

The Department of Justice is the arbiter of what is the law of the land for this country. And I think the American people have a right to know if their government has sought to redefine “torture” as “not torture.” Accordingly, I urge the Attorney General to release the full texts of all the memos relating to interrogation and detention policies and practices.

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HONORING WILLIAM J. KOWALSKI

**HON. DALE E. KILDEE**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 29, 2008*

Mr. KILDEE. Madam Speaker, I ask the House of Representatives to join me in honoring William J. Kowalski as he retires from the Federal Bureau of Investigation on August 1st.

William “Bill” Kowalski became a Special Agent in May 1983 after receiving his Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Detroit in 1979 and his Juris Doctor from the University of Detroit School of Law in 1982. After taking the oath of office he trained at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia and began his Bureau career by returning to his hometown of Detroit.

After serving tours of duty in Memphis and New York City, Bill was promoted to a supervisory position at FBI Headquarters in 1989. In this capacity he was responsible for counter-intelligence and espionage investigations throughout the United States. He was one of the first FBI Agents to travel to Eastern Europe after the collapse of the Berlin Wall.

Returning to Detroit, Bill became a Field Supervisor in the Detroit Division in August, 1992. He assumed supervisory responsibilities in Flint and Ann Arbor. In September 2004 he was promoted to Assistant Special Agent in Charge, Detroit Division, overseeing the FBI Detroit’s Joint Terrorism Task Force, with counter-terrorism investigation jurisdiction in the state of Michigan.

Madam Speaker, I ask the House of Representatives to rise and join me in applauding the exemplary work of William J. Kowalski. He has been a dedicated public servant, working to ensure the safety of the United States and its citizens for many, many years. I have appreciated his insight, his thoughtfulness and his commitment to performing his work and I wish him the best as he enters the next phase of his life.

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RECOGNIZING STOP CHILD ABUSE NOW OF VIRGINIA ON ITS 20TH ANNIVERSARY

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**HON. JAMES P. MORAN**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 29, 2008*

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commend the work of SCAN Virginia—Stop Child Abuse Now—and congratulate this fine organization for 20 years of change in children’s lives.

Twenty years ago, in 1988, a group of Alexandria citizens concerned about abused and neglected children in Northern Virginia came together to plan ways to prevent child abuse.

As a result, David Cleary founded Stop Child Abuse Now (SCAN) of Northern Virginia, a nonprofit organization to prevent child abuse and neglect and became affiliated with the State organization now called Prevent Child Abuse Virginia.

The first program offered at SCAN was the Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) Program that now is the Alexandria/Arlington CASA Program. CASA now serves more children and engages up to 75 volunteers at a time to give voice to the needs and priorities of abused or neglected children, one child at a time.

SCAN works collaboratively with the Arlington and Alexandria Juvenile & Domestic Relations Courts to mold a CASA Program that provides helpful information to the Juvenile Judges who make determinations on the fates of abused and neglected children, while SCAN’s CASA volunteers provide an independent voice that focuses solely on the best interest of the children.

SCAN’s Parent Education Program has a continuum of services that range from intensive parenting classes, weekly educational parent support groups and developmental playgroups—all offered in English and Spanish. SCAN also offers a tri-annual Parent Connection Resource Guide, a publication that gives critical information about region-wide parenting classes, support groups, playgroups and other resources available to parents in Northern Virginia.

The Allies in Prevention Coalition, which is made up of child welfare professionals from the five major Northern Virginia jurisdictions, is a central part of SCAN’s Public Education Program, as is SCAN’s website: [www.scanva.org](http://www.scanva.org). SCAN’s Allies in Prevention Coalition engages child and family advocates in communicating regional messages to prevent child abuse and promote children’s well-being in Virginia.

Madam Speaker, I can think of no higher calling than to help children in need. Please join me in commanding SCAN of Northern Virginia as it celebrates twenty years of serving children and families in Northern Virginia through programs and services that keep children safe, strengthen parenting skills and provide advocacy in the courts, legislature and the community.

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HOUSING AND ECONOMIC RECOVERY ACT OF 2008

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SPEECH OF

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**HON. LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 23, 2008*

Ms. Roybal-Allard. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3221, the American Housing Rescue and Foreclosure Prevention Act of 2008. I thank Chairman FRANK and Chairwoman WATERS for bringing this important legislation to the House floor today.

I am certain that all of my colleagues have heard from constituents about the devastating effect the foreclosure crisis has had on their families and communities. The problem is particularly acute in my home state of California, which has the second-highest foreclosure rate in the Nation. Recent data has shown that the problem is getting worse. In the last three months, foreclosures in California have jumped 33.5 percent from the previous period.

To help my constituents confront this crisis, I recently held a foreclosure prevention workshop in my district. The turnout was enormous—nearly 500 members of our community attended the workshop, where national banks, HUD, and other intermediaries provided one-on-one housing counseling, and information on viable options for preventing foreclosure.

We know that the overwhelming turnout at the event was not an anomaly—I have heard from many of my colleagues that they too have experienced record turnouts at events they have hosted to help their own constituents.

