

From: Smoking & Health Information Section
The Japan Tobacco & Salt Public Corporation
2-1, Toranomon, 2-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 107

1980

"SMOKING AND HEALTH ISSUE IN JAPAN"

INTRODUCTON

The manufacture and the sale of cigarettes and other tobacco products, and the sale of salt are under the exclusive control of the Japan Tobacco & Salt Public Corporation (JTS) based on Tobacco Monopoly Law in Japan.

JTS is a quasi-governmental agency under the supervision of the Ministry of Finance.

HEALTH WARNING

Following the instruction by the Minister of Finance, all cigarette packages manufactured since 1972 carry a health warning which translates, "For the sake of health, let's be careful about excessive smoking".

Imported cigarettes are required to carry the same warning.

TAR AND NICOTINE

Since 1967, JTS has published annually the result of test determining the tar and nicotine content of domestic cigarettes. The result of the 1980 test is on page 4, and the standard smoking condition is on page 5.

RESEARCH

Research aimed at developing a "safer cigarette" is being mainly conducted by JTS's Central Research Institute. The main projects include the development of new products low in tar and nicotine content, and the development of reconstituted tobacco, flavors and filters for cigarettes.

Since 1957, the contracted research on smoking and health by JTS has been conducted. The budget for this program is 150 million yen for Fiscal Year 1980. List of research projects conducted by JTS is on page 7- 12.

Meanwhile, the Biological Research Center was established in 1973 as an institute attached to the Central Research Institute.

ADVERTISING

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Since 1969, JTS has employed self-imposed controls on cigarette advertising, as follows;

- 1) Main advertising policies emphasize the better smoking manners, namely the "Smokin' Clean Campaign".
- 2) Advertisements on T.V. and radio are limited to the introduction of new brands.
- 3) No advertisements for cigarettes should appear in any publications whose readers are likely to be women and/or youth.

CONSUMPTION

According to a JTS annual nationwide survey, which covered 13,000 adults in 1979, 73.1% of the male population smokes, compared with 15.4% of the female. In 1979, the average number of cigarettes smoked per day was 24.2 for men and 16.0 for women.

Cigarette consumption in FY 1979 totaled 307 billion cigarettes, and it increased slightly compared with 1978.

ANTI-SMOKING MOVEMENT

Though there have been a few anti-smoking groups in Japan, a strong movement to hate tobacco smoke occurred in recent years, aiming at protection of nonsmokers' rights.

The group for establishment of nonsmokers' rights to hate tobacco smoke sued Japan National Railway, Government and JTS in last April, and it is at issue.

RESTRICTION

Smoking is prohibited by law in a number of public places such as theaters, concert halls, museums, cinemas, buses, streetcars, subways, on the viewpoint of prevention against fires, since previous time.

In recent years, bullet train between Tokyo and Hakata has a no-smoking car and domestic airlines have nonsmokers' seats. Also, in the station yard, smoking is restricted for two hours in morning and evening.

On the other hand, smoking in waiting-rooms of national hospitals and sanatoriums is restricted based on the request of the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

A law enacted by the Diet in 1900 prohibits cigarette smoking by minors. It has three major provisions: 1) minors (those under 20 years of age) are prohibited either from smoking or possessing any kind of smoking apparatus, 2) parents or guardians are liable to fine if they fail to stop their children from smoking, and 3) anyone selling cigarettes or smoking apparatus to minors is liable to fine.

VIEW CONCERNING SMOKING AND HEALTH

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In 1971, the Government Monopoly Enterprise Council, which has been set up for the purpose of giving advice to the Minister of Finance of JTS's management, reported the findings of a Special Committee. This report contained "View on the Effects of Smoking on Health" (see page 6).

