

THE AUSTRALIAN TOBACCO TIMELINE

Year	Subject	Event	Comment or quote	Reference/ Links/ Images
Pre white invasion	History	Tobacco use among Australian Aborigines	Aboriginal people chew and smoke tobacco before white invasion.	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 6.
			The Australian plants used were not the same variety as in the Americas, but <i>Nicotiana gossei's</i> leaves were chewed just as tobacco was.	*Mulvaney DJ, White JP. Australians. Sydney: Fairfax, Syme and Weldon Associates; 1987 p. 206, 265-267. (vol 1).
<1750	History	Introduction tobacco	Tobacco smoking was introduced into Arnhem Land around 400 years ago by Indonesian fishermen.	Winstanley M, Woodward S, Walker N. Tobacco in Australia: facts and issues 1995. 2nd ed. Melbourne: Victorian Smoking and Health Program, Australia (Quit Victoria); 1995. p. 17. Quit Victoria. Tobacco in Australia: facts and issues. Available at: URL: http://www.quit.org.au/FandI/welcome.htm . Accessed January 9. 2001. 23. Watson C, Fleming J, Alexander K. A survey of drug use patterns in Northern Territory Aboriginal Communities: 1986-1987. Darwin: NT Department of Health and Community Services, NT Drug and Alcohol Bureau, 1988.

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1818	History	First plantations	<p>Governor Macquarie experiments with the tobacco crop at Emu Plains in New South Wales in 1818.</p> <p>By the 1820s tobacco is being cultivated by farmers in the Hunter Valley.</p>	<p>Winstanley M, Woodward S, Walker N. Tobacco in Australia: facts and issues 1995. 2nd ed. Melbourne: Victorian Smoking and Health Program, Australia (Quit Victoria); 1995. p. 246.</p> <p>Quit Victoria. Tobacco in Australia: facts and issues. Available at: URL:http://www.quit.org.au/FandI/welcome.htm. Accessed January 9. 2001.</p> <p>119. Department of Customs and Excise. Tobacco -- Survey of progress of the Australian tobacco growing industry under the 'percentage system' of Tariff Protection. Canberra: Department of Customs and Excise, November, 1963.</p>
1843	History	Dixson opens premises in Sydney	Hugh Dixson (tobacconist) opens premises in Sydney upon arrival from Scotland.	
1850s	History	First plantations	<p>In the 1850s tobacco is first grown in Victoria and Queensland.</p> <p>It is probable that a good deal of the early planting was intended to supply the colony with the makings of sheep dip, nicotine being used as a pesticide.</p>	<p>(119) Winstanley M, Woodward S, Walker N. Tobacco in Australia: facts and issues 1995. 2nd ed. Melbourne: Victorian Smoking and Health Program, Australia (Quit Victoria); 1995. p. 246.</p> <p>Quit Victoria. Tobacco in Australia: facts and issues. Available at: URL:http://www.quit.org.au/FandI/welcome.htm. Accessed January 9. 2001.</p> <p>119. Department of Customs and Excise. Tobacco -- Survey of progress of the Australian tobacco growing industry under the 'percentage system' of Tariff Protection. Canberra: Department of Customs and Excise, November, 1963.</p>

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1850 (s), 1870s, 1890s	Advertising and Marketing	Gold fever and the establishment of tobacconists	Tobacconists are one of the first shops established on the goldfields. This happens in Victoria in the 1850s, in QLD in the 1870s and in WA during the 1890s.	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 11.
1850 (s) early	Statistics	Importation of tobacco	Imports increase up to 3 kg per capita in Victoria in the early 1850s, up from about 1kg before 1850.	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 11.
1850 (s)	History	Gold rush	“The lure of gold brought 572 000 people to Victoria alone in the 1850s, and, even after allowing for out-migration, helped revolutionise tobacco consumption... smoking spread on the foundation of the prosperity of gold.”	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 10-11.
1850 (s)	Advertising and Marketing	Use of iconography	Colonial tobacconists begin to ‘advertise’ their tobaccos using the iconography of the plant’s origins and political economy.	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 12.
1857	Health	Anti-tobacco literature circulated in schools	The Band of Hope, a youth temperance organization, attacks smoking as early as 1857 and distributes <i>A Health and Temperance Manual</i> in New South Wales schools. The author claims that nicotine is ‘a habit-forming drug’ which ‘sets up a craving for itself,’ and which becomes ‘very difficult to discontinue’.	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 27. *Victor Stanton A Health and Temperance Manual (2 nd edn) 1934 Youth Temperance Education Council and Band of Hope, Sydney p. 27 *Australian Band of Hope Journal 1 Aug, 1857 2 Jan, 1857 vol 2, p. 264 vol 2, p. 31

