unjust, and acts against the rights and best interests of smokers and the public health.

A reputable health publication that basically says: The absence of effective harm reduction strategies acts against the rights of smokers and public health. But, the base bill, H.R. 1256, has no effective harm reduction strategy, no pathway to harm reduction products. But they claim it is a public health bill. A health care publication says that cannot happen. It is ‘‘un-verse.’’ It is ‘‘unjust.’’ Well, they said it. I did not. But I think what they mean is, that to consider passing H.R. 1256, with the knowledge that has been given, would be perverse, unjust.

I am not going to have an opportunity to talk fully at this time because I have a colleague who will take the floor. But let me say, I talked earlier about Camel Orbs and the way CNN portrayed this product as candy and staged a news event—well, ‘‘news’’ would be—let’s say ‘‘entertainment event’’ by taking this from behind the counter in a convenience store and putting it in the candy section and having a kid go up and pick the Orbs up out of the rack to say that it was candy.

Orbs represents a 98-percent reduction in death and disease associated with tobacco use compared to cigarettes.

I ask my colleagues, if the objective of Federal legislation is to reduce the risk of death and disease—with unfiltered cigarettes, it is 100 percent; with filtered cigarettes, it is 90 percent; and with Orbs, it is 1 percent— isn’t it perverse and unjust not to allow the American consumer to have this product to switch from cigarettes? I think the answer to the question has already been answered.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Udall of Colorado). The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN. Thank you, Mr. President.

I ask unanimous consent to address the Senate for up to 10 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is this objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BROWN. Thank you, Mr. President.

20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TIANANMEN CRACKDOWN

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, 1989 was a seminal year in world history. Late in the year, on November 9, the Berlin Wall fell. And like dominoes, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Bulgaria went from being Soviet satellites to nascent democracies.

The revolutions of 1989 would set the tone for the quick and peaceful breakup of the Soviet Union. The winds of change were bringing democracy and freedom to the oppressed. I look forward to bringing the peaceful revolutions of 1989 later this year.

But I want to speak today about the revolution that never was, an event that took place 20 years ago this week, in a country where people remain subject to totalitarianism and tyranny—a peaceful prodemocracy rally that was snuffed out with a brutality the world had not seen since the invasion of Czechoslovakia by the USSR in 1968.

It started much like the revolutions of 1989. Hu Yaobang, the Sixth General Secretary of the Communist Party of China, was famous for supporting ideas like political reform and capitalism—not much different from Lech Walesa of Poland or Vaclav Havel of Czechoslovakia.

When he died on April 15, 1989, thousands of Chinese students began a peaceful protest in Tiananmen Square in his honor and to call for support of his views. Protestors continued to assemble for weeks, calling for nothing more than a dialog with their government and party leaders on how to combat corruption and how to accelerate economic and political reforms such as freedom in China.

More than a million people would eventually gather in Tiananmen Square in the shadow of the Forbidden City and the monument in front of Chairman Mao’s mausoleum. That 1 million people integrated were just in Beijing. Protests had spread across the vast expanse of China, in city after city and community after community.

On the night of June 3, 1989, 15,000 soldiers arrived to the Tiananmen Square to put down the protests. On June 4, the Chinese Red Army fired upon the protestors and those in the surrounding areas.

There, the world witnessed one of the pivotal moments of the 20th century—20 years ago this week an unknown protestor stood in front of a column of Chinese Army tanks. He stood alone. Surely he wanted the tanks to stop. Just as surely, he wanted to stop the violent crackdown. He has become an enduring symbol of freedom and democracy in this country and around the world—but not in China, where the image and accounts of the heroic act are banned, attempts to erase it from history.

The identity and fate of this young man are not known. However, it is generally agreed that he died in a Chinese prison for his brave act of nonviolence.

The Chinese Government continues to deny Western estimates of 300 dead and 20,000 arrests and detentions during the Tiananmen crackdown.

The United States responded to the crackdown by suspending all government-to-government exchange with China. We came back and change the past. But we can begin to hold China accountable for its actions. Not only does China continue to hold people in jail based on their actions at the Tiananmen protest, but the fear from the crackdown continues to remind Chinese citizens of what they may face should they try again to bring freedom and political reform to their nation.

Today, in Beijing, police are on the streets in and around Tiananmen Square to preempt—not to control but to preempt—any observance of the anniversary.

In Hong Kong, 150,000 people showed up for a candlelight vigil in remembrance of those who died 20 years ago this week.

The government has shut down much of the Internet, including Western news sources, for fear that its citizens may learn what really happened. The police are using umbrellas to block cameras. It is a spectacle and it is a travesty.

For too long, the West has looked the other way as China declares a war on human rights.

For too long, the West has rewarded China with lopsided trade policies while China continues to carry out a war on minority cultures.

The United States would not endorse in any way the brutal and horrific policies of the Chinese Government. Instead, we reward them. Our trade deficits with China in the first 3 months of this year was more than $50 billion. Last year, it was a quarter trillion dollars.

China manipulates its currency. Most economists agree that the Chinese yuan is 30 to 40 percent undervalued. The manipulation of the currency, and simple subsidy—a coerced and false price reduction—on everything it produces. It puts our manufacturers at a disadvantage, but there is so much money to be made by U.S. investors that investors and large corporate interests and our government simply look the other way.

