





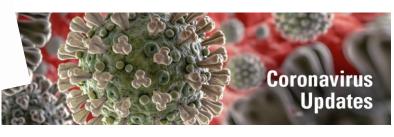


Formed in 2008. We educate the African American community about tobacco use and cessation, partner with community stakeholders and public health agencies to inform and affect the direction of tobacco control policy, practices, and priorities, as it affects the lives of Black American and African immigrant populations.



Shellshocked Spain reports record Coronavirus live updates: deaths, nurses plead for gear







Topics \*

CA Story

Resources

Contact













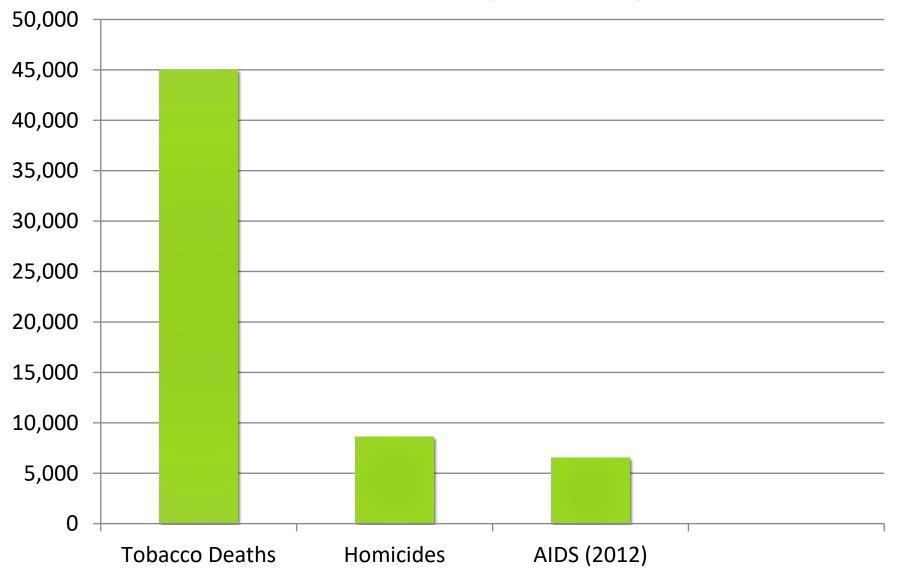
# Protect yourself from COVID-19: Stop smoking and vaping now



https://tobaccofreeca.com/health/covid-19-stop-smoking-and-vaping/

## Smoking & Tobacco Related Diseases Kill 45,000 African Americans Every Year

#### **African American Mortality Chart Comparison**



## PRIORITES & ISSUES

#### **AFRICAN AMERICAN ISSUES**

**Economic Development** 

**Racism-Oppression** 

**Police Brutality** 

STRESS!!!

**Chronic Diseases** 

**AIDS** 

**Poverty** 

**Violence** 

Housing

#### **AFRICAN ISSUES**

**Economic Development** 

**Post Colonialization** 

**Other Health Concerns** 

**Tropical Diseases** 

**AIDS** 

**Poverty** 

**Political Instability & War** 

#### 2009~2010

#### INAUGURAL YEAR AT A GLANCE

Since President Barack
Obama signed the Family
Smoking Preventing
Tobacco Control Act in
2009, FDA has made
great strides to initiate
tobacco product
regulation.



Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act signed by President Obama



Established the Collection of User Fees from Industry

AUG

Created the Tobacco Products Scientific Advisory Committee

Selected the Director of the Center for Tobacco Products

SEP

Announced and Began Enforcing the Flavored Cigarette Ban

OCT

Issued Guidance on Registration and Product Listing

**FEB** 

Announced Request for Proposals to Enforce Provisions of the Tobacco Control Act

MAR

Issued Final Rule Restricting Access and Marketing of Cigarettes and Smokeless Tobacco Products to Youth

Launched Call Center for Tobacco Product Inquiries: 1-877-CTP-1373

APR

Announced Stakeholder Discussion Series

JUN

Issued Prohibition on Misleading Marketing Terms ("Light," "Low," and "Mild") for Tobacco Products

Required Warning Labels for Smokeless Tobacco Products



# Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act, 2009

A CIGARETTE ... SHALL NOT CONTAIN... AN ARTIFICIAL OR NATURAL FLAVOR (OTHER THAN TOBACCO OR MENTHOL) OR AN HERB OR SPICE, INCLUDING STRAWBERRY, GRAPE, ORANGE, CLOVE, CINNAMON, PINEAPPLE, VANILLA, COCONUT, LICORICE, COCOA, CHOCOLATE, CHERRY, OR COFFEE, THAT IS A CHARACTERIZING FLAVOR OF THE TOBACCO PRODUCT OR TOBACCO SMOKE.

MEANT TO PROTECT CHILDREN, BUT IT DIDN'T PROTECT OUR BLACK CHILDREN.

