EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

While many of the petitioners left the Clarendon County area, the Gibsons remained with their four children. With them along they owned they managed to eke out a meager living. A family friend said the family never succumbed to the hardships facing them. Mrs. Gibson has been described by friends and family as a quiet, gentle person who refused to allow her children to receive a second rate education. She was one of many unsung heroes during the Civil Rights Movement who should be celebrated and remembered for putting her country before herself.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join me today in honoring Annie Martin Gibson for her great work as a Civil Rights Movement trailblazer. Her sacrifices should be remembered and celebrated by this House. Mrs. Annie Martin Gibson will be sorely missed.

TRIBUTE TO BUTLER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

HON. KAREN McCARTHY
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 4, 2001

Ms. McCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in salute to the Butler Manufacturing Company, founded in 1901 by innovators Emanuel Norquist and Charles Butler is now one of the world’s leading providers of commercial and industrial construction services. Their first Butler building, completed in 1910, stood in use in central Kansas City for over 45 years. With the successful introduction of a sturdy two car version of the garage, Butler Manufacturing was in the building business to stay because the market demand was so great. With the passing of each decade, Butler Manufacturing has remained steadfast in its commitment to providing quality products and services worldwide. I am proud to recognize their achievements.

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INTRODUCTION OF THE PERSONAL INFORMATION PRIVACY ACT

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 4, 2001

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to reintroduce legislation, the Personal Information Protection Act (PIPA), that would protect consumers’ personal privacy by giving them the ability to protect personal information from being bought and sold by third parties.

This bill would restore consumer control over personal information by requiring that a third party obtain consent from an individual before making commercial use of that person’s Social Security number (SSN). In fact, any non-criminal use not explicitly allowed by law would face this restriction, including the growing commercial use of SSNs as personal identifiers by various businesses.

Social Security numbers have become our default identifiers for many businesses, and thereby the key to much of our most personal information. That has to stop. As identity theft and fraud increases, action must be taken to ensure that this personal information remains private.

Under my legislation, refusing to sell services or goods to consumers who choose not to furnish their SSN would be illegal under the Federal Trade Commission Act, and businesses would be liable for up to $10,000 in fines per violation for committing unfair or deceptive business practices. Credit bureaus would also be prevented from giving out SSNs without a person’s consent. PIPA would amend the Fair Credit Reporting Act and the