ETS

- History
- Disadvantages
- Advantages and other uses
- Medical advantages and city ordinances, conclusion

- IN THE BEGINNING . . .
- Huron Indian myth has it that in ancient times, when the land was barren and the people were starving, the Great Spirit sent forth a woman to save humanity. As she traveled over the world, everywhere her right hand touched the soil, there grew potatoes. And everywhere her left hand touched the soil, there grew corn. And when the world was rich and fertile, she sat down and rested. When she arose, there grew tobacco . . .



TOBACCO

- Tobacco is a plant that grows natively in North and South America. It is in the same family as the potato, pepper and the poisonous nightshade, a very deadly plant. The seed of a tobacco plant is very small. A 1 ounce sample contains about 300,000 seeds!
- It is believed that Tobacco began growing in the Americas about 6,000 B.C.! As early as 1 B.C., American Indians began using tobacco in many different ways, such as in religious and medicinal practices. Tobacco was believed to be a cure-all, and was used to dress wounds, as well as a pain killer. Chewing tobacco was believed to relieve the pain of a toothache!

DISCOVERY

- October 15, 1492: Christopher Columbus was offered dried tobacco leaves as a gift form the American Indians. He saw no importance in the leaves and threw them away.
- On his second trip to America Christopher Columbus was accompanied by Ramon Pane, a monk, who was the first to introduce tobacco smoking to Europe.

Popularity

- Europeans believed that tobacco could cure almost anything, from bad breath to cancer
- In 1571 a Spanish Doctor named Nicolas Monardes claimed that tobacco cured 36 health problems
- During 1600's it was frequently used as money "good as gold"
- In 1610 Sir Frances Bacon noted that trying to quit the bad habit was really hard!

HISTORY

- 1760 Pierre Lorillard establishes a company in New York City to process tobacco, cigars and snuff. It is the oldest company in U.S.
- 1776 tobacco helped finance the American Revolution War by serving as collateral for loans the Americans borrowed from France.
- 1826 the pure form of nicotine is discovered and is concluded to be a dangerous poison
- 1847 Phillip Morris is established selling hard rolled Turkish cigarettes.
- 1875 R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. was established to produce chewing tobacco.





- During World War I (1914-1918) the use of cigarette exploded. They were referred to as " soldier's smoke"
- 1923, Camel controls 45% of the U.S. market.
- 1924 Phillip Morris begins to market Marlboro as a woman's cigarette "Mild as May." Smoking rates among female teenagers triple during the years between 1925-1935
- During World War II (1939-1945) cigarettes were included in C-Rations. The tobacco Companies sent millions of cigarettes to the soldiers for free. When the soldiers came home the companies had loyal costumers.

HAZARDS

- 1950's evidence was surfacing that smoking was linked to lung cancer
- 1953 Dr. Ernest Wynders finds that putting cigarette tar on the backs of mice causes tumors
- 1954 R.J. Reynolds introduces the filtered Winston brand. By adding the filter the amount of tar consumed by is reduced.
- 1960's in general was a time when much of the health hazards of smoking were reported

The Recent Time Line

- 1964 television cigarette ads are taken off the air in Great Britain
- 1966 Health warnings added to cigarette packs
- 1971 Television ads for cigarettes are taken off the air in the U.S.
- 1977 first national Great American Smoke out takes place
- 1982 Surgeon General reports that second hand smoke may cause lung cancer

The Recent Time Line

- 1985 Lung cancer becomes the #1 killer of women, beating out breast cancer
- 1987 Congress bands smoking on all domestic flights lasting less than 2 hours.
- 1990 smoking banned on all domestic flights except to Alaska and Hawaii

Disadvantages of Tobacco Use

- 90% of lung cancer cases are linked to cigarettes
- Smoking also causes emphysema, bronchitis, and coronary heart disease
- Smoking and chewing tobacco can cause mouth and throat cancer
- Second hand smoke can also cause the above health problems
- Smoking and chewing tobacco can cause periodontal disease