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1858	Advertising and Marketing	Establishment of Damman bros headquarters	Damman brothers' (tobacconists) family business established in Swanston Street, Melbourne.	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 11. * [] "The History of G. Damman & Co." G. Damman and Co. Papers, La Trobe Library, Melbourne box 1, folder 9
1860	History	Smoking	With the "decline in convictism steady embourgeoisment after 1860, and new 'Victorian' views of women's decorum" the habit of female pipe smoking largely disappears, especially in the cities.	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 6.
1860 (s)	History	The "smoko"	Tradition of the smoko begins among shearers as early as the 1860s.	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 5.
1862	Advertising & Retail	Establishment of shop	Dixson and Sons re-establish Sydney shop.	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 13. *G. D Richardson [] "Hugh Dixson" ADB vol 4, p. 77
1865	Advertising & Retail	Export of tobacco to Australia	Cameron brothers, merchants who had emigrated from Scotland to Virginia, begin exporting tobacco to Australia on a regular basis in 1865 – they would build tobacco factories in Sydney in 1873, in Melbourne in 1878, in Adelaide in 1880 and in Brisbane in 1889.	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 13.
1865	Advertising & Marketing	War	American Civil War means a major kick-start to locally grown tobacco. <i>"... tobacco growing's major kick-start came from the American Civil War when the slave-produced exports dried up, and both locally grown tobacco and the manufactured product boomed under Victorian and New South Wales government tariffs."</i> <i>"The manufacturing process fared better behind the shelter of colonial tariffs, and fortunes were made by the leading Australian manufacturers."</i>	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 12. *Lloyd Churchward Australia & America, 1788 – 1972: An Alternative History 1979 APCOL, Sydney pp 93 – 94

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1873	Advertising & Marketing	Establishment of factory	W. Cameron and Bros. Build tobacco factory in Sydney.	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 13.
1878	Advertising & Marketing	Establishment of factory	W. Cameron and Bros. Build tobacco factory in Melbourne.	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 13.
1878	Advertising & Marketing	Popular cigarette brand	Vanity Fair, made by Goodwin and Co. of New York, are introduced around 1878, and are the first brand to 'become popular' in Victoria and New South Wales.	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 16. * Barlow & Armitage's Wine, Spirit & Tobacco News 10 Oct, 1925 p. 23
1878	Health	Insanity and smoking	In the nineteenth century smoking is listed as a cause of insanity for cases of commitment to asylums...	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 80 *Colonial Secretary's Reports box 5/6136, file 93, 7760, Public Record Office, NSW, 1878, courtesy of B. Scates and R. Frances
1880	Advertising & Marketing	Establishment of factory	W. Cameron and Bros. Build tobacco factory in Adelaide.	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 13.
1880 (s)	Government	Taxation	Taxation of homegrown industry begins in the 1880s. Imposition of excise taxes occurs after 1880.	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 18.
1882	Government	Juveniles smoking	Introduction of the first private member's bill in the Australian colonies designed to restrict tobacco use to those above the age of 16.	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 21. * South Australian Parliamentary Debates (SAPD) 18 Oct, 1882 p. 1302, 1304
1889	Advertising & Marketing	Establishment of factory	W. Cameron and Bros. Build tobacco factory in Brisbane.	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 13.

