibit features multi-million-dollar checks from tobacco companies for federal excises. They amounted to

\$2.5 billion last year. The museum, open to the public, also has an old cigar-rolling table on display.

# TI Thanks Media For "Fair" Coverage

"It seems to me that no fair and reasonable person can object to the presentation of opposing viewpoints in order that people—having heard varying opinions—can better make up their own minds."

That is from a letter written by an executive with Jefferson Pilot Broadcasting Co., Charlotte, N.C., to Horace R. Kornegay, president, The Tobacco Institute.

The thought is repeated consistently in acknowledgements of the end-of-the-year letters Kornegay sent to media executives whose stations or newspapers interviewed Tobacco Institute spokespersons during 1976.

Kornegay told them he appreciated their fairness in giving readers, listeners and viewers more balanced coverage of tobacco issues. He sent copies of his letters to the broadcasters to the license renewal files of the Federal Communications Commission.

The Institute staff interviews were, in the words of Charles A. Scruggs, general manager, WDIA, Memphis, Tenn., in accord with "our policy and our intent so that our audience is given the very best opportunity to gather

factual information so that they may better decide for themselves and their community."

Other examples include correspondence from Summit Communications, Inc., Winston-Salem, N.C., whose president wrote: "We believe that all of our stations serve in the public interest when they present different sides of controversial issues and allow expression from all interested parties."

An executive at KDKA-TV 2, Pittsburgh, Pa., said: "We have always taken very seriously our obligation to present different sides of controversial issues. We were happy to get your point of view on the general question of smoking."

Alvin L. Bolt, general manager, WPLN, Nashville, Tenn., wrote about his station's effort "to provide the listener with all facets of an issue and allow him to decide its merits—not make the decision for him."

"We are pleased to be a communication outlet which is afforded the economic and journalistic freedom to confront such issues of public importance," wrote Douglas L. Vernier, director of broadcasting, KUNI, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

## Edens Elected Chairman at TI Annual Meeting

Joseph E. Edens, president and chief executive officer, Brown & Williamson Industries, Inc., was elected chairman



Joseph E. Edens

of The Tobacco Institute's Executive Committee at the annual meeting in New York City.

Edens succeeds Curtis H. Judge, president of Lorillard, a division of Loews Corp., as chairman. Membership of the Executive Committee remained the same.

William M. Rosson, president, Conwood Corp., was elected to the board of directors, replacing Martin J. Condon III, Conwood's chairman of the board. All other directors were re-elected.

Three new officers of The Tobacco Institute were elected: William H. Hecht and Roger L. Mozingo, vice presidents, and Dr. Charles L. Waite, medical director.

TI's President, Horace R. Kornegay, in a speech at the session warned that "every report confirms our expectations of a massive challenge" by anti-smoking forces this year.

## Observer's Yours for the Asking

Do you know someone who should be receiving The Tobacco Observer?

We want people whose livelihoods are in some way associated with the tobacco industry to be well informed about the problems it faces, including the continuing attacks.

We believe The Tobacco Observer will provide them with knowledge of

who's doing what about the tobacco industry.

Please write George Yenowine, circulation director, The Tobacco Observer, 1776 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C., 20006, if you would like to add names to The Observer's free subscription list.

Please include a complete personal address, including zip code.



Red Skelton, long-time cigar smoker, was invited to visit the Pennsylvania cigar-making establishment of Walter T. Allen (left). The comedian took the invitation pretty seriously.

03048480

## Anti-Smoking Activities Increasing

CHICAGO—Speakers from The Tobacco Institute emphasized at TI's second annual seminar on government relations here recently that anti-smoking activists will make a more concerted effort this year than ever before.

J. C. Blucher Ehringhaus Jr., TI senior vice-president and counsel, explained that this expected vitriolic attack on the tobacco industry and its customers is fueled by frustration.

