

Captain Morin has said that, even as a young boy, he wanted to be a leader of men. He has certainly achieved that goal, with honor and distinction. We are fortunate to have men of his caliber serving our Nation.

Madam Speaker, I know I speak for all my colleagues in congratulating Captain Michael J. Shouse on his new command, and in thanking Captain James A. Morin for a job well done.

TRIBUTE TO POPULATION RESOURCE CENTER PRESIDENT JANE DELUNG UPON THE OCCASION OF HER RETIREMENT

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 23, 2007

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, it is with great pride and a tremendous sense of appreciation that I rise to congratulate Ms. Jane DeLung on an outstanding career in research, planning and public advocacy. It has been a privilege to know Ms. DeLung since the late 1960s, when she was doing community health and family planning with the Chicago Department of Public Health, which was very exciting and meaningful work.

She went on to become assistant commissioner, worked for the Federal Government, was vice president of the Illinois Family Planning Council and ultimately became president of the Population Resource Center where she served for 15 years.

During her career, Ms. DeLung has developed effective approaches to bringing people together to raise issues, foster concepts and engineer advocacy action to advance causes and put ideas about advancing quality of life on broad scale agendas.

Ms. DeLung has obviously obtained a wealth of personal experience to match her formal training, B.A. Emory University, M.A. Roosevelt University, and thousands of hours of workshops, seminars and field training.

Madam Speaker, it has indeed been a pleasure to know and work with Ms. DeLung for all of these many years. She has been a most effective social planner, researcher, engineer and advocate. I commend and congratulate her, although she is retiring as President of PRC, I know that she will remain engaged. Best wishes and good luck.

IN MEMORIAM—PAUL LEVENTHAL

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 23, 2007

Mr. MARKEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commemorate and celebrate the life and work of Paul Leventhal.

Paul was a giant in the debate on how to protect the United States and the world from the proliferation of nuclear technology. He encouraged us, he challenged us, and he empowered us to not back down in our continual struggle to free ourselves from the threat of nuclear weapons. And now, as that struggle continues, Paul will be sorely missed.

Paul was a constant and tireless advocate for smart arms control and non-proliferation

policies. He helped bring into being two of the most significant pieces of nuclear legislation of the atomic age, the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act of 1978.

To give you a sense of the significance of these laws, I want to tell a very short story about the concept of "full-scope safeguards," of which Paul was an early advocate, and which became U.S. law under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act in 1978. "Full-scope safeguards" means that a country would need to have IAEA safeguards over all its nuclear facilities as a requirement for receiving any civilian U.S. nuclear commerce. It is a crucial requirement, and it was adopted in 1992 by the Nuclear Suppliers Group as not only a U.S. requirement but an international one.

In July 2005, when President Bush announced that he wanted to blow a hole in U.S. non-proliferation laws to allow nuclear trade with India, what was stopping him? Paul Leventhal and the "full-scope safeguards" requirement. Not many people make such an impact on U.S. policy that it reverberates through three decades. But Paul did just that.

I relied on Paul's encyclopedic knowledge for many years, as did my staff. He was an irreplaceable resource to me back in the mid-eighties, when we were fighting the Clinch River Breeder Reactor, and the Reagan Administration's plans to open the door to nuclear cooperation with the Peoples' Republic of China. He was also a driving force behind the effort Howard Wolpe and I undertook in the early nineties to strengthen U.S. non-proliferation law and close export control loopholes. He was tireless in his efforts to move the world away from the use of highly enriched uranium in research reactors and to promote the alternative of low-enriched uranium. On issue after issue, Paul was on the cutting edge of nuclear non-proliferation policy, pointing out flaws in proposed nuclear cooperation agreements with Japan and Euratom, pressing Congress to tighten loopholes in U.S. law, and searching for every conceivable procedural or legislative strategy that could be employed in the cause.

While the void left by Paul's passing is large, and we will often wish that we had his wise counsel to guide us as we continue the fight, I'd like to think that as we do so Paul will be looking down on us and encouraging us in our efforts to fight for a world free from nuclear fear.

