

approved and the House endorsed continues that great and honorable tradition.

The conferees' objection cannot be that this legislation is unconstitutional. This bill accomplishes a critically important goal—protecting all of our citizens—without compromising our constitutional responsibilities. It is a tool for combating acts of violence and threats of violence motivated by hatred and bigotry. The Constitution does not permit us in Congress to prohibit the expression of an idea simply because we disagree with it. As Justice Holmes wrote, the Constitution protects not just freedom for the thought and expression we agree with it. As Justice Holmes wrote, the Constitution protects not just freedom for the thought and expression we agree with, but freedom for the thought that we hate. I am devoted to that principle, and I am confident that this bill does not contradict it.

The conferees' objection cannot be that this legislation has not been properly examined. In addition to gaining the approval of the Senate and the House this year, similar legislation passed the Senate last year. It has been the subject of great discussion in the general public and in the halls of Congress. It is long past time to act on this legislation.

Finally, the conferees's objection cannot be that hate crimes are rare occurrences. In addition to the terrible murders of Mr. Byrd and Mr. Shepard, the last years have seen the murder of former Northwestern basketball coach Ricky Byrdsong and others in a bigoted Illinois shooting spree, the terrible sight of small children at a Jewish community center in Los Angeles fleeing a gunman who sprayed the building with 70 bullets from a submachine gun, and racially-motivated crimes in the Pittsburgh area by both African-American and white offenders. And these are just some examples of a wider phenomenon of hate-based crimes.

I would like to thank Senators KENNEDY and GORDON SMITH for their exhaustive efforts on behalf of hate crimes legislation. I regret that their efforts and the will of the House and Senate have been frustrated.

#### VICTIMS OF GUN VIOLENCE

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, it has been more than a year since the Columbine tragedy, but still this Republican Congress refuses to act on sensible gun legislation.

Since Columbine, thousands of Americans have been killed by gunfire. Until we act, Democrats in the Senate will read the names of some of those who have lost their lives to gun violence in the past year, and we will continue to do so every day that the Senate is in session.

In the name of those who died, we will continue to fight. Following are the names of some of the people who were killed by gunfire one year ago today.

October 6, 1999:

Hector Colon, 34, Bridgeport, CT;

David Cook, 32, Kansas City, MO;

Raymond Foster, 32, Philadelphia, PA;

Michael Gatheright, 46, Detroit, MI;

Andres Geronimo, 15, Houston, TX;

Jose Godinez, 19, Chicago, IL;

Jerome Green, 40, Boston, MA;

Relendo McKarney, 21, Washington, DC;

Christopher Reese, 17, Fort Worth, TX; and

Ennis Walton, 29, Denver, CO.

We cannot sit back and allow such senseless gun violence to continue. The deaths of these people are a reminder to all of us that we need to enact sensible gun legislation now.

#### THE PASSING OF PIERRE ELLIOT TRUDEAU

Mr. L. CHAFEE. Mr. President, last week the Canadian people learned of the passing of their former prime minister, Pierre Elliot Trudeau. His funeral, which took place on Wednesday, brought Canada's many political factions together for an unusual moment of unity. I would like to take this time to share with my colleagues my thoughts on this momentous event for our neighbors.

Pierre Trudeau led Canada at a time when that nation made enormous progress both internally and on the world stage. He served as prime minister from 1968 through 1984, with a brief nine-month hiatus in 1979–80. During these years, Trudeau championed many initiatives, and supervised the process by which Canada replaced its ties to Great Britain with a constitution of its own. His agenda affected Canadian politics for years after he left office.

Pierre Trudeau's private life certainly made many headlines, but his most enduring legacy was his success in addressing the separatist movement in his native Quebec. Just two years after assuming the prime minister's post, he won plaudits from the Canadian people for his toughness in dealing with separatist terrorists who had kidnapped a British diplomat and a Quebecois provincial official. Ten years later, in May 1980, Trudeau's leadership and persuasiveness convinced 59.6% of Quebecois to vote against separating from the national government. At the same time, though, he was sensitive to his country's French-speaking population; Canada was made officially bilingual in 1984.

