

The Global War On Tobacco Mapping The Worlds First Public Health Treaty

This dissertation examines the coproduction of epistemic and regulatory authority in the field of global health using the case of international tobacco control. In 2005, the world’s first public health treaty -- the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) -- was brought into force by the World Health Organization (WHO). Unanimously adopted by the World Health Assembly in 2003, the FCTC has since become one of the most widely and rapidly adopted treaties in the history of the United Nations. The success of the treaty is frequently attributed to its “unequivocal evidence base” and, as a result, the FCTC is frequently seen primarily as a technical accomplishment. However, the evidence base of global tobacco control has been built on a very particular economic valuing of human life that emerged with the introduction of the Disability Adjusted Life Year (DALY) metric by the World Bank in 1993. The development of the DALY metric, coupled with organizational reconfigurations in the field of world health, instantiated cost-effectiveness as a dominant logic and enabled tobacco control to rise to prominence on the WHO’s agenda. At the same time, the international movement for tobacco control began to gain traction as new political and discursive opportunity structures arose amidst WHO reform during the last 1990s. The dissertation argues that the accomplishment of the FCTC is much more than an evidence-based technical accomplishment: it represents the institutionalization of a new way of quantifying disease, economizing life and governing health on a global scale and a key moment in the transition from a post-war configuration of international health to the contemporary neoliberal global health order. Drawing on a range of textual sources, participant observations and interviews with key actors, the dissertation attends to the economization of life by tracing the epistemological, social and political dimensions of the development of the FCTC treaty. Its findings contribute to interdisciplinary scholarship on the history of world health, critical studies of global health and social studies of the relationship between science and policy -- or between knowledge and power -- including science and technology studies, biopolitics and social studies of globalization and postcolonialism.

“World War II was the largest and most destructive conflict in human history. It was an existential struggle that pitted irreconcilable political systems and ideologies against one another across the globe in a decade of violence unlike any other. There is little doubt today that the United States had to engage in the fighting, especially after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. The conflict was, in the words of historians Allan Millett and Williamson Murray, “a war to be won.” As the world’s largest industrial power, the United States put forth a supreme effort to produce the weapons, munitions, and military formations essential to achieving victory. When the war finally ended, the finale signaled by atomic mushroom clouds over Hiroshima and Nagasaki, upwards of 60 million people had perished in the inferno. Of course, the human toll represented only part of the devastation; global environments also suffered greatly. The growth and devastation of the Second World War significantly changed American landscapes as well. The war created or significantly expanded a number of industries, put land to new uses, spurred urbanization, and left a legacy of pollution that would in time create a new term: Superfund site”-

Documents the troubling influence of a small group of scientists who the author contends misrepresented scientific facts to advance key political and economic agendas, revealing the interests behind their detractions on findings about acid rain, DDT, and other hazards.

Traditional narratives of capitalist change often rely on the myth of the wealthy entrepreneur from the global North who transforms the economy and delivers modernity—for good or ill—to the rest of the world. With Cigarettes, Inc., Nan Enstad upends this story, revealing the myriad cross-cultural encounters that produced corporate life before World War II. In this startling account of innovation and expansion, Enstad uncovers a corporate network rooted in Jim Crow segregation that stretched between the United States and China and beyond. Cigarettes, Inc. teams with a global governing Global Health

A Report of the Surgeon General

The Global War on Tobacco

Tobacco Merchant

The Canadian Tobacco War

Women and Smoking

Banishing Tobacco

The Story of how Tobacco Seduced the World

Maurice Duke and Daniel P. Jordan vividly describe the colorful life and times of one of the South’s -- and America’s -- most important businesses and provide insight into how luck, management practices, and personalities helped the company rise to international prominence. Universal Leaf Tobacco Company, the world’s largest independent leaf tobacco dealer, is one of the major buying arms for tobacco manufacturers worldwide, selecting, purchasing, processing, and storing leaf tobacco. The story opens during the aftermath of the Civil War when Southerners realized once again the worldwide potential of their native crop. The authors follow the company from its incorporation 1918 through one of the first hostile takeover attempts in American business, to its evolution in 1993 into Universal Corporation, a worldwide conglomerate with a number of products including tobacco. Based on scholarly research and over two hundred interviews with past and present Universal employees, this objective saga reveals much about American business and economic history.