The anti-smokers have been unable to decrease tobacco consumption, despite all their propaganda, he said. Ehringhaus projected that 200-250 anti-smoking bills will be introduced in the various state legislatures this year.

One participant said the anti-smoking campaign will be focused against smokers. The crusaders will use "taxation, legislation, intimidation, discrimination and segregation," he said.

The tobacco industry will face more anti-tobacco legislation in the various city and county jurisdictions this year than in the entire history of this industry, said TI's Roger L. Mozingo, field director, state activities.

Addison Y. Yeaman, president and chairman, The Council for Tobacco



Addison Y. Yeaman

Research—U.S.A., Inc., said "the evidence that cigarette smoking causes human disease simply is not in."

He said the industry is spending \$6 million for scientific research each year on this problem.

Other speakers included TI's Vice President Fred Panzer, Charles G. Hord, executive director, Washington State Association of Tobacco & Candy Distributors and Bill Dwyer, an assistant to TI's president and a spokesperson for the industry.

Also, Raymond A. Oliverio, TI's northeast area manager, Paul Knopick, The Tobacco Observer editor and Martin Ryan Haley, political analyst, took part in the program.

# No Smoking Sections Fail

"The hospitality business is no place for government regulation when it comes to smoking," a Marriott Corp. executive told local lawmakers in Maryland.

They were considering a bill to restrict public smoking, including mandatory separate seating of nonsmokers in restaurants.

The company's experience with operation of smoking/nonsmoking sections under a variety of conditions "is probably greater than any other restaurant-hotel company in the nation," explained Vice President for Corporate Affairs Thomas E. Burke, in a recent letter submitted for a legislative hearing by the Montgomery County (Md.) Council. On the chance that there could be an increasing demand for nonsmoking sections, some restaurant managers experimented—but the tests have essentially failed, Burke said.

Apparently, as a result of his comments and those of others, the Council voted to eliminate mention of restaurants from its bill, according to Burke.

Burke said Marriott found maintenance of separate non-smoking sections in restaurants (1) "has been shown to be of priority concern to only a small fraction of the public and of apparent little concern to the great majority, (2) has inherent characteristics that are offensive to many smoking guests, and (3) adds certain operating burdens which can have serious consequences for some restaurants—particularly those having difficulty remaining profitable and staying efficient."

"Finally, and most significantly," he said, "a smoking ban in a restaurant is most difficult if not impossible to enforce, and invites complete disregard for the law."

Marriott is a national and international organization in the food service and lodging industry, operating over 450 restaurants and 29 hotels in the U.S. alone. Its annual sales are expected to top \$1 billion this year.

"A few years ago," Burke explained, "we began receiving occasional suggestions to establish segregated smoking sections in our restaurants. These requests came from both organized groups and individual patrons; and were directed usually to individual facilities, rather than to corporate headquarters."

"In matters of this nature, Marriott gives local managers flexibility to establish procedures which they feel adapt to the preferences of significant numbers of their customers. We believe that our managers are in the best position to judge real needs of their particular guests."

He admitted that certain restaurants might be able to segregate space for nonsmokers without a serious problem.

In fact, one Marriott cafeteria is doing just that today. It has a steady clientele—there seems to be no major

inconvenience to either management or customers. But he said this experience has been an exception.

In most restaurants and cafeterias where the segregated seating concept was tested, it was discontinued, he reported, citing the following reasons:

- Imbalance in table usage was a serious difficulty. During peaks, many smoking patrons were forced to wait although tables in the no smoking sections were available. In cafeterias,

could not jeopardize customer relations with strict enforcement. For managers to insist on compliance was to risk repeat business—the heart of any good restaurant's success. The result was no enforcement at all. That, of course, is the worst of all worlds in making and implementing law.

He reported a typical comment from the vice president in charge of the company's Service Restaurant Division, who said that the procedure was "ter-

"We gave their suggestion a real honest try," the manager reported. "We made our own signs to indicate the no smoking area. We had our host ask customers which section they preferred to sit in. This effort went on about two months, but there really wasn't much interest. So we went back to our old method. Obviously the experiment wasn't working—and when we were busy, we needed all the seats we had."