# WHO WILL PROTECT OUR CHILDREN

## Trickle Down Public Health Policy

### African Americans-Menthol

- Perniciously targeted by all major tobacco companies
- "Urban" programs included
  - Co-optation of Black leadership, heavy media campaigns, free giveaways to children, van programs, retailers programs, event sponsorship
- Over 80% of African Americans smoke mentholated cigarettes
- Over 90% of Black youth initiate with menthol cigarettes
- Addiction is about science and opportunity
- Menthol is a Human Rights and Social Justice Issue

#### THE LEAST OF THESE: U.S. TOBACCO CONTROL POLICY, MENTHOLATED CIGARETTES, AND AFRICAN AMERICANS

Carol MoGruder, BA; Philip Gardiner, DrPH; and Valerie B. Yerger, ND African American Tobacco Control Leadership Council, USA

> World Conference on Tobacco or Health Singapore 2012

#### Background

In June 2009, U.S. President Barack Obama signed the historic Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control

Act (The Act), which gave the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) the authority to regulate tobacco products in the United distate. One of the provisions of the Act was the banning of all flavors in cigarettes, ell flavors, that is, except menthal. Other flavors like chocolate, weedly, cinceron, attraction was distincted and encouraged young people to begin except one of the contract of the



And though 60% of young African American amokers initiate amoking with mentholated digarettes, the health and welfare of these young people were not a princitly of the initial legislation. Menthol's ecolusion from the list of barried flavorings prompted seven former Secretaries of Health, including Drs. Joseph Califano and Louis Sollivan, and a former Surgeon General to write a joint letter with the Malional African American Tobacco Prevention Network that welemently opposed the exclusion of menthol from the list of barried flavors.

With Dr. Califano further stating that The Act as written relegated, "Black children to the back of the [public health] bus." This public outcry led to an eleventh hour amendment (initiated and co-authored by Congresswoman Donna Christensen and the U.S. Congressional Black Caucus) being added to the legislation.

This amendment mandated that the issue of mentholated cigareties be given top priority by the newly formed FDA Tobacco Products Scientific Advisory Committee (TREAD)

#### Vigilance and Concerted Action Led To Nenthol Amendment

> African American Scholars and Researchers

Mational African American Tobacco Prevention Network

- National Print and Video Media Outlets (New York

#### Times)

> Former Secretaries of Health/U.S. Surgeon General

> United States Congressional Black Caucus

Tobacca Products Scientific Advisory Committee -

#### Progress

>Convened Hearings

Hassed Report March 2011

-"Banning menthol would be in the interest of Public Health."

The FDA has decided to conduct further study on menthol

Predatory Tobacco Industry Targeting Doubled Menthol Smoking Prevalence Among U.S. African Americans

#### Predatory Tobacco Industry Activities included

>Programs targeted at African Americans in inner cities

FREE product glessweet

**Mo-Opting Black Leadership Groups** 

Targeted Media Campaigns



Starting in the late 1860's. Lorilland endiced Black children to smoke menthols by distributing the Newport olgarettes in urban neighborhoods. Marie Evans, one of those children, began smoking at age 12 and smoked for 40 years before dying of lung cancer at 54.



#### CONCLUSIONS

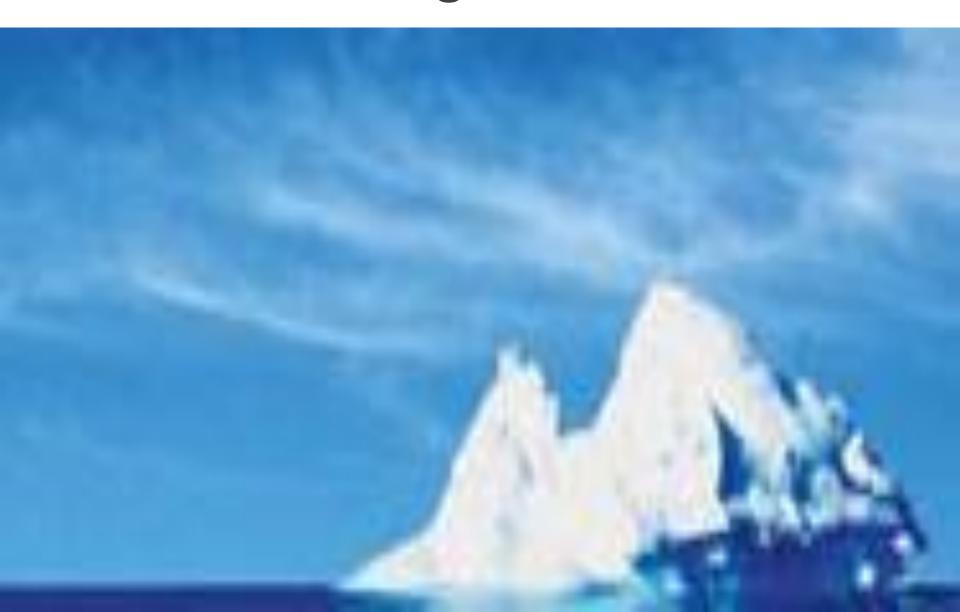
Though African Americans and other marginalized populations are the most burdened by tobacco-related diseases and the accompanying health inequities, they are usually the last to benefit from public health policies that are designed to safeguest and/or improve public health policies that in theory should be designed to protect those who are the most afficted, "the least of disease." These policies often secrifice the needs of minority populations to protect the needs of the health-interests of minority populations, formetimes the health-interests of minority populations are used as a heagaining chip in the negotiations.

