

TRIBUTE TO MR. FRED GADDIS

HON. CHARLES W. "CHIP" PICKERING

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 12, 2002

Mr. PICKERING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and pay tribute to Mr. Fred Gaddis, Sr., a former businessman and mayor of Forest, MS. Mr. Gaddis was beloved by the citizens in his community for his vision and dedication to improving the quality of life for all those around him. His death was devastating to those who knew him and certainly affected the town of Forest and Scott County.

Mr. Gaddis attended both Mississippi State University (MSU) and the University of Southern Mississippi (USM). At MSU, he was a classmate of our beloved 3rd District Congressman G.V. "Sonny" Montgomery. He left USM to serve our country in the Navy during World War II as a pilot. After his service to the Nation, he returned to Forest and Scott County where he began his legacy as a pioneer in the poultry industry. He started his first poultry plant with under \$1,700 and then built Gaddis Industries, which included 38 poultry farms and several other farming industries. His vision has helped make Scott County the fifth-largest poultry-producing county in America.

He has been recognized at State, national, and world levels for his work in the poultry industry. He even represented the United States Government at the World's Food Fair in Tokyo and Hong Kong. For his pioneering efforts and success in the poultry industry, his picture hangs today in the Mississippi State University Poultry Hall of Fame, and in the Mississippi Agricultural Museum in Jackson.

Besides being a successful and visionary businessman, Mr. Gaddis served the city of Forest as mayor for 32 years where his mission was always serving the people. He fulfilled his mission by improving the quality of life for those in Forest and Scott County. During his tenure as mayor, a new community center, library, fire station, airport, coliseum, and city hall were built. He also personally bought a bus for the school system when they could not afford it, and paid for lunches out of his own resources for the students in the Forest schools before the Federal lunch program was established. As a tribute to his many contributions one of the city parks in Forest is named for him.

Mr. Gaddis was particularly active in community and religious activities. He served as a deacon at Forest Baptist Church, and sponsored the building and furnishing of a cottage in the Baptist Children's Village in Clinton, that houses 14 boys. He is the recipient of the Silver Beaver award from the Boy Scouts and the Troop 63 Eagle Class is named in his honor. Mr. Gaddis is also a Mason and past president of the Lions Club.

Survivors include his wife of 58 years, Mary (better known as "Tweency"), sons Michael and David, daughter Beverly, two sisters, 12 grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren. The citizens of Forest and Scott County will sorely miss him.

Fred Gaddis's resume may span several pages for his successful business, and his vision as a mayor for Forest and service to his community. However, the legacy he leaves behind cannot fully be expressed by what he did, but rather by the people he touched and

the way he lived his life. He had a deep love for God, family, friends, and community. I extend my sympathy to his family and all those in Scott County who have been affected by this loss. I am very appreciative of Mr. Gaddis's legacy, and am hopeful that it will encourage others to follow in his footsteps of public service for a better community and concern for others.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 12, 2002

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to be present for rollcall votes on February 5, 6, and 7. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall votes Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14.

NATIONAL EYE DONATION MONTH

HON. SHERROD BROWN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 12, 2002

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, you and I and Americans throughout the country have the power to help restore sight to thousands of people in need. That is the potential inherent in eye donation. By signing a donor card and telling our loved ones about our wish to donate, each of us can give the precious gift of sight to people like Harold Urick from Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Urick lost his eyesight as a brave soldier during World War II and later received the gift of sight after a cornea transplant—allowing him to see his family again.

March is National Eye Donor Month. It is an opportunity to celebrate the gift of sight, to honor past donors and their families, and to raise public awareness regarding the importance of eye donation.

Last year, through the miracle of corneal transplantation, 47,000 individuals had their sight restored. This year, thousands of Americans will require sight-restoring cornea transplants. We in Congress can help ensure a sufficient supply of precious corneas by educating the public about the importance of eye donation and encouraging more Americans to become donors.

Our nation's eye banks, along with the Eye Bank Association of America, work tirelessly to restore sight through the advancement and promotion of eye banking. Through meticulous screening procedures, accredited eye banks ensure that Americans in need of a cornea transplant receive safe tissue. Eye banks have developed an informal national distribution system that ensures that tissue can be available whenever a cornea is needed for surgery, but each year the demand for tissue increases.

As National Eye Donation Month approaches, I encourage my colleagues to work with their local eye banks and the Eye Bank Association of America to promote eye donation and provide more people like Mr. Urick with the miracle cornea transplantation provides. There is no gift more meaningful, more profoundly important, than the gift of sight.

TRIBUTE TO KATHRYN WILLIAMS

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 12, 2002

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Kathryn Williams of South Carolina, a respected lawyer and the first woman ever to lead the forty-four year old South Carolina Trial Lawyers Association. Ms. Williams career achievements and accomplishments are exemplified in her extraordinary contributions to the State of South Carolina.

Ms. Williams was born in Fort Mill, South Carolina. She received her undergraduate degree from Clemson University and her law degree from the University of South Carolina School of Law. She started her own practice in 1989, not long after graduation.

In 1993, Ms. Williams was named Greenville Likable Lawyer, during a local celebration of law week. Ms. Williams serves on the Board of Governors of the South Carolina Trial Lawyers Association. During her years of involvement in the South Carolina Trial Lawyers Association, Ms. Williams has held various offices, including Editor, Secretary, Treasurer, Vice President and President Elect.

As President of the Trial Lawyers Association for one year Ms. Williams will lead a 1,300-member group of plaintiffs attorneys dedicated to keeping South Carolina's families safe and improving the plaintiffs bar.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join me today in honoring Ms. Kathryn Williams for the outstanding service she has provided to the legal profession and citizens of South Carolina. I wish Ms. Williams good luck and Godspeed in her new position.