"We ask then: If law is made . . . and special sections are provided . . . and much of the public doesn't care . . . and much of the smoking public *does* care . . . and the air may not always be truly smoke free anyway—what have we?"

"Most importantly, will citizens obey the law? Is it fair and proper to force restaurant operators to act as policemen? Should a busy restaurant operator be fined because an inspector catches one of his customers with a lit cigarette? Should the county add to its enforcement load with investigators checking restaurants for citizens enjoying cigarettes after their meals? We think 'No' on all counts."

Burke said the company has concluded that "a law which forces no smoking sections on *all* restaurants isn't appropriate and just wouldn't work."



Marriott's Hot Shoppes Restaurant

where they had already obtained their trays, the food did not stay warm. There is simply no solution to this problem.

- Parties of patrons—some smokers and some not—had to make decisions on which section to sit in. Often the aftermath was unpleasant for at least some of those involved.

- Some nonsmoking customers, discovering smokers in "their" section, rather forcefully asked that the smoking cease. On more than one occasion, management had to become involved when the situation became tense and awkward.

- Above all, management found it

ribly difficult to administer."

Also, the executive reported, "the entire procedure singles out and places an onus of disapproval over a significant percentage of our guests. We work hard to earn the goodwill of everyone we serve. We have to avoid setting standards and establishing procedures such as these. Putting a no smoking order into effect runs smack into the personal preferences of a great many people."

In response to a pressure campaign by a group of vocal nonsmokers, the company tried the concept in an ice cream parlour.

## CTR Funds New Emphysema Studies

The possible roles of certain enzymes in human lung cancer and emphysema will be studied under several of nine new grants announced recently by the Council for Tobacco Research-U.S.A., Inc.

The Council has provided more than \$40 million for smoking and health research since its formation by the tobacco industry in 1954. Some 565 original grants and contracts, plus numerous renewals, have been approved for independent scientists in 214 hospitals, medical schools and research institutions.

The Council does not operate any research facility. It provides funds for investigators who do their research in their own institutions and are responsible for disclosing the results in the accepted scientific manner.

With the new CTR grants, total commitment of the tobacco industry to smoking and health research since 1954, including money given directly to institutions, is now more than \$62 million.

**03048481**

## Tobacco Returns to Texas

Tobacco is back in Texas. Some 60 acres have been planted in South Texas, apparently the first attempt to grow the crop in the state since the Depression. Tobacco being grown there is most often used in blending of pipe tobaccos.

# Convenience Store Chain Hits "Harassment" of Smokers

If the tobacco industry had a "hero award," Dillard Munford would be high on the nomination list.

Munford is chairman of Munford Inc. of Atlanta, operator of more than 1,350 Majik Market convenience stores in 15 states. It is the second largest convenience store chain in the country.

This winter all Majik Markets have been giving customers a leaflet which points out that smoker-nonsmoker disputes ought to be resolved by mutual courtesy, not government intervention. Nearly half a million copies are in print.

The project began last summer when Munford wrote to the chief executives of cigarette companies, offering to distribute "any kind of consumer education material" which "can help tell the story of the tobacco industry to the consuming public."

Munford who said he had been following tobacco controversies for a long while, noted that tobacco products are a substantial part of convenience store sales, and described the "tar"-nicotine tax proposed in Congress as "almost the ultimate in harassment."

Officials of The Tobacco Institute and The Tobacco Tax Council flew to Atlanta to accept Munford's unprecedented offer and plan a consumer information project.

Within weeks, Munford printed leaflets titled "Smoker or Nonsmoker?" They document the lack of significant health hazards in ambient tobacco smoke.

"Personal courtesy, thoughtfulness and tolerance by both smokers and nonsmokers" are urged, along with "respect for individual freedom of choice."