China profits from its abysmal human rights record. It profits from its nearly nonexistent environmental standards. But American investors, the American corporations, and the American Government look the other way.

China refuses to enforce its labor laws. But there is money to be made. So American investors, American corporations, and the American government look the other way. China benefits from its human rights abuses, but again, American investors, American corporations, and the American Government look the other way.

Ten years before this current recession, the U.S. manufacturing sector has been in crisis. Forty thousand American factories have closed in the past decade. Since 2000, the United States has lost more than 4 million manufacturing jobs, many in the Presiding Officer’s home State of Colorado, and 200,000 manufacturing jobs in Ohio.

A 2008 study by the Economic Policy Institute found the United States has lost more than 2.3 million jobs since 2001 as a direct result of the U.S. trade deficits. We cannot let China profit from suppression.

It is not just the Chinese who are pushing for the status quo. Investors
who profit from their investments in China—American investors. American companies—actively support a regime that is trying to become a global competitor with our Nation. Multinational corporations know no boundaries. Too often these companies leave their moral compass at home.

The United States and all democratic governments should stand up to, rather than apologize for, China’s brutal regime. If China seeks to become a responsible member of the international community, its actions should match its aspirations.

Since the Tiananmen Square protest and crackdown, China has continued to deny its people basic freedoms of speech and religion and assembly. It has increased severe cultural and religious suppression of ethnic minorities such as the Tibetans, the Taiwanese, and the Uighurs in western Muslim parts of China. It has increased persecution of Chinese Christians. It has increased harassment and harassment of dissidents and journalists and has maintained tight controls on freedom of speech and the Internet.

Earlier today I had the pleasure of meeting again with someone I worked with here in Congress, Wei Jingsheng. Wei Jingsheng, who is about 60 now, has been called the “father of Chinese democracy.” He spent 18 years in prison. He was an electrician at the Beijing Zoo. He spent 18 years in prison for the cause of freedom and democracy in his country. He was jailed because the Chinese Government accused him of conspiring against it by writing about democracy. Since his release from prison for the second time, Wei Jingsheng this time was exiled to Canada. He has been a force for democratic change for his nation, founding the Overseas Chinese Democracy Coalition and the Wei Jingsheng Foundation. He has been nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize several different times. He lives in Washington, the capital of our democracy, but he continues to fight for democracy in his home country.

The Chinese people, like Americans, are trying to live meaningful, peaceful lives and create a better world for their children. Unfortunately, they are held hostage by a brutal, one-party Communist totalitarian regime. This regime benefits from many of our country’s policies, from lax trade enforcement, to giving trade advantages to this Communist totalitarian regime. This regime oppresses its people, that inflicted violence on those people in 1989, and has ever since. It was American CEOs who lobbied for trade advantages for China so that China, in the end, would take millions of jobs from the United States of America—from Galion, OH, and Toledo, OH, and Akron and Youngstown and Dayton—hundreds of thousands of jobs in my State because American CEOs lobbied this House, this Senate, and lobbied the Congress down to give trade advantages to the Communist party dictatorship in China. We have paid the price. The Chinese people have paid an even more important price.

Today as we look back on the Tiananmen protest, we honor the lives of those who died in a struggle for freedom. Let’s remember that brave, unarmed protestors in front of the tank who 20 years ago believed, like Wei Jingsheng believes, that one person can change the world through peace and nonviolence. Think what a whole nation could do.

Mr. President, I note the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BURR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BURR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to be recognized for up to 30 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

FAMILY SMOKING PREVENTION AND TOBACCO CONTROL ACT

Mr. BURR. Mr. President, when I yielded the floor to allow Senator Brown to speak, I was in the process of describing this amendment to the base bill, H.R. 1256. Before I go back to that, let me share with my colleagues the response to a letter from the Campaign For Tobacco-Free Kids. They assessed the substitute bill and they provided in a letter to the committee why they found the substitute to be wrong. I will use that word.

Let me take on some of the things that are raised in that letter. They said that the Burr-Hagan bill would create a new bureaucracy that lacks the experience, expertise, and resources to effectively regulate tobacco products. I think I made it abundantly clear earlier today that under our current regulatory framework for tobacco, every Federal agency in the United States has jurisdiction in it, except for the Food and Drug Administration. So to suggest that the Food and Drug Administration has the experience or the expertise or the resources to effectively regulate this would be disingenuous. They have no experience, because they haven’t been involved in regulation. They do have expertise, but expertise to prove safety and efficacy of tobacco products. I don’t think they can do that because they can’t set up the regulation until they have the ability to do the surveillance it requires, in putting it in the FDA, that you come up with $200 million to fund the initial effort to set up the infrastructure to regulate this product. So, in fact, there were no resources. Within H.R. 1256, it creates the resources to create the framework, to create the personnel, to regulate a product they have never regulated before.

As far as my colleague that in the substitute amendment, we set up a new Harm Reduction Center under the guidelines of the Secretary of Health and Human Services, within Health and Human Services, the same place that the FDA is. When we asked the Secretary of HHS how much does it take to fund that, they said they found the substitute amendment to be wrong. I will use that word. I will use that word. I will use that word. I will use that word. I will use that word.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The gentleman is yielded the floor.

Mr. BURR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the substitute amendment be stricken from this bill. The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.