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1890s	Advertising & Marketing	Promotion	Kinney Brothers of New York and Virginia “place female cigarette makers in the windows of their George Street, Sydney, premises to show how their handmade cigarettes” are produced. A “single Saturday performance” attracts a “crowd of passers-by during the evening estimated at 10,000 people”.	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 15. * Dead Bird 9 Nov 1889 6 Nov 1889 p. 3 (p. 3)
1890	Statistics	Consumption	Average consumption of tobacco stood at 1.09 kilograms.	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 13.
1890	Advertising & Marketing	Technology	James B. Duke’s American Tobacco Company introduces the machine-made cigarette.	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 16.
1895 to 1905	Advertising & Marketing	Technology	Tobacco advertising moves from largely printed text in 1895 to pictorial images in 1905.	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 15.
1896	Health	Statistics - cancer	“As early as 1896, statistics presented to the Australasian Medical Gazette drawn from the records of the Government Statistician in Sydney,” show “men in New South Wales getting tongue cancer at twelve times the rate of women, and lip cancer at sixteen times the rate.”	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 69 * <i>AMG</i> 20 January, 1896 p. 4
1890s	Advertising & Marketing	Promotion	As a collector’s item, American Tobacco Co. of Victoria features “‘photo. Buttons’ of athletes recommending Le Roy Cork-Tipped cigarettes.” These are sent to athletes to wear as further publicity.	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 15. * Australian Wine, Spirit & Tobacco News 17 Oct, 1898 p. 39, 41

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1898	Government	Children's Protection Bill	<p>A clause in the government –sponsored Children’s Protection Bill in 1898 prohibits the sale of tobacco to juveniles and fined offending suppliers.</p> <p>The clause is denounced as unworkable due to an exception that children can purchase tobacco for their parents; the whole bill is eventually defeated.</p>	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 21.
1900 to 1919	Government	Restriction of tobacco	“From 1900 to 1919, States move to ban the use of tobacco in restricted areas prone to fire, and introduce more non-smoking space on public transport.”	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 33
1900	Government	Passing of Law	Tasmanian law is introduced to curb smoking by juveniles with an age limit of 13 that is amended in 1907 in line with other states to 18 years of age.	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 21. * Mercury Hobart 17 Oct,1900 p. 3
1900	Government	Passing of Law	<p>Introduction of the Pure Food and Drug laws in the Australian States.</p> <p>This means public health regulations are tightened, and administrators add tobacco to the restricted substances.</p>	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 32
1900	Statistics	Incidence smoking	In 1900 no more than 38 per cent of adults smoked, rising to about 49 per cent in 1950.	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 62
1900	Health	Oral cancer statistics	“Dr Harry Brookes Allen, Professor of Anatomy and Pathology at the University of Melbourne, noted that the number of deaths attributable to cancer rose in the 30 years to 1900 for males from 2.65 per 10,000 to 5.91; and for females from 2.86 to 5.30.”	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 70, 71 * <i>Good Health</i> 1 October, 1902 p. 151

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1901	Government	Excise tax	<p>The federal government first introduces an excise tax on tobacco products.</p> <p>Manufactured tobacco is charged at a rate of one shilling per pound, and cigars are taxed at one shilling and sixpence per pound.</p>	<p>(4) Winstanley M, Woodward S, Walker N. Tobacco in Australia: facts and issues 1995. 2nd ed. Melbourne: Victorian Smoking and Health Program, Australia (Quit Victoria); 1995. p. 141.</p> <p>Quit Victoria. Tobacco in Australia: facts and issues. Available at: URL:http://www.quit.org.au/FandI/welcome.htm. Accessed January 9, 2001.</p> <p>4. Department of Customs and Excise. Inquiry into excise control procedures. A brief history of Australian customs activities prior to Federation. Canberra: Commonwealth of Australia, June 1965. Also: Department of Customs and Excise. <u>Australian Excise Tariff History (since 1901)</u>.</p>
1901	Advertising & Marketing	Establishment of British Tobacco Company (Australia)	<p>In Britain several firms merge under the leadership of W.D. and H.O. Wills to form the Imperial Tobacco Company.</p> <p>In response a truce is called in the global struggle and warring manufacturers form the British American Tobacco Company to cover the export trade.</p> <p>The worldwide division of marketing leaves the British Empire trade in tobacco essentially under the control of Wills and its Australian allies.</p> <p>Wills merges in Australia with Dixsons and Cameron's Melbourne company to form the holding company known as British Tobacco Co. (Australia).</p>	<p>Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 17.</p>

