

75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE U.S.
BORDER PATROL

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, on behalf of Senators ABRAHAM, KYL, and GRAMM, I am proud to introduce Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 74, honoring the 75th anniversary of the United States Border Patrol.

Mr. President, the men and women of the Border Patrol are our Nation's first line of defense in the war on drugs and illegal immigration. Since 1924, the Border Patrol has guarded some 8,000 miles of international boundaries, and has maintained a reputation for getting the job done. The Border Patrol story is one of long hours and hard work in defense of our country.

The Department of Labor Appropriations Act of 1924 created a Border Patrol within the Bureau of Immigration, with an initial force of 450 Patrol Inspectors, a yearly budget of \$1 million, and a yearly salary of \$1,300 for each Patrol Inspector, with each patrolman furnishing their own house.

The Border Patrol has grown from that initial force of 450 to more than 8,000 today, located in 146 stations under 21 sectors. The Border Patrol's officers have assisted in controlling civil disturbances, performing National security details, aided in foreign training and assessments, and responded with security and humanitarian assistance in the aftermath of numerous natural disasters. 86 agents and pilots have lost their lives in the line of duty—six in 1998 alone.

By far, the Border Patrol's greatest challenge has come along our nation's Southwest Border, which is a sieve for illegal drugs and aliens. Last year, there were 6,359 drug seizures along the Southwest Border by the Border Patrol. These drugs had an estimated street value of \$2 billion. There were also nearly 5 million illegal crossings.

The Border Patrol and the Congress are responding to this challenge, providing funding to hire 1,000 new agents in fiscal year 2000, just as we have for the past two years. I hope that the Immigration and Naturalization Service will put these funds to good use, hiring these critical agents, and using other resources Congress has provided to improve the equipment and technology available to the Border Patrol.

The United States Border Patrol has the difficult dual mission of protecting our borders and enforcing our immigration laws in a fair and humane manner. They do both very well under difficult conditions.

I want to congratulate all who serve with the U.S. Border Patrol on this 75th anniversary and express to them to thanks of a grateful nation.

• Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today to submit a resolution that commends and remembers events that transpired in Remy, France as its citizens honored the fallen World War II Army Air Corps pilot, Lieutenant Houston Braly. This inspiring story happened over fifty years ago, but its example of compassion and brotherhood remains in our hearts and minds.

On August 2, 1944, Lt. Braly's squadron of P-51 fighters on patrol in northern France encountered a German munitions train. After three unsuccessful attack runs at the camouflaged train, Lt. Braly's fire hit a car carrying explosives, causing a tremendous explosion.

Airplanes circling 13,000 feet over the battle were hit by shrapnel from the train, haystacks in fields some distance away burned, and nearly all buildings in the small French town were demolished. A 13th century church in the town of Remy barely escaped destruction, but its historic stained-glass windows were shattered.

It was this explosion that tragically claimed the life of Lt. Braly at only twenty-two years of age.

Despite the near total destruction of the small town, the residents of Remy regarded that young American as a hero. A young woman pulled Braly's body from the burning wreck of the plane, wrapped him in the nylon of his parachute, and placed him in the town's courtyard. Hundreds of villagers left flowers around his body, stunning German authorities.

The next morning, German authorities discovered that villagers continued to pay tribute to the young pilot despite threats of punishment. The placement of flowers on Lt. Braly's grave continued until American forces liberated Remy to the cheers of the townspeople.

Almost 50 years later, Steven Lea Vell of Danville, California, discovered this story in his research. Mr. Lea Vell was so moved by the story that he visited Remy, France, only to find that the stained glass windows of the magnificent 13th century church which were destroyed in the explosion had never been replaced. He contacted members of the 364th Fighter Group, under which Lt. Braly had served. After hearing how the residents of Remy had honored their fallen friend, veterans joined together to form Windows for Remy, a non-profit organization that would raise \$200,000 to replace the stained glass windows as a gesture of thanks to Remy for its deeds.

On Armistice Day, November 11, 1995, fifty years after the war ended, the town of Remy paid tribute once more to Lt. Braly. On that day they renamed the crossroads where he perished to "Rue de Houston L. Braly, Jr."

