the leading experts and public health organizations in the United States and in the international community, including the vast majority of scientists funded by the tobacco industry now recognize nicotine's addictive effects. In 1986, the Office of the U.S. Surgeon General published a finding that nicotine in smokeless tobacco is addictive. See p. 80. Two years later, the Surgeon General issued his landmark report concluding that: cigarettes and smokeless tobacco products are addicting; nicotine is the drug in tobacco that causes addiction; and the pharmacological and behavioral processes that cause tobacco addiction are similar to those that cause addiction to drugs such as heroin and cocaine. See p. 82.

Since 1980, nicotine has been recognized as addictive or dependence-producing⁷ by the World Health Organization, the American Medical Association, the American Psychiatric Association, the American Psychological Association, the American Society of Addiction Medicine, the Royal Society of Canada, and the Medical Research Council in the United Kingdom. See p. 82. In a 1991 survey, the vast majority of scientists funded by the tobacco industry stated that they believe that cigarette smoking is addictive. See p. 83. Indeed, among the principal investigators of research projects funded by the tobacco industry in 1989, 83.3% strongly agreed and 15.3% agreed somewhat that cigarette smoking is addictive. See p. 83.

More recently, on August 2, 1994, FDA's Drug Abuse Advisory Committee concluded unanimously that cigarettes and other forms of tobacco are addicting and that nicotine is the drug in tobacco that causes addiction. See p. 83. The FDA Advisory Committee also

⁷ The terms "addictive" and "dependence-producing" are generally used interchangeably; both refer to the persistent and repetitive intake of psychoactive substances despite evidence of harm and a desire to stop using the substance. See p. 78. The terms are used interchangeably in this document.