

fire department and helps at local football games.

Phillip works long hours and never asks for compensation. He gives his all and expects no reward.

But, Mr. Speaker, recognition is due, and I am pleased to extend my thanks and congratulations to him for all he has done, and all he has yet to do.

**JOSEPH A. THOMAS, SR.
REMEMBERED**

HON. DON SUNDQUIST

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 5, 1987

Mr. SUNDQUIST. Mr. Speaker, not long ago, a man I considered a friend and many regarded as a pioneer passed away. I would like, with your permission, to tell my colleagues in this House something about the life of Joseph Andrew Thomas, Sr.

Mr. Thomas truly was a leader in education. From humble beginnings in the town of Linden, TN, he worked to educate himself, first at Tennessee A&I State College, then at Fisk University and Peabody College.

He served as a principal in Savannah and then in Lawrenceburg, where he organized the first high school for blacks. His teaching career took him to Nashville, where he quickly became a leader in various black professional organizations.

In a career that spanned five decades, he served as president of the Tennessee Education Congress, and the American Teachers Association before those groups merged with their white counterparts. In the latter years of his career, he became president of Tennessee's State Vocational Teachers Association, was active in the Metropolitan Nashville Education Association, and served as a delegate to the National Education Association convention.

Even after his retirement from teaching in 1971, Joseph Thomas retained his interest in teaching and in helping young people utilize their potential. He remained active in several retirement organizations for teachers.

Joseph Thomas passed away earlier this summer at the age of 80.

It is hard to briefly describe the enormous impact he had on those who knew him well and on the thousands of young people he taught in the course of his long career.

There is no greater reward we can hope for in this life than the respect of those who know us best. Joseph Thomas had that, and from a great many people who were enriched by his influence and made poorer at his passing. He will be missed.

**GLORIETA BATTLEFIELD
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE BILL**

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 5, 1987

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I am very proud to introduce a bill to designate the Glorieta Battlefield as a national historic site. The Battle of Glorieta near Sante Fe, NM, was a pivotal battle of the Civil War in the West and

this historic site truly deserves national recognition and protection.

The Battle of Glorieta, often called the Gettysburg of the West, occurred on March 28, 1862, at Glorieta Pass in northern New Mexico. Confederate Gen. Henry H. Sibley led 1,000 Texas Confederate troops against 850 Union soldiers in a pitched battle beside Glorieta Creek. Sibley hoped to take Fort Union, a major Union supply point near Las Vegas, NM. Although the Confederate forces eventually won the battle, the Union forces were successful in their attack on the Confederate supply train and the Confederates had to retreat down the Rio Grande back to Texas. The Battle of Glorieta prevented the expansion of the Confederates who were bound for the rich mining fields of Colorado and possibly California.

The significance of the Glorieta site was recently underscored by the discovery of a mass Confederate gravesite. The gravesite contains the remains of at least 34 Confederate soldiers and numerous Civil War artifacts. The director of the Museum of New Mexico described the gravesite as "extraordinarily significant and very, very important historically." This discovery will greatly increase our knowledge of this pivotal battle and facilitate a greater appreciation of the site by the general public.

My bill would designate the site of the Battle of Glorieta as a national historic site to be administered by the National Park Service as a part of the nearby Pecos National Monument. Designation as a National Park Service historic site will ensure the battlefield is protected and interpretive programs are developed so visitors can better understand the significance of the site. The bill authorizes the Park Service to acquire the necessary lands through purchase, exchange or donation. We have asked the National Park Service, the Glorieta Battle Preservation Society, and the State historic preservation officer to make a recommendation as to the proper boundaries for the site.

Mr. Speaker, this bill not only recognizes and protects the historic site of the Battle of Glorieta, but adds an important national attraction to the region. The Battle of Glorieta is well known in the Southwest and the annual reenactment of the battle continues to draw increasingly large crowds. I had the pleasure to attend the reenactment this summer along with over 4,000 spectators from 20 States. This historic site added to Pecos National Monument under this bill will give the Battle of Glorieta the national status it deserves and will increase tourism at Pecos and throughout northern New Mexico.

Through our efforts today we can ensure that the site of the Battle of Glorieta receives the recognition and protection it deserves as the pivotal battle in the Confederate effort to expand into the western States. I urge my colleagues in the House to review this legislation and to join our effort to recognize this significant historical site.

