

In the decade after World War I, American writing about the dangers of tobacco argued "the War maimed, killed, and devastated; but the worst thing the war did was entrench the (**Ligslie**tte928 cited in Tate, 1999)

Tobacco was not unique to World War I. In previous wars, **sie hand** asnaaid in maintaing morale and disciplineBut in the years during and following the First World War, cigarettes started to move into mainstream culture in Canada and the Uni4 Tw [(m)-4.7g

nt. With the onset of First

- rt around supplying tobacco, in
- cts of the opposition movement and

atriotism, the tobacco government leaders, the media and during the War.

ead in distributing cigarettes to dependent to fight a o steer soldiers away from would be less likely to seek other and established prestizations bsidized their sale at canteens. The US ating cigarette manufacturing as

nportance of tobacco for the war effort bacco soothed nerves and made it public to show their patriotism our boys are giving their lives; all they

buraging the distribution of the war effort. Tobacco manufacturers licly than by debelarly

én's Christian Association



brain in the meantime, seems a little out of place in a trench where men stand in frozen blood and wate and wait for death. (Polling, 1918 cited in Tate, 1999)

But not everyone felt this way. Some staff involved with the YMCA and other charities **aboudetteel** appropriateness of distributing a substance they had previously opposed. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Canada argued tobacco as a gift to soldiers exposed them to "gas poison hurled upon them from the enemy's side and tobacco poison thrust upon them from the side of their mistaken friends." (Bigelow, 1916 cited in Jarrett, 20005) Health professionals also spoke out and warned of the health 5 0.6402.0d .5