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1902	Health/ History	Outbreak of plague	<p>With the outbreak of plague in Sydney in 1902 health authorities fall back on such ideas that smoking helps retard the growth of microbes.</p> <p>The Collector of Customs issues a notice allowing smoking in various parts of Customs House at Circular Quay until the outbreak abates.</p>	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 102
1903 to 1960	Statistics	Rates of consumption	Consumption of tobacco products on a per capital basis increase between 1903 and 1960 from 1.19 kg to 2.49 kg per capita, (but most of this large jump comes in the 1950s).	*Robin Walker Under Fire: A History of Tobacco Smoking in Australia 1984 Penguin, Ringwood p. 34
1903	Government	State law – juveniles and smoking	<p>New South Wales law is introduced to curb smoking by juveniles</p> <p>Legal age for smoking is 16.</p>	<p>Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 21, 31???</p> <p>* [] 1903 3 Edw.VII, No.11 of 1903 p. 45</p>
1904	Government	State law – juveniles and smoking	<p>South Australian law is introduced to curb smoking by juveniles</p> <p>In South Australia the law is a revised Children’s Protection Act – legal age for smoking is 16.</p>	<p>Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 21, 31???</p> <p>* [] 1904 4 Edw.VII, No.875 of 1904</p> <p>...South Australia (4 Edw.VII, No.875 of 1904) on supply (£5);</p>
1904	Litigation	Early allegations against tobacco companies	Bulletin claims that tobacco companies adulterate tobacco to stretch profits and to make their mixtures more palatable.	<p>Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 58</p> <p>*G.A. Carter Tobacco Monopoly and the State: Nationalisation the Only Remedy Labor Call, Melbourne, nd c.1905, p. .8, 31, 64</p> <p>* <i>Bulletin</i> 24 October, 1904</p>

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1905	Government	State law – juveniles and smoking	Queensland law is introduced to curb smoking by juveniles Legal age for smoking is 16.	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 21, 31??? * [] 1905 5 Edw.VII, No.12 of 1905 p. 668-669 ...and Queensland (5 Edw.VII, No.12 of 1905, p. 668-669) included a five-shilling penalty for the first offence when caught smoking or 10 shillings for the second and £10 for supplying. (p. 30)
1905	Government	Tobacco under the Victorian Food Act	Victorian Food Act 1905 states that ‘no person shall spit, smoke or chew tobacco’ where food articles were ‘manufactured, prepared, stored, packed, canned, delivered, or sold’.	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 32 * <i>Argus</i> 9 June, 1924 p. 8
1906	Government	State law – juveniles and smoking	Victorian law is introduced to curb smoking by juveniles Legal age for smoking is 16.	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 21, 31??? * [] 1906 6 Edw.VII, No.2038 of 1906 p. 5-6 ...and Victoria (6 Edw.VII, No.2038 of 1906, p. 5-6) on supply. (p30)
1906	Government	Labour Party	The Victorian Juvenile Smoking Prevention Bill is introduced by the labour party.	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 27. *R.C. Duplain Australian Dictionary of Biography “Alfred Richard Outtrim” vol.11, p. 110-111
1907	Health	Publication: Grit first founded	The work of Rev. Robert Hammond (1870 to 1946) built upon the long tradition of colonial temperance involvement in the anti-tobacco movement. His weekly magazine, <i>Grit</i> , is founded in 1907 and continues to condemn smoking long after Hammond's retirement in 1942.	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. P48. *Joan Mansfield Australian Dictionary of Biography "Robert Brodribb Stewart Hammond" vol 9, pp 179-180

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1908	Health	Oral cancer statistics	Statistics for tongue cancer from the Commonwealth Statistician claim cancer of the tongue is 195 times more common among men than women.	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 69 *Cth Dept of Health <i>Report of the Tenth Australia-New Zealand Cancer Conference, Wellington, 15th-17th February, 1934</i> Department of Health, np, 1934 A7
1909	Health	Trade Journal replies to allegations	The <i>Australasian Tobacco Journal</i> describes nicotine as present 'in tobacco in such minute quantities that a score of pipefuls of the weed or a dozen cigars would hardly yield enough to cover the point of a cambric needle.'	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 77 * <i>Australasian Tobacco Journal</i> 31 May, 1909 p. 29
1910	Health/ Advertising & Marketing	Folklore - tobacco and health	Advertisements for 'Grimault's Indian Cigarettes for Asthma' in 1910 were 'recommended by Medical authorities' for 'Bronchial trouble, Hay Fever, Laryngitis, and Irritation of the Air Passages'.	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 102 * <i>APNN</i> 1 September, 1910 p. 43
1912	Government	Education Dept document on tobacco	In Western Australia, the Education Department produced in 1912 <i>Lessons on the Laws of Health</i> . On 'tobacco smoking', the syllabus included a section on 'Why boys should not smoke'.	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 33 *Fred. Wm. Simpson <i>Lessons on the Laws of Health</i> 1912 Government Printer, Perth pp.28, 69-71
1914 after	Advertising & Marketing	War	"Wills and Cameron Bros. Send large numbers of cigarettes to the Anglo-Boer War as patriotic gestures to support Australian troops that have gone in the service of the empire."	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. * Bulletin *Hobart Mercury 27 Oct, 1900 12 Oct, 1900 p.4 p. 2
1914	Health	Publication/ Medical opinion	Sydney's <i>Prince Alfred Hospital Gazette</i> announces: 'The effects of tobacco-smoking have frequently been the theme of medical writers' and the costs of smoking are 'steadily mounting up'.	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 54 * Prince Alfred Hospital Gazette 21 October, 1914

