

It is well established that smaller states tend to draw lessons from larger ones, especially those in its region and with similar languages (Castles, 1993; Rose, 1993). U.S. influence over Canadian public policy through lesson drawing is not unexpected, based on technology, economies of scale, media dominance, and size differentials between the two countries (Bennett, 1990; Hoberg, 1991; Rose, 1993) as well as being reinforced by international agreements. But recently there have been at least two cases, comprehensive health care reform and regulation of smoking, in which Canadian public policy may have served as an explicit model from which lessons are drawn for United States policymaking. This paper considers the tobacco regulation case.

In August, 1995 President Clinton directed the Food and Drug Administration to propose tighter restrictions on cigarette advertising and availability to minors in order to combat tobacco use. His earlier proposal for higher cigarette taxes had been lost with the defeat of comprehensive health care reform the previous year. After a year of written commentary on the proposed regulations, on August 23, 1996, the President announced, with considerable fanfare, that the FDA would begin to regulate cigarettes as a drug (nicotine) delivery devices in an attempt to keep them away from children, including. The specifics of his