BRIEF SUMMARY - WHEN TOBACCO WAS KING Paul E. Allen The much maligned and attacked tobacco industry has been beleaguered by government, health authorities, and anti-smoking advocates for years. This story does not intend to glorify tobacco but interwoven through the narrative which follows a young Carolinian’s career in tobacco, it does attempt to show the industry was not “all” bad. See the growth and economic impact of the tobacco business through the eyes of a Creedmore, North Carolina boy who ventured all the way to Canada to grow one of the first “Virginia bright-leaf flue-cured” tobacco crops in Canada. Recognize the visionary efforts of the Universal Leaf Tobacco Company in Richmond, Virginia as they founded a successful subsidiary, the Canadian Leaf Tobacco and follow an adventuresome Tar Heel on his ascendancy to the president’s office of the second largest purchaser/processor of tobacco in Canada. Enjoy his North Carolina tobacco family history and their national acclaim as growers of some of the finest tobacco in the south. Expect to be surprised at the role his Lyon family ancestors played to establish Durham, North Carolina as a major tobacco centre, even before the famed Duke family arrived. In these chapters, the reader will be transported back to a different era and can watch the tobacco business evolve from the 1860’s to its 20th century zenith and then take a look at the state of the tobacco business today. Travel the world with an international tobaccoist and enjoy his adventures in Rhodesia, post World War II England, Europe, and, even a trip to Japan. Hop on one of the first transatlantic passenger airplane flights with him, cruise the Atlantic on the legendary Queen Mary, and bounce along on a flying boat across the continent of Africa, all the while enjoying amusing anecdotes about colorful tobaccoists and exposure to a business philosophy that stands the test of time. This book demonstrates tobacco brought employment and prosperity to those who participated “when tobacco was king.” See how governments throughout the world have reaped huge tax revenue from the industry and examine the philanthropy of individual tobaccoists like William Macdonald, Mortimer Davis, David Stewart, and James Buchanan “Buck” Duke who all generously supported hospitals, museums, and universities like McGill University in Montreal and Duke University in Durham. This is not just the historical biography of one southerner or one or two tobacco companies but it is a testament to all the tobacco men who made significant contributions in an always controversial but fascinating business. Look at tobacco in a different period of time through the eyes of someone who lived in its infancy and

“A rich, complex history . . . Deeply engaging and witty” (Los Angeles Times). Long before Columbus arrived in the New World, tobacco was cultivated and enjoyed by the indigenous inhabitants of the Americas, who used it for medicinal, religious, and social purposes. But when Europeans began to colonize the American continents, it became something else entirely—a cultural touchstone of pleasure and success, and a coveted commodity that would transform the world economy forever. Iain Gately’s Tobacco tells the epic story of an unusual plant and its unique relationship with the history of humanity, from its obscure ancient beginnings, through its rise to global prominence, to its current embattled state today. In a lively narrative, Gately makes the case for the tobacco trade being the driving force behind the growth of the American colonies, the foundation of Dutch trading empire, the underpinning cause of the African slave trade, and the financial basis for victory in the American Revolution. Well-researched and wide-ranging, Tobacco is a vivid and provocative look at the surprising roles this plant has played in the culture of the world. “Ambitious . . . informative and perceptive. . . Gately is an amusing writer, which is a blessing.” —The Washington Post “Documents the resourcefulness with which human beings of every class, religion, race, and continent have pursued the lethal leaf.” —The New York Times Book Review

An exploration of the rights of America’s fifty million smokers aims to provide a rational and common-sense rebuttal to the current war against tobacco, showing how anti-smoking crusaders have misused statistics and convinced children to police their parents’ smoking habits. 25,000 first printing.