THE 25TH YEAR OF THE INCARCERATION OF NELSON MANDELA

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 5, 1987

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 25th year of the incarceration of Nelson Mandela. Mr. Mandela was arrested in 1962 on charges of sabotage and conspiring to overthrow the Government of South Africa. At the time of his arrest, he was the commander of Umkhonto we Sizwe, the fighting arm of the African National Congress, which had been formed after years of peaceful but futile efforts to gain freedom and equality for the majority black population. He was subsequently given a sentence of life imprisonment.

Today, Mr. Mandela is 69 years old and has spent the major portion of his adult life separated from his family and from the people of South Africa, who acknowledge him as their leader. Twenty-five years is a long time and would have tested most men. Mandela, on the contrary, has only grown in stature and integrity. When offered his freedom in 1985, but told that he must renounce the use of violence, his response was that his freedom and that of the South African people were intertwined and he could not be free until they were free. He demanded an unconditional release.

In recent years, there has been international pressure of the release of Mandela, who is seen as one of the most respected symbols of resistance against the system of apartheid.

It is an indictment of the South African Government that it refuses to release Mr. Mandela, as a crucial step toward ending the unrest and strife and negotiating an end to the apartheid system. It is clear, therefore, that Mr. Botha's government intends to continue its intransigence and its brutal repression of the South African people.

Mr. Speaker, in 1986, Congress enacted the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act. One year has passed and there is no progress. Stronger measures are called for if there is to be a peaceful solution to the South African crisis.

**THE 100TH REUNION OF THE
SONS AND DAUGHTERS 103D
REGIMENT OF OHIO VOLUNTEER
INFANTRY**

HON. BOB McEWEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 5, 1987

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues. Allow me to take this opportunity to share with you a very special and joyful occasion—the celebration of the 100th Reunion of the Sons and Daughters of the 103d Regiment of the Ohio Volunteer Infantry formed with men from Ohio's Cuyahoga, Lorain, and Medina Counties. During the Civil War, this regiment fought with distinction and honor and immediately following the end of the war, permanently enriched a site of their own near the original encampment in a place called Sheffield Lake, OH.

In 1867, the veterans began their first annual reunion. Some 21 years later, the Sons and Daughters of the 103d Ohio Volunteer Infantry formed a company and began their yearly reunion, a tradition upheld for decades by the sons and daughters in each subsequent generation. On August 18, 1987, these fine Americans will once again meet at Sheffield Lake for the 100th time to remember their ancestors and pay tribute. It is an honor for me to bring this group of Americans spanning generations, men and women from all walks of life and corners of our country, to the attention of the 100th Congress. They deserve our attention and our tribute.

The dictionary defines a patriot as someone who loves, defends, and supports his country, makes being an American patriot entirely admirable and makes acts of patriotism something to be commended and celebrated. American patriotism is both humanitarian and humanistic and is highly moral because this country exists as a means of guaranteeing rights and protecting individuals.

Early American patriots were successful in influencing the minds of their countrymen and, thus, the minds of men everywhere. They had a cause to fight for and their determination to fight was a signal that America would battle for its independence and its ideals.

These soldiers of the Civil War were patriotic in the truest meaning of the word * * * loyal to a system that was loyal to them as human beings, a system that did not merely offer them a chance to be subservient to privileged leaders but to dignity all citizens with privileges of their own, due them as children of God.

Their devotion and their sacrifices gave them victory and gave us freedom as people. This was just the beginning of our fight for independence. It has gone ever since and the struggle will never end.

Mr. Speaker, let us take a moment today to pay tribute to the members of the 103d Regiment of the Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Let us also take a moment today to pay tribute to the 100th anniversary of the Sons and Daughters of the 103d Ohio Volunteer Infantry. These fine Americans are today's patriots, today's loyalists, today's victors. We have done well in our quest for freedom and in our climb toward a more dignified and noble existence for all of our people. But the promise continues to be greater than the performance and we must continue to reduce the margin between what we are and what we can be as a nation * * * as a people. It is comforting to know that the Sons and Daughters of the 103d Ohio Volunteer Infantry will continue this Nation's quest for freedom.

DARK DAYS AT FOGGY BOTTOM

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 5, 1987

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, recent testimony by Secretary of State George Shultz before the Iran Contra hearings forces Congress to focus on the troubling relationship that has existed between the Department of State and the National Security Council. This Member finds of great interest the following editorial that appeared in today's Omaha

World Herald. I identify with the concluding statement: "But presidents and the country would be better served if the erosion of the State Department's authority were stopped."

