

human as well as financial terms. In 1951, for example, two Fort Detrick employees died after exposure to anthrax. Neither country, however, was deterred. The cold war was underway and so was the effort to develop deadly weaponry. Therefore, both countries continued stockpiling germs as well as nukes.

In 1969, President Richard Nixon had finally had enough. After reviewing the extensive U.S. investment in offensive biological weapons, he declared: "Mankind already carries in its own hands too many of the seeds of its own destruction." He terminated the American offensive biological weapons program and began championing a British proposal that called for an international treaty to ban biological weapons, an effort that resulted in the Biological Weapons and Toxins Convention and Treaty of 1972. Since then, 140 states have signed the treaty agreeing to halt research directed at the offensive use of biological weapons.

The high hopes for this treaty were smashed when both the United States and Soviet Union interpreted the treaty in such a way as to allow ongoing research on more than 200 projects. The failure of the treaty was vividly and tragically demonstrated in April, 1979, when an anthrax outbreak at a military microbiology facility in the Soviet Union killed about 70 people.

The end of the cold war failed to end the threat of biological weapons. Because they are deadly, cost-effective weapons to produce—a major biological weapons program requires only about \$10,000 worth of equipment and a 16x16 square-foot room—biological weapons became a weapon of choice for international terrorists. Domestic as well as foreign terrorist organizations have been caught attempting to unleash anthrax upon innocent civilians. In the 1990s, the Japanese terrorist cult that attacked the Tokyo subway system with sarin gas, also released anthrax on Tokyo near the imperial palace, the legislature, and a foreign embassy. Fortunately, no one was injured.

What these terrorist groups or nations could not produce themselves, American companies have been ready to provide.

According to a 1994 Senate report, private American suppliers, licensed by the U.S. Department of Commerce, exported biological and chemical materials to Iraq from 1985 through 1989. Newsday reported that one American company alone made 70 shipments of the anthrax-causing germs and other pathogenic agents to Iraq in the 1980s.

Mr. President, I find it unfortunately ironic that American companies were supplying anthrax to a nation with which, just a few years later, we were at war, thus forcing American soldiers to face the prospects of encountering those same germs on the battlefield. I find it tragically ironic that American companies were selling anthrax to a country that the State Department now includes on its lists of states that

sponsor terrorism—a nation that may now be participating in anthrax attacks upon the United States.

I realize that Iraq had been at war with Iran, and Iran was our bigger enemy at the time. Therefore, it may have served our military and political interests to have been shipping supplies of anthrax to Iraq. But, I have to ask, shouldn't we have been a little more careful about which countries we supplied with such potentially deadly weapons? We realized the danger in the proliferation of nuclear weapons. Why shouldn't we have been as vigilant with biological weapons? We may now be paying the price for our negligence!

I also realize that this is hindsight, and, as they say, hindsight is twenty-twenty. The worst private's hindsight, they say, is better than the best general's foresight.

We have recently had foresight—warnings that have been ignored.

A short time ago, the U.S. Commission on National Security/21st Century, referred to as the Hart-Rudman Commission, pointed out:

biological weapons are the most likely choice of means for disaffected states and groups of the 21st century.

Two years ago, in testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, CIA Director George Tenet pointed out:

There are a number of terrorist groups seeking to develop or acquire biological and chemical weapons capabilities. Some such groups—like Usama bin Ladin's—have international networks, adding to uncertainty and the danger of a surprise attack.

Last April, the State Department, in its "Patterns of Global Terrorism," pointed out:

Most terrorists continue to rely on conventional tactics . . . but some terrorists—such as Usama bin Laden and his associates—continue to seek chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear capabilities.

There were plenty of warnings that an archenemy of the United States, an archenemy determined to kill as many Americans as he could, could well unleash this ancient scourge upon America.

Who among us could have truly comprehended beforehand the horror of September 11? It is difficult enough to understand even after the fact.

But if history teaches us anything, it is that we should never underestimate the enduring power of evil. No science fiction writer ever wrote of anything as horrible as the Nazi Holocaust. It took an evil madman and his fanatical followers to make it a reality.

Now we are faced with another madman and his fanatical followers. We cannot allow ourselves to ever again underestimate him or others like him.