I lived in Canada for seven years during the Trudeau era. As an American in this foreign-but-nearby land, I learned first-hand how Pierre Trudeau shaped and influenced the maturation of Canada. Although the United States and Canada certainly had their differences during this era, particularly on matters of arms control, I know that our nation fully respected his abilities and leadership qualities that guided Canada through some momentous times.

Our friendly neighbor to the north has lost a great leader, and I hope all of my colleagues will take a moment to recognize the enormous legacy of Pierre Elliot Trudeau.

#### THE HAZARD SUPPORT SYSTEM

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, Benjamin Franklin once described how "for want of nail the shoe was lost; for want of a shoe the horse was lost; and for want of a horse the rider was lost."

I wish to call the Senate's attention today to a similar situation. For \$13 million, we could help prevent hundreds of millions of dollars in losses from forest fires.

This case involves a Federal program which can help detect wild fires and volcanic activity from space. It is a small program that has been in a pilot phase for a couple of years but which is now operational. Except it is not operating. It stopped when funding for it ended on September 30, 2000. Unfortunately, funds to keep it going have not been authorized or appropriated for the next fiscal year.

The program, which only recently came to my attention, is called the Hazard Support System. It is operated by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) and is a forceful example of how today's modern technologies can be employed to the benefit of us all.

For several years, our fire and volcanic agencies have been working with the Department of Defense to realize the potential dual use of the nation's ballistic missile warning satellites to argument existing fire detection and suppression capabilities and to monitor global volcanic activity.

We have heard a great deal about fires over the past few months. On average there about 100,000 wildland fires in the United States each year, destroying millions of acres of timber, rangeland, and homes at the cost of hundred of millions of dollars. In 1994, federal fire suppression cost \$920 million.

Here is a system—the Hazard Support System—which can detect fires of less than a quarter acre in size and dispatch warnings via the Internet to fire fighters in five minutes, saving potentially millions of dollars—not to mention people's homes—and it is not being funded.

The system's utility is not limited to forest fires but also can be used to detect volcanic eruptions and to track ash clouds.

One can ask why should we care about tracking ash clouds?

Imagine cruising through an ash cloud in a airplane at 30,000 feet above Alaska: volcanic ash is sucked into the jet's engines where it instantly melts, coating the inside of the engines, cutting off the flow of oxygen, and causing the engines to stall. The plane drops to 10,000 feet where the engines restart only because the rapid descent has dislodged the ash crust. This actually happened to an aircraft in Alaska.

Jet radars and weather satellites cannot detect ash clouds. To these systems, ash looks like water vapor. With ash from volcanic explosions traveling around the world at high altitudes, we cannot fly safely unless we have the ability to track these clouds. Every year about 10 volcanic eruptions penetrate the altitude range of air traffic. Seven passenger airliners have experienced engine power losses, and plane repair and replacement costs, as of 1994, exceeded \$200 million.

Most of the world's volcanoes can erupt without warning. There is no global volcano monitoring capability. Currently, less than half of America's 65 potentially active volcanoes are monitored for signs of activity—but not their ash clouds. We have active volcanoes in Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, and Hawaii. Most of the volcanoes in the Aleutian Islands are active but, along this major international airline route, only 10 percent of these volcanoes are monitored. Only 10 percent of the world's 1,500 potentially active volcanoes are under constant surveillance.

The USGS' Hazard Support System fuses the fire- and volcanic-activity detection capabilities of the world's environmental weather satellites with that of our ballistic missile warning satellites—without affecting their primary national security mission—to provide 24-hour worldwide detection.

The cost of this system for its first year would be \$13.5 million and \$5 million thereafter. The benefits of this program for states in the Western part of the United States are obvious. I have been assured by the Administration that the only reason funding for this program was not requested for the next fiscal year was because, at the time of the budget preparation, the system was not yet operational. It is now operational and proven.

I intend to seek funding for a small program with a huge return in protecting Americans from future forest fires and the danger of catastrophic airline crashes. I would urge my colleagues to join me in support of this program.

#### VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, October is Domestic Violence Awareness Month, and I can think of no better way to start off the month than by reauthorizing the Violence Against Women Act and providing thousands of South Dakota women and children with the resources and protection from violence and abuse.

