

Tobacco and the Health of a Nation

When Europeans discovered America nearly ~~400~~ 500 years ago, they also discovered tobacco. In the centuries since, tobacco has given pleasure and relaxation to people throughout the world. For centuries before, native Indians had given tobacco a place in their social and economic lives, and even in their ceremonial rites.

Over 100 years ago, one medical publication described tobacco as "the solace of life." As with most pleasures of life, this solace has never been without its opponents.

Probably no single plant in our vegetable kingdom has had as many songs and words of praise sung for it! Nor as many diatribes shouted against it!

Leaf Once Called "Divine Herb"

If we were to believe all that has been said, we could think tobacco to be the "divine herb" — a cure for all man's ills. Or we could believe it to be the bane of mankind and would wonder what ailed man before tobacco was ever used by him!

~~Everyone who reads knows that recently tobacco, especially in its most popular form, the cigarette, was singled out by some as a possible suspect in lung cancer and heart disease. The charges of suspicion, without proof, attracted continuing publicity whenever those claims were repeated. They also aroused those who opposed tobacco — for whatever reason — to keep repeating the charges.~~

~~The attacks on tobacco are aimed primarily at cigarettes, which have gained greatly in popularity since about World War I.~~

~~Not long ago claims for so-called "cancer cures" got headlines. Now headlines can be made by claiming a "cancer cause" has been found!~~

~~The fact is that, year after year, tens of millions of dollars from the public are spent in scientific efforts to find the causes and cures of cancer.~~

~~This pamphlet gives a few facts about these "health scares."~~

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How Is the Nation's Health?

To get a complete picture of the improving health and longer life of the American people, many facts, ~~not just a few~~, have to be considered. Diseases that formerly took lives of young people are now ~~curable~~. This means people are living much longer to become subject to causes of death ~~that were~~ not common a few decades ago.

General health and longevity have increased substantially during the past two generations.

readily cured.

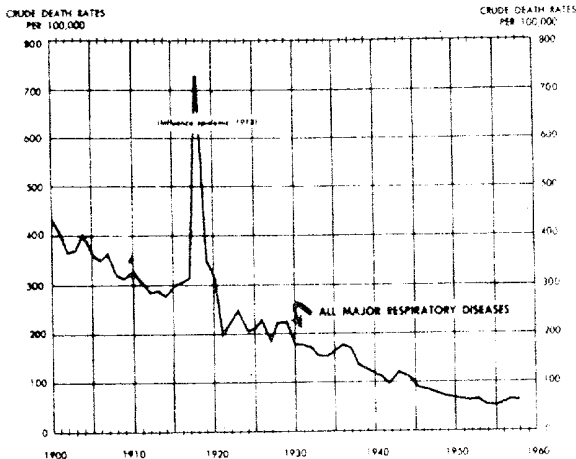
Toll from Lung Ills Decline

Medical advances in the past half-century have helped to cut death rates from lung ailments to about one-seventh of what they were in 1900.

This chart shows the trend in reported death rates from major lung diseases, including lung cancer.

all

Death Rates for Principal Respiratory Diseases



~~Part of this has been due to the discovery of the cause and cure of lung tuberculosis — a disease which a few years ago was also being blamed on smoking! Many scientists find reason to say there may be a connection between the fall of deaths from tuberculosis, pneumonia and influenza and the rise in reported lung cancer deaths. Hundreds of studies show that lung cancer deaths in the past actually were recorded as being due to a different respiratory or other disease.~~

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Of the increase in reported lung cancer deaths in recent decades, a leading insurance actuary reported: "Approximately half this increase reflects merely the growth and aging of the population, and a considerable part of the remainder represents improved diagnosis and more complete case finding."

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What About Lung Cancer?

Lung cancer has been known for hundreds of years. Many scientists and doctors think the increasing number of cases being reported is more apparent than real. They give many reasons: More people are living to the cancer-prone age than before. There are better diagnoses, better medical tests and improved equipment to find out what is really wrong with a patient. Death recording has become more accurate. Doctors have become more aware of this disease and look for it more often.

Out of 1,633,128 deaths in the U.S. during 1956,	1,647,886	1958
there were 30,776, or about 1.9% of the total, attributed to cancer of the lung and bronchus. Of these, 14,617 were reported as originating in the lung. It was not recorded how many of the other 16,159 began in another part of the body and, as frequently happens, eventually spread to the lungs.	32,203	1.95%
	15,720	
	16,483	

Causes of Lung Cancer Not Known

Millions of dollars have been spent in the past few years in research on lung cancer. The answer still is not known, any more than it is known about other types of cancer.

Scientists still do not know the basic causes of lung cancer, just as they do not know the origins of other types of cancer.

Tobacco use has been publicized as one suspect factor, but

• However --

- People who never smoke get lung cancer.
- Most smokers never get lung cancer.

do not

These two facts are often cited to show that the problem of lung cancer is much more complex than the opponents of cigarettes try to make it. Smoking got publicity because some statistical reports showed that the use of cigarettes increased about the time of an increase in recorded lung cancer deaths.

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What About Statistical Studies?

Top-rated medical statisticians have questioned the meaning and the validity of several statistical studies claiming to show that lung cancer is more likely to occur in smokers than in non-smokers.

Other statistical studies have reported associations between more frequent lung cancer incidence and a number of factors such as previous medical history, occupation, economic level, urban air pollution, and even place of birth or early life.

Scientists generally agree that statistical associations do not prove a cause and effect relationship, but publicity given to the cigarette studies does not usually make this clear.

What About Studies With Animals?

In numerous experiments in this country and abroad, animals were made to inhale tobacco smoke for long periods of time — sometimes for years — without any lung cancers resulting from this.