#### ATTACK ON HAITIAN NATIONAL PALACE

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I want to take a moment—I see my colleague waiting to speak, and I ask him if he will indulge me 5 more minutes—to

talk about something that happened very early this morning in this hemisphere that I think does, in fact, affect all of us in this country.

Today we are faced with a very grave situation in Haiti. Early this morning, armed gunmen stormed the National Palace in Haiti apparently in an attempted coup. While the Haitian police have apparently regained control of the building, the violence in Port-au-Prince seems to have just begun.

In apparent retaliation for the palace attack, hundreds of President Aristide's supporters have surrounded the palace wielding machetes and sticks. Recent reports also indicate that supporters have torched the headquarters of the Convergence opposition alliance, as well as other headquarter buildings of the 15-party alliance.

It is also my understanding homes of opposition leaders have now come under attack.

Now, more than ever, it is essential that President Aristide call for peace and push for domestic order. Continued violence and retribution will do nothing but cause further instability and upheaval. Candidly, I fear that Haiti may be ready to implode. President Aristide has an obligation to take his immense popularity and use that popularity to talk directly to the people of his country and make it clear to them and his supporters that taking revenge on people who they think may have been involved in the coup or taking revenge on the parties that oppose President Aristide is not in the best interests of Haiti. He has an obligation to do that, and I call upon him to do that and to help stop the violence.

As my colleagues well know, Haiti's political system has been in turmoil for quite some time. The most recent crisis stems from last year's contested elections. After 17 visits to the country by the mediator appointed by the Organization of American States, there has been no agreement yet reached.

Both the Haitian Government and the opposition coalition continue to avoid a compromise. Both the opposition parties and the President of Haiti have an obligation to go further than they have gone to try to work out their differences. They need to do that for the benefit of the impoverished people of Haiti. Ultimately, it is the Haitian people who suffer from this continued dispute.

Today we are faced with a country of about 8 million people who grow more and more impoverished, if that is possible, with each passing day. Haiti is already by far the poorest country in the hemisphere. We are faced with a country whose poverty and instability continue to deepen.

This despair has erupted into violence, violence that threatens the very stability of the Aristide government. That is why it is especially important Mr. Aristide and the Haitian Government show leadership and push for order in Port-au-Prince.

I urge Mr. Aristide not to condone further violence or retribution. I also

urge anyone who is trying to stage a coup to respect the popularly elected Government of Haiti.

I also urge Mr. Aristide to move forward with OAS efforts to bring an end to Haiti's continued political crisis and bring about positive change. Similarly, I encourage the opposition coalition and its followers to show restraint and work toward a peaceful solution.

I conclude by saying the United States continues to be a friend to the Haitian people. At present, there are no holds on bilateral and U.S. humanitarian assistance to the Haitian people and we are, in fact, providing over \$55 million this year alone. There is, however, other money that is being withheld. The American Development Bank, for example, this money will continue to be withheld until there is a political settlement in Haiti, a settlement that must take place. Until the Haitian Government calls for an end to violence, including today's retribution, and distances itself from the kidnappings, political killings, and corruption, then innocent Haitian people will continue to suffer.

I thank my colleague for allowing me to proceed. I have spoken many times about the situation in Haiti. I will continue to do so. I am planning to actually travel to Haiti next month. This is a situation that ultimately is of grave concern to the United States, but ultimately we must realize, as the people of Haiti and this Government must realize, the future of Haiti is in their hands, not in ours. Settling the political disputes, restoring the peace, is in the hands of the Haitians. We call upon them to do that.

I yield the floor.

#### TRIBUTE TO CUBA WADLINGTON, JR.

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I rise today to honor and pay respect to a great man who was also a great builder: a builder of pipelines, a builder of communities and a builder of dreams. Cuba Wadlington, Jr., president of Williams Gas Pipeline, died on Sunday, December 9, in Tulsa, OK. He was the quintessential pipeline executive. Over the last two decades, there was no one more driven to conceive and build interstate natural gas pipeline projects. The Kern River pipeline, his first, was the longest pipeline built in the 1990's and was the first interstate pipeline to be built into California. His vision also produced Gulfstream pipeline, the first line to connect Alabama and Florida by laying pipe on the floor of the Gulf of Mexico. These projects are a part of the 28,000 miles gas pipeline system that is Williams'. Those who know Cuba also know that he had a passion for Alaska and his early and current work were focused on building a pipeline to bring natural gas from Alaska to the lower 48 States.