Global Tobacco Control

Ashes to Ashes

Legislative Action to Combat the World Smoking Epidemic

Power, Policy, Governance and Transfer

The Rise, Fall, and Deadly Persistence of the Product That Defined America

A Counter-blaste to Tobacco

Tobacco War

The Revolutionary Life of Richard Doll

If current patterns of tobacco use persist, 10 million people will die worldwide by 2030 from tobacco related causes, half of them in developing countries.The best means of control is prevention and the Life Skills programmes are designed to give young people the information to resist the social and media pressures that encourage tobacco use.

Rev. ed. of: Tobacco and public health: science and policy, 2004.

From agriculture to big business, from medicine to politics, The Cigarette Century is the definitive account of how smoking came to be so deeply implicated in our culture, science, policy, and law. No product has been so heavily promoted or has become so deeply entrenched in American consciousness. The Cigarette Century shows in striking detail how one ephemeral (and largely useless) product came to play such a dominant role in so many aspects of our lives--and deaths.

The tobacco industry has capitalized on numerous elements of globalization—including trade liberalization, foreign direct investment, and global communications—to expand into countries where effective tobacco control programs are not in place. As a consequence, tobacco is currently the leading cause of preventable death in the world. Each year, it kills more people than HIV, malaria, and tuberculosis combined. Amid evidence of an emerging pandemic, a committed group of public health professionals and institutions sought in the mid-1990s to challenge the tobacco industry’s expansion by negotiating a binding international law under the auspices of the World Health Organization. The WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC)—the first collective global response to the causation of avoidable chronic disease—was one of the most quickly ratified treaties in United Nations history. In The Global War on Tobacco, Heather Wipfl tells the engaging story of the FCTC, from its start as an unlikely civil society proposal to its enactment in 178 countries as of June 2014. Wipfl also reveals how globalization offers anti-tobacco advocates significant cooperative opportunities to share knowledge and address cross-border public health problems. The book—the first to delve deeply into the origin and development of the FCTC—seeks to advance understanding of how non-state actors, transnational networks, and international institutionalization can impact global governance for health. Case studies from a variety of diverse high-, middle-, and low-income countries provide real-world examples of the success or failure of tobacco control. Aimed at public health professionals and students, The Global War on Tobacco is a fascinating look at how international relations is changing to respond to the modern global marketplace and protect human health. -- Frank J. Chaloupka IV, Institute for Health Research and Policy, University of Illinois'

Preventing Tobacco Use Among Youth and Young Adults

Women and Tobacco

Tobacco

Knowledge and Power in the Global Tobacco Epidemic

Tobacco-Free Youth

La Diva Nicotina

Old Carolina Tobacco Country Cook Book

American Environments and World War II

The health and economic costs of tobacco use in military and veteran populations are high. In 2007, the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) and the Department of Defense (DoD) requested that the Institute of Medicine (IOM) make recommendations on how to reduce tobacco initiation and encourage cessation in both military and veteran populations. In its 2009 report, Combating Tobacco in

Military and Veteran Populations, the authoring committee concludes that to prevent tobacco initiation and encourage cessation, both DoD and VA should implement comprehensive tobacco-control programs.

Smoke and Mirrors: The Canadian tobacco war

Explores the many special issues that surround the impact of tobacco use on the health and well-being of women. Concentrates on the gender-specific factors that help explain why girls and women smoke and how tobacco damages their health. Covers all dimensions of the problem, ranging from conditions in developing countries that deter female smoking to the reasons why women may find it more difficult to quit than men. The impact of the tobacco industry’s efforts to recruit female smokers is also considered.

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Curbing the Epidemic

Science, Policy and Public Health

Unfiltered

Making Tobacco Bright

A Report of the Surgeon General : Executive Summary

A Doctor’s Gamble to Save Millions of Lives

Smoke & Mirrors

Introduction: How drugs made war and war made drugs - Drunk on the front -- Where there's smoke there's war -- Caffeinated conflict -- Opium, empire, and Geopolitics -- Speed warfare -- Cocaine wars -- Conclusion: The drugged battlefields of the 21st century .