I know that my fellow senators will want to join me in commending the people of Remy for their kindness and recognize the comrades of Lt. Braly for their good will.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the resolution be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. CON. RES. —

Whereas on August 2, 1944, a squadron of P-51s from the United States 364th Fighter Group strafed a German munitions train in Remy, France;

Whereas the resulting explosion killed Lieutenant Houston Braly, one of the attacking pilots, and destroyed much of the village of Remy, including 7 stained glass windows in the 13th century church;

Whereas despite threats of reprisals from the occupying German authorities, the citizens of Remy recovered Lieutenant Braly's body from the wreckage, buried his body with dignity and honor in the church's cemetery, and decorated the grave site daily with fresh flowers;

Whereas on Armistice Day, 1995, the village of Remy renamed the crossroads near the site of Lieutenant Braly's death in his honor;

Whereas the surviving members of the 364th Fighter Group desire to express their gratitude to the brave citizens of Remy; and

Whereas to express their gratitude, the surviving members of the 364th Fighter Group have organized a nonprofit corporation to raise funds through its project "Windows for Remy" to restore the church's stained glass windows: Now, therefore, be it Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) commends the bravery and honor of the citizens of Remy, France, for their actions with respect to the American fighter pilot Lieutenant Houston Braly, during and after August 1944; and

(2) recognizes the efforts of the surviving members of the United States 364th Fighter Group to raise funds to restore the stained glass windows of Remy's 13th century church.

THE WAKPA SICA RECONCILIATION
PLACE ACT

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I am pleased to join with my colleague from South Dakota, Senate Democratic Leader TOM DASCHLE, as a cosponsor of the Wakpa Sica Reconciliation Place Act, which will establish the Wakpa Sica Reconciliation Place in Ft. Pierre, South Dakota. The Wakpa Sica Reconciliation Place would be an important cultural and interpretive center, in part to compliment the National Lewis and Clark Trail, but with the unique perspective of the Sioux tribes and the impact of the Lewis and Clark encounter on tribal culture and economics.

During the Lewis and Clark expedition, Captains Merriweather Lewis and William Clark anchored their river boats where the Wakpa Sica, or Bad River, flows into the Missouri. After four months of travel from St. Louis, history was made on September 24, 1804. The next day 44 men landed on the west bank of the Missouri and paraded under the United States flag.

These men then joined Chief Black Buffalo and braves from the Teton Sioux for council in the chief's buffalo skin lodge. This was a key and pivotal meeting between representatives of the great Sioux tribes and those of the United States of America. This meeting was less than amicable.

Throughout the rest of South Dakota history the relationship between native peoples and non-natives has not been a peaceful one. Today we are still facing the challenging experience of working and living together side by side. I am proud of the South Dakotans

who set their differences aside and came together and created the Mni Wiconi water project. There is a growing need for a Reconciliation Place.

The Reconciliation Place would occupy the site in which Captains Lewis and Clark, and the members of the tribes came together to meet for the first time—which is a fitting site to bring Indian and non-Indian peoples together. It is my hope that this center will bring people together to learn about the culture and the rich history this area of the United States holds. Through this understanding, it is my hope that we may be able to achieve better relations between Tribal and non-Tribal peoples.

This project is a cultural center which will serve as a home for Sioux law, history, culture and arts for the Lakota, Dakota, and Nakota peoples. It will also serve as a repository for Sioux historical documents, which are currently scattered throughout the West. Many native people do not have access to these documents. With the construction of this facility the native people will be able to house these documents close to home. This will allow interested parties to research their rich past.

The Reconciliation Place will also be the home of the Sioux Nation Supreme Court. This will serve to be a stable legal setting to assist in achieving greater social and economic welfare in Indian Country. Increased legal stability will help promote business investment in the vast human resources that are situated on the reservations in my state. This will bring about more self sufficiency, and less reliance by tribes on the federal government. Similarly, the Native American Economic Development Council will be located in this same facility. This council will assist tribes and tribal members to provide opportunities for economic development. The council will assist in opening the doors to private investment and other resources that are designed to promote development and job creation.

Mr. President, this focal point for Native American culture, law, and economic development assistance is desperately needed. It is apparent that there is a need to strengthen current, and build future understanding between Indian and non-Indian peoples, as well as promote the government-to-government relationship between the tribes and the United States. I urge my colleagues to join myself and Senator DASCHLE to support this legislation, and recognize the need for such an important center. I ask unanimous consent that I be added as a cosponsor of the Wakpa Sica Reconciliation Place Act, and that my statement be included in the RECORD.

CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND ENFORCEMENT ACT

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I am pleased that the Senate has approved

the Child Abuse Prevention and Enforcement Act, which Senator DEWINE and I recently introduced in the Senate. Our bipartisan legislation builds on the successful passage into law of the Crime Identification Technology Act of 1998, which Senator DEWINE and I sponsored in the last Congress. Our bill also complements S. 249, the Missing, Exploited and Runaway Children Protection Act, which Senator HATCH and I worked together to steer to final passage just last month.

Unfortunately, the number of abused or neglected children in this country nearly doubled between 1986 and 1993. Each day there are 9,000 reports of child abuse in America and more than three million cases annually of abused or neglected children. In my home state of Vermont, 2,309 children were reported to child protective services for child abuse or neglect investigations in 1997, the last year data is available. After investigation, 1,041 of these reports found substantiated cases of child maltreatment in Vermont.

Each child behind these statistics is an American tragedy.

But we can help. The Child Abuse Prevention and Enforcement Act provides these abused or neglected children with the Federal assistance that they deserve. And our legislation can make a real difference in the lives of our nation's children without any additional cost to taxpayers.

Our bipartisan legislation will make a difference by giving State and local officials the flexibility to use existing Department of Justice grant programs to prevent child abuse and neglect, investigate child abuse and neglect crimes and protect children who have suffered from abuse and neglect. The bill does this by making three changes to current law.

First, the Child Abuse Prevention and Enforcement Act amends the Crime Identification Technology Act of 1998 to make grant dollars available specifically to enhance the capability of criminal history information to agencies and workers for child welfare, child abuse and adoption purposes. Congress has authorized \$250 million annually for grants under the Crime Identification Technology Act.

Second, the Child Abuse Prevention and Enforcement Act amends the Byrne Grant Program to permit funds to be used for enforcing child abuse and neglect laws, including laws protecting against child sexual abuse, and promoting programs designed to prevent child abuse and neglect. Congress has traditionally funded the Byrne Grant Program at about \$500 million a year.

Third, the Child Abuse Prevention and Enforcement Act doubles the available funds, from \$10 million to \$20 million, for grants to each State for child abuse treatment and prevention from the Crime Victims Fund. This fund is financed through the collection of criminal fines, penalties and other assessments against persons convicted of crimes against the United States. In

the 1998 fiscal year, the Crime Victims Fund held \$363 million. To ensure that other crime victim programs support by the Fund are not reduced, the expansion of the child abuse treatment and prevention earmark applies only when the Fund exceeds \$363 million in a fiscal year. This year, the Crime Victims Fund is expected to collect more than \$1 billion due in part to large anti-trust penalties.

Despite the tireless efforts of concerned Vermonters, including the many dedicated workers and volunteers at Prevent Child Abuse in Vermont and the Vermont Department of Social and Rehabilitative Services, Vermont is below the national average for its ability to provide services to abused or neglected children. In 1997, 411 children found to be abused or neglected received no services, about 40 percent of investigated cases. Nationally, about 25 percent of all abused or neglected children received no services. Our legislation provides more resources to help Vermonters and other Americans provide services to all abused or neglected children.

I want to thank the many advocates who support our bill and the companion legislation introduced by Representatives PRYCE and TUBBS JONES, H.R. 764, which passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 425-2 on October 5, 1999. These advocates include the diverse National Child Abuse Coalition; ACTION for Child Protection; Alliance for Children and Families; American Academy of Pediatrics; American Bar Association; American Dental Association; American Professional Society on the Abuse of Children; American Prosecutors Research Institute; American Psychological Association; Association of Junior Leagues International; Boy Scouts of America; Child Welfare League of America; Childhelp USA; Children's Defense Fund; General Federation of Women's Club; National Alliance of Children's Trust and Prevention Funds; National Association of Child Advocates; National Association of Counsel for Children; National Association of Social Workers; National Children's Alliance; National Committee to Prevent Child Abuse; National Council of Jewish Women; National Court Appointed Special Advocates Association; National Education Association; National Exchange Club Foundation for Prevention of Child Abuse; National Network for Youth; National PTA; Parents Anonymous; and Parents United. In addition, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children and Prevent Child Abuse America have endorsed our bill and its House counterpart.

I look forward to the House of Representatives passing the Child Abuse Prevention and Enforcement Act for the sake of our nation's children.

SENATOR BYRD'S 82ND BIRTHDAY

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I rise today on a personal note. I had