

to provide legal advice to the Parliaments of both Australia and Canada as well as the City of New York relative to the development and implementation of free expression demonstration, regulatory system balancing, and fundamental First Amendment rights of free speech, with appropriate governmental limitations. His profound grasp of these sometimes nuanced and competing constitutional and legal interests is demonstrated almost daily as he provides advice and counsel to the Capitol Police Board and the Capitol Police.

A native of Buffalo, New York, John has always maintained his "down-to-earth" roots as a person of integrity, humility, trustworthiness and truthfulness with a "what you see is what you get" approach to all endeavors. However, it is his keen legal intellect and overwhelming ethic for hard work combined with a Runyonesque, street-wise toughness that allowed him to remain calm during the many emergencies and critical situations that he was asked to handle on behalf of the Congress.

An accomplished student-athlete in high school and college, he has been recognized for academic and athletic honors including being inducted into the Canisius High School Hall of Fame as well as academic and athletic honors at John Carroll University. When asked, John has credited his Jesuit education and athletic participation as the cornerstone of his intellectual curiosity, thirst for knowledge and his drive to compete. This combination of attributes has allowed him, as an advocate, to temper the spirit of litigation "combat" with an eye toward resolution when it would be in the best interest of his client. It has been said by at least one opposing counsel that "even though we were on opposite sides, I knew he was always a straight shooter and I could take him at his word."

Another Capitol Hill attorney said, "If he had to knock heads with me, he would tell me upfront and then he'd help me up afterward."

While the breadth of his legal skills are well-known in Washington, DC, his unique expertise in constitutional law, litigation, including legal negotiations and settlements, legislative drafting and advocacy is unquestionably superior. Yet John, out of a deep sense of humility and commitment to public service, shrugs off any praise and dismisses his accomplishments, saying "that is what I expect of myself as a public servant." John also is often credited with an uncanny knack for instantaneous legal analysis and an ability to synthesize complex legal issues into simple and understandable terms.

To a large degree, John has credited the development of his expertise in the legislative process to his work as a subcommittee counsel for Chairman and former Congressman Henry J. Nowak of Buffalo. While he has dedicated much of his own time to mentoring and helping other young lawyers with the career development, one of his favorite mentoring tips, he learned from his experience under Mr. Nowak individuals especially those who work for the Congress should become so familiar with an issue that they become "masters of the 30 second briefing."

However, by all accounts, John remains most proud of his accomplishments as an advocate for the men and women of the Capitol Police. Even though it is rare, indeed, that a public servant can be provided with an opportunity to directly impact and improve the lives of individuals, John's successful advocacy for

a "private relief" bill for the widow and children of deceased Capitol Police Sergeant Christopher Eney and his oversight responsibilities for the U.S. Capitol Police Memorial Fund originally established to assist the widow and children of deceased Capitol Police Private First Class Jacob Joseph Chestnut and Detective John Michael Gibson, the only Capitol Police officers ever killed in the line of duty have always been treasured accomplishments for him.

Another example of John's unique and historical contribution to the professional development, respect and prestige attributable to the Capitol Police is his tireless legal analysis, statutory drafting and advocacy spanning several years and culminating in the passage of the Capitol Police Retirement Act of 1990. This long sought law enforcement retirement initiative for the Capitol Police was viewed by many as one of the most significant formal, and historical statutory measures enacted by the Congress that recognized and treated Capitol Police similar to the FBI and the Secret Service as well as all other executive branch federal law enforcement officers.

However, one of the most difficult challenges that John successfully faced relates to his collateral appointment as the Chief Legal Advisor of the United State Capitol Incident Management Team, the congressionally appointed anthrax terrorists acts response entity charged by Congress with the responsibility to address the anthrax terrorist acts of October 2001 widely reported as the deadliest attacks in the history of the United States. Neither the overwhelming long hours, the unique and varied legal complexities, nor the personal and professional responsibilities placed on John relative to the decision-making process as to the appropriate remediation of the buildings and the protection of individuals, nor the requirements of his regular duties as General Counsel could diminish his commitment to the continuity of the Congress and his service to the Capitol Police Board, the Capitol Police and the Congress.

Moreover, in virtually all serious and difficult challenges confronted by the Capitol Police Board and the Capitol Police during his tenure, Caulfield has been heavily relied upon for his unique problem-solving skills. Indeed, after receiving notice of a matter that was seemingly beyond repair John was consistently called upon to find a solution. Under these type of pressure circumstances and with a singular focus, even when faced with the inevitable "finger pointing" of those involved, Caulfield, is almost legendary for his sometimes impatient retort "I'm not interested in fault, you came to me to find a fix." In the development of resolutions in crisis management John exhibits an uncanny ability to quickly assess a given situation and synthesize a proposed solution providing a legal and litigation, as well as political and public relations risks in a concise and understandable manner. As former Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, Jim Molloy once confided to a mutual friend, "John has one of the sharpest and best analytical minds I have ever seen."