NOTE: NO FURTHER DISCOUNT FOR THIS PRINT PRODUCT -- OVERSTOCK SALE - Significantly reduced list price This Surgeon General s Report details the causes and the consequences of tobacco use among youth and young adults by focusing on the social, environmental, advertising, and marketing influences that encourage youth and young adults to initiate and sustain tobacco use. This is the first time tobacco data on young adults as a discrete population have been explored in detail. The report also highlights successful strategies to prevent young people from using tobacco. This three volume set includes the following items: A booklet containing highlights from the 2012 Surgeon General s report on tobacco use among youth and teens ages 12 through 17 and young adults ages 18 through 26. This booklet provides an overview of tobacco use within this targeted age group. The second booklet is an Executive Summary with two messages. One message from for Kathleen Sebelius, Secretary of Health and Human Services and a second message from Howard Koh, Assistant Secretary of Health and contains a brief introduction to the set and summary and conclusions for each chapter contained in the final volume. The final volume contains over 800 pages of documentation, interwoven with text and data addressing the adverse health consequences of tobacco use by children and young adults. It includes research on a variety of topics, including nicotine addiction, trends in cigarette smoking among young adults, trends in smokeless tobacco use and cigar smoking over time, genetic factors in tobacco use among youth, and mass media influence on smoking to name a few. This third volume is rich with table data research findings to support the Surgeon General s concerns with America s use and tobacco. If you would like to find similar products, please check out our Alcoholism, Smoking, and Substance Abuse resources collection at this link: https://bookstore.gpo.gov/catalog/health-benefits/alcoholism-smoking-substance-abuse

The Global War on TobaccoMapping the World’s First Public Health TreatyJohns Hopkins University Press+ORM

In the 1880s, tobacco industries were revolutionised by mechanised production. This study charts how these innovations led to the formation in 1902 of the British American Tobacco Company.

The Tobacco Syndemic in Oceania

Cigarettes, Inc.

Governments and the Economics of Tobacco Control

Mapping the World’s First Public Health Treaty

Creating an American Commodity, 1617-1937

Project Unthinkable

How a Handful of Scientists Obscured the Truth on Issues From Tobacco Smoke to Global Warming

Origins of the Cigarette Catastrophe and the Case for Abolition

On October 12, 1492, after an arduous voyage, his crew near mutinous, his provisions exhausted, Christopher Columbus landed on a small island he believed to be part of China. He was met by representatives of the local tribe who offered him gifts of beads, fruit and dried leaves. He threw the latter in the sea. But Columbus and his crew did not remain ignorant of these leaves' powers or purpose for long. LA DIVA NICOTINA traces the history of our relationship with a plant whose only function is to stimulate, from its beginnings amongst the ancient civilisations of South America to the present day. From Mayan gods to Marlboro Man, from Casanova to President Clinton, LA DIVA NICOTINA examines the roles tobacco has played in its long association with men and women, including its functions as spiritual messenger, as sexual ambassador, as a cure for cancer, global currency and ultimately as an assassin. Ever since the arrival of Christopher Columbus in the Americas, tobacco has been central to western civilisation, and in some cases has been the cause of revolutions and the birth of nations. Tracing its development from ritual refreshment to universal habit, LA DIVA NICOTINA is a fascinating and witty dissection of this dangerously seductive plant.

Annotation. Addresses important economic and social issues confronting policymakers when dealing with the issue of tobacco control and its impact on the social and economic resources of both developed and developing countries.

Despite efforts to curb tobacco use, global tobacco addiction remains as strong as ever. Smoking rates are declining very slowly in advanced countries, and they are increasing in the developing world. Yet, researchers still do not fully understand what drives smoking decisions. Life-Course Smoking Behavior presents smoking trajectories of different generations of women and men from ten of the world’s most visible countries, with nation-specific representative samples spanning more than eighty years of recent history. To inspire hypotheses on the determinants of smoking behavior, the authors place these data in economic, political, social, and cultural contexts, which differ greatly both across countries at a particular time and over time in a given country. Though significant research has been conducted on smoking statistics and tobacco control policies, most descriptions of smoking behavior rely on cross-sectional “snapshot” data that do not track individuals’ habits throughout their lifespan. Lillard and Christopoulos’s work is a unique and necessary text in its comparative life-course approach, making it a long overdue complement to the existing literature.

