

reporting on the "beneficial" pharmacological effects of nicotine in cigarettes, the authors said:

*Nicotine is recognized as the primary psychoactive compound in cigarette smoke.*¹⁷⁷

Many other industry documents refer to the central role of nicotine's drug effects for smokers and, therefore, for the industry.¹⁷⁸ Nicotine is repeatedly identified as a primary

The driving force behind the creation of TIRC was Paul M. Hahn, President of the American Tobacco Company. Other original signers of the TIRC by-laws were Timothy V. Hartnett, President of Brown and Williamson Tobacco Corp., Herbert A. Kent, Chairman of P. Lorillard & Co., O. Parker McComas, President of Philip Morris & Co., E.A. Darr, President of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., J.W. Peterson, President of U.S. Tobacco Co., and Joseph F. Cullman, President of Benson & Hedges. (Minutes of the Meeting of the Presidents of the Leading Tobacco Companies at the Hotel Plaza, December 15, 1953. Page 1.)

By 1963, grants had been made to 140 scientists from \$6,250,000 appropriated by TIRC from its member companies. In January, 1964, TIRC changed its name to the Council for Tobacco Research (CTR), its current name. The current members of CTR include Philip Morris, R.J. Reynolds, Brown and Williamson, American Tobacco, Lorillard Corp., and U.S. Tobacco. By 1993, CTR had funded more than \$223 million in research. Annual Reports issued by CTR reveal that the organization has provided extensive funding to research on nicotine pharmacology. See note 195, *infra*.

¹⁷⁷ Levin ED, Briggs SJ, Christopher NC, Rose JE. Persistence of chronic nicotine-induced cognitive facilitation. *Behavioral and Neural Biology*. 1992;58:152-158.

¹⁷⁸ For example, the American Tobacco Company (ATC) published a document entitled *A Summary of Biological Research on Tobacco Supported in Whole or in Part by the American Tobacco Company* (April 1962). In a chapter entitled "Role of Nicotine in the Cigarette Habit," ATC referred to a 1945 study and stated that "[t]he authors concluded that with some individuals, nicotine becomes a major factor in their cigarette habit." Page 66. (See Finnegan JK, Larson PS, Haag B. The role of nicotine in the cigarette habit. *Science*. 1945;102:94.)

See also:

Willey LC, Kellett ND (for Imperial Tobacco Group Ltd.). *Effects of Nicotine on the Central Nervous System*. Huntingdon Research Centre. 1971. Page 9:

We aim, by using various different schedules of behavioural training, and by comparing the effects of many different drugs on these schedules, to be able to classify the effect of nicotine, when given intermittently in smoking doses, as similar to a known class of drug acting on the central nervous system. Alternatively, it may, perhaps, act like one type of drug in some tests and at some doses and like another type in other tests.

U.S. Patent No. 4,340,072. Bolt AJ, Chard B. *Smokable Device*. Imperial Group Ltd. 1982. C1: *Among the reasons why most people smoke conventional cigarettes is that they wish to*