Substances condensed from tobacco smoke have been injected and implanted in animals without any cancers arising.

Many experiments with concentrated whole tobacco smoke condensate applied to animal skins have not resulted in skin cancer. Much publicity, however, was given to reports of a few experiments conducted under laboratory conditions in which a minority of mice bred for cancer susceptibility developed skin cancer. Skin cancers and other tumors have been produced in such animals with a wide variety of substances not considered harmful to people and, indeed, with some substances commonly used by people.

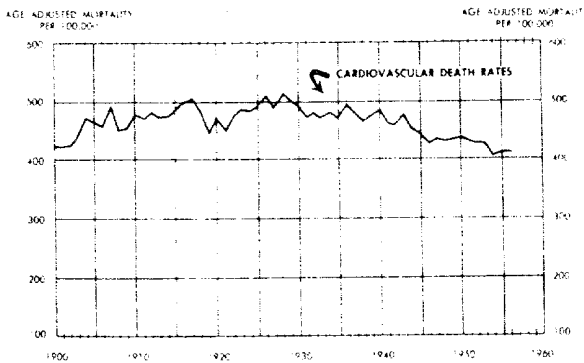
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What About Heart Ailments?

Extensive research into influences on cardiovascular diseases is covering practically every known influence on living people — what they eat and drink and smoke, how they work, how they exercise, how they play and what they are.

The following chart shows the recorded death rates for major cardiovascular diseases as age-adjusted—that is, making allowances for more people in the older age groups:

Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Major Cardiovascular-Renal Diseases



~~From this it will be seen that the reported age-adjusted death rates for these ailments have actually been declining since 1928.~~

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What is Being Done?

Hundreds of doctors and scientists, here and abroad, continue to seek more knowledge about lung cancer, known to be a complex disease that cannot now be explained by any simple cause and effect answer. This work is supported by millions of dollars from public and private agencies.

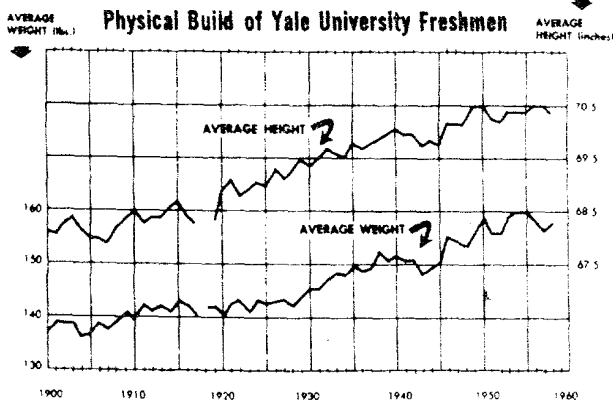
An extensive program in this area is supported by the Tobacco Industry Research Committee which by 1960 has provided \$3,700,000 for independent scientific research into such problems as cancer and heart disease. The sole objective is to get the facts. Grants are made to research scientists who then independently conduct their work and publish their findings.

Scientific studies show that much more research needs to be conducted into many possible factors before definite answers to cancer, including lung cancer, will be forthcoming.

The Tobacco Industry Research Committee also sponsors research into heart disease. Authorities assert that evidence does not show cigarette smoking to be a cause of heart or circulatory ailments. Despite this, those who make health charges against smoking also link cigarette use and cardiovascular diseases because of some statistical studies.

Health Advances Continue

One indication of improvement in the nation's health is the steady increase in height and weight of young people. Armed Forces records show that Korean War servicemen were over one inch taller and 12 pounds heavier than those of World War I. As a specific example, the longer-range figures on Yale University freshmen clearly show this trend:



1901 had provided \$4,670,000 for scientific research grants into such problems as cancer and heart disease. The sole objective is to get the facts. Grants are made by a Scientific Advisory Board to independent scientists who then conduct their work and publish their findings in the accepted scientific manner.

The Tobacco Industry Research Committee also sponsors research into heart disease. While some statistical studies have linked smoking with cardiovascular disease rates, different studies show contrary findings. Efforts are being made to coordinate research grants so as to reinforce studies under way and to avoid duplication.

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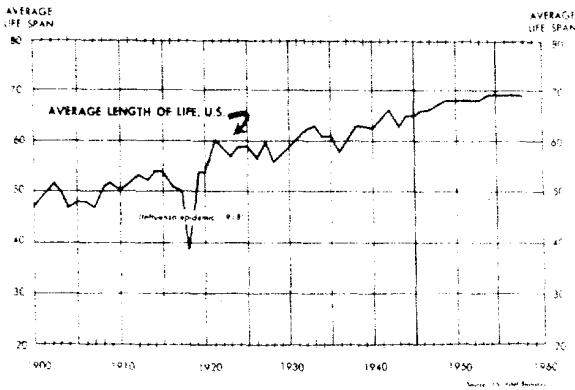
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More People are Living Longer

More Americans are living longer than they used to. This means medical attention is concerned more and more with health problems of older people who reach an age when ailments such as cancer and heart disease are more likely to strike.

This chart shows the increased average span of life for Americans since 1900. Most of the improvement is due to better care for young people, but life expectancy is higher for each age group:

Estimated Average Length of Life in Years



Search for Facts Continues

Those who are against tobacco will probably continue to try to scare the life out of those who like to use tobacco — regardless of the facts.

The search for facts will continue. Dr. Clarence Cook Little, Scientific Director of the Tobacco Industry Research Committee, in his recent annual report on research progress said:

Let us be perfectly sure of what we call established causal factors, and let us be honest in our evaluation of what we advocate—of the soundness and value of evidence—before we attempt to convince the public of any proven guilt or lack of guilt in any widespread human usage or custom—whether tobacco use or something else.

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