The great cause of global health is in Robert Proctor’s debt. “Golden Holocaust” is a model of impassioned scholarly research and advocacy. As Proctor so powerfully demonstrates, the time has come to hold the tobacco industry accountable for the massive disease, debility, and death that they produce around the world. --Allan M. Brandt, author of “The Cigarette Century” “Robert Proctor unpacks the sad history of an industrial fraud. His tightly reasoned exploration touches on all topics on which the tobacco makers lied repeatedly to Congress and the public.”--Don Kennedy, President Emeritus, Stanford University and former Editor, “Science” “This book is a remarkable compendium of evil. It will keep you spinning from page one through the last with a detailed description of how one of the most notorious industries in American history deceived and manipulated the public, the politicians, and the scientific community into allowing an age-old toxin to be breathed directly into the lungs of millions of Americans. It is the type of book that makes you wonder how, in God s name, this could have happened?”-David Rosner, author of “Deceit and Denial” “Proctor powerfully documents how a small number of tobacco companies caused a tragic, global epidemic. His account of this history and of the ‘lessons learned’ is relevant to the ongoing effort to end the tobacco epidemic and to efforts to control emerging pandemics of non-communicable diseases.” -Jonathan M. Samet, M.D., M.S., Director, Institute for Global Health, University of Southern California Proctor weaves together the public historical record with insight and insights from thousands of once secret industry documents. Anyone who cares about health, deception, science or politics will learn something new from this book. -Stanton A. Glantz, Professor of Medicine, UC San Francisco, and author of “The Cigarette Papers” “A powerful indictment of the world’s deadliest industry”-John R. Saffrin, PhD, Chief Executive Officer, American Cancer Society “By carefully analyzing formerly secret industry documents, Proctor has shown how cigarette manufacturers knew that the “filters” on virtually all cigarettes sold today are utterly fraudulent. His call for a ban is likely to change how we think about such devices; this excellent book is a must read for tobacco control and environmental activists alike.”-Thomas E. Novotny, MD MPH, Former US Assistant Surgeon General and CEO, Cigarette Butt Pollution Project. “Scholarly yet eminently readable, indeed gripping, this book asks us to consider what the end game for tobacco might look like. A must-read for policy makers and public health officials, and for anyone struggling against the tobacco industry in the field.”--Professor Judith Mackay, Senior Advisor, World Lung Foundation, Hong Kong, China SAR” “The machine-rolled cigarette is the single most deadly consumer product ever made. Proctor’s powerful, witty, and wide-ranging book shows how we came to accept as normal the promotion and use of products that have caused a global epidemic of disease and death. But more importantly, he outlines a way to end this grim chapter in human history.”--Ruth E. Malone, RN, PhD, FAAN, Editor, “Tobacco Control” This is the most important book on smoking in fifty years. Proctor s unique mix of scholarship, readability, wit and political understanding tells a no-holds-barred story with conclusions that governments cannot afford to ignore. It will change the course of public health history. --Professor Mike Daube, President, Australian Council on Smoking and Health “Proctor draws masterfully from a vast archive of documents wrested from the industry, including many never before discussed, and mounts an unforgettable case about what the tobacco industry has done and what we must do about it. This is the book to help us understand what we must do to save lives.”--Peter Galison, author of “Einstein’s Clocks, Poincare s Maps” ““Golden Holocaust” will stand indelibly as a landmark in the field of medicine and the history of science. It is a monument of committed scholarship and cool passion, making brilliant use of the new technics of data-mining to reveal a terrible calculus, while giving the lie to claims that advocacy must be the enemy of objectivity. Lives, far too many lives, depend on what this book contains.”--Iain Boal, Birkbeck College, London and Guggenheim Fellow in Science and Technology “Robert Proctor draws an unvarnished conclusion: that the tobacco industry, and the men who led it, were evil, plain and simple. They knowingly sold a product that, when used as intended, killed people. And then they conspired to suppress the evidence. Not everyone will agree with Proctor, but anyone interested in the intertwined issues of science and health, and culture and commerce, needs to read this book.”-Naomi Oreskes, coauthor of “Merchants of Doubt” Robert Proctor lays bare the deliberate choices made by the tobacco companies to addict their customers and cause premature death. Here is clarity to the unprecedented scientific fraud perpetrated by the tobacco industry. --William A. Farone, Ph.D. Chairman, Applied Power Concepts, Inc. (formerly Director of Scientific Research for Philip Morris USA, 1977-1984). "

