

Americans. Glenn has, within existing resources, managed to share that story with hundreds of people in the years since the Memorial was created. Most especially, Glenn has coordinated the public observance of the anniversary of the explosion for the past ten years.

Glenn is largely responsible for the overwhelming success of the 60th anniversary ceremony of the 1944 Port Chicago explosion and the 10th anniversary of the creation of the Memorial. The ceremony was a mix of speeches, recognition, personal letters from relatives who were stationed at Port Chicago in 1944 and personal accounts of the injustice to black sailors during World War II.

Glenn is an active member of the San Francisco Network Inventory and Monitoring Program which provides natural resource management for both John Muir NHS and Eugene O'Neill NHS. Under Glenn's watch the park now has a new soil map, Vegetation Management Plan and Watershed Management Plan, moth and butterfly inventories, plans to remove unused fire roads, and containment of invasive plants.

Mr. Speaker, because of Glenn Fuller's many contributions to our nation's history and his commitment to the National Park Service, it is proper for us, and it is my honor, to recognize him today.

CONGRATULATING THOMAS
LARKIN

HON. MELISSA A. HART

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 25, 2005

Ms. HART. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Thomas Larkin on his retirement after 40 years of service to the Ohio Township Volunteer Fire Department.

Thomas held the position of Fire Chief, and oversaw 75 volunteer firefighters. Thomas will continue to serve as the Ohio Township Fire Marshall, and sit on the planning commission for Ohio Township.

I ask my colleagues in the United States House of Representatives to join me in honoring Thomas Larkin. It is an honor to represent the Fourth Congressional District of Pennsylvania and a pleasure to salute citizens such as Thomas who truly embody the spirit of public service.

A LIVING SYMBOL OF AMERICA
MUST NOT BE SLAUGHTERED

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 25, 2005

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to restore the prohibition on the commercial sale and slaughter of wild free-roaming horses and burros.

My legislation is necessary because of 36 lines that were hidden away in the recently enacted Consolidated Appropriations Act that overturned more than 30 years of national policy on the protection and management of wild free-roaming horses and burros. This backdoor legislative maneuver, enacted without

public notice, will make these animals available to the highest bidder for processing into commercial products.

We need to stop this senseless and inhumane policy change before it can be carried out.

This body needs to be reminded of the public outcry, much of it from the voices of children across the United States, that sparked Congress in 1971 to pass the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act (Public Law 92-195). That law established as national policy "that wild free-roaming horses and burros shall be protected from capture, branding, harassment, and death; and to accomplish this they are considered in the area where presently found, as an integral part of the natural system of the public lands." Just as importantly, the law directed that "no wild free-roaming horse or burros or its remains may be sold or transferred for consideration for processing into commercial products."

It has been illegal for the past 33 years to sell or transfer wild horses and burros for processing into commercial products because many Americans abhor the thought. They would be aghast to know that these animals now can and will be slaughtered so their meat can be offered on menus in France, Belgium and Japan.

The 1971 Act directed the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the Forest Service to enforce the law on public lands. Unfortunately, these agencies, especially the BLM, have not lived up to the task. Reports of the Government Accountability Office and the Inspector General, as well as newspaper exposes, have outlined numerous instances where the BLM has failed to properly manage these animals.

Instead of addressing these long-term and widespread management problems, we have just seen the enactment of a quick and dirty fix. Now under the guise of "managing" these living symbols of the American West, the agency will be permitted to allow the slaughter of animals that they had been previously charged with protecting.

What makes this slaughter provision all the more senseless is that humane alternatives exist and federal agencies have the authority to carry out such humane actions as adoption, sterilization, relocation, and placement with qualified individuals and organizations. To suggest that an acceptable solution to a federal agency's management shortcomings is commercial slaughter is an irresponsible approach to our public lands and the wildlife that roam them.

A public outcry has again begun across the United States over the change in law that now allows the commercial sale and slaughter of wild free-roaming horses and burros. We need to act before it is too late for thousands of these animals. I am pleased to introduce my legislation today with my colleague from Kentucky Mr. WHITFIELD. I urge my other colleagues to support this bill so that we may have the prompt restoration of a just and humane policy for wild free-roaming horses and burros.

HONORING SISTER MARY WILLIAM BRADY (1907-2005), FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE OF ST. CATHERINE IN ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

HON. BETTY MCCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 25, 2005

Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the life of Sister Mary William Brady, who was an inspiration to her family and everyone who knew her, particularly the students, faculty and staff at the College of St. Catherine in St. Paul, Minnesota. Sister Mary passed away on January 10, 2005 at the age of 98.

Sister Mary William Brady served as president of the College of St. Catherine from 1955 to 1961 and was associated with the college for more than 70 years. An outstanding professor and forward-looking president, she helped build St. Kate's into the largest Catholic college for women. As an alumna, I feel privileged to have known her.

Sister Mary made lasting contributions to the College of St. Catherine, as well as to the education and preparation of many young women as leaders of our communities. Her dedication and integrity will be greatly missed at St. Kate's.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the following Star Tribune article honoring Sister Mary William Brady:

[From the Minneapolis Star Tribune, Jan. 14, 2005]

SISTER MARY WILLIAM BRADY, 98

(By Mary Jane Smetanka)

Sister Mary William Brady, the oldest living former president of the College of St. Catherine in St. Paul, died Monday at Bethany Convent. She was 98.

Brady, president of St. Kate's from 1955 to 1961, was associated with the college for more than 70 years. In an interview three weeks before her death, on the occasion of the college's centennial, she told a life story that made it seem she was destined for St. Kate's. A native of Fall River, Mass., she joined her brother William in St. Paul in 1930 after her father's death.

"I had no intention of staying in 'the West,'" Brady recalled. Each summer between classes at St. Kate's and an early job as a teacher at a St. Paul Catholic school, she returned to Fall River. Her mother finally told her there was nothing left for an educated woman to do there, and Brady moved back to St. Paul permanently.

"I liked it here very much," she said.

Her brother went on to become archbishop of St. Paul from 1956 to 1961.

Brady joined the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet and became an English professor at St. Kate's, specializing in American literature. She became one of a corps of remarkably outward-looking nuns who built the school into the nation's largest Catholic college for women, earning her doctorate from the University of Chicago in a time when the sight of a black habit on that campus drew double-takes from other students.

"Every young sister had to develop herself as far as she could go," she said. "They could barely afford to send me to the University of Minnesota or Chicago, but they did."

"You were educated not for yourself, but for what you could give to others."

Brady downplayed her accomplishments as president, saying, "I wasn't a good administrator—I preferred teaching."