

incentives to states which substantially reduced teenage tobacco usage by the year 1997 (1998 in some instances), and the House Subcommittee on Health and Environment (chaired by Representative Henry Waxman) hearings on the tobacco industry in 1993 in which company executives were grilled about their knowledge of the addictive properties of nicotine, anti-smoking forces managed both positive publicity and some legislative victories. In early 1994, the largest U.S. antismoking group, the Coalition on Smoking OR Health, issued a report card on 30 years of federal efforts at smoking prevention which gave Congress, the White House, and most federal agencies D's or F's. Only the the Environmental Protection Agency and the Veterans Administration managed a grade as high as B (Leary, 1994). Recent revelations, such as the purloined secrets of the tobacco companies revealed in The Cigarette Papers (Glantz et al., 1996) and in court cases, have encouraged public support for tobacco control and undoubtedly smoothed the way for the new Food and Drug Administration regulations as well as the Justice Department investigation of possible legal violations contained in the testimony of the tobacco executives before the Waxman Committee in the House.

Despite some early victories and a resurgence in the 1990s (heavily dependent on the eventual outcome of court challenges to