HONORING THE LATE RICHARD
"DICK" DAY**HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 12, 2002

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Richard "Dick" Day, a man who walked his talk with both integrity and good humor, and whose life should encourage every citizen working for a better community.

Born in Idaho of a large and boisterous family 67 years ago, Dick Day matured in the hot political atmosphere of the California of the 60's. Not one to fear overwhelming odds, the young Dick Day chaired John F. Kennedy's presidential campaign in the Republican heartland of Orange County. Later, Day attended U.C. Berkeley's Boalt School of Law balancing his studies with a whimsical campaign for a seat in the California legislature, which he lost handily.

After graduation in 1968, the 32-year-old lawyer moved to the fast growing city of Rohnert Park in Sonoma County. The next year, Day moved to Santa Rosa and won election to the Sonoma County Board of Education. In 1970 he lost an election to the Sonoma County Board of Supervisors. In 1979, Day was selected by Governor Jerry Brown to fill a vacancy on the Sonoma County Municipal Court, a position he lost in a mid-year election a year later.

Dick Day's destiny was not to be an office-holder, but to be a man who seized on important issues from the grassroots. Day joined with Bill Kortum, Chuck Rhinehart and others to fight against an attempt by private developers to block 13 miles of spectacular coast from coastal access. As the attorney for Californians Organized to Acquire Access to State Tidelands (COAAST), Day was able to convince the state Supreme Court to overturn a county supervisor decision favorable to developers; and later become instrumental in the passage of a statewide measure that guaranteed public access to beaches in the state and formed a new agency, the California Coastal Commission which is chartered to protect California's coastline from over development.

In an ongoing fight against unrestrained growth, Day served on the board of Sonoma County Tomorrow; was a founder of a coalition of Santa Rosa neighborhood groups and became chair of the Committee to Oppose Warm Springs Dam. Later he helped form Concerned Citizens for Santa Rosa, which became an influential player in Santa Rosa politics and a training ground for several future leaders, including current California Assemblywoman Pat Wiggins. Day was also a founder of Sonoma County Environmental Action, an effective grassroots political organization that helped elect numerous environmental progressives to Sonoma County city and county government. Fighting against sprawl, Day pushed for city-centered transit as a founder of the Sonoma County Transportation Coalition and for downtown revitalization as a member of Heart of Santa Rosa.

Dick Day provided both legal advice and political savvy to all of these groups. Always outspoken, he learned he was most effective in a background role. When there was press release, a letter to the editor, a legal challenge to be written, Dick Day was always ready to serve. He didn't always carry the day, but working with others, he won significant victories in protecting the Russian River against dredging, limiting campaign contributions in local elections, creating greenbelts around the county's cities, and defeating tax measures to widen highways without developing public transit. Representing the Sierra Club he won a

settlement from the Santa Rosa City Council in the early 80's, after charging that the Council acted improperly in providing tax incentives to the developers of a shopping center.

Dick Day had many opponents, but no real enemies. It was clear that he was coming from a place of integrity. He was a gregarious man, always armed with a quip. He loved to hold court in Mac's Delicatessen in downtown Santa Rosa, advise and josh his friends, and debate and trade barbs with folks of other political persuasions. Politics was play to Dick as much as it was serious business.

He was blessed with long and loving relationship with his wife, Jean, who was a partner in all of his endeavors, and helped provide a home full of warmth, good conversation and books. Jean died last year, and Dick carried on bravely though his heart was broken.

We will miss Dick Day. His activism showed us that dedicated, informed citizens can make democracy work. And clearly, for all who knew him, Dick Day has been elected to our hearts for life.

THE "ONLINE CRIMINAL LIABILITY STANDARDIZATION ACT"

HON. BOB GOODLATTE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 12, 2002

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, no single issue will have a greater impact on the future of the Internet than the resolution of how the government will regulate conduct and content on the Internet. That is why I am introducing today, the "Online Criminal Liability Standardization Act", legislation that would create a uniform standard limiting service providers' liability for content that third parties have stored or placed on their systems.

Criminal statutes regulating online criminal activity have taken varied approaches to the liability of service providers. This has created uncertainty for service providers as they wade through the myriad of criminal statutes and the various standards to which they are held liable. Service providers are expected to choose

the correct law, from among many competing jurisdictions, and apply it to each of the millions of activities that occur daily on their networks.

Instead of focusing on those who initiate or profit from illegal activity, some proposals would hold service providers criminally liable for the conduct, activities, and decisions of third parties who use their services. Under many of these proposals, culpability would arise regardless of whether a service provider has any relationship with the user or the offending site, or intends to facilitate the illegal activity. These approaches will not work. There are more effective and responsible ways to combat illegal conduct on the Internet. Instead of targeting service providers, solutions should focus on those who engage in unlawful activity.

The "Online Criminal Liability Standardization Act" would amend the criminal code by clarifying that an interactive computer service provider would generally not be liable under federal criminal law for the actions of third party users. This limitation is narrowly constructed, however. First, it applies only to corporations and not to individuals, who perpetrate the vast majority of computer crimes. Second, it applies only to content provided by third parties—not to content that the provider creates or develops jointly with another person. Third, it applies only to communications functions performed in the ordinary course of the corporation's business—so that interactive computer services would not be protected if they undertook a new business venture that was illegal. Fourth, the limitation does not apply in instances where a senior employee of a corporation has actual knowledge of the illegal activity. Fifth, it does not apply to employees of a corporation who may engage in illegal activity. And finally, it does not apply to violations of federal criminal copyright laws.

I urge each of my colleagues to support this important legislation to give service providers certainty and clarity by creating a uniform standard limiting service providers' liability for content that third parties have stored or placed on their systems.