Mr. Speaker, I insert the full text of the editorial in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

DARK DAYS AT FOGGY BOTTOM

The job frustrations described by Secretary of State George Shultz at the Iran-contra hearings are not new. Other secretaries have had to compete with national security advisers and members of the National Security Council for the ear of the president.

In recent years, sharply policy disagreements have developed between the State Department and the NSC. In one instance, the national security adviser, Henry Kissinger, continually upstaged Secretary of State William Rogers and more or less assumed Rogers' authority. Eventually, Rogers quit, and Kissinger became secretary of state in name as well as function.

The rise to power of the NSC and its chief is a recent phenomenon. Strong secretaries of state such as George C. Marshall and Dean Acheson were vigorous shapers of foreign policy, strong executives who acted as independent arms of the presidency.

President Eisenhower depend heavily on John Foster Dulles to create a foreign policy agenda and to manage that policy. President Kennedy chose a more pliable secretary of state in Dean Rusk with the result that Kennedy has a stronger voice in foreign policy matters. Rusk was more a servant of the president than an innovator and leader.

In recent years, the situation has continued. Cyrus Vance, who often played second fiddle to National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, resigned from the Carter administration. Alexander Haig quit after only a year as President Reagan's secretary of state. Shultz has revealed that he tried to resign three times.

One of the problems is that both the National Security Council and the CIA have taken foreign policy initiatives. The NSC is made up of people close to the president, many of whom lack the broad, international training of career diplomats. The State Department has been given to news leaks and is notorious for its sluggish bureaucracy. To make matters worse, Congress has aggressively asserted its role in making foreign policy.

The smaller NSC staff may seem to offer a president a more secure forum for policy discussion as well as a more efficient policymaking body than the secretary's Cabinet department. But presidents and the country would be better served if the erosion of the State Department's authority were stopped.

NELSON MANDELA FREEDOM CALL

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 5, 1987

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, 25 years ago today, in South Africa, Nelson Mandela was jailed for his opposition to the unjust and immoral system of apartheid. A man who, in 1963, embodied the hopes and aspirations of a free and equal South Africa, is still being held on charges of sabotage under South Africa's security laws. On that day the anti-apartheid movement in South Africa, led by Nelson Mandela's organization the African National

Congress, added yet another reason to its fight against apartheid. Since that time, the movement has spread across the oceans to include people from all nations. And, today the principles of Nelson Mandela and his movement are stronger and more viable than ever.

Mr. Speaker, today I will introduce a resolution calling for the immediate release of Nelson Mandela. I hope that all of my colleagues will join me in my efforts opposing the unreasonable and unjust detention of this great man.

From the beginning of his career as an attorney, Mandela struggled against the restrictions imposed by apartheid. His early efforts against apartheid lead him on an inevitable collision course with the leaders of the white regime. However, the principle of his fight controlled his destiny. To quote from Nelson Mandela, " * * * there comes a time, as it came in my life, when a man is denied the right to live a normal life, when he can only live the life of an outlaw because the Government has so decreed to use the law to impose a state of outlawry upon him. I was driven to this situation, * * * other people will be driven in the same way in this country."

It is this type of profound wisdom and insight of this great man that keeps him alive in the minds of black South Africans. And, it is the depth of his perception into the nature of human beings that has made the white South Africans so threatened by the possible release of Nelson Mandela.

In 1963, Nelson Mandela, knew that unless there was change in South Africa, the amount of bloodshed would be greater than any ever know to man. As we watch the conflict between the white racist regime and the anti-apartheid freedom fighters, the visions of Nelson Mandela become extremely clear. Today, the Government must deal with thousands of individuals who have the same feelings as Nelson Mandela—individuals who are willing to die for this cause.

Mr. Speaker, as a strong supporter of democracy and justice, I am completely opposed to the actions of the South African Government. I have consistently expressed this opposition in my votes in this body and in my statements on this issue around the world. Apartheid is an abhorrent and outrageous system and must be abolished. Furthermore, the denial of Nelson Mandela's right to freedom is intolerable. Nelson Mandela must be free! While we are limited to the actions we can take on this matter, I am convinced that on the moral principles and convictions of our belief in democracy, this Congress must go on record in opposition to the incarceration of Nelson Mandela. I hope all of my colleagues will join me in support of my resolution.

HEROISM ON THE EASTERN SHORE

HON. HERBERT H. BATEMAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 5, 1987

Mr. BATEMAN. Mr. Speaker, every now and then we learn of an example of heroism and endurance in a life-or-death crisis which