However, Cuba had more than just a passion to bring new sources of gas supply to new customers in new States.

He had compassion to build up people and the communities in which they lived. Most recently, he worked to raise \$30 million for the United Way. A passionate golfer, Cuba was seen nationwide as he appeared in a television commercial with Tiger Woods championing the Woods Foundation through the Williams World Challenge, a PGA golf tournament raising money for children. He was also the chairman-elect of the United Way of America and on the boards of Up with People International, the Tulsa Philharmonic Society, the Nature Conservancy, the March of Dimes and on the Executive Committee of the Indian Nations Council of the Boy Scouts of America.

Beyond communities and children, Cuba was also a champion of his employees. He was a leader in promoting diversity of ideas, cultures and backgrounds. He worked within Williams on its workforce initiatives and on opportunities to attract and advance minority talent.

Cuba often stated his belief that "to be a true leader you must have a vision for the future and be ruthlessly committed and focused on making that vision a reality. True leaders have the capacity to take a diverse group of employees from all levels and deploy strategies that optimize their capabilities. Leaders do not surround themselves with people in their own image, instead they surround themselves with a diverse and highly talented workforce." I find these great words to live by, from an outstanding leader whose many contributions will be greatly missed.

Cuba was born in Arkansas, held degrees from Washington University and St. Louis University and served his country in the U.S. Marine Corps. His service with Williams spanned 22 years. Our thoughts and prayers go out to his wife Ann, their two children and their three grandchildren. His positive contribution to numerous employees, countless friends and all Oklahomans is greatly appreciated.

#### ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I rise today to address the impact of our existing energy policies on America's environment and public health.

Energy touches every aspect of our lives, from the fuels that heat our homes and businesses, to the electricity that powers our lights, to the electricity that powers our lights, to the gasoline that runs our cars, airplanes and other forms of transportation.

Unfortunately, our current energy use comes at a price.

We are heavily dependent on oil imported from politically unstable areas of the world. Vehicle emissions are one of the major air pollutants, yet our vehicle fuel efficiency standards have been at a virtual standstill for more than a decade, and we have made very little movement toward real use of al-

ternative, nonpetroleum fueled vehicles.

Emissions from our Nation's power plants degrade air quality, pollute our water, and contribute a whopping 40 percent of our national carbon dioxide emissions, the main cause of global warming. We in the Northeast live downwind from virtually the entire Nation. Pollution from many of the Nation's most industrialized regions makes its way to my State, bringing acid rain that is destroying Vermont's forests and lakes, and mercury that is contaminating our fish. Regional haze significantly reduces visibility in the Northeast, diminishing views in the Green Mountains and across our beautiful Lake Champlain, and affecting other of our most scenic natural areas.

So I have a very personal interest in how energy is used and developed in this country.

As chairman of the Environment and Public Works Committee, I also have a very strong interest in how energy use affects our national air quality, water quality, and wildlife. I am concerned about emissions that cause global warming, and that harm our natural environment and the health of our children, our seniors and those who suffer from respiratory diseases.

We must also manage to have affordable energy without having to destroy pristine natural areas such as the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

Nuclear energy is also an important component of our energy mix. We must find ways to deal with the environmental and public health risks associated with production, storage and disposal of nuclear energy. We must also thoroughly and quickly address facility security, an issue of compelling concern for nuclear as well as chemical plants following the attacks of September 11.

As chairman of the Senate EPW Committee, I have held numerous hearings on these issues. I have also introduced legislation that would mandate strict emissions standards and create incentives for the use of clean, alternative power. I have introduced legislation that would provide tax incentives to support alternative fuel and new technology vehicles. And I have introduced legislation to promote alternative energy sources through the use of renewable energy trading credits, through the establishment of matching funds to States to promote energy efficiency programs and through net metering which gives consumers credit for their own production of solar or wind energy.

I will continue to review emissions from the electricity and transportation sectors and related air, water and human health concerns in the EPW Committee in the upcoming session.

I wish to express my strong commitment to continuing to work with Senator DASCHLE and Senator BINGAMAN on legislation to advance our national energy policy in the right direction. I congratulate them on introduction of