

his primary mission as Commander in Chief—and, frankly, our number one mission as well—to protect the safety and security of the United States.

I strongly urge my colleagues to include our amendment—which had unanimous support in this Chamber—in the final conference report.

I yield the floor for my friend from South Carolina.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from South Carolina is recognized.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, I ask that my time be taken from the minority side when it comes to the 30-minute allocation.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, I stand up in support of my friend and colleague from Connecticut, Senator LIEBERMAN. We were able to get passed a piece of legislation, through an amendment on the supplemental bill, that is directly on point regarding the pending court case, the subject matter of which is releasing additional detainee photos of past abuse.

The President has looked at these photos, and we all understand that it is more of the same—that the photos in question came from American troops' cameras, who were engaged in inappropriate activity. Disciplinary action has been taken where appropriate, and nothing new is to be learned. There is no new evidence of crimes by people who have yet to be dealt with.

It would, as my friend from Connecticut said, be voyeurism for the sake of voyeurism. The photos are offensive but no different than what we have already seen.

The reason we are here supporting this legislation and supporting the President is because, as Senator LIEBERMAN said, the consequences of releasing the photos are not a mystery. Americans are going to die.

I just got back from a trip to North Africa, Morocco, and Algeria, and I went to Greece. Every embassy very much was worried about what would happen to Americans if these photos were released. They were preparing to be, quite frankly, under siege.

As Senator LIEBERMAN indicated in the Miami Herald article, when Prime Minister Maliki in Iraq was informed these additional photos may be released, another tranche of photos coming out about detainee abuse, according to American military officials involved, he went pale in the face and uttered the phrase: "Baghdad will burn."

To those who are arguing for the release of the photos, I do not question their patriotism, I do not question their motives. I question their judgment. To our House and Senate colleagues who are in conference, please understand that Senator LIEBERMAN, myself, and I think the vast majority of our Senate colleagues—we did not take a recorded vote—believe this is a life-and-death matter. I believe that to

release the photos would result in certain death and attack against American interests abroad, particularly against the diplomatic corps and our men and women serving abroad, and no higher purpose would be achieved here at home.

We made compromises in the legislation, but we did not destroy the intent of the legislation. And for the courts that may listen to try to discern the legislative intent, the intent by both authors was to make sure that the photos subject to the pending litigation were never released and Congress weighed in and agreed with the President's decision not to release those photos. We have changed the law, directly on point, to give legislative backing to the idea that these particular photographs, and those like these photographs, should not be released for a period of 3 years, and that is in our national security interests to do so.

I hope the courts will understand what we were trying to do and what we actually did.

To our House and Senate colleagues trying to find compromises on the supplemental legislation, please understand the purpose of this amendment, how important it is to the war effort, why the President is in support of the amendment. He is making a very responsible decision as Commander in Chief. I applaud him for doing that. This language needs to stay as is, intact. Again, it is a matter of life and death. And if for some reason it came out, it would be a disaster—because the court case is pending now—if it came out, please understand that there will be nothing done in the Senate for as long as I am here and Senator LIEBERMAN is here that would not have this amendment attached. You could not name a post office without this amendment. It is not going away.

I thank my colleague from Arkansas for her courtesies.

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Arkansas.

Mrs. LINCOLN. Mr. President, I thank my colleagues, Senator LIEBERMAN and Senator GRAHAM, for their thoughtful dedication to this issue and certainly looking for the right compromise and, more importantly, for their support of our troops, the men and women in uniform and those who serve this country all across the globe.

FAMILY SMOKING PREVENTION AND TOBACCO CONTROL ACT

Mrs. LINCOLN. Mr. President, I rise today to urge my colleagues to support and pass the legislation that is currently before the Senate, and that is the Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act. The Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act would implement important marketing restrictions on tobacco products and especially on the mar-

keting practices that have been shown to increase tobacco use among our Nation's young people.

I, like so many of my colleagues, some of whom are experiencing at the same time I am, and some who have already been through it—I am just beginning the teen years with my children. My twin boys will be turning 13 in a couple of weeks. Let me tell you, the pressure on our young people across this country is very real and very tough.

