SMOKELESS TOBACCO: SNUFF AND CHEWING TOBACCO;
BIBLIOGRAPHY-IN-BRIEF, 1983-1987

by
Edith Sutterlin
Senior Bibliographer, Education and Public Welfare
Library Services Division

January 1988
The Congressional Research Service works exclusively for the Congress, conducting research, analyzing legislation, and providing information at the request of committees, Members, and their staffs.

The Service makes such research available, without partisan bias, in many forms including studies, reports, compilations, digests, and background briefings. Upon request, CRS assists committees in analyzing legislative proposals and issues, and in assessing the possible effects of these proposals and their alternatives. The Service's senior specialists and subject analysts are also available for personal consultations in their respective fields of expertise.
ABSTRACT

Consumption patterns, health consequences of use, and Federal law requiring labeling of smokeless tobacco products are assessed in these references.
Marty, Phillip J., McDermott, Robert J., Williams, Tom.
Patterns of smokeless tobacco use in a population of high school students.
"Assessed the prevalence of smokeless tobacco use by 901 high school students in two Arkansas communities, and identified factors associated with initiation and maintenance. Results showed that 36.7 per cent of males and 2.2 per cent of females currently used smokeless tobacco."

Mintz, Morton.
"Asks, "did tobacco executives tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?" Presents the evidence of the plaintiff and the defense in the smokeless tobacco product liability case Marsee vs. United States Tobacco Company."

Mulock, Bruce K.
"Prompted by growing concerns about the health effects associated with smokeless tobacco products—both chewing tobacco and snuff—several bills are being considered by the 99th Congress which are designed to warn consumers about the dangerous health consequences of such products and discourage their consumption. This report provides background information on these products, including usage, their advertising and promotion, and health concerns."

Myers, Hortense.
"Describes how the death of Sean Marsee, a 19-year-old athlete, "from oral cancer caused by snuff has led to a new law in Oklahoma forbidding sales to minors and a $37 million suit against the U.S. Tobacco Company."

National Institutes of Health Consensus Development Conference on Smokeless Tobacco (Bethesda, Md.? : 1986)
"Looks at the current trends in the use of smokeless tobacco, whether smokeless tobacco increases the risk of oral or other cancers, and what behavioral consequences might be related to smokeless tobacco use. "Adapted from the statement issued at the National Institutes of Health Consensus Development Conference on Smokeless Tobacco, January 13-15, 1986."

Personality traits of smokeless tobacco users and nonusers: a comparison.
"Tried to "determine any differences in personality characteristics between users and nonusers of smokeless tobacco, and to examine differences in personality characteristics according to the amount of smokeless tobacco used."

Presents data on the "upswing" in the use of smokeless tobacco (snuff and chewing tobacco) since the early 1970's, especially among youth and children; the relationship between smokeless tobacco and oral cancer, periodontal disease, and other health concerns; and discusses addiction and drug dependence. Advocates a complete ban on or tax on the cost of advertising smokeless tobacco.

Schlie, C.

Although among the general U.S. population, only 2% of females of all ages are estimated to have used smokeless tobacco in the past year, among Alaskan Natives, 34% of girls and 43% of boys report weekly use, and among all Alaskan youth, grades K-12 participating in a voluntary survey, 27.5% of girls and 33.7% of boys use smokeless tobacco products.

Smokeless tobacco. [Washington] National Cancer Institute, 1985. 9 p. LRS85-12475

Announces that "the use of smokeless tobacco products--chewing tobacco and snuff--has been linked to cancers of the mouth and throat and to other health problems, like gum disease, tooth loss, increased blood pressure, and oral leukoplakia, a precancerous condition. Currently about 9,000 Americans per year die from oral cancer." Also includes a bibliography.


Reports on use of this BRFSS survey to include questions on State-specific prevalences of smokeless tobacco use.


"Data from a 2-year study describe tobacco use trends, perceptions, and prevention effects for 1,281 5th and 6th graders enrolled in 12 randomly selected Washington State elementary schools . . . . Three-quarters of all smokers and nonusers and half of all smokeless tobacco users maintained their statuses. Only 10 percent of all smokers and 3 percent of all smokeless users quit their habits. One in six reported new tobacco use, one-third of smokers began using smokeless tobacco, and two-thirds of all smokeless users began smoking during the study."

Smoking and tobacco issues: into pack. Updated as needed. Washington, Congressional Research Service. IP0356S

Tobacco use and production issues are examined, including the health effects of smoking and smokeless tobacco, cigarette advertisements, warning labels, and tobacco price supports.

Tobacco products. Tobacco situation and outlook, no. TS-196, Sept. 1986: 4-10. LRS86-8919

Reviews trends in U.S. production, consumption, and prices of cigarettes, cigars, and chewing tobacco and snuff.
U.S. Advisory Committee on the Health Consequences of Using Smokeless Tobacco.

"After a careful examination of the relevant epidemiologic, experimental, and clinical data, the committee concludes that the oral use of smokeless tobacco represents a significant health risk. It is not a safe substitute for smoking cigarettes. It can cause cancer and a number of noncancerous oral conditions and can lead to nicotine addiction and dependence."

Partial contents.—Prevalence and trends of smokeless tobacco use in the United States.—Carcinogenesis associated with smokeless tobacco use.—Noncancerous and precancerous oral health effects associated with smokeless tobacco use.—Nicotine exposure: pharmacokinetics, addiction, and other physiologic effects.


Includes the "Health effects of smokeless tobacco—H.R. 760, H.R. 2950, and H.R. 3078, July 26, 1985."

Includes testimony by Michael J. Kerrigan, President of the Smokeless Tobacco Council.
"Serial no. 99-41"


"Serial no. 100-40"


Explains the differences between chewing tobacco and snuff. Despite recent renewed popularity, the USDA's tobacco analyst, Verner Grise, predicts there could be a decline in the use of these smokeless tobacco forms, based on health concerns, warning labels, and excise taxes.