

ANR AMERICANS FOR NONSMOKERS' RIGHTS

FLYING THE SMOKEFREE SKIES

Milestones

1964 The U.S. Surgeon General's Report identifies smoking as a cause of increased mortality and as a contributing factor in a host of diseases.

*Flight attendant Patty Young initiated efforts for smokefree flights in the 1960s and intensified lobbying efforts in the 1980s. Ms. Young is currently a board member of FAMRI (Flight Attendant Medical Research Institute).**



airspace may reduce, but cannot eliminate, nonsmoker exposure to environmental tobacco smoke."



Also in 1986, the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) publishes "The Airliner Cabin Environment: Air Quality and Safety."

1971 United Airlines becomes the first carrier to offer separate smoking and nonsmoking sections.


1973 The Civil Aeronautics Board requires separate smoking and nonsmoking sections on airplanes.

1982 Muse Air (a Texas intrastate airline) opens its doors for business as a smokefree airline.

1986 The U.S. Surgeon General's Report identifies secondhand smoke as a cause of death and disease and declares: "The simple separation of smokers and nonsmokers within the same

Get Involved!
 The two-hour airline smoking ban is scheduled to "sunset" in 1990. Anti-smokers continue to press for a total ban on smoking aboard airliners, and legislation is pending in Congress to do just that. However, like the two-hour ban, such legislation is unnecessary, unfair and unwarranted. If you agree that federal and private airline smoking bans have gone too far, take this opportunity to get involved. Let the airlines know how you feel, and urge your elected officials to support "sunrise" of the two-hour ban.

Smoker's Rights Alliance, Inc.
 20 East Main Street
 Suite 710
 Mesa, AZ 85201
 800/562-RIGHTS

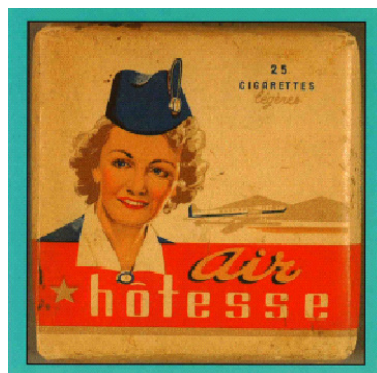


Passport to Smokers' Rights

*In 1988, the Tobacco Institute's "Smokers' Rights Alliance" launched a letter writing campaign to Congress and the Federal Aviation Administration, in an effort to block the adoption of smokefree flight policies. The campaign failed.***

In the publication, NAS reports that the nation's flight attendants are exposed to smoke levels similar to those of a person living with someone who smokes a pack a day, and recommends a "ban on smoking on all domestic commercial flights."

Americans for Nonsmokers' Rights (ANR) initiates a grassroots campaign to eliminate smoking on airlines with the publication of a front-page story in the Fall issue of ANR UPDATE. The article states: "ANR feels it is essential that the federal government quickly implement the [NAS's] proposed ban."



*Aviation and tobacco industries were often depicted together in advertisements. Flight attendants were used as models in cigarette promotions. Smoking was permitted on virtually all flights. Some airlines even distributed complimentary cigarettes.**

1988 January 1st – California’s law making all in-state commercial travel smokefree takes effect.



The Flight Attendant Trustees have 137 years collective flying experience. L to R: Bland Lane, Leisa Sudderth, Lani Blissard, Donna Shalala (former Secretary of Health and Human Services), and Patty Young.

April 23rd – The federal law, signed by President Ronald Reagan, making all domestic flights of two hours or less smokefree takes effect. The Association of Flight Attendants (AFA-CWA, AFL-CIO) lobbies before Congress in support of smokefree skies. The same day, Northwest Airlines goes one step further than the federal law and adopts a company policy making all its domestic flights 100% smokefree. In response, R.J. Reynolds launches a smear campaign against Northwest.

1989 The American Association for Respiratory Care releases a national survey showing that 92.8% of nonsmoking, and 58.1% of smoking airline travelers polled approve of the smokefree law on flights of two hours or less.

1990 On February 25th, the federal law, signed by President George H.W. Bush, making all domestic airline flights of six hours or less smokefree takes effect.

1992 The International Civil Aviation Organization passes a resolution urging its 152 member countries to go completely smokefree by July 1, 1996.

1995 On January 1st, Delta Airlines goes smokefree worldwide.

**Source: Collection of The University of Alabama, Center for the Study of Tobacco and Society, 2003.*

***Source: Tobacco Control, Volume 13 (Supplement 1), March 2004.*

2000 On June 4th, the Wendell H. Ford Aviation Investment and Reform Act, signed by President Bill Clinton, becomes effective, making all flights between the U.S. and foreign destinations 100% smokefree. In a press release issued by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Transportation Secretary Rodney E. Slater says: “Protecting the health of Americans includes ensuring their right to breathe smoke-free air.”

2011 The US Department of Transportation (DOT) proposes a rule to prohibit e-cigarette use on U.S. airplanes. While federal regulations still allow these products to be used during flight, many major airlines have decided to include them in their list of prohibited items.

2015 Airline employees and passengers commemorate **25 years of smokefree domestic flights**. Unfortunately, the DOT still *has not* finalized a rule on e-cigarettes despite the health hazards.

Most U.S. airports are 100% smokefree indoors... But smoking is still allowed in numerous major airports including Atlanta, Salt Lake City, Dulles, Las Vegas, Dallas, Memphis, Nashville and more.



ANR is the leading national lobbying organization dedicated to nonsmokers’ rights, taking on the tobacco industry at all levels of government to protect nonsmokers from secondhand smoke and youth from tobacco addiction.

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