

# Survey Shows that Montanans Support Smoke Free Public Places

A great majority of Montanans favored smoke free public places and expressed support for the Clean Indoor Air Act, according to the Adult Tobacco Survey conducted between October 1, 2005 and January 31, 2006. Respondents were selected anonymously by random-digit dialing. Here are some of the findings:

- 85% were aware of the new Montana Clean Indoor Air Act.
- 80% approved of prohibiting smoking in restaurants and public buildings.
- 62% approved of prohibiting smoking in bars (which will begin September 2009).
- 70% or more believed that smoking should not be allowed at all in public buildings including work areas, restaurants, shopping malls, indoor sports events and concerts, or other public buildings.
- 34% reported that they will be *more likely* to visit restaurants since the new law has gone into effect.  
(7% reported they would be less likely and 59% said it would have no influence on their patronage)
- 23% reported that they will be *more likely* to visit bars when they become smoke free.  
(12% reported they would be less likely and 65% said it would have no influence on their patronage)

In spite of the fears that the Clean Indoor Air Act would reduce business for restaurants and bars, most respondents said it would have no influence on their patronage and a substantial proportion said they would be *more likely* to patronize smoke free establishments.

*Source: [www.tobaccofree.mt.gov](http://www.tobaccofree.mt.gov) (website of the Montana Tobacco Use Prevention Program)*

## Tobacco News from Around the Country

### Philip Morris and RJ Reynolds Enter the Spit Tobacco Market

Philip Morris USA is testing its first smokeless tobacco product, Taboka, a tiny pouch of tobacco that users place between cheek and gum to allow the flavor and nicotine to seep out. In the Indiana test market, Taboka comes in a container with a dozen pouches and sells for about the same as a pack of Marlboros. The nation's largest cigarette maker is marketing the product as an alternative to cigarettes. RJ Reynolds is also test marketing a new smokeless product, Camel Snus. This announcement came days after Reynolds American announced that it purchased the Conwood smokeless tobacco company. Public health advocates are concerned that these products will be marketed in such a way that will lead to more kids using tobacco and fewer adults quitting. *Source: [www.tobaccofreekids.org](http://www.tobaccofreekids.org)*

### Disney and Westin Hotels Go Smoke Free

All three hotels owned by Disney (Paradise, Disneyland, and Grand Californian) are now smoke free. The hotels have gradually taken the smoking rooms out of use and began the task of replacing drapes, rugs, and doing a thorough cleaning to remove stains and impregnated tobacco odors. Earlier this year, the Westin Hotel chain announced that all of its 77 U.S., Canadian, and Caribbean hotels would be smoke free. *Source: <http://www.smokefree.net>*

### Companies Ban Shipping Tobacco Products

FedEx, DHL, and UPS have agreed to ban tobacco shipments to U.S. customers as part of an agreement with the state attorneys general. Officials said that such shipments allow customers to avoid paying taxes and risk cigarettes falling into the hands of minors. *Source: <http://www.jointogether.org>*

### Infants Exposed to Smoking at Risk of Developing Lung Cancer

New parents who smoke are putting their infants' health in danger because secondhand smoke contains cancer-causing chemicals that are absorbed into their small bodies, a new study reported. Researchers from the University of Minnesota Cancer Center found detectible levels of a chemical called (methylnitrosamino)-1-(3pyridyl)-1-butanol (NNAL) in the urine of 47 percent of the babies exposed to secondhand smoke. Cigarette smoke contains 50 different carcinogens and more than 2,000 chemicals. Based on these findings, the lead author of the study is concerned about the susceptibility to lung cancer among babies once they reach adulthood and advises parents not to smoke around kids. This study appeared in the May 2006 issue of the journal, *Cancer Epidemiology, Biomarkers & Prevention*.