John has also demonstrated his dedication to service to the Congressional community by serving as a volunteer member of the Board of Directors of the Wright Patman Congressional Federal Credit Union for approximately 20 years. During his service on the Board of Directors, the credit union has achieved much

growth and success including relocating its headquarters to a new, larger facility. Additionally, John currently serves as the Chairman of the Member Information Security Committee leading the credit union's effort to ensure the protection of member personal information security and related privacy issues.

Madam Speaker, the retirement of John Thomas Caulfield from service to the Congress will bring a sense of loss not only for his substantive legal scholarship and acumen in such diverse areas of expertise as constitutional law, employment and labor law, appropriations law, criminal law and procedure, as well as in all aspects of legislative process and advocacy, but also I trust these revered halls of Congress will miss John's engaging personality, his spontaneous and humorous wit and ready smile.

Madam Speaker, it has often been said that "everyone is replaceable." Well maybe at long last we have found in John Thomas Caulfield the exception to that maxim.

Please join me in extending a heartfelt expression of appreciation for John's many years of dedicated and conscientious public service on behalf of the Congress and the Capitol Police and hearty congratulations on retirement to John, his wife Susan, his children, Jace and Molly, and his entire family.

REGARDING THE DESIGNATION OF THE FEDERAL BUILDING LOCATED AT 167 NORTH MAIN STREET IN MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE AS THE "CLIFFORD DAVIS/ODELL HORTON FEDERAL BUILDING"

HON. STEVE COHEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 2007

Mr. COHEN. Madam Speaker, Odell Horton was appointed to the United States District Court for the Western District of Tennessee by President Jimmy Carter on May 12, 1980, the first black federal judge appointed since Reconstruction. Judge Horton served as chief judge of the district from January 1, 1987 until December 31, 1993.

Born in Boliver, Tennessee on May 13, 1929, Odell Horton was the oldest of four boys and a girl. Horton's father was a laborer and his mother took in laundry. Horton's first job at the age of six was delivering laundry for his mother. He and all his siblings picked cotton, stacked lumber and took other odd jobs to help support the family.

After graduating high school in 1946, Odell Horton enlisted in the Marine Corps. He took an early discharge ten months later and entered Morehouse College in Atlanta, using the GI bill to finance the tuition. By the time Horton graduated in 1951, the Korean War was underway and he returned for a second tour of duty.

Upon completion of his second tour of duty, which included graduating from the U. S. Navy School of Journalism, Horton entered Howard University in Washington, D.C., where he received his law degree in 1956. Horton moved to Memphis, rented a one-room office upstairs at 145 Beale Street, and opened his law practice.

Horton was in private practice from 1957 to 1962 and then was an Assistant United States

Attorney in Memphis for the next five years. Governor Bufford Ellington appointed Horton to the Shelby County Criminal Court, a position to which he was later elected without opposition.

In 1968, at the peak of the civil rights movement, with the black sanitation workers in Memphis on strike, Mayor Henry Loeb appointed Horton as director of the city's hospitals, making him the only black division director in City Hall at the time. Horton dealt with a bitter strike by hospital workers, who were represented by the same union leadership as the sanitation workers. During the strike, Horton confronted officials at the University of Tennessee's medical school over the way their doctors treated patients at the hospitals. Judge Horton ordered the desegregation of William F. Bowld hospital and began moving some indigent patients to Bowld and Crump hospitals, which had been reserved for paying patients from the UT doctors' private practices. In 1969, he received the L.M. Graves Memorial Health Award as the person who did the most to advance the cause of health care in Memphis.

Judge Horton stepped down from the bench to serve as the President of LeMoyne-Owen College, a historically African-American liberal arts college, from 1970 to 1974.

Judge Horton returned to federal service upon his appointment as reporter for the Speedy Trial Act Implementation Committee by the Western District Court of Tennessee and later served as U. S. Bankruptcy Judge from 1976 to 1980.

After having served as both jurist and chief justice for the United States District Court for the Western District of Tennessee, Judge Horton took senior judge status on May 16, 1995, and two years later, closed his Memphis office.

Judge Odell Horton is remembered as a calm and patient judge, who carefully and deliberately explained legal concepts to jurors.

Judge Horton and his wife, Evie L. (nee Randolph), were married for over fifty years and have two sons, Odell, Jr. and Christopher, who graduated from his alma mater, Morehouse College in Atlanta.

Odell Horton's wife, Evie, spoke for so many in both his professional and personal life when she stated after his death, "He was a rare and precious jewel in the crown of humanity and made all our lives richer and better because he passed this way."

cause of liberty for the Cuban people. Mr. Ubals González admirably chose to dedicate his life to the battle for freedom for the Cuban people.

He joined his fellow Cuban pro-democracy activists, journalists, and human rights defenders and committed himself to helping shed light on the atrocities committed by the brutal tyrant and to help put an end to the abhorrent nightmare that is the Castro regime. On March 20, 2003, as part of the totalitarian regime's ruthless crackdown on pro-democracy activists, Mr. Ubals González was arrested and, after a farce trial, "sentenced" to 20 years in the totalitarian gulag.

