

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