Combating Tobacco Use in Military and Veteran Populations

The Global Cigarette

A Cultural History of How an Exotic Plant Seduced Civilization

Nature at War

Tobacco & Health 1990, the Global War

A “Life Skills” Primer

A History of Tobacco in Canada - a Southerner’s Global Journey

A History of War in Six Drugs

Charting the dramatic and complex history of tobacco politics in California between 1975 and 2000, this text provides a graphic demonstration of the successes and failures of both the tobacco industry and public health forces.

At the end of the Second World War, Britain had the highest incidence of lung cancer in the world. For the first time lung cancer deaths exceeded those from tuberculosis - and no one knew why. On 30 September 1950, a young physician named Richard Doll concluded in a research paper that smoking cigarettes was 'a cause and an important cause' of the rapidly increasing epidemic of lung cancer. His historic and contentious finding marked the beginning of a life-long crusade against premature death and the forces of 'Big Tobacco'. Born in 1912, Doll, a natural patrician, jettisoned his Establishment background and joined the Communist Party as a reaction to the 'anarchy and waste' of capitalism in the 1930s. He treated the blistered feet of the Jarrow Marchers, served as a medical officer at the retreat to Dunkirk, and became a true hero of the NHS. A political revolutionary and an epidemiologist with a Darwinian heart-of-stone, Doll fulfilled his early ambition to be 'a valuable member of society'. Doll steered a course through a minefield of medical and political controversy. Opponents from the tobacco industry questioned his science, while later critics from the environmental lobby attacked his alleged connections to the chemical industry. An enigmatic individual, Doll was feared and respected throughout a long and wide-ranging scientific career which ended only with his death in 2005. In this authorised and groundbreaking biography, Conrad Keating reveals a man whose life and work encapsulates much of the twentieth century. Described by the British Medical Journal as 'perhaps Britain s most eminent doctor', Doll ushered in a new era in medicine: the intellectual ascendancy of medical statistics. According to the Nobel laureate Sir Paul Nurse, his work, which may have prevented tens of millions of deaths, 'transcends the boundaries of professional medicine into the global community of mankind.' 'A well-crafted biography of Doll, [who] single-handedly saved millions of lives with his findings.' - New Scientist 'As this fascinating and fair-minded biography makes clear, while Doll's political instincts were radical, he was nevertheless a conservative scientist, always cautious in causal inference. . . Impressive and engaging.' - International Journal of Epidemiology In her sweeping history of the American tobacco industry, Barbara Hahn traces the emergence of the tobacco plant's many varied types, arguing that they are products not of nature but of economic relations and continued and intense market regulation. Hahn focuses her study on the most popular of these varieties, Bright Flue-Cured Tobacco. First grown in the inland Piedmont along the Virginia--North Carolina border, Bright Tobacco now grows all over the world, primarily because of its unique -- and easily replicated -- cultivation and curing methods. Hahn traces the evolution of technologies in a variety of regulatory and cultural environments to reconstruct how Bright Tobacco became, and remains to this day, a leading commodity in the global tobacco industry. This study asks not what effect tobacco had on the world market, but how that market shaped tobacco into types that served specific purposes and became distinguishable from one another more by technologies of production than genetics. In so doing, it explores the intersection of crossbreeding, tobacco-raising technology, changing popular demand, attempts at regulation, and sheer marketing ingenuity during the heyday of the American tobacco industry. Combining economic theory with the history of technology, Making Tobacco Bright revises several narratives in American history, from colonial staple-crop agriculture to the rise of identity politics in the twentieth century. Tobacco, among the most popular consumer products of the twentieth century, is under attack. Once a behavior that knew no social bounds, cigarette smoking has been transformed into an activity that reflects sharp differences in social status. Unfiltered tells the story of how anti-smoking advocates, public health professionals, bureaucrats, and tobacco corporations have clashed over smoking regulation. The nations discussed in this book--Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States--restrict tobacco advertising, tax tobacco products, and limit where smoking is permitted. Each is also struggling to shape a tobacco policy that ensures corporate accountability, protects individual liberty, and asserts the state's public health power. Unfiltered offers a comparative perspective on legal, political, and social conflicts over tobacco control. The book makes a unique contribution to our understanding of how scientific evidence, global health advocacy, individual risk assessments, and governmental interests intersect in the crafting of tobacco policy. It features national case studies and cross-cultural essays by experts in health policy, law, political science, history, and sociology. The lessons in Unfiltered are crucial to all who seek to understand and influence tobacco policy and reduce tobacco-related mortality worldwide.