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NICOTINE AND TAR CONTENT (1980)

Brand	Type	Nicotine mg/cig.	Tar mg/cig.
Tender	FK	0.3	6
Just	FK	0.3	8
Current	FL	0.6	13
Partner	FL	0.7	10
Komorebi	FK	0.8	15
Cabin 85	FK	0.8	15
Luna	FL	0.8	15
Mild Seven	CFL	0.9	14
Echo	FR	0.9	15
Miyabi	F90mm	0.9	16
Cherry	FL	1.0	16
Wakaba	FL	1.0	17
Mini-Star	F mini	1.1	13
Marlboro	FL	1.1	16
Seven Stars	CFL	1.1	16
Golden Bat	R	1.1	17
Uruma	FL	1.1	17
Cabin	FSK	1.1	18
Joker	F 120mm	1.1	18
Chinacci	R	1.1	19
Mi-ne	CFL	1.2	16
Violet	FL	1.2	17
Old Splendor	FK	1.2	18
Promenade	FK	1.2	18
Sometime	FKM	1.2	18
Astor	FK	1.2	19
Hi-lite	FL	1.2	19
Hi-Tone	FL	1.3	18
Talk	FSK	1.3	18
Epson	FK	1.3	18
Hope (10)	FR	1.3	18
Mr. Slim	FSK	1.3	20
Mr. Slim menthol	FSKM	1.3	20
Benson & Hedges	FK	1.5	19
Hope (20)	FL	1.5	20
Peace(20)	FL	2.0	23
Peace(10)	R	2.1	25
Sales Weighted Average Value		1.05	15.9

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STANDARD SMOKING CONDITION

Item	Standard smoking condition
Puff duration (sec)	2 ₋ 0.1
Puff interval (sec)	58 ₋ 1
Puff volume (ml)	35 ₋ 0.3
Butt length	For plain cigarettes : 30mm For filter-tipped cigarettes of tip overwrap less than 27mm : 30mm For filter-tipped cigarettes of tip overwrap greater than or equal to 27mm : tip overwrap + 3mm

Report by the Special Committee

"View on the Effects of Smoking on Health"

(Provisional Translation)

It has been pointed out, statistically and epidemiologically, that a considerable number of heavy smokers are among the deaths caused by lung cancer, and similar findings have also been made for such heart ailment as angina pectoris and myocardial infarction.

On the other hand, from the pathological point of view, there still remains a need for further study to clarify the relationship between smoking and the incidence of lung cancer. There are also various questions that await further examination to explain a direct and causal connection between smoking and any change in the blood vessels.

Under such circumstances, although the fact that public anxiety over the possible harmful effects of smoking is growing with the rapid increase in lung cancer and heart defects in recent years cannot be ignored, there are yet lemmological and pathological findings that do not agree, and, if the clinical viewpoint is added to these existing inconsistencies, there is no simple and final conclusion to the problem of smoking and health.

In dealing with this problem, it is hoped that a comprehensive examination of the matter will be made considering it from the psychological viewpoint and taking into consideration how deeply and widely rooted the habit of smoking is among the Japanese people.

HK01327100

Factors related to the proliferative pictures of the alveolar and
bronchiolar epithelia

Aichi Medical College

Tauchi, H.

Mass survey for lung cancer by sputum cytology

Tohoku University, School of Medicine

Nakada, T.

Carcinogenic process of lung cancer using a successful canine
experimental model

Tokyo Medical College

Hayata, Y.

Studies on the histogenesis of lung cancer

Keio University, School Of Medicine

Kageyama, K.

Sequential cytologic study of the development of squamous cell
carcinoma induced in subcutaneously implanted bronchial autograft
of dog

Hamamatsu medical Center

Kobayashi, N.

Experimental studies on relationship between pulmonary fibrosis and
bronchial epithelia in rat.

Chiba University, School of Medicine

Hayashi, Y.

Effect of cigarette smoke on respiratory epithelium in mice

Chiba University, School of Medicine

Ide, G.

Effect of cigarette smoke condensates on metabolism of chemical
carcinogens

Chiba University, School of Medicine
Yamane, Y.

Genetic and environmental factors related to pulmonary carcinogenesis

Tohoku University, School of Medicine
Sato, H.

Morphological changes in the bronchial alveolar system of mice following
continuous exposure of nitrogen dioxide

The Center for Adult Disease, Osaka
Hattori, S.

Effect of nitrogen dioxide on the induction of lung cancer by

N-bis-2-Hydroxypropyl nitrosamine

Osaka University, School of Medicine
Kitamura, H.

Thromboplastic and fibrinolytic activity related to smoking habit and
lung cancer

Kyushu University, Faculty of Medicine
Tanaka, K.