In a signed message in the leaflet, Munford says that "no major industry has ever had the governmental harassment that the tobacco industry has undergone and all without convincing medical or legal claims."

"I think it is time for we consumers to go on record not just in defense of 'our right to smoke' but in opposition to unwarranted governmental intervention

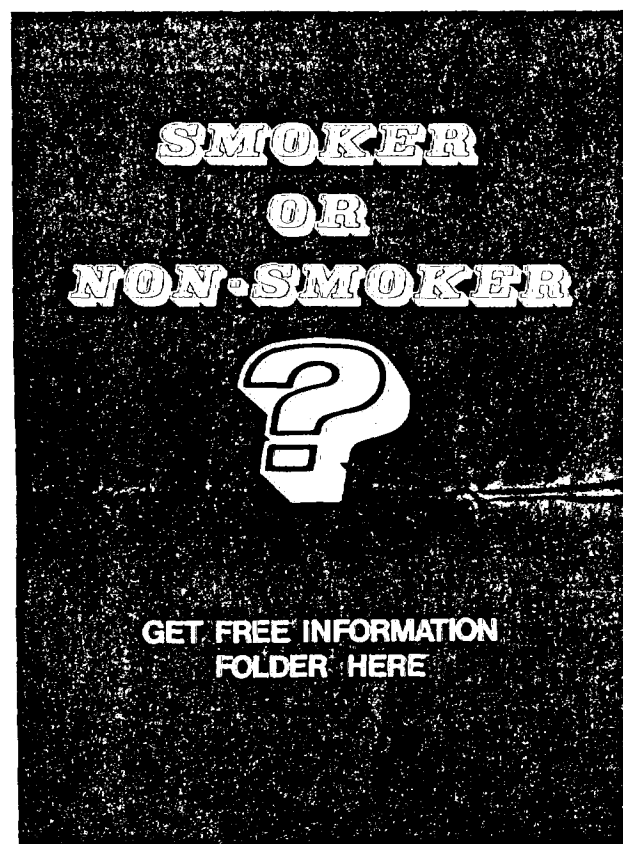
into our private lives."

The Institute staff divided Majik Market stores among member company salesmen for distribution of packets of the leaflet.

Along with the leaflets Munford sent large window posters, which said, "Smoker or Nonsmoker? Get Free In-

formation Folder Here."

Last month, in a congratulatory letter to Dillard Munford, Horace R. Kornegay, president of The Institute, noted that he was not "aware of any offer of help, comfort and understanding for smokers on this large scale since the controversies about tobacco began."



Majik Markets window poster advertises leaflets.

## Advertising Ban Called A Bad Idea

Ernst Wynder, physician, president of the American Health Foundation and an outspoken believer that cigarette smoking causes illness, repeated that belief and said some other interesting things in an interview published last October by "Schweizer Illustrierte" in Switzerland.

Excerpts follow, translated from German.

**Question:** Could an advertising ban reduce cigarette consumption?

**Wynder:** I do not believe that advertising has much influence. Advertising does not influence people to smoke; but it helps them to choose one or another brand. Above all, I am against an advertising ban because the "lighter" and less harmful cigarettes manufactured nowadays, would not be widespread enough without advertising.

**Question:** Is there only the alternative smoking or non-smoking or is there another possibility?

**Wynder:** Of course, those who do not smoke are best off. But, as smoking will never be prohibited, we are seeking a practical way. In this case, the most important one is indeed the development of the so-called "harmless" cigarette. The main objective is the decrease of the tar content which has diminished enormously in the cigarettes of the western world and will further decrease in the next ten years. What is thereby difficult is not to lose the taste. However, the industry already succeeded in adding the taste factor in the cigarettes.

**Question:** Nowadays, much is spoken of the passive smokers. Do they really exist?

**Wynder:** Passive smoking can provoke tears or can be otherwise disagreeable but it has no influence on health. In this case, the doses are too small.

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