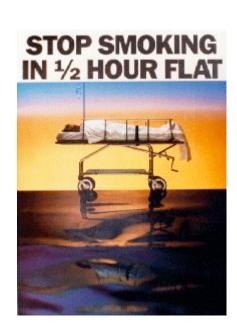
Smokeless Tobacco

- Just as addictive and harmful as smoking cigarettes
- Causes mouth and throat cancer
- Babe Ruth died of oropharyngeal tumor to the back of the throat from chewing tobacco



Disadvantages of Tobacco Use

- Nicotine is a mild stimulant
- Increases pulse rate & blood pressure
- Brings upon dependencies
- Is VERY difficult to quit



Advantages and Other Uses for Tobacco

- Insecticide Nicotine contained in the powder of agricultural/industrial remains can be successfully used as an agricultural insecticide. Applied to cultivated plants and lands, it kills germs without secondary negative effects to the environment
- Citric acid especially in Makhorka, or cheap tobacco, it can be rich in citric acid
- Paper In Bulgaria, investigators extracted cellulose contained in the step, and then created a way to whiten and transform it into paper

Other Uses for Tobacco

- Industrial oils non edible oils can be used for oil paints
- Edible proteins from the leaves to the complete plants, nicotine can be used to feed individuals who are suffering from nutritional difficulties
- Liquor a sweet liquor made from the tobacco leaf is called Tobaquito
- Condiment David Millet, a chef in a posh hotel in Madrid, uses tobacco as a condiment in many of his most popular dishes

Medical Advantages of Tobacco

- Society for Research on Nicotine and Tobacco shows that nicotine may have a positive effect on treating and controlling the tics and vocalizations of people with Tourette's Syndrome through use of a nicotine patch
- Schizophrenia may help normalize some of the psycho-physiological effects of schizophrenia, which may be why so many schizophrenics smoke
- Alzheimer's research has shown that intravenous administration of nicotine to nonsmoking Alzheimer's patients may produce significant improvement in long term memory recall and attention span

City Ordinance 014878

- January 2002 El Paso Texas passes an ordinance banning smoking in public places and places of employment
- Decision made upon scientific evidence provided by the ETS showing that second hand smoke was responsible from 62,000 coronary heart disease deaths annually
- ETS also determined that tobacco was the cause of 26,000 deaths in Texas annually

Public Places

 According to the ordinance, the definition of public places are elevators, restrooms, lobbies, reception areas, hallways, common use areas, buses, bus terminals, taxicabs, train stations, airports, public transportation, service lines, retail stores, food establishment, bars, nightclubs, galleries, libraries, museums, zoo facilities, theatres, schools, hospitals, polling places and bingo halls

- Anchorage, Alaska
- Tempe and Guadalupe, Arizona
- Delaware
- South Dakota
- Minot, North Dakota
- Oklahoma
- El Paso, Texas

- Florida
- Connecticut
- Fort Wayne, Indiana
- Dallas, Texas

- Lawrence, Kansas
- Arnold, Missouri
- Lexington, Kentucky
- Vermont
- Fargo, North Dakota
- Flagstaff, Mesa and Tucson, Arizona
- Idaho

- Lincoln, Nebraska
- Columbus, Ohio
- Washington, D.C.
- Bismarck, North Dakota
- Appleton, Madison and Shorewood Hills, Wisconsin

- Sedona, Arizona
- Colorado
- Arkansas
- Hawaii
- Maine
- Massachusetts
- Mississippi
- New Jersey
- New York
- Puerto Rico
- Rhode Island
- Utah

- Chicago, Illinois
- Montgomery County, Maryland
- St. Paul, Ramsey County, Duluth, Moose Lake, Cloquet and Olmstead County, Minnesota
- Helena, Missoula and Bozeman, Montana
- Albuquerque, New Mexico
- Orvalis and Eugene, Oregon
- Odessa, Austin, Laredo, Lubbock and New Braunsfels, Texas
- Cabell County, West Virginia
- Laramie and Cheyenne, Wyoming