Host immune response against autologous and allogeneic cell lines
from human lung cancer

Tokushima University, School of Medicine
Inoue, G.

Immunological studies on cigarette smokers

Hiroshima University, School of Medicine
Nishimoto, Y.

Physico-chemical studies on the smoking habit and lung cancer:

Pulmonary deposition of particulate matter in relation to
the particle size

National Institute of Industrial Health

Kawai, K.

Biological effect of gaseous components in cigarette smoke:

Effect of carbon monoxide and nitrogen dioxide exposure on
biological function

National Institute of Industrial Health

Kawai, K.

Studies on chronic bronchopulmonary disease in relation to pulmonary
deposition of constituents of tobacco smoke

Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Gerontology

Ohta, K

Development of a rapid in vitro carcinogenesis bioassay with mammalian cells

Cancer Institute

Takayama, S.

Detoxification of polycyclic hydrocarbons contained in tobacco smoke

Cancer Institute

Takayama, S.

Inhalation bioassay of cigarette smoke in hamster

The Institute of Environmental Toxicology

Shirasu, Y.

Studies on mutagenicity of cigarette smoke condensates

Tokyo University, Institute of Medical Science

Matsushima, T.

HK 1327103

Effect of nicotine on the induction of drug metabolizing enzymes

Nara Medical University

Kuroguchi, Y.

Experimental studies on pathological effects of smoking on cardiovascular disease

Shimane National Medical School

Yamori, Y.

Effect of nicotine and smoking on autonomic nervous system and peripheral circulatory function

Kyoto University, School of Medicine

Immura, H.

Studies on cardiovascular and microvascular effects of smoking

Institute of Public Health

Asano, M.

Studies on antagonistic substances against cardiovascular and microvascular effects of smoking

Tokyo University, Faculty of Agriculture

Suzuki, A.

Clinical Investigation on the role of smoking in the pathogenesis of pulmonary disease

Juntendo University, Medical School

Homma, H.

Clinical investigation on the effects of smoking on respiratory function

Kyoto University, School of Medicine

Torizuka, K.

Studies on genetic factors in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

Kyoto University, School of Medicine

Effects of nicotine on cardiovascular and gastrointestinal systems
with special reference to transmitter release

Kyoto University, School of Medicine
Fujiwara, M.

Studies on biological effects of smoking in rhesus monkey

Central Institute for Experimental Animals
Yanagita, T.

Psychopharmacological effects of smoking: Smoking behavior in
rhesus monkey

Central Institute for Experimental Animals
Yanagita, T.

Effect of maternal smoking during pregnancy on fetal growth

Kansai Medical School
Sawaragi, I.

Effect of smoking on feto-placental function

Kobe University, School of Medicine
Tojo, S.

Effect of passive smoking on non-smoker

Kobe University, School of Medicine
Matsukura, S.

Epidemiological studies on the effect of passive smoking on children

Medical College of Miyazaki
Tsunetoshi, Y.

Effects of smoking on indoor air pollution

Institute of Public Health
Matsushita, H.

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Regulation of carcinogenic hydrocarbon metabolism in human lung
Tohoku University, School of Medicine
Watanabe, M.

Study on relationship between the types of lung cancer and smoking
Chiba University, School of Medicine
Katsuki, H.

Effect of smoking on bronchial clearance mechanism
Shinshu University, School of Medicine
Kusama, S.

Effect of smoking on microcirculatory system of organ
Osaka University, School of Medicine
Abe, H.

Epidemiological and pathological study of cardiovascular diseases
Shimane Medical University
Fukase, M.

Effect of smoking on ultrastructure and function of blood vessel
Keio University, School of Medicine
Toyoshima, S.

Neuropharmacological study on effects of nicotine and its related compounds on
gastric function
Kohchi Medical University
Ohsumi, Y.

Study on Psychological effect of smoking
Hohsei University
Chiba, Y.

RESEARCH NEEDS

1. Passive Smoking - Particularly the role of polonium-210
2. Nicotine/Tar Ratio - First to determine the acceptable level of nicotine.
3. The effects of low-yield cigarettes.
4. Homogenized Leaf Curing - Perfect the technology and prepare sufficient samples for long-term inhalation.