Salt Co. The two men liked to get together and engage in the high art of Southern storytelling. Both formed strong friendships with other men in the Somerset community. "Devoted to using Eastham were part of a group of men who convened initially at Dad's car lot out on East Mt. Vernon Street, then at Dad's automotive parts store on Ogden Street, and finally housed in the building owned by Dr. Byron Owens," Dr. Jones said.

"After Dad retired from Fram, he devoted most of his time to the automotive business and our family's rental properties," Dr. Jones continued.

"When Dad closed the automotive parts store housed in the same building with Mother's antiques and collectibles, he and his buddies met for coffee at the Sugar Shack over on the strip," she said. "The Easthams made part of their "daily routine," said Jimmy Eastham.

From time to time, the group also included Bobby Claunche, Howard Eastham, Ledger Howard, Penny Starnes, Don Stone, Jim Williams and Bob Williams in addition to Reid Jones and Onion Eastham.

Like his father, Jimmy Eastham served as a member of Somerset City Council. He and the Eastham family have given their enthusiastic endorsement to the Reid S. Memorial Fund with Dr. Jones' cornerstone contribution in memory of James "Onion" Eastham.

"It is a good idea to establish the fund even if it weren't done in the name of my father," Jimmy Eastham said.

Both Reid Jones and James Eastham were "very patriotic," according to Virginia Eastham, mother of Jimmy, Lisa (Bandy) and Wayne Eastham.

When Reid Jones returned from the war, he worked first as a teacher and principal in the Pulaski County and Somerset City school system, organized, partially by former students at Shopville High School as a firm teacher who was not afraid to exercise discipline when he thought it was needed.

Later, in the 1960s, he joined Fram Corp., based in Providence, RI, as a district sales manager. Frequently, he was recognized for exceeding sales quotas. He was instrumental in placing Fram products in Wal-Marts across the southeastern United States.

Reid Jones was a 32nd degree Mason and a member of Oelika Shriners Temple in Lexington, a member of the board of directors of First United Methodist Church.

In addition to being an influential member of Somerset City Council, James "Onion" Eastham was a member of the Somerset Masonic Lodge #111 and a long-standing member of the Kiwanis Club. He was also a member of First Baptist Church where he taught Sunday school and served as chair of a building committee for the church's new sanctuary.

As a member of Somerset City Council from 1964 to 1968, Eastham played an active role in helping to establish Somerset Community College and finding a location for what is now Lake Cumberland Regional Hospital. Jimmy Eastham said that his job as a regional salesman for Morton Salt Co. created time constraints that caused him not to seek office.

According to Clarence Love, city clerk during the years Eastham served on council, "he was very conscientious." In Love's opinion, Eastham was an "excellent councilman."

Jimmy Eastham said he thought his father most likely would be remembered most for "standing for what he believed in." Or, a veteran "very patriotic," according to Virginia Eastham.

"After Dad retired from Fram, he devoted most of his time to the automotive business and our family's rental properties," Dr. Jones said.

"A veteran might return from Afghanistan ''standing for what he believed in.''

"When Dad closed the automotive parts store housed in the same building with Mother's antiques and collectibles, he and his buddies met for coffee at the Sugar Shack over on the strip," she said.

"The Reid S. Memorial Fund is now open for tax-deductible contributions. Interested parties may e-mail Dr. Jones at djones@jonesfoundation.net or phone her at 606-875-2967."
with subparagraph 102(b)(1)(B). There has been some confusion over how this provision will work. It is my understanding that this provision ensures that an inventor who has made a public disclosure—that is, a disclosure made available publicly by any means—has a grace period during which invention is fully protected during the grace period. The inventor is protected not only from the inventor's own disclosure, but also from disclosures of any of the same subject matter. The grace period is also protected by others being prior art against the inventor's claimed invention under section 102(a) or section 103—so long as the prior art disclosures from others came after the public disclosure of the inventor. Is that the Senators' understanding of this provision?

Mr. LEAHY. That is correct. Subparagraph 102(b)(1)(B) is designed to work in tandem with subparagraph 102(b)(1)(A) to create a very strong grace period for inventors that have made a public disclosure before seeking a patent. Inventors who have made such disclosures are protected during the grace period, not only from their own disclosures, but also from disclosures by others that are made after their disclosure. This is an important protection we offer in our bill that will benefit independent and university inventors in particular.

