

4. On Smoking Issues, Mr. Bramley reported that the summary compendium would be completed in November and it is hoped to be able to launch it by the end of the year.
5. Following on from this, it is hoped to be able to complete and launch a more detailed compendium, which will be directed at the scientific community, in March 1989.
6. It was noted that the major public conference on low-risk epidemiology, covering a range of other subjects as well as Tobacco, was still scheduled to be held in Germany in March 1989. Philip Morris were organising their own conference in February but this would be limited to Tobacco. It was unfortunate that the two conferences were being held so close together and Mr. Bramley was monitoring the situation to ensure that any possible adverse effects were minimised.
7. The Chairman emphasised the importance of maintaining pressure on Smoking Issues. He believed that the two compendiums would be useful in this respect and stressed the need to have them translated into German, Spanish and Portuguese.

It was suggested that while maintaining pressure at the national level, particular emphasis should be given to organising representations at municipal level, using local people as much as possible.

8. It was noted that work sponsored by the Tobacco industry in the USA on Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS) was being funded jointly by Philip Morris and R.J. Reynolds rather than by the Tobacco Institute. Brown & Williamson had put money into privately funded projects at the University of Kentucky and was active in promoting work on 'sick-buildings' to research the degree to which radon and air conditioning systems were important contributors to environmental health hazards.
9. Mr. Herter reported that BATCF had organised a conference on ETS jointly with the Austrian Tobacco monopoly. They were also co-operating with wholesalers in ensuring that the industry position was represented effectively to government both at local and national level.
10. Mr. Saboia reported that Souza Cruz were also active in this respect in Brazil where there was a trend towards more restrictive legislation (e.g. regarding ETS in non-ventilated enclosed spaces).

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