What we are talking about in this bill—the authority—is absolutely critical. The tobacco industry has a long and disturbing history of marketing its products to appeal to young people. Last year, the National Cancer Institute published a comprehensive report on tobacco marketing that documented the powerful influence that tobacco marketing has on our children.

The report found that "the evidence base indicates a casual relationship between tobacco advertising and increased levels of tobacco initiation and continued consumption" and that even brief exposure to tobacco advertising influences kids' attitudes and perceptions about smoking, as well as their intentions to smoke.

The tobacco industry spends more than \$13 billion per year to promote their products. Many of these marketing efforts directly reach our children. I want to share with folks an ad. Here is an ad that appeared in a convenience store in Delaware. Yes, it says what you think it says. It is a back-to-school special for Camel cigarettes—a back-to-school special.

I have to say, I so enjoyed when my kids were in elementary school and taking them to the store to get their crayons and their pencils and their notebooks. I think about now even in their teen years, we go and maybe we get a couple of new outfits, we talk about graph paper and what they are going to learn and all the exciting things. We prepare them for school, getting back to school. We are ending up school right now, but we will go through it in the fall again. It is unbelievable to me that we would run ads: back to school, get your bargain, here it is, a pack of cigarettes.

The industry also reaches our kids by saturating convenience stores, drug stores, and gas stations with tobacco advertisements, often placing ads and products near the candy and gum displays, or using other visual tricks such as bright colors and also through sponsorship of sports and entertainment events which are obviously what kids are interested in so often in the sports arena and other things with which they are involved.

Tobacco companies know that almost all new smokers begin as kids. They carefully design their products to make them more attractive to kids. For example, in this ad, flavors are used to make the smoke less harsh, more flavorful, and easier for kids to smoke.

We see in this ad, R. J. Reynolds has heavily marketed products with fruit

flavors such as Twista Lime, Warm Winter Toffee, and Winter Mocha Mint. Bright colorful ads for these cigarettes have appeared in magazines that are very popular with our children.

Who do we think candy and fruit-flavored products are for? Certainly they are not for the adults who have been smoking Marlboros or Camels all their lives. Survey evidence shows what we would expect: that these candy and fruit-flavored products are far more popular with our young people than among adults.

Targeting our children like this is absolutely unacceptable—unacceptable for the health of our children and for the well-being of our health care system. Here we are debating health care reform at a time when we realize that it is 18 percent of our GDP, and over the next 10 years health care is going to be one-fifth of our economy. To be advertising to our children to start something that we know is going to be detrimental to their health is absolutely unacceptable.

If we are ever going to address the No. 1 preventable cause of death in the United States, we need to provide the FDA with the authority to restrict tobacco companies marketing to our children.

While progress has been made in the last decade, youth tobacco use remains far too high. More than 20 percent of high school students in my home State of Arkansas smoke, and more than 18 percent of Arkansas's high school boys use smokeless tobacco. Each year, a staggering 13,100 Arkansas kids try cigarettes for the first time, and another 3,900 additional kids become new and regular daily smokers. Ninety percent of all adult smokers began smoking in their teen years. Tobacco companies know they have to attract kids to be able to survive. They know that if they get kids hooked, then they will have those adult smokers, and their marketing efforts have paid off.

According to recent studies by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, more than 80 percent of kids smoke the three most heavily advertised brands. While tobacco companies claim they do not market to our children, they are surely doing a good job of getting kids to use their products.

We simply must do more to protect our children from the tobacco company advertising and promotion. Effective regulation of the tobacco industry must provide FDA with the authority to restrict tobacco company marketing to children. That is one of the key goals of the Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Act. It imposes those specific marketing restrictions on tobacco products, restrictions on those forms of tobacco marketing I mentioned earlier that have been shown to increase youth tobacco use.