This becomes a social justice leave as minority populations must defend their community from the predictory activities of the tobacco inclustry, while at the same time they must fight for purity and inclusion of their health interests in the public health arens.

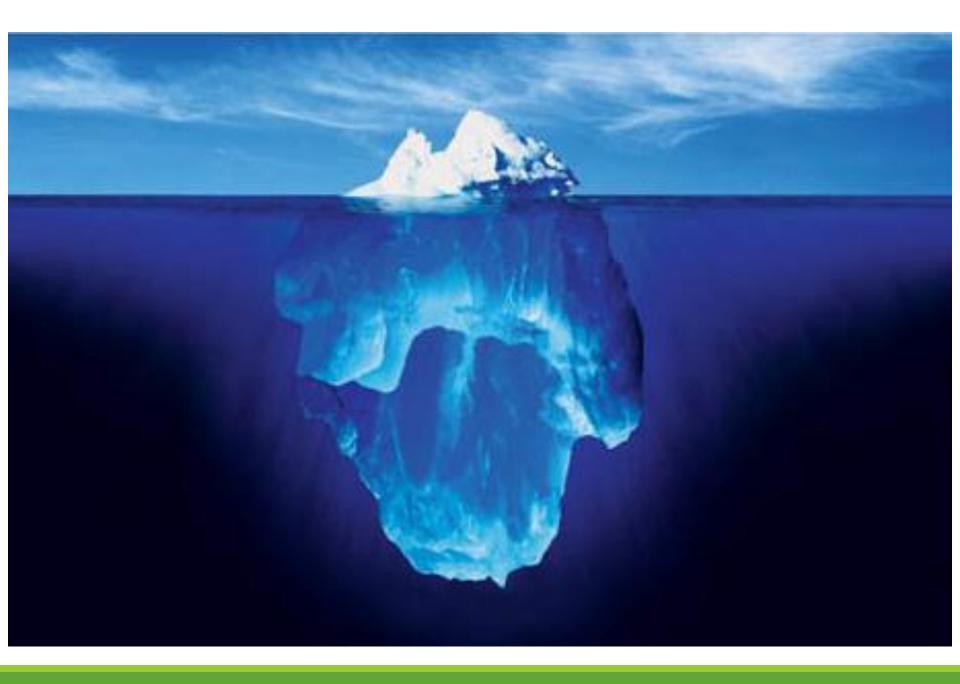
#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

National African American Tobacco Prevention Network

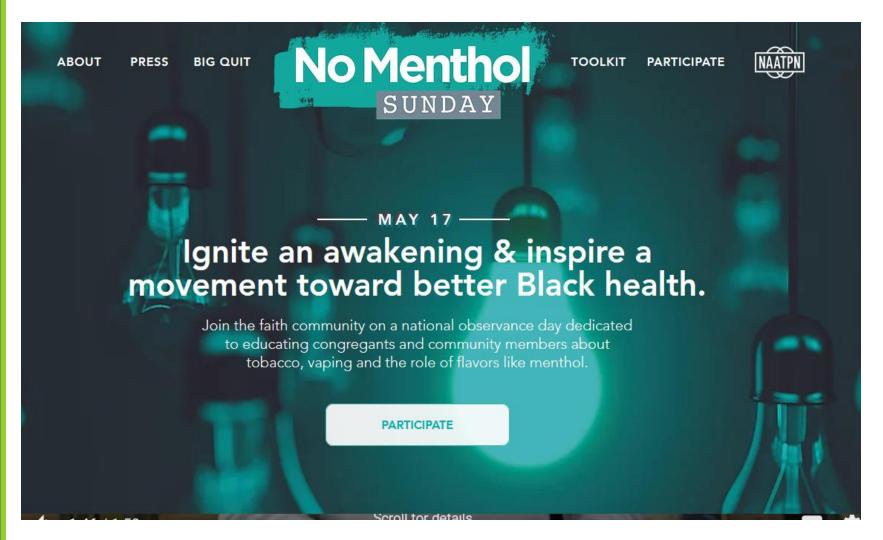
# Health Promoting Behaviors/Policies



# And the Social Determinants of Health...







http://www.naatpn.org/nomentholsunday



The African American Tobacco Control Leadership Council Saving Black Lives

www.savingblacklives.org

888.881.6619