As you know, programs contained in the Violence Against Women Act expired October 1. I have sponsored legislation to reauthorize and expand these important programs, and the reauthorization bill has received broad, bipartisan support in both the House and Senate. In fact, there are 72 Senators cosponsoring my bill. Also, the House of Representatives voted last week by

an overwhelming 415-3 margin to reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act.

This Congress, that has failed to act on several important legislative initiatives, has the opportunity to do something right this week. Majority Leader LOTT can schedule votes today on reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act, and it would pass overwhelmingly. The President has promised to sign the bill as soon as possible. The time to act is now.

In South Dakota alone, approximately 15,000 victims of domestic violence were provided assistance last year. Shelters, victims' service providers, and counseling centers in South Dakota rely heavily on these funds to provide assistance to these women and children. Reauthorization of this legislation assures that South Dakota communities will continue to have access to critical funds for domestic violence services.

A woman from South Dakota recently wrote me about this issue, and I shared her story on the Senate floor last week because I believe it made the most compelling case for reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act. This South Dakotan was abused as a child, raped as a teenager, and emotionally abused as a wife. Her grandchildren were also abused. In her letter, she pleads: Please reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act. Don't let another woman go through what I went through, and please don't let another child go through what my grandchildren have gone through. You can make a difference."

I also heard from a Rural Outreach Advocate in South Dakota who said a grant from the Violence Against Women Act enables her and other advocates to help battered women in our state. She noted that many assaulted women and children in our state live in remote, rural areas that don't have available services. Without grants from the Violence Against Women Act, this Rural Outreach Advocate warned that we will be unable to help a majority of battered women and children on our state's farms and in our state's small towns.

In addition to the need to reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act, I recently joined Senator PAUL WELLSTONE of Minnesota in introducing legislation called the National Domestic Violence Hotline Enhancement Act. Since 1994, the National Domestic Violence Hotline (1-800-799-SAFE) has received 500,000 calls from women and children in danger from abuse. My legislation would create the National First Call for Safety web site that would allow National Domestic Violence Hotline operators to quickly and easily find the most appropriate shelter for callers. The highly secure and confidential web site would keep a continuously updated, nationwide list of available shelters and information about services and facilities offered by these shelters.

My legislation is modeled after the successful Day One program in Min-

nesota. Day One has run a web site linking every shelter in Minnesota and reports that 99 percent of women and children who call are assured to receive shelters and services that meet their needs.

While there are many worthwhile issues that must be addressed by this Congress in the next few weeks, I can think of no better accomplishment for Congress than to reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act and pass my National Domestic Violence Hotline Enhancement Act. Simply put, these laws will help keep wives, daughters, sisters, and friends from becoming victims of domestic violence.

#### RURAL LOAN GUARANTEE PROGRAM

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, as a conferee last year on the satellite television bill, I worked hard to include, along with several of my colleagues, a provision that would have ensured that the benefits of that bill would also be shared by rural Americans through a loan guarantee program.

Those benefits include providing local-into-local television over satellite—which simply means that rural Americans would be able to receive their local network stations over satellite if they owned a satellite dish, along with the full range of weather, movie, superstation, sports and a host of other channels.

We wanted to ensure that rural Americans would get the same level of television service over satellite as urban Americans would enjoy.

As it turns out, urban Americans can now receive the full array of local network channels over satellite—but the great majority of rural Americans can not.

Unfortunately, the Chairman of the Banking Committee objected to the provision—at the end of last year—that would have helped finance such service to rural areas and we have been unable to resolve this matter.

At the time I was very worried this would happen which is why I discussed it at some length on the floor.

I want to stress, once again, to all of my colleagues that this is very important to our constituents. We need to work together so that we can resolve this problem and make sure that rural America is not left in the dark.

I am here today, to again stand with rural Americans. I have already mentioned on the floor several times that if we tried to hold a Conference on this issue that we would be unable to pass the bill this year.

I said few weeks ago that we simply do not have time to go through the formal Conference process. The e-signature Conference, for example, took many months. As I have warned everyone before—we do not have time for a Conference.

However, if we work together we can easily finish a bill that will actually work and get local television stations carried over satellite.