

comfort women refused to accept these funds, and that without an unambiguous and unequivocal apology from the government of Japan, the money was not significant to them.

The purpose of this resolution is not to bash or humiliate Japan. This is about achieving justice for the few remaining women who survived this atrocity. We must recognize this grave human rights violation, which has remained unknown for so many years.

Further, this resolution is intended to encourage and provide for reconciliation, as the U.S. Congress did when it passed H.R. 442, the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, which was a formal apology made to U.S. citizens of Japanese ancestry who were unjustly put into internment camps during World War II. As someone who was put into an internment camp at a young age, I know firsthand that we must not be ignorant of the past, and that reconciliation through government actions is long lasting.

I would be remiss if I failed to recognize the efforts that my good friend and former colleague Lane Evans made to push this issue forward in Congress. I am proud to be carrying the torch that Lane passed on, and commend him for the hope he has instilled in the comfort women and the communities that have worked so hard on their behalf by bringing this issue to Congress.

Madam Speaker, to put it frankly, the few surviving comfort women in the world who live with this burden are dying. We must help them achieve some peace of mind by moving this resolution forward. For the women who survived this brutality, this resolution demonstrates that our nation supports them and hears their voices calling for justice.

RECOGNIZING GINNY GANO FOR
HER YEARS OF SERVICE TO
OHIO'S 7TH CONGRESSIONAL DIS-
TRICT

HON. DAVID L. HOBSON

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 2007

Mr. HOBSON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor a valued member of my staff, who is retiring after 37 years of working on behalf of the constituents of Ohio's 7th Congressional District. Virginia Gano, known by most everyone as "Ginny," is retiring this week from her post as the scheduler and executive assistant to me and the two previous members who held this seat.

A native of Springfield, Ginny started working for former Congressman Clarence "Bud" Brown, Jr. after graduating from Dennison University and the Katharine Gibbs School. When Bud decided to run for governor in Ohio, former Senator Mike DeWine won the seat, and Ginny stayed on to work for him.

When I came here in 1991, Ginny said that she would give me her resume, and I told her, "Ginny, I know that when you win the 7th congressional district, you win Ginny, too. You come with the office. You don't need a resume." That began not only a wonderful working relationship, but a warm friendship, too.

Ginny is one of the kindest and most outgoing people that you'll ever come across. She knows the people who keep the Capitol complex running—from the personnel who run

the supply offices and maintenance shops to the staff members who work on the House floor and in the Speaker's Office. And she treats each and every one of them in a kind and courteous manner.

As everyone who works on Capitol Hill knows, an efficient scheduler is someone who can make or break an office. And Ginny, in her own way, has made this office work.

When a constituent would call the office to schedule a meeting or a tour, she always made the extra effort to be sure that their visit to Washington, D.C. was special. She's so popular giving tours, that she's now taking the grandchildren of some of the first people she gave tours to years ago through the Capitol.

And, if you ever had a question about how to cut through the "bureaucratic red tape," Ginny could find the answer or a way to get something done. It is those qualities that have made her invaluable to our office over the years.

Beyond her official responsibilities, Ginny has been the "den mother" for scores of staffers over the years. If you were moving to Washington, D.C. for your first job and were looking for a place to live, you called Ginny. If you were not feeling well or if you needed a ride to the hospital, you would go see Ginny. This includes the little, but meaningful things, too. For example, if someone was having a birthday in the office and you were looking for a card to have everyone sign, you would go ask Ginny. Those are just a few of the examples of what she has done for the young people who have worked in the office.

Ginny Gano has been the heart of this office and in my district for years, and she will be missed. So today, on behalf of my wife, Carolyn, and my current and former staff, I want to thank her for her service, but most of all for her friendship over the years.

Madam Speaker, please join me in honoring Ginny Gano on her retirement from federal service as the "first sergeant" of Ohio's 7th Congressional District.

CELEBRATING THE 85TH ANNIVER-
SARY OF THE 105TH AIRLIFT
SQUADRON OF THE 118TH AIR-
LIFT WING

HON. JIM COOPER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 2007

Mr. COOPER. Madam Speaker, today I rise in honor of the 85th anniversary of the 105th squadron of the 118th Airlift Wing in our Tennessee Air National Guard. The roots of this storied squadron reach as far back as World War I, and their brave service continues today in military operations around the world.

The unit received federal recognition in 1921 and was assigned to the U.S. Army's 30th "Old Hickory" Division. The unit adopted the name dubbing themselves the "Old Hickory Squadron" and their insignia still bears the image of Old Hickory himself, Andrew Jackson, riding on horseback.

At the onset of World War II, the unit mobilized for this global conflict. Members of the 105th Squadron made history around the world on observation missions, antisubmarine patrols, reconnaissance, and bombardment. The men of the 105th flew over 100 missions

in the Pacific Campaign. They attacked Axis targets around the world in planes like the B-10 Bomber, the Vega Ventura B-34, and the B-25 Mitchel Bomber.

In 1961, the wing converted to the airlift mission that it accomplishes with distinction to this day. Beginning with the C-97G Stratofreighter, moving to the C-124C Globemaster II and finally to the C-130 Hercules, the 118th Military Airlift Wing carried out their critical mission from Panama to Iraq. They provided support for the Berlin Airlift and Cuban Missile crises, national and state civil disturbances, the Vietnam Conflict, Red Flag, Brave Shield, Volant Oak and Coronet Oak, Desert Shield, and Desert Storm. In 1990, the Wing mobilized 462 personnel during 21 deployments in Operations Desert Storm and Desert Shield, logging a record 7,239 flying hours.

After September 11, 2001, over one third of the 118th air wing was activated for a year or more helping patrol our skies in Operation Noble Eagle before deploying in support of Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom. In 2003, the 118th deployed ten C-130's and over 320 personnel to the Middle East in direct support of combat operations in Iraq. The members of the 118th refused to let living in tents in the desert prevent them from establishing a bare base in support of the largest contingent of C-130's ever based in a combat environment, with over 46 C-130's located at a single base.

Madam Speaker, the world is safer because of the men and women of the 118th. The nation owes them our thanks on their 85th anniversary. These brave Americans are members of our community both in and out of uniform. Nashville is a better place for having the 118th Air Wing, and I am proud to represent them.

A TRIBUTE TO JOHN T.
CAULFIELD, ESQ. UPON HIS RE-
TIREMENT

HON. BRIAN HIGGINS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 2007

Mr. HIGGINS. Madam Speaker, I rise to commend Mr. John Thomas Caulfield for over 25 years of outstanding service to the Congress and over 30 years of public service.

Mr. Caulfield has been known as a "lawyer's lawyer" on Capitol Hill and has provided all manner of counseling to the Congress including as a legal strategist and accomplished expert on the legislative process as the General Counsel to the Capitol Police Board, the Chief of Police and the U.S. Capitol Police for the past 20 years.

His contributions on behalf of the men and women of the Capitol Police and the entire Congress are truly immeasurable. His unique insights on Congressional operations and the institutional functions render him one of the few who, by direct experience, understand the complex and sometimes arcane interplay between and among the Houses of Congress and congressional entities.

His dedication to the protection of the legal institutional interests of the federal legislative branch has led to him being recognized nationally and even internationally as a First Amendment expert. He has been called upon

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 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 terrorist 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