

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 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.