After this sham trial, Mr. Ubals González was sentenced to 20 years in Castro's maniacal dungeon for nothing other than a peaceful exercise of his fundamental right to voice his opinion. Let me be very clear, Mr. Ubals González in suffering in depraved conditions that the U.S. State Department describes as, "Harsh and life threatening" in which "police and prison officials beat, neglect, isolate and deny medical treatment to detainees and prisoners."

As always with prisoners of conscience in Cuba, Mr. Ubals González does not suffer this torture alone. According to the International Committee for Democracy in Cuba, his wife, Mayelín Bolívar González, must travel by train with her three children to visit her husband in prison. However, since the train does not stop at the prison, Mrs. Ubals is forced to watch her two oldest children jump from a moving train before following suit, holding the youngest in her arms every single time she attempts to visit her husband.

Mr. Ubals González is a brilliant example of the fighting spirit of the Cuban people: of their rejection of the brutality, discrimination and depravity of the totalitarian despot. He is languishing in repulsive squalor because he does not subscribe to the lies and propaganda forced upon Cuba by the communist regime.

Madam Speaker, it is unconscionable that human beings just 90 miles from our shore are locked in a barbarously cruel gulag because they believe they have a right to freedom and a democratic government. My Colleagues, we must demand freedom and human rights for all people, especially those who live under the darkness of totalitarian regimes. We must demand the unconditional freedom for Manuel Ubals González and every prisoner of conscience in totalitarian Cuba.

States. This observance will take place the week of April 22 through April 28.

In 1980, President Reagan first called for a national observance to recognize and honor the millions of crime victims and survivors in America. National Crime Victims' Rights Week also pays tribute to the thousands of community-based and system-based victim services providers and to the criminal justice and allied professionals who provide critical support and assistance to victims every day, of every week, of every single year. National Crime Victims' Rights Week has since been proclaimed annually with ceremonies and observances in Washington, DC, and in thousands of communities throughout our Nation.

President Reagan's strong emphasis on the rights and needs of crime victims led to the passage of the Victims of Crime Act, which in 1984 created the Crime Victims Fund. Since then, the Crime Victims Fund has dedicated more than \$8 billion collected from criminal fines—not taxpayers' dollars—that annually supports more than 4,400 victim assistance programs serving some 3.8 million victims, and compensation to more than 165,000 victims for their unreimbursed medical expenses, lost wages and funeral costs. The adage, "crime doesn't pay, victims do," is challenged by the VOCA fund, which rightfully holds offenders accountable for their criminal actions, with fines ensuring that crime victims receive the services and support they so greatly need and deserve. And the Congressional Victims' Rights Caucus has worked since its inception to preserve the intent and integrity of the Crime Victims Fund as created by President Reagan nearly a quarter century ago.

The 2007 National Crime Victims' Rights Week theme is "Victims' Rights: Every Victim. Every Time." Today more than ever, these simple words resonate with greater importance than ever before. In the decade between 1994 and 2004, the National Crime Victimization Survey found that violent crime rates declined, reaching the lowest level ever recorded in 2005. Unfortunately last year, the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports reported that crime is, once again, on the rise—violent crime rose 3.7 percent; murders increased 1.4 percent; robberies were up nearly 10 percent; and arson increased by nearly 7 percent. This means more victims than ever suffer the indignation of crime, and have significant losses that affect them physically, emotionally, financially and spiritually. Our caucus and our Congress must recommit our energies to ensure that "every victim of every crime" has access to support and services.

I know that my colleagues in Congress have heard a great deal about violence and victimization, and have heard from those who are directly affected:

The teenage girl who leaves home for the first time to go to college, only to be drugged and raped at a campus party; or the young mother who is beaten by her husband on a regular basis, but fears leaving him because he's threatened to kill her kids, and she has no money, nor no place to go.

"Every victim. Every time."
Or the elderly man—no different from our parents—who is abused in a nursing home; or the parents whose only son is killed in a violent drunk driving crash.

"Every victim. Every time."
Or the horrific day that nobody will ever forget—September 11, 2001—when nearly 3,000

FREEDOM FOR MANUEL UBALS GONZÁLEZ

HON. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 2007

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak about Manuel Ubals González, a political prisoner in totalitarian Cuba.

Mr. Ubals González, President of the Political Prisoners and Ex-Prisoners Club in Guantanamo, Cuba, is a peaceful pro-democracy activist who has worked for basic human rights for the people of Cuba. The persistent repression of human rights on that oppressed island forced Mr. Ubals González to choose between a life without rights or fighting for the

INTRODUCTION OF 2007 NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS WEEK RESOLUTION

HON. JIM COSTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 2007

Mr. COSTA. Madam Speaker, as co-chair of the Congressional Victims' Rights Caucus, I rise today to introduce the 2007 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resolution on behalf of myself and my caucus co-chair, Congressman TED POE of Texas. This resolution expresses Congress's support of the goals and ideals of National Crime Victims' Rights Week and the efforts to increase public awareness of the rights, needs, and concerns of crime victims and survivors in the United