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1915 around	Advertising & Marketing	War	Three Castles Cigarettes, Wills assures buyers 'goes with a clear eye and a steady hand... Riflemen swear by it.'	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 36 * <i>Bulletin</i> 23 March, 1915 p. 15
1915 around	Advertising & Marketing	War	The Australian Comforts' Fund arranges for all Australian soldiers to get parcels including tobacco on a regular basis. The <i>Medical Journal of Australia</i> carries an advertisement calling upon doctors to contribute to the funds.	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 36
1915 around	Advertising & Marketing	War	The Australian branch of the British Medical Association opens its own fund, and arranges for a London company to supply cigarettes, smoking mixture, and matches to the troops.	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 36 * <i>Medical Journal of Australia</i> 12 June, 1915 p. 556
1915	Government	War	The Australian Government appeals for restraint in tobacco consumption at home to compensate for exports to the front.	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p.37 * <i>Bulletin</i> 21 Oct, 1915 p. 6
1916	Advertising & Marketing	War	Wills offers Capstan Navy Cut Tobacco and Cigarettes 'specially packed for our soldiers & sailors on active service'.	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 35 * <i>Bulletin</i> 5 Oct, 1916 p15
1916	Health	Advice to Aussie troops	Sir Thomas Anderson Stuart, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Sydney, lectures the soldiers at Liverpool Army Camp in 1916: "On the whole, it is best never to have smoked. If you have not begun it, do not begin; but if begun I cannot say stop it."	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 42 * <i>War Cry</i> 16 June, 1917

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1917	Government	Legislation	Western Australian law is introduced to curb smoking by juveniles. The law in Western Australia is part of a liquor act, which makes 18 the legal age for both smoking and drinking.	Tyrrell. <i>Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia</i> . Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 22.
1918	Advertising & Marketing	Health and the Spanish 'flu	During the Spanish 'flu outbreak after World War I, GBD Pipes advertise that: 'during an epidemic, the man who smokes is considered to be more immune than the man who does not'.	Tyrrell. <i>Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia</i> . Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 102 * <i>Bulletin</i> 12 December, 1918 p. 46
1919	Government	Legislation	In Victoria, corner shop tobacco sales are restricted to the same hours as tobacconists through the latter's successful lobbying under the Factories and Shops Act of 1919.	Tyrrell. <i>Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia</i> . Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 121 * <i>Age</i> 10 Jan, 1920 12 March, 1930 p. 14 p. 11

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1920s 1930s	Health	Lung cancer	The rise in the incidence of lung cancer is first observed during the 1920s and 1930s by pathologists and other medical practitioners as patient admissions increase.	(10,11) Winstanley M, Woodward S, Walker N. Tobacco in Australia: facts and issues 1995. 2nd ed. Melbourne: Victorian Smoking and Health Program, Australia (Quit Victoria); 1995. p. 1. Quit Victoria. Tobacco in Australia: facts and issues. Available at: URL: http://www.quit.org.au/FandI/welcome.htm . Accessed January 9. 2001. 10. White C. Research on smoking and lung cancer: a landmark in the history of chronic disease epidemiology. <i>The Yale Journal of Biology and Medicine</i> 1990; 63: 29-46. 11. Blum A. Alton Ochsner MD, 1896-1981; He cleared the air. <i>NY State Journal of Medicine</i> 1983; 83: 1250-1251.
1920	Government	Ban on smoking	The ban on smoking in Sydney's Botanic gardens goes by the board in 1920.	Tyrrell. <i>Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia</i> . Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 118 * <i>Smith's Weekly</i> 19 June, 1920 p. 21
1920 (s)	Advertising & Marketing	Vending machines	The 1920s sees the introduction of cigarette-vending machines, though these only operate in a few cities such as Melbourne and Sydney.	Tyrrell. <i>Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia</i> . Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 121 * <i>Age</i> 29 July, 1924 p. 8
1920 (s)	Advertising & Marketing	Protest against vending machines	The New South Wales Teachers' Federation protests against 'placing slot machines for the sale of cigarettes in the streets and other places where children could have access to them, in defiance of the law'.	Tyrrell. <i>Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia</i> . Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p121 * <i>Argus</i> 9 June, 1924 p. 4

