

The troops would only be providing support and assistance—they would not be directly involved in any arrests or civil law enforcement actions. Once again, the Traficant amendment does not mandate the redeployment of troops—it simply provides the President with that option. Under the Traficant amendment, if the President decides to deploy troops to the border, the Pentagon would work with Federal law enforcement to decide how and where to deploy troops.

The Border Patrol has only 6,800 personnel to guard the two longest borders of one of the largest countries of the world. The Federal drug czar, Gen. Barry McCaffrey, recently said that, to do the job right, the Border Patrol needs 25,000 agents. It will take years to even come close to that level. The Traficant amendment represents a prudent stop-gap measure to bolster the Border Patrol and Customs Service—until they have enough personnel to get the job done. But keep in mind that Congress and the President may never have the political will to fund that level of personnel for the Border Patrol and Customs Service.

We have United States troops currently being paid by the United States taxpayer that are defending Haiti, Bosnia, Europe, and Japan. Why not bring a small number of those troops with specific skills home to protect America from drugs and narcoterrorists? That's what the Traficant amendment is all about.

Over the past year, Border Patrol agents have been shot at from the Mexican border. General McCaffrey has been threatened by the drug cartel. Most disturbingly, cocaine and heroin continue to pour into this country through Mexico. Our children are being poisoned by these narcotics. Communities are being destroyed by drugs. Whole generations of Americans are being lost to gangs and drug-related violence. Our prisons are overflowing with young Americans convicted of drug-related crimes. We are under siege.

In my view, drugs pose more of threat to national security than the situation in Haiti, Bosnia, or Japan. Yet have thousands of troops deployed overseas—supposedly to protect our national security. Some have argued that deploying troops along our border will detract from military readiness. I don't buy that argument, especially when we have United States troops in Haiti giving dog vaccinations, building homes, and directing traffic. How does that add to readiness. We recently had United States troops in Bosnia retreat from a bridge because of a rock throwing mob. How does forcing U.S. combat troops to retreat from mobs contribute to military readiness?

The military claims that they do not support the Traficant amendment. Let me remind Members that in this country we have civilian control of the military. The military executes the will of the people through the Congress of the United States and the President. The truth is, if the military can build houses, direct traffic, and give rabies shots in Haiti, they can provide some assistance to Federal law enforcement in patrolling our border.

I want to emphasize that the Traficant amendment in no shape or form changes Posse Comitatus. Under the Traficant amendment, if troops are used to assist the Border Patrol and Customs Service they would not have arrest powers and they would not have the authority to engage in law enforcement functions.

However, there are within the U.S. military certain units and personnel that have the type of training and equipment that would be of great help to Federal law enforcement along the border. Let's take a look at the types of things the U.S. military could do: transport Border Patrol agents to points of penetration, aerial reconnaissance; surveillance, intelligence sharing, and inspection.

Many Members have decried the potential cost of deploying up to 10,000 troops to our border. Let me make a couple of points. First, my amendment authorizes up to 10,000. The real number, should we have a President that decides to deploy troops to the border, could be 10, it could be 100, it could be 1,000. Second, whether or not United States troops are deployed on the United States-Mexican border, or deployed to Haiti, South Korea, Japan, or Italy—the United States taxpayers still have to pay their salaries, pay their benefits, pay for their food, and pay to move them.

If Members and the Pentagon are concerned about the cost or concerned about diverting troops from other missions, then the Congress should work out a program whereby we transfer troops from less pressing missions—such as Haiti and Bosnia and bring them home to America. Right now, the troops we have in Haiti and Bosnia—more than 7,000—would be unavailable for deployment in the event of a conflict on the Korean Peninsula or the Persian Gulf. All I am saying is, why not transfer troops currently stationed in Haiti, and places like Bosnia to our own border?

It's time for Congress to stop talking about the war on drugs and start doing something to win it. I urge Members to support the Traficant amendment and the motion to instruct conferees.

RECOGNIZING FRED GRAY: A CIVIL RIGHTS PIONEER

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 5, 1997

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I recently received a letter from a good friend, Mr. Charlie Black. In his letter, Charlie reminded me about the life and contributions of an extremely dedicated and talented civil rights attorney, Fred D. Gray.

When people pause to reflect on the civil rights movement, many remember the contributions of people like Rosa Parks and Martin Luther King, Jr. But few realize the contributions of countless others, who were, and continue to be, instrumental in the movement for racial justice and equality.

Fred Gray is one of these figures. Throughout his life, Mr. Gray has always taken an active role in the advancement of the civil rights movement. Of his many notable contributions, some may remember the work of Fred Gray when he served as counsel for Rosa Parks. As her attorney, Gray helped Parks defend her right to sit where she wanted to on a publicly segregated Alabama bus.