The Global War

For Your Own Good

The Cigarette Century

Proceedings of the Seventh World Conference on Tobacco and Health, 1st-5th April 1990, Perth, Western Australia

The Story of Universal Leaf Tobacco Company

Drinking Smoke

The Anti-smoking Crusade and the Tyranny of Public Health

Killer High

This report focuses on topics and issues related to the global use of tobacco. It consists of an introduction and six major sections. These sections deal with: (1) the epidemic rate at which smoking is spreading, indicating that the global rate has grown nearly 75 percent over the past two decades and is growing at 2.1 percent per year, faster than world population growth; (2) health factors, indicating that lung cancer is predominantly a disease of smoking and showing the international correlation between cigarette consumption and lung cancer deaths after 20 years of smoking; (3) sidestream smoke (which wafts from a smoker's cigarette to an involuntary smoker) and its effects on others, indicating that passive smoking has been correlated with lung cancer in nonsmoking spouses of smokers in more than 10 studies; (4) effects on children, indicating that in one United States survey, smokers gave birth to underweight babies twice as often as other women did; (5) antismoking efforts to date; and (6) stronger measures, such as banishing tobacco by prohibiting tobacco from workplaces and public buildings. Data tables are included when applicable, for example, on cigarette use in selected countries (1984), and smoking among United States males by educational level (1982). (JN)

No book before this one has rendered the story of cigarettes -- mankind's most common self-destructive instrument and its most profitable consumer product -- with such sweep and enlivening detail. Here for the first time, in a story full of the complexities and contradictions of human nature, all the strands of the historical process -- financial, social, psychological, medical, political, and legal -- are woven together in a riveting narrative. The key characters are the top corporate executives, public health investigators, and antismoking activists who have clashed ever more stridently as Americans debate whether smoking should be closely regulated as a major health menace. We see tobacco spread rapidly from its aboriginal sources in the New World 500 years ago, as it becomes increasingly viewed by some as sinful and some as alluring, and by government as a windfall source of tax revenue. With the arrival of the cigarette in the late-nineteenth century, smoking changes from a luxury and occasional pastime to an everyday -- to some, indispensable -- habit, aided markedly by the exuberance of the tobacco huskers. This free-enterprise success saga grows shadowed, from the middle of this century, as science begins to understand the cigarette's toxicity. Ironically the more detailed and persuasive the findings by medical investigators, the more cigarette makers prosper by seeming to modify their product with filters and reduced dosages of tar and nicotine. We see the tobacco manufacturers come under intensifying assault as a rogue industry for knowingly and callously plying their hazardous wares while insisting that the health charges against them (a) remain unproven, and (b) are universally understood, so smokers indulge at their own risk. Among the eye-opening disclosures here: outrageous pseudo-scientific claims made for cigarettes throughout the '30s and '40s, and the story of how the tobacco industry and the National Cancer Institute spent millions to develop a "safer" cigarette that was never brought to market. Dealing with an emotional subject that has generated more heat than light, this book is a dispassionate tour de force that examines the nature of the companies' culpability, the complicity of society as a whole, and the shaky moral ground claimed by smokers who are now demanding recompense.