At the workshop I heard from numerous participants who were concerned that Congress was not doing enough to address the crisis.

I am gratified that today we can go back to our constituents and assure them that Congress has taken action to help address this crisis by passing the American Housing Rescue and Foreclosure Prevention Act. H.R. 3221 represents a solid step forward in our efforts to confront the mortgage crisis.

The measure will expand the FHA program so that many homeowners at risk of facing foreclosure can refinance into viable mortgages that are government-insured. This will help many families facing ballooning mortgage payments to get their finances back on track and keep their homes.

I am particularly pleased that this legislation will increase the conforming loan limit for Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac backed loans to \$625,000 in high-cost areas such as California. The current limit is far too low to make a meaningful impact in the Los Angeles area, where the average cost of a home is far above the national average.

The \$4 billion in Community Development Block Grant funds made available to states and localities to purchase foreclosed properties is also a critical component of the package. Vacant, foreclosed properties exacerbate the crisis by lowering the values of surrounding homes and neighborhoods.

I urge my colleagues to vote in support of this legislation to help families keep their homes and protect their communities.

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REMEMBERING THE U.N. SAFE HAVEN OF ZEPA, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

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**HON. BRUCE L. BRALEY**

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 29, 2008*

Mr. BRALEY of Iowa. Madam Speaker, last Friday, July 25, marked the 13th anniversary of the 1995 fall of Zepa, a United Nations-declared “safe haven” in eastern Bosnia, to the Army of Republika Srpska. I rise to commemorate the fall of Zepa today on behalf of the thousands of Bosnian Americans who live in my District, the First District of Iowa.

Zepa was a village in eastern Bosnia declared a “safe haven” in a May 1993 U.N. Security Council Resolution. This declaration was supposed to guarantee the safety of its population, but the siege of Zepa began in the summer of 1992 and lasted until the fall of the enclave in July 1995. Throughout this period, the population suffered from continuous shelling and starvation, and many Zepa residents and refugees from surrounding areas perished

during the siege. After the fall of Zepa, an unknown number of Bosniak males were taken away never to be seen again, including the commander of the defense of Zepa, Avdo Palic. Thousands of others were victims of "ethnic cleansing."

This 13th anniversary took place during the same week as the arrest of Radovan Karadzic, indicted on charges of genocide and other crimes by the U.N. war crimes tribunal in The Hague. I believe that at this time it's very important to remember the tragedy that befell Zepa, and the lives that were lost there. It's also important that we support the efforts of the families of the missing to learn the fate of their loved ones, and the families of those missing and killed in their search for justice. It is only with truth, justice, reconciliation, and democratic governance that a stable and prosperous Bosnia can be built.

HONORING RICHARD BURTON  
MURPHY

HON. MARCY KAPTUR  
OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 29, 2008

Mrs. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Sergeant Richard Burton Murphy.

It is with the deepest appreciation that I pay tribute to retired Sergeant Richard Burton Murphy. May 16, 2008 marked the day Sergeant Murphy retired from the Toledo Police Department.

Sergeant Murphy began his career in law enforcement for the City of Oregon, Ohio Police Department, in January 1967. Two years later, he was appointed to the Lucas County Sheriff Office as a road deputy. In 1971, Sergeant Murphy traversed to Ft. Lauderdale, Florida to obtain a new position; however, he returned to Toledo, Ohio in 1973. In March of that year, he was appointed to the Toledo Police Department where he served for 35 years. After hard work and dedication to the Toledo Police Department, he was promoted to Sergeant in 1979. Among other achievements, Sergeant Murphy served as the official and unofficial public information officers for 12 years. Additionally he performed duties in patrol, communication, and in the chief of police's office during these years. While I have the honor to acknowledge his years of public service, the citizens of Toledo, OH have given Sergeant Murphy many exceptional reports. From the Toledo/Lucas County Safety Council, he obtained the Citizen Policeman Award in 1975, Certificate of Appreciation in 1976, Good Samaritan Award in 1992, and Heroism Reward in 1996. He was presented a proclamation from the Mayor's office of the City of Toledo in 1998 and 1999. Sergeant Murphy is a U. S. Navy Veteran who fulfilled active duty from 1962 to 1964, completing four years of reserve duty to follow. He is married to Patricia Ann Murphy, has two daughters Robin and Jill and 6 grandchildren. He is a member of Ottawa River Yacht Club, and plays in 3 golf leagues.

All of Toledo thanks Sergeant Murphy for his commitment to public service and helping keep safe the community of Toledo. When an officer in blue goes to work in the morning, that officer never knows if they will return home at night. Our community values and rec-

ognizes the valor, patriotism, and community-mindedness of Sergeant Murphy and his colleagues, who protect and serve a broader community beyond their family. May he find happiness and satisfaction as he enters into a new milestone of his life.