Even more importantly, the bill gives the FDA the flexibility to further restrict tobacco marketing so it can respond to the inevitable innovative at-

tempts by the tobacco companies to get around specific restrictions. The restrictions on marketing included in the FDA tobacco bill are critical to any effort to prevent kids from starting to smoke and reduce the toll caused by tobacco.

Even though tobacco companies claim they have stopped intentionally marketing to kids, they continue their tradition of designing products that appeal explicitly to new users. The large majority—and we cannot ignore it—the large majority of those new users are our children.

I mentioned that my children are about to be teens, and as the mother of twins about to be teens, I know that parents want to do all they can to protect their children. Children are faced with so much in today's world, whether it is violence, whether it is issues such as this, whether it is peer pressure. Our children are faced with many things. We want to protect them. We want to help them learn to wear seatbelts and bicycle helmets. We want to teach them all that we can, the skills they need in life so they can remain safe and healthy.

I look at the restrictions we put on our children each day to make sure they are wearing those helmets, to make sure they are not on the computer too much, to make sure they are using the computer safely. All of these things we do as parents to ensure we are doing our job to keep our children as safe as we possibly can.

We also need to protect our children from tobacco companies—their advertising and promotion. The Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act does this. It would end special protection for the tobacco industry, and it would be safeguarding our children and creating a healthier nation in the process.

Again, I encourage my colleagues to work with me and all of the other Senators working on this bill to move this bill forward on behalf of our children, certainly on behalf of the health care needs of this country but, most importantly, for parents who are trying so hard to ensure their kids will get off on the right foot and that they will learn to make wise decisions and will not be faced with these types of temptations and others to stray in a way that is going to be unhealthy for them and unhealthy for their future.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to reserve the remaining majority time.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mrs. LINCOLN. Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Arizona is recognized.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, today we celebrate the unveiling in the Capitol

of a statue of Ronald Reagan, one of our country's great Presidents and a personal hero to me throughout my political life. While there are many aspects of President Reagan's legacy we might reflect on today, I would like to take the opportunity to discuss one of them—his dream of a world free of nuclear weapons.

Speaking before the Japanese Diet on November 11, 1983, President Ronald Reagan said:

The only value in possessing nuclear weapons is to make sure they can't ever be used. I know I speak for people everywhere when I say our dream is to see the day when nuclear weapons will be banished from the face of the earth.

That is my dream, too, and it is one shared by many of our most distinguished national security practitioners. In 2007, former Secretaries of State Henry Kissinger and George Shultz, along with former Secretary of Defense William Perry and Senator Sam Nunn, authored an article entitled "A World Free of Nuclear Weapons," in which they laid out their vision of the globe free of the most dangerous weapons ever known.

This is a distant and difficult goal. We must proceed toward it prudently and pragmatically and with a focused concern for our security and the security of allies that depend on us. But the Cold War ended almost 20 years ago, and the time has come to take further measures to reduce dramatically the number of nuclear weapons in the world's arsenals. In so doing, the United States can—and indeed must—show the kind of leadership the world expects from us, in the tradition of American Presidents who worked to reduce the nuclear threat to mankind.

Our highest priority must be to reduce the danger that nuclear weapons will ever be used. Such weapons, while still important to deter an attack with weapons of mass destruction against us and our allies, represent the most abhorrent and indiscriminate form of warfare known to man. We do, quite literally, possess the means to destroy all mankind. We must seek to do all we can to ensure that nuclear weapons will never again be used. As the administration renews its nuclear weapons posture, it should, I believe, seek to reduce the size of our nuclear arsenal to the lowest number possible, consistent with our security requirements and global commitments. This means a move, as rapidly as possible, to a significantly smaller force. As we take such steps, it will be crucial to continue to deploy a safe and reliable nuclear deterrent, robust missile defenses, and superior conventional forces capable of defending the United States and our allies.

Today, we find ourselves at a nuclear crossroads. As rogue nations, including North Korea and Iran, push the nuclear envelope, the perils of a world awash in nuclear weapons is clear. Yet we should also consider the more hopeful alternative—a world in which there are far