HONORING OUR ARMED FORCES

SPECIALIST JOSHUA R. CAMPBELL

Mr. BENNET. Mr. President, it is with a heavy heart that I rise today to honor the life and heroic service of SPC Joshua R. Campbell. Specialist Campbell, assigned to the 546th Transportation Company, based in Fort Bragg, NC, died on January 29, 2011, of injuries sustained in action in Helmand Province, Afghanistan. He enlisted in the Army in 2008. His fate on the battlefield was uncertain, but he pushed forward, protecting America's citizens, her safety, and the freedoms we cherish. For his service and the lives he touched, Specialist Campbell will forever be remembered as one of our country's bravest.

To Specialist Campbell's entire family—I cannot imagine the sorrow you must be feeling. I hope that, in time, the pain of your loss will be eased by your pride in Joshua's service and by your knowledge that his country will never forget him. We are humbled by his service and his sacrifice.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY 2011

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I rise today to express support for International Women's Day.

Since the beginning of last century, determined and courageous women have fought hard and made important strides towards ensuring that women are guaranteed their basic human rights. Too often in the past, women were seen as victims that needed to be protected or saved. But today, on the 100th anniversary of International Women's Day, women should be viewed as they really are: farmers, entrepreneurs, businesswomen, teachers, policewomen, caretakers, doctors, lawyers, politicians, mothers, wives, astronauts and presidents.

While we should reflect on incredible progress that women have made in pushing for equal opportunities, we must be vigilant about the facts on the status of women around the world. We know women are still being discriminated against; still being abused; and still being treated unjustly. We know about the trafficking of young women and girls; the lack of maternal health care; the lack of access to an education or basic economic opportunities. These are the facts.

What we also know is that empowering women around the world to participate in the political, social and economic life of their communities and their families is one of the most important tools that we have to alleviate poverty and experience proven that when women are able to be fully engaged in society and hold decision making power, they are more likely to invest their income in food, clean water, education, and health care for their children. This creates a positive cycle of growth and development that lifts entire families, communities and nations out of poverty. Simply put, when women succeed, we all do.

Right now, over a billion people worldwide live on a dollar a day or less let's be conscious of the fact that women are most likely to be among them. This is a problem that affects all of humanity—when women are poor, communities they are not free to earn an income, feed their families, or protect themselves and their children from violence. And their efforts are critical to rebuilding fragile countries like Afghanistan and Haiti. Until women— who create the world have improved access to economic, political and social opportunities, the great challenges we face today will go unresolved.

Many people do not realize that violence against women and girls is a major source of poverty. Violence and poverty go hand and hand. Violence prevents women and girls from getting an education, going to work, and earning the income they need to lift their families out of poverty. We know that one in three women will be the victim of physical or sexual abuse in her lifetime. But we also know that women have the potential to lift families and communities out of poverty.

And the undeniable connection means that we cannot ignore or sacrifice women's rights for political expediency. If meaningful reforms for women are rolled back or not implemented at all, particularly in places like Afghanistan, which is fragile, development will fail. Although conditions in Afghanistan have improved since the fall of the Taliban in 2001, they still face serious challenges in many aspects of life. And we cannot accept the status quo that women face in many of these countries as the “cost of doing business.” The U.S. government must continue to press the fundamental values of the rights of women—to vote, to attend school, to own land, to live their lives without violence, to make their own choices—if we expect to see a sustainable peace in Afghanistan.

Even in countries not in a state of conflict, women's equality and access can make the difference between life and death for her, her family. Janet Wamalwa owns a 1-acre farm plot in rural Kenya that used to lay bare and was difficult to cultivate. Like many areas of sub-Saharan Africa, her land was plagued by soil erosion and low productivity. And for a subsistence farmer like 32-year-old Janet, when her crops don't grow, her family doesn't eat. And when the mother of five could not make ends meet, the first cost-savings remedy was to pull the children from their studies. To save money, Janet said that the family lived on one meal a day during the dry season.

But no more. Today, Janet's crops are thriving and her family is eating better because of several sustainable farming techniques she implemented with the help of an international NGO and Kenya's Ministry of Agriculture.

Janet's approach is just one example of how small-scale farmers in Africa—