BOXING GREAT AND HEAVY-WEIGHT CHAMPION GEORGE FOREMAN

HON. TED POE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 29, 2008

Mr. POE. Madam Speaker, today I am proud to recognize one of boxing's most feared fighters, Mr. George Foreman. We are near the same age, and I have been a fan since I was a kid.

A product of a less fortunate family, Houstonian George Foreman was in constant trouble with the law. He vowed to make a better life for himself and later joined the Job Corp. While stationed in Oregon, Foreman became infamous for picking fights with fellow trainees. It was then that his fighting skills were noticed and he was introduced to the sport of boxing, which he grew to love. Foreman got his start as an amateur from the AAU in San Francisco.

At the age of 19, Foreman won a gold medal at the 1968 Mexico City Olympic Games. He won his first fight on points and then three fights by stoppage—including the final title bout against the favored Soviet fighter. After winning the gold, Forman walked around the ring, holding high a small American flag following his victory. Some people chastised him for his display; others, however, lauded him for being a patriotic American during a time of political upheaval and strife. Madam Speaker, this was the most patriotic moment I had ever seen.

Foreman, after an amazing amateur record of 27–0, turned professional in 1969 with a three-round knockout of Donald Walheim in New York. He had 12 fights that year, winning all of them, 11 by knockout. Among the fighters he defeated was Cookie Wallace, who lasted only 23 seconds.

In 1970, Foreman continued his journey toward the undisputed heavyweight title. In 1971, he won seven more fights. After amassing a record of 32–0, Foreman ranked as the number one challenger by the World Boxing Association and Council. In 1972, his string of wins continued with a series of five consecutive bouts in which he defeated each opponent within three rounds.

Still undefeated, and with an impressive knockout record, Foreman was set to challenge undefeated and undisputed world heavyweight champion Joe Frazier. Foreman knocked down Frazier six times in two rounds to win the championship by knockout in one of boxing's biggest upsets. In what was HBO Boxing's first broadcast, the call made by Howard Cosell became one of the most memorable in all of sports: "Down goes Frazier! Down goes Frazier! Down goes Frazier!" Before the fight, Frazier was 29–0, with 25 knockouts, and Foreman was 37–0, with 34 knockouts. Equally memorable was Foreman's final punch, an uppercut, landed with such force that it lifted Frazier off his feet before

sending him to the canvas for the sixth and final time. As he had done following the previous knockdowns, Frazier managed to get to his feet, but the referee called an end to the bout.

Nevertheless, Foreman went on to defend his title successfully twice during his initial reign as champion. His first defense, in Tokyo, pitted him against Puerto Rican heavyweight champion Jose Roman. Roman was not regarded as a top contender, and it took Foreman only 55 seconds to end the fight, the fastest-ever knockout for a heavyweight championship bout. Foreman's next defense was against a much tougher opponent. In 1974, he faced the highly regarded Ken Norton who was 30–2, a boxer notorious for his awkward boxing style. Norton's ability to "take a punch" was suspect, and Foreman put him to the test. In an astonishing display of aggression and punching power, Foreman knocked out Norton in just two rounds. The win made Foreman 40–0 with 37 knockouts.

After losing his title to Muhammad Ali in 1974, Foreman remained inactive during 1975. In 1976, he returned to boxing in Las Vegas against Ron Lyle. After a very intense and extensive struggle by both fighters, the fight was stopped and Foreman was declared the winner. For his next bout, Foreman chose to face Joe Frazier in a rematch. Frazier at this point was 32–3 and Foreman was 41–1, but people doubted Foreman's ability. Unable to mount a significant offense, Frazier was eventually floored twice by Foreman in the fifth round and the fight was stopped. Next, Foreman knocked out Scott Ledoux in three and Dino Dennis in four to finish the year.

Foreman fought five men in one night in a 1975 exhibition. He won five straight knockouts on the comeback trail before being decked and decision-ed by Jimmy Young in Puerto Rico in 1977. Foreman stated that he saw God in his dressing room following the defeat and announced he was going to become a preacher and retire from boxing. He became a born-again Christian, dedicating his life for the next decade to Christianity. Although he did not formally retire from boxing, he did stop fighting, became an ordained minister of a church in Houston, Texas, and devoted himself to his family and his parishioners. He also opened a youth center that bears his name. Foreman continues to share his conversion experience on Christian television broadcasts such as The 700 Club and the Trinity Broadcasting Network, and has joked that Young "knocked the devil out of him".

When Foreman decided to return to the ring to raise money for his church, experts laughed, but he racked up 18 straight knockout victories. He was defeated in a title bid by Evander Holyfield. In 1994, Foreman again shocked the world by knocking out undefeated World Heavyweight Champion Michael Moorer, 39–0, to become champion again at age 45.

Shortly after the Moorer fight, Foreman faced mid-level prospect Axel Schulz of Germany in defense of his remaining International Boxing Federation title. Foreman finished the fight with an unsightly swelling over one eye, but was awarded a highly controversial majority decision. The IBF ordered an immediate rematch to be held in Germany, but Foreman refused the terms and found himself stripped of his remaining title.