I honor Paul Leventhal today, and I pray that we will succeed in the struggle that he dedicated his life to—the fight to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons. My prayers are with his wife, Sharon, and his two sons, Ted and Josh; and I would like to thank them for sharing Paul with us over the years.

Madam Speaker, I submit Paul Leventhal's obituaries from New York Times and the Washington Post for the RECORD.

[From the New York Times, Apr. 12, 2007]

PAUL LEVENTHAL, WHO OPPOSED COMMERCIAL USE OF NUCLEAR POWER, DIES AT 69

(By Dennis Hevesi)

Paul Leventhal, who as president of the small but influential Nuclear Control Institute was one of the most vocal opponents of expanding the commercial use of nuclear power, died Tuesday at his home in Chevy Chase, Md. He was 69.

The cause was cancer, his son Ted said.

Mr. Leventhal founded the Nuclear Control Institute in 1981, two years after becoming

co-director of the United States Senate's bipartisan investigation of the Three Mile Island accident, the nation's most serious commercial reactor failure.

Mr. Leventhal opposed commercial nuclear power not only because of the threat of a Chernobyl-like disaster but also because of its potential to ease the making of nuclear weapons. The construction of nuclear reactors in this country ceased for decades, though experts attribute this to cost more than to fears of proliferation. But Mr. Leventhal kept those fears on the front burner for 22 years as his institute's president and since 2002, when his title became founding president.

He lobbied lawmakers, organized conferences and wrote op-ed articles about proliferation, nuclear terrorism and the use of commercial reactors to make tritium, an ingredient of nuclear bombs, a program that the federal Energy Department is now pursuing.

He was particularly concerned about Iran, which he believed had a secret weapons program that would justify a harsh reaction, perhaps even military strikes.

"If you look at every nation that's recently gone nuclear, they've done it through the civilian nuclear cycle," Mr. Leventhal told The New York Times in 2004. Atoms for peace can be a "shortcut to atoms for war," he added. "It may take the unthinkable happening before the political process can screw up the courage to put an end to this ridiculously dangerous industry."

Paul Lincoln Leventhal was born in Manhattan on Feb. 12 in 1938, a son of Jack and Helen Shapiro Leventhal. In addition to his son Ted, of Washington, he is survived by his wife of 39 years, the former Sharon Tanzer; another son, Josh, of Raleigh, N.C.; a brother, Warren, of Roslyn, N.Y.; and two grandchildren.

Mr. Leventhal graduated from Franklin & Marshall College in 1959 and received a master's from the Columbia School of Journalism in 1960. He was a reporter for The Plain Dealer in Cleveland and later The New York Post and Newsday.

In 1969, Senator Jacob K. Javits, Republican of New York, hired him as his press secretary. Mr. Leventhal began concentrating on energy issues for Mr. Javits and, in 1979, was named staff director of the Senate's subcommittee on nuclear regulation and a director of the Three Mile Island investigation.

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 14, 2007]

PAUL LEVENTHAL; LED NUCLEAR CONTROL INSTITUTE

(By Yvonne Shinhoster Lamb)

Paul Leventhal, 69, founder of the Nuclear Control Institute in Washington and an expert in nuclear proliferation issues, died April 10 at his home in Chevy Chase. He had melanoma, a form of skin cancer.

Mr. Leventhal, a former newspaperman and congressional aide, launched his advocacy institute with a full-page ad in the New York Times on June 21, 1981, posing the question: "Will Tomorrow's Terrorist Have an Atom Bomb?"

Since serving in the early 1970s as an aide on a Senate subcommittee chaired by Sen. Abraham Ribicoff (D-Conn.), Mr. Leventhal remained adamant about the dangers of nuclear terrorism and global commerce in plutonium—a key element used in nuclear weapons—and worked to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons to nations or groups.

On the subcommittee, Mr. Leventhal worked on a Nixon administration bill to reorganize the Atomic Energy Commission. He described work on the legislation as a "baptism in fire" that changed his life.

Mr. Leventhal, who worked in the Senate from 1972 to 1981, was responsible for the investigations and legislation that resulted in