On playing the Nazi card

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Schneider and Glantz in this issue (see page 291) chronicle the industry’s long-standing efforts to characterise tobacco control as “Nazi” or “fascist”.1 The industry’s rant has a certain superficial plausibility: the Nazis had one of the world’s strongest anti-cancer campaigns, one central feature of which was to curtail tobacco use. Hitler himself stopped smoking in 1919, throwing his cigarettes into the Danube in an act of defiance he later credited for helping the triumph of Nazism. The three main fascist leaders of Europe (Hitler, Franco and Mussolini) all eschewed tobacco, whereas Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill all were avid smokers.2

The tobacco industry finds such facts useful, which is why the front group FOREST (Freedom Organisation for the Right to Enjoy Smoking Tobacco) once offered my 1988 book, Racial Hygiene: Medicine Under the Nazis, for sale as “vital” for understanding “the statist and paternalist world view of the Nazis” and “the health fascism of contemporary anti-smoking and ‘health’ lobbies”. Schneider and Glantz rightly conclude that the industry’s interest in such matters has nothing to do with German history, nor with the realities of fascism, but rather with an opportunistic effort to do whatever it can to keep selling cigarettes.

The industry’s reductio ad Hitlerum is superficial, and ahistorical. The Nazis excelled at rocketry—does this mean that the Apollo mission was ballistic fascism? Many Nazis urged fitness and health through exercise: is jogging therefore athletic fascism? The fact that healthful or progressive policies were occasionally endorsed by the Nazis does not mean they are inherently fascist or oppressive.

The industry and its allies push the Nazi analogy, but they never probe it very far. They never point out that while Nazi authorities tried to curtail smoking, the industry was already powerful enough to resist most of these encroachments. The fact is that the Nazi war on tobacco was never waged as effectively as, say, the destruction of the Jews. Cigarettes were distributed to German soldiers throughout the war, and cigarettes were still being shipped to concentration camps as late as the spring of 1943. Advertising bans were imposed, along with bans on smoking in certain indoor spaces (notably Nazi party offices), but cigarette consumption actually grew throughout the first eight years of the Third Reich, until war pressures finally caused a decline.2

Schneider and Glantz are right to see the charge of “health fascism” as simply one among many rhetorical tricks used by the industry to try to marginalise public health advocacy. Arguments of this sort can, in fact, already be found in the 1950s, when the German tobacco industry ridiculed anti-tobacco activists as “fanatic psychopaths,” “ascetics” and “Muradistani”,9 with the latter term recalling Sultan Murad IV of Turkey’s Ottoman Empire, said to have put to death anyone caught smoking. German tobacco manufacturers also defended themselves by setting up the Tobacallogia medicinalis and other bodies to sow the same kind of scientific doubt later coughed up by Hill & Knowlton and the Tobacco Institute. One interesting difference: Nazi health authorities recognised this as a sham and forced the closure of the Tobacallogia medicinalis soon after its formation.9

The health fascism charge is only part of a much larger effort by the industry to marginalise tobacco prevention as prudish, puritanical, or otherwise foolish, fanatic and antiquated. In a forthcoming book1 I list some of the many expressions used by the American industry to denigrate the science demonstrating tobacco hazards, including: “Astonishing”, “unwarranted, absurd” (1945); “colored by prejudice” (1945); “crude experimentation”, “mere opinion” (1945); “at best, only suggestive” (1955); “nothing new” (1957); “opinions of some statisticians” (1957); “biased and unproved charges” (1959); “scare stories” (1959); “time-worn and much-criticized statistical charges” (1959); “extreme and unwarranted conclusions” (1959); “foggy thinking” (1962); “a rehash of previously inconclusive findings” (1962); “the easy answer to a complex problem” (1962); “fanciful theories” (1964); “propaganda blast” (1964); “statistical volleyball” (1965); “utterly without factual support” (1965); “exaggerations and misstatements of fact” (1967); “guilt by association” (1968); “guesses, assumptions, and suspicions” (1968); “worse than meaningless” (1969); “claptrap” (1969); “a bum rap” (1969); “colossal blunder” (1970); “one of the great scientific hoaxes of our time” (1970); “claims of the anti-cigarette forces” (1971); “repeated assertion without conclusive proof” (circa 1971); “mis-information” (1972); “conventional wisdom” (1974); “speculations, and conclusions based on speculations” (1978); “weak conjectures based on questionable assumptions” (1979); “unproved charges, exaggerated conclusions and largely one-sided interpretations of statistical data” (1979); “half the story” (1981); “dogmatic conclusions” (1982); “Orwellian ‘Official Science’,” “scientific malpractice” (1984); “outrageous claims” (1995); “statistical jiggery pokery” (1995); “bogus statistics” (1995); etc.

The “health fascism” charge posits tobacco control as totalitarian, but it also taints it as deeply antiquarian. That has long been a goal of the industry, to have tobacco health harms seem like “old news”, stale. Tobacco control advocates are denigrated as “modern Carry Nations in science”, ascetic drudges, fuddy-duddy party-poopers. The explicit goal of RJ Reynolds’s Project Breakthrough from 1994, for example, was to launch a “massive, unprecedented public relations blitz” tying anti-tobacco activism to 1920s-style prohibition. The idea was to link modern public health activism to this “puritanical wave to infringe, to restrict and possibly to eliminate personal freedoms”.8

The target of such epithets changes over time, of course, and Schneider and Glantz rightly note that the “health fascism” charge has most often been deployed, especially in recent years, to counter efforts to reclaim clean air for the commons. One key rallying point was the epidemiological demonstration, in the early 1980s, of significant health harms from secondhand smoke. The industry responded by organising a propaganda campaign identifying smoking essentially as a form of free speech. Free flags and
copies of the US Bill of Rights were distributed, and critics of public smoking were identified as champions of illiberalism. This new libertarian alliance allowed the industry to attack efforts to ban smoking indoors as statist and discriminatory, and a great deal of effort went into trying to identify public health advocacy with nanny-state puritanical paternalism. The industry also fostered historical research bolstering the revisionist myth that tobacco’s critics especially before the 1950s were “moralist” rather than “medical”. This was yet another falsification of history,9 designed to lead us to think about how and why the world’s cigarette-making machines are made (clue: check out the Hauni company in Hamburg). These machines cause more death and injury than any other invention in the history of humanity, but remain virtually unprobed by tobacco prevention scholars. That is the world in which we live, and the responsibility to think and act about tobacco, including schemes that make smoking seem a kind of freedom. The grand challenge for tobacco prevention (a term I prefer to tobacco control—we don’t have asbestos control or lead control, and we don’t control polio or smallpox) is to broaden our sense of what might be possible, and where we might intervene. And until we broaden our imagination, and the media through which it is expressed (film! contests! public art!), we should not be surprised to have the world still think of tobacco harms as “old news” and tobacco control as tyranny.

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REFERENCES