Tobacco in sport: an endless addiction?
A Blum

“They don’t get your wind...”

Nearly all in tobacco control today can only imagine the early days in television, when young sports fans watching their favourite team would be exposed to a steady stream of cigarette commercials featuring testimonials by top athletes. In the USA, overt cigarette advertisements have long since gone from the airwaves. Yet Formula One car racing, which reaches over 40 billion TV viewers each year, retains several tobacco sponsors whose brand logos are constantly in view on the racing cars, banners, and drivers’ uniforms. And although 1984 marked the last Olympic Games to have an official cigarette sponsor, in October China’s largest cigarette company, Baisha, signed a 21 year old Olympic gold medallist hurdler to endorse a leading cigarette brand in print ads and commercials. “Everyone likes Liu Xiang and hopes he will soar higher and faster and maintain his sunny, healthy, progressive image,” boasted the company’s president.

The connection between sports and tobacco is as old as professional athletic competition itself. Just a few years after teams in the National Baseball League began playing in 1876, trading cards with pictures of the players made their debut in cigarette packages. Numerous cigar and cigarette brands were named after sports-related themes. One brand of chewing tobacco, Bull Durham, advertised on outfield fences in baseball parks in the South, gave the name to the pitchers’ warm up area behind the fence. A rare protest of the attempt to associate baseball and smoking occurred in 1911 when Hall of Fame second baseman, Honus Wagner, demanded that a cigarette company remove his picture from a tobacco trading card. In the early decades of the last century, tennis, golf, swimming, football, track and field, skiing, and ice skating were often depicted in cigarette advertising. From the 1920s through the 1940s when baseball was by far America’s favourite sport, every team had a cigarette sponsor and the greatest baseball stars, including Babe Ruth, Joe DiMaggio, and Ted Williams, all appeared in cigarette ads. Lou Gehrig endorsed RJ Reynolds’ Camels, claiming that they “don’t get your wind, and I can smoke as many as I please”.

ALLAYING PUBLIC ANXIETY

By the 1950s, filter tip brands were promoted by athletes on TV to allay the public’s growing anxiety over reports linking smoking to lung cancer. The commissioner of baseball prohibited players from appearing in cigarette ads while in uniform, but the increasingly popular National Football League signed Philip Morris’ Marlboro as its major television sponsor and permitted players to appear in tobacco ads. Anticipating restrictive federal regulation, the tobacco industry adopted a voluntary Cigarette Advertising Code in 1964 that stated it would not “depict as a smoker any person well known as being, or having been, an athlete... [or] any person participating in, or obviously having just participated in, physical activity requiring stamina or athletic conditioning beyond that of normal recreation’. Testimonials from athletes and celebrities were also prohibited under the code. Evidence shows the industry blithely ignored its own guidelines.

In 1969 when Congress banned cigarette advertising on TV and radio, Joseph Cullman, chairman of Philip Morris, promised Congress never again to use athletes to promote cigarettes. Yet when the law went into effect in 1971, tobacco companies merely shifted their TV advertising expenditures into the creation and sponsorship of televised sporting events, the net result being a more cost effective and less hard sell way to retain cigarette brand imagery.

CORPORATE SPONSORSHIP

Among nationally televised sporting events that emerged in the early 1970s were Philip Morris’ Virginia Slims Women’s Tennis Circuit and Marlboro Cup horse race, and RJ Reynolds’ Winston Cup NASCAR (National Association of Stock Car Racing) Race Series. The appearance in 1983 of a weekly column in The Wall Street Journal, entitled “KENT Sports Business” and produced by Lorillard’s KENT cigarette brand, reflected the influx of corporations to sports sponsorship as a hot advertising trend. By 1990 more than 20 different televised cigarette sponsored sports existed in the USA alone, including eight different forms of motor racing. With just two exceptions out of 28 teams, every major league baseball stadium featured prominent outdoor billboards for either Marlboro or Winston cigarettes. A similar scenario existed in the National Football League and National Basketball Association. (The National Hockey League had banned such ads from its rinks in 1981.) Although television advertising for oral tobacco products was prohibited in 1986, leading manufacturers would not be denied their opportunity to circumvent the ban. Led by UST (now USST, or United States Smokeless Tobacco Company), makers of SKOAL and Copenhagen, and Swedish Match, producer of Red Man Chew, they began sponsoring rodeo, drag racing, stock car racing, monster trucks, and other risky sports shown on TV.

By 1994 RJ Reynolds acknowledged sponsoring 2736 separate sporting events each year, including the nationally televised Winston Cup races, which spawned a weekly TV programme “Inside Winston Cup Racing”. Winston cigarettes were given out at auto races by attractive looking women. Thousands of young men lined up before each race to pose for a photograph with Miss Winston. Commercials for Winston were shown throughout the race on electronic scoreboards, and videotapes featuring these ads were given away to fans who visited the numerous Winston kiosks located around the stadium.

The press acquiesced in the promotion of smoking through sports, refusing to drop the cigarette brand names from the coverage of events, invariably referring to a NASA event solely as Winston Cup or to the women’s professional tennis tour as “The Virginia Slims” or “The Slims”. Leading newspapers including the Miami Herald, the Houston Chronicle, and the Los Angeles Times were co-sponsors of such events.

COUNTER MEASURES

Beginning in the late 1970s efforts were made to counteract tobacco sponsorship of sports in the USA. In 1977 the physicians health promotion group Doctors Ought to Care (DOC) started...
EDITORIAL

ORAL TOBACCO STILL A PROBLEM

Thus the influence remains, less ubiquitous perhaps than at any time in the past half century but all the more outrageous, considering what we have since learned about tobacco’s devastating health toll. Regrettably, as Severson et al\(^6\) point out in this issue of Tobacco Control, usage of oral tobacco by young professional athletes remains a major problem nearly three decades after Christen and colleagues\(^*\) brought this growing epidemic to the attention of the public. In spite of the 1991 ban on oral tobacco in minor league baseball, the situation continues to be terribly disheartening. With the harm reduction movement all too willing to endorse smokeless tobacco as a less dangerous alternative to smoking, and the manufacturers promoting the product more aggressively than ever, we can only muse that the ongoing association of tobacco products and sports will have left a bitter taste in our mouth for decades to come.

Tobacco Control 2005;14:1–2.

doi: 10.1136/tc.2004.010728

Correspondence to: Professor Alan Blum, The Center for the Study of Tobacco and Society, The University of Alabama School of Medicine, Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35401, USA; ablum@chhs.ua.edu

REFERENCES

Tobacco in sport: an endless addiction?

A Blum

Tob Control 2005 14: 1-2
doi: 10.1136/tc.2004.010728

Updated information and services can be found at:
http://tobaccocontrol.bmj.com/content/14/1/1

These include:

References
This article cites 3 articles, 1 of which you can access for free at:
http://tobaccocontrol.bmj.com/content/14/1/1#BIBL

Email alerting service
Receive free email alerts when new articles cite this article. Sign up in the box at the top right corner of the online article.

Notes

To request permissions go to:
http://group.bmj.com/group/rights-licensing/permissions

To order reprints go to:
http://journals.bmj.com/cgi/reprintform

To subscribe to BMJ go to:
http://group.bmj.com/subscribe/