Tobacco kills 5 million people every year and that number is expected to double by the year 2020. Despite its enormous toll on human health, tobacco has been largely neglected by anthropologists. Drinking Smoke combines an exhaustive search of historical materials on the introduction and spread of tobacco in the Pacific with extensive anthropological accounts of the ways Islanders have incorporated this substance into their lives. The author uses a relatively new concept called a syndemic—the synergistic interaction of two or more afflictions contributing to a greater burden of disease in a population—to focus at once on the health of a community, political and economic structures, and the wider physical and social environment and ultimately provide an in-depth analysis of smoking's negative health impact in Oceania. In Drinking Smoke the idea of a syndemic is applied to the current health crisis in the Pacific, where the number of deaths from coronary heart disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease continues to rise, and the case is made that smoking tobacco in the form of industrially manufactured cigarettes is the keystone of the contemporary syndemic in Oceania. The author shows how tobacco consumption (particularly cigarette smoking after World War II) has become the central interstitial element of a syndemic that produces most of the morbidity and mortality Pacific Islanders suffer. This syndemic is made up of a bundle of diseases and conditions, a set of historical circumstances and events, and social and health inequities most easily summed up as "poverty." He calls this the tobacco syndemic and argues that smoking is the crucial behavior—the "glue"—holding all of these diseases and conditions together. Drinking Smoke is the first book-length examination of the damaging tobacco syndemic in a specific world region. It is a must-read for scholars and students of anthropology, Pacific studies, history, and economic globalization, as well as for public health practitioners and those working in allied health fields. More broadly the book will appeal to anyone concerned with disease interaction, the social context of disease production, and the full health consequences of the global promotional efforts of Big Tobacco.

The first major book by political scientists explaining global tobacco control policy. It identifies a history of minimal tobacco control then charts the extent to which governments have regulated tobacco in the modern era. It identifies major policy change from the post-war period and uses theories of public policy to help explain the change.

From the Great Depression to World War II.

Conflicts Over Tobacco Policy and Public Health

Golden Holocaust

Life-Course Smoking Behavior

Inside the California Battles

Origins and Evolution of British American Tobacco, 1880-1945

When Tobacco Was King

America's Hundred-Year Cigarette War, the Public Health, and the Unabashed Triumph of Philip Morris

The story of tobacco's fortunes seems simple: science triumphed over addiction and profit. Yet the reality is more complicated—and more political. Historically it was not just bad habits but also the state that lifted the tobacco industry. What brought about change was not medical advice but organized pressure: a movement for nonsmoker's rights.

What if we could save 95% of the lives lost to tobacco use every year? What if that meant working with big tobacco instead of against it? Dr. Derek Yach has dedicated his life's work saving lives. Now, after years of crusading against big tobacco, Dr. Yach has chosen to work with Philip Morris to drastically cut tobacco deaths. Find out how in his new book, Project Unthinkable: A Global Health Crusader's Unusual Journey to Save Lives. This book tells the story of how Dr. Yach emerged from a South Africa ripped apart by tobacco at the World Health Organization. He won. Then he stunned his colleagues by accepting a job at Pepsi where he hoped to help the CEO transform it into a healthier organization. By then, Yach was convinced that he could do more to help save lives from inside a company than from the outside. His last move is the most controversial of all. In 2017, he joined forces with PMI, his former tobacco enemy, to help end combustible cigarettes, and the horrible death toll that goes with them, for good. It's a dramatic story is ready for change, and then crosses the line to make it happen.

A Political History

The Cigarette

Smoking Kills

Patterns and National Context in Ten Countries

Tobacco and Health 1990

An Intimate History of Corporate Imperialism

Merchants of Doubt