

it quickly withdrew Extra-Strength Tylenol from the market at a very considerable expense . . . the company chose to take a large loss rather than expose anyone to further risk. The anti-corporation movement may have trouble squaring that with the devil theories it purveys.”

- *Washington Post*: “Though the hysteria and frustration generated by random murder have often obscured the company’s actions, Johnson & Johnson has effectively demonstrated how a major business ought to handle a disaster. From the day the deaths were linked to the poisoned Tylenol . . . Johnson & Johnson has succeeded in portraying itself to the public as a company willing to do what’s right regardless of cost.”
- *Express and News* (San Antonio, Texas): “In spite of the \$100 million loss it was facing, the company . . . never put its interests ahead of solving the murders and protecting the public. Such corporate responsibility deserves support.”
- *Evening Independent* (St. Petersburg, Florida): “The company has been straightforward and honest since the first news of the possible Tylenol link in the Chicago-area deaths. Some firms would have tried to cover up, lie or say ‘no comment.’ Johnson & Johnson knows better. Its first concern was to safeguard the public from further contamination, and the best way to do that was to let people know what had occurred by speaking frankly with the news media.”
- *Morning News* (Savannah, Georgia): “Tylenol’s makers deserve applause for their valiant attempt to recover from the terrible blow they have suffered. . . .”<sup>16</sup>

Federal and local law enforcement agencies had logged into the computer some 20,000 names of potential Tylenol killers, and 400 of them were scrutinized extensively. Two of them were eventually convicted. James Lewis, forty years old, admitted writing a letter to Johnson & Johnson threatening more deaths unless he was paid \$1 million. He was found guilty of extortion and received a ten-year sentence in federal prison.

Six weeks after the murders, after receiving a tip, police questioned Roger Arnold, forty-eight years old, a laborer in the Jewel Food Stores warehouse. He was released due to lack of evidence. The next June, according to the police, he shot and killed a man he believed to be a tipster. He was convicted of second-degree murder. Neither Lewis, Arnold, nor anyone else was convicted for the original Tylenol deaths.

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<sup>16</sup>“The Tylenol Comeback.”