Still others may remember meeting attorney Fred Gray when they met the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Gray was present when Reverend King, then a young man, was chosen to lead civil rights initiatives in Alabama. Later,

he served as counsel for both King and Dr. Ralph Abernathy.

During his lifetime, Fred Gray consistently sought to right the wrongs of society. When America continued to maintain the notion that "separate but equal" was fair and just, Fred Gray fought to prove that segregation was inherently wrong. He traveled around the country representing school children who needed the assistance of a skilled lawyer, and sometimes a few soldiers, to take advantage of the same educational opportunities enjoyed by white school children.

At a time when the voting power of African-Americans was being diluted due to the gerrymandering of voting districts, Fred Gray fought to prevent racially motivated realignment of municipal boundaries. His fight would take him all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court, where he argued the famous Gomillion versus Lightfoot case.

The critical feature of the Gomillion case is that it established, in the words of the Supreme Court, that "even the broad power of a state to fix the boundaries of its municipalities is limited by the Fifteenth Amendment, which forbids a state to deprive any citizen of the right to vote because of [their] race." Therefore, the Gomillion case set a precedent for all others, and not only affected the State of Alabama, but also every State in the Union. Essentially, the case protected the rights and effectiveness of African-American voters.

Further, Fred Gray actively participated in overcoming other significant challenges facing African-Americans. He was an integral component of the civil rights movement, fighting courtroom battles that would impact the lives of all African-Americans. Such a battle manifested itself in the form of the Tuskegee Syphilis Study case in the summer of 1973.

From 1932 to 1972, the Government unethically studied the effects of untreated syphilis on African-American males in Tuskegee, AL. In July 1972, the New York Times exposed the study, which subsequently was halted by Federal order. However, the damage was already done.

The Government had used 399 black men as guinea pigs in order to study the effects of syphilis. The men did not know they were infected, nor did they realize that the treatment which could have cured them was intentionally withheld. When the men from the Tuskegee Syphilis Study needed an attorney, they went to Fred Gray. Gray brought the case to trial and eventually gained a \$9 million settlement for the survivors and their families.

Moreover, the Tuskegee case changed research practices on human subjects in the United States. As a direct consequence of Fred Gray's efforts, the National Research Act was signed into law in 1974. The act created the national Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects of Biomedical Behavioral Research. From this, basic principles of research conduct were established and the informed consent of those participating in federally funded research was made a requirement.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I remember and share the life of Fred Gray. Mr. Gray is an outstanding man who remains active in his church, his community, and the law. Currently, Fred Gray works with his two sons and acts as managing partner of the Tuskegee law firm Gray, Langford, Sapp, McGowan, Gray & Nathanson. In addition, he is also involved in facing new challenges

which threaten the accomplishments of the civil rights movement. I encourage my colleagues and everyone across the Nation to learn more about this attorney who spent his life fighting for equality in America.

STATEMENT FROM THE NEW YORK
STATE CATHOLIC WAR VETERANS

HON. SUE W. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 5, 1997

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, the following was forwarded to me by Joseph R. Farina of New Windsor, who is the New York State chairman of the American-Catholic War Veterans. I am inserting his statement into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

I wish to compliment the Congressional members of this committee (Congresswoman Kelly, Congressman Gilman, Congressman Hinchey and Congressman Shays) for their sincere concern and probing questions in extracting the truth from those who are testifying at this hearing.

The reduction of the Castle Point VA facility from a hospital to an outpatient clinic has devastated the veterans of the Hudson Valley who depend so much on the health care supplied by this facility.

The statements made by Mr. James Farsetta, Director of Veterans Integrated Service Network 3, were very disturbing to say the least.

Farsetta, who at first denied that his reduction in staffing and services were tied to cuts in spending, later amended his statement confirming that he received an annual bonus based in part on reductions in spending and direct patient care to veterans. This entire incentive procedure designed by the VA and implemented by Farsetta placed greed of the almighty dollar at the expense of veterans who gave the prime years of their lives in selfless devotion and pride to their country.

The bonus induced, costs cutting procedures implemented by the VA has resulted in patient neglect, errors in treatment, staff and service reductions, and failure to respond to veterans concerns.

I compliment Congresswoman Kelly for extracting the truth from James Farsetta and having him admit to his bonus arrangement.

Congressman Christopher Shays had every right to read into the Record a statement recognizing James Farsetta's 29 years of devoted service to the VA. But, I take exception to his statement. I condemn Farsetta's action in accepting a bonus based on reduction in services and medical assistance to veterans. A bonus which was earned at the expense of the health of veterans who have already suffered so much hardship and pain in their lifetime.