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1920 (s)	Advertising & Marketing	Smoke concerts	The Tobacco Trade Travelers promote their own concept of respectability and social service through annual smoke concerts in the 1920s where proceeds are donated towards 'a most worthy object', the New South Wales 'Cancer Research Fund'.	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 152 * <i>Royal Prince Alfred Hospital Gazette</i> 31 October, 1922 p. 1 * <i>Australian Tobacco Annual, 1953-1954</i> p. 9
1927	Health	Pipe v cigarette smoking	According to the <i>Dental Journal of Australia</i> , 'in spite of all belief to the contrary, the cigarette which was not "loaded" with opium is the cleanest and least damaging form of smoking', whereas 'the most damaging mode' is 'unquestionably the pipe'.	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 106 *E.M. Josephson <i>DJA</i> 'The Effect of Tobacco Smoking upon the Teeth and the Tissues of the Mouth' 1 June, 1931 p. 347
1930 After WW2	Statistics	Prevalence of male and female smokers	Following the Second World War, nearly three-quarters of the male adult population, and about one-quarter of adult females are smokers.	Winstanley M, Woodward S, Walker N. Tobacco in Australia: facts and issues 1995. 2nd ed. Melbourne: Victorian Smoking and Health Program, Australia (Quit Victoria); 1995. p. 1. Quit Victoria. Tobacco in Australia: facts and issues. Available at: URL: http://www.quit.org.au/FandI/welcome.htm . Accessed January 9. 2001. 7. Woodward SD. Trends in cigarette consumption in Australia. <i>Aust NZ J Med</i> 1984; 14: 405-407. (p1F&I)
1930s	Health	No smoking for Salvation Army officers	The Salvation Army's publication <i>War Cry</i> consistently campaigns against cigarette smoking, and officers are not allowed to smoke.	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 52
1930	Advertising & Marketing	Sports Promotion	Bradman appears in a Melbourne advertisement for Country Life cigarettes in 1930.	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 67 * <i>Age</i> 18 June, 1930 p. 9

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1930 1934	Health	NRMA and smoking	A National Roads and Motorists Association (NRMA) safety campaign for Easter warns against smoking while driving: 'You cannot light a smoke and drive safely at the same time. If you must smoke-STOP TO LIGHT UP.'	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 85 * <i>Australian Sporting and Dramatic News</i> 29 March, 1930 p. 36 * <i>Grit</i> 5 July, 1934 p. 13
1930 (s)	Government	Tariffs	In the 1930s, excise constitutes 22.3 per cent of Commonwealth revenue, with cigarettes, tobacco and cigarette papers making up 41 per cent of that.	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 98 * <i>Commonwealth Year Book</i> no.51, 1955 p. 600
1930 (s)	History	Pledge for young Catholic women - the poor things	Archbishop James Duhig of Brisbane organises an anti-smoking pledge for young Catholic women.	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 51 * <i>Brisbane Worker</i> 30 April, 1930 12 July, 1938 p. 19 p. .3
1931	Government	Tariffs	James Scullin's Labor Government puts a high tariff on imported leaf which creates a boom in growing in the midst of economic crisis in 1931.	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 97
1935	Government	Ban in cinemas and theatres	Introduction of a ban on smoking in cinemas and theatres - out of consideration for fire safety.	Winstanley M, Woodward S, Walker N. Tobacco in Australia: facts and issues 1995. 2nd ed. Melbourne: Victorian Smoking and Health Program, Australia (Quit Victoria); 1995. p. 389. (Appendix III) Quit Victoria. Tobacco in Australia: facts and issues. Available at: URL: http://www.quit.org.au/FandI/welcome.htm . Accessed January 9, 2001.
1935	History	Victorian conference of the Churches of Christ vote on tobacco	"The Victorian conference of the Churches of Christ vote in 1935 to condemn the 'growing prevalence of tobacco smoking among men and boys' and note with 'disgust' the 'degrading' phenomenon of women smoking."	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 52 * <i>Advertiser</i> (Adelaide) 18 April, 1935 p. 19
1936	Health	Anti-smoking league formed	The Christian Anti-Smoking League is formed. The organisation sponsored radio talks on station 2CH in Sydney.	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 47