All we ask if to stop hurting the veterans, we have been hurt enough. Be a little considerate and let us go out with some compassion and dignity.

TRIBUTE TO THE NIAGARA
SENIOR COMPANION PROGRAM

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 5, 1997

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, September 11, 1997, the Niagara Senior Com-

panion program in Niagara County, NY, will honor 160 senior companion volunteers for giving 110,000 hours of service to their fellow seniors during the past year. They will also be celebrating their 17th anniversary of volunteer service to the residents of Niagara County. This outstanding program is sponsored by the Health Association of Niagara County, Inc. [HANC] and is a program of the Corporation for National Service with additional funding from the New York State Office for the Aging and the United Way.

Senior Companions deserve our applause, respect, and recognition for the countless hours of love, compassion, and dedicated service to the frail elderly and their families in our community. Whether by kind deed or word, they brighten the lives of so many individuals as they help to ease the burden of illness or loneliness through their outreach.

Therefore, I am proud to have this opportunity to acknowledge this special group of senior citizens in the 29th Congressional District of New York in honor of Senior Companion Day, September 11, 1997, in Niagara County, NY.

TRIBUTE TO ROCKY MOUNT'S
BUCK LEONARD

HON. BOB ETHERIDGE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 5, 1997

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I regret that I cannot be there all in person today for these special events in Rocky Mount wishing Buck Leonard a happy 90th birthday and unveiling a historical marker in his honor.

Everyone in Rocky Mount knows of the many talents of Hall of Famer Buck Leonard. I recently read a description of Buck Leonard. It said that "trying to sneak a fastball by Buck was like trying to sneak a sunrise past a rooster." Buck Leonard began his baseball career as a semipro star right there in Rocky Mount, but was soon forced to leave Rocky Mount during the Depression to chase his dream of playing professionally.

What he accomplished is truly amazing. Buck Leonard led his team to nine consecutive Negro National League championships from 1937 to 1945. Buck led the Cum Posey Grays to back-to-back World Series Championships in 1943 and 1944. In 1947, he batted .410, and in 1948, he led the league in batting and tied for the lead in home runs while leading his team to yet another World Series title. He was always a fan favorite and became a fixture in the annual East-West All-Star classic, setting yet another record by playing in 11 All-Star games.

I only wish that the whole world could have seen the talents of Buck Leonard in the major leagues. Although that national recognition came too late for Buck Leonard, he is enshrined today in the National Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown. There is no player more deserving of that great honor than Rocky Mount's own Buck Leonard.

Though Buck was forced to leave Rocky Mount to pursue his professional career, he never forgot his beloved hometown. It is only fitting that today, the city of Rocky Mount honors Buck Leonard not merely for his many baseball talents and accomplishments, but

also for what he has done for this fine community.

Buck, I wish you a happy birthday. Though I missed this celebration, reserve me a seat for your 100th birthday celebration.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES
ON H.R. 1119, NATIONAL DEFENSE
AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FIS-
CAL YEAR 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 4, 1997

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this motion to recommit. It is crucial that the conference report retain the Traficant language authorizing the use of our military forces to protect our Nation's borders from illegal immigration and drug trafficking.

It's time to face the fact that we are losing the war against drug infiltration into this country and that our Border Patrol is too few in numbers to guard our borders. We have 6,600 Border Patrol personnel to do the work of 20,000. Congress has mandated hiring 1,000 Border Patrol agents a year, but the Immigration and Naturalization Service is having a tough time hiring that number—and it will take another 10 years to reach the level of border support that we need.

If we can send our troops to Europe, Haiti, and to Bosnia, we can certainly send them to help protect our own country against criminal encroachment. Our troops would provide the support and assistance that we need—a visible presence that would have tangible results.

Critics of this language argue that it would raise all sorts of questions about jurisdiction and personal liability. These are issues that can be resolved by the Department of Defense, Justice, and INS. They are small problems compared to the seemingly insurmountable flow of illegal drugs into this country—a problem that costs lives and money and livelihoods and threatens the safety and security of our families.

We also should not be misled by the issue of funding. We are already paying our military for food and shelter and salaries. We might as well use this valuable resource here at home and focus as much effort on protecting our borders against criminal activity as we do in protecting other countries.

I urge my colleagues to support this motion to recommit with instructions.

A TRIBUTE TO RALPH W. MCBANE

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 5, 1997

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I commend the following article to my colleagues.

Ralph W. McBane, of Bergholz, OH, has been a pillar of the community for over 50 years. Born and raised in Bergholz, Mr. McBane returned to his hometown after attending Mount Union College to work in his family's insurance business, McBane Insurance Agency. He has led this company for