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1936	Health	Medical opinion	The <i>Medical Journal of Australia</i> observes that: 'It may well be that in persons predisposed to the development of vascular disorders... excessive smoking hastens the onset of the disease and is a factor associated with the appearance of angina pectoris'.	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 66, 67 * <i>Medical Journal of Australia</i> 23 May, 1936 p. 721
1936	Government	Tariffs	"A new system introduced in 1936 gives tariff concessions on imports to manufacturers that blended a small quantity of Australian with imported leaf (13 per cent of manufactured tobacco and 2.5 per cent for cigarettes)."	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 98
1938	Health	Medical opinion	The Medical Journal of Australia cites the absence of 'convincing proof' that the heart itself is 'primarily affected by smoking'.	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 67 * <i>Medical Journal of Australia</i> 18 June, 1938 p. 1069
1938	Advertising & Marketing	Radio	Wills introduces Australia-wide radio advertising with Sea Shanty commercials announcing 'It's Time for a Capstan' at 15-minute intervals. The campaign is enormously successful.	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 129 * <i>Newspaper News</i> 1 March, 1938 p. 18
1940	Health	Cancer warnings	The Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria's <i>What Every Adult Should Know about Cancer</i> (1940) recommends against 'excessive use' of pipes, claiming that 'mouth cancers' are 'largely preventable'.	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 70 * <i>What Every Adult Should Know about Cancer: A Handbook prepared by the Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria</i> Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria, Melbourne, 1940 p. 9, 12

Year	Subject	Event	Comment or quote	Reference/ Links/ Images
1945	Statistics	Prevalence	72% of male and 26% of female Australian adults smoke.	<p>Winstanley M, Woodward S, Walker N. Tobacco in Australia: facts and issues 1995. 2nd ed. Melbourne: Victorian Smoking and Health Program, Australia (Quit Victoria); 1995. p. 11.</p> <p>Quit Victoria. Tobacco in Australia: facts and issues. Available at: URL:http://www.quit.org.au/FandI/welcome.htm. Accessed January 9. 2001.</p> <p>3. Woodward SD. Trends in cigarette consumption in Australia. Aust NZ J Med 1984; 14: 405-407.</p> <p>4. Hill DJ, White VM, Gray NJ. Measures of tobacco smoking in Australia 1974-1986 by means of a standard method. Med J Aust 1988; 149: 10-12.</p> <p>5. Hill DJ, White VM, Gray NJ. Australian patterns of tobacco smoking in 1989. Med J Aust 1991; 154: 797-801.</p> <p>6. Hill D, White V. Australian adult smoking prevalence in 1992. Australian Journal of Public Health 1995; 19: 305-308.</p>
1945	Statistics	Opinion Poll	A public opinion poll in 1945 reveals that of the 49 per cent of adult Australians who smoke, one-quarter are heavy smokers, half medium, and the rest light smokers.	<p>Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 111 * <i>White Ribbon Signal</i> March, 1945 p. 36</p>
1945	Advertising & Marketing	Tobacco for POWs	Will's Co-ee cigarettes are produced under contract to the Commonwealth for Australian prisoners of war.	<p>Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 155</p> <p>* <i>Weekend Australian Magazine</i> 24 - 25 November, 1979 p. 3</p>

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1950	Statistics	Prevalence of women smoking	Prevalence of women smoking reaches 27.5% by 1950.	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p.157 * Morgan Gallop poll no.158 August, 1962
1950 (s)	Advertising & Marketing	Breaking of British tobacco's market	The introduction of new companies Rothmans and Philip Morris break British Tobacco's market stranglehold.	Tyrrell. Deadly enemies: tobacco and its opponents in Australia. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press Limited; 1999. p. 137