

passage of two landmark nuclear laws—the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, which split the Atomic Energy Commission into separate regulatory and promotional nuclear agencies, and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act of 1978, which established stricter controls on U.S. nuclear trade.

The non-proliferation act's requirement that countries accept international inspections on all their nuclear activities—"full-scope safeguards"—as a condition for receiving U.S. nuclear assistance eventually was adopted as an international norm by the multinational Nuclear Suppliers Group.

Mr. Leventhal recognized the growth and threat of nuclear and bomb-grade materials, said lawyer Richard Wegman, who served as chief counsel for Ribicoffs committee with Mr. Leventhal and later as counsel for the Nuclear Control Institute.

"Paul was a truly remarkable individual, exceptionally dedicated to an exceptionally difficult cause," Wegman said. "He was one of the first to work for full-scope safeguards. . . . He insisted on incorporating that concept in legislation."

In 1979, Mr. Leventhal served as co-director of the bipartisan Senate investigation of the Three Mile Island nuclear accident, and he prepared the "lessons-learned" legislation enacted in 1980 to require preventive measures and emergency planning.

He said that work left him "acutely aware of that ineffable combination of human fallibility and mechanical failure that makes nuclear plants vulnerable to accidents, and also sabotage."

He lamented a few years ago that the flow of nuclear technology and materials from industrial countries to developing regions was continuing.

"As a result, there is now more plutonium in civilian hands than in all of the nuclear weapons in the world. And some of it has already been turned into bombs, as in India, Pakistan and North Korea, while others have used or are now using civilian nuclear programs as a cover for weapons programs," he said in a speech in 2001, adding that Iran and Iraq raised immediate concerns.

Mr. Leventhal, born in Manhattan, graduated magna cum laude with a degree in history from Franklin & Marshall College in Pennsylvania in 1959 and received a master's degree from the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism in 1960. He spent 10 years as an investigative and political reporter at the Cleveland Plain Dealer, the New York Post and Newsday, until deciding that he wanted to "get inside of government and try to make it work."

In 1969, he came to Washington as a press secretary to Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), served in 1970 as campaign press secretary to Sen. Charles Goodell (R-N.Y.) and two years later as a congressional correspondent for the National Journal.

From 1972 to 1976, he concentrated on nuclear weapons proliferation as a research fellow at Harvard University's Program for Science and International Affairs and as a visiting fellow at the Brookings Institution. From 1979 to 1981, he was staff director of the Senate Nuclear Regulation Subcommittee, chaired by Sen. Gary Hart (D-Colo.).

After starting the Nuclear Control Institute, Mr. Leventhal served as its president for 22 years, lectured in a number of countries, organized conferences and wrote op-ed articles and books on nuclear terrorism, averting a Latin American nuclear arms race, nuclear power and the spread of nuclear weapons.

For the past several years, he directed the institute as a Web-based program that maintains a word-searchable electronic archive at www.nci.org: and a collection of institute and Senate papers spanning more than 30 years at the National Security Archive.

Survivors include his wife, Sharon Tanzer Leventhal of Chevy Chase; two sons, Theodore Leventhal of Washington and Joshua Leventhal of Raleigh, N.C.; a brother; and two grandsons.

NINE WORLD WAR II HEROES RECEIVE LONG OVERDUE HONORS

HON. C.W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 23, 2007

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Speaker, Tomorrow we will honor nine World War II U.S. Army Air Forces members here at the United States Capitol with Distinguished Flying Crosses for actions during a mission attacking oil refineries near Ploesti, Romania, more than 60 years ago.

The nine heroic service members to be honored are 1LT James E. J atho, 1LT Edward L. McNally, 2LT George N. Croft, 2LT Theodore D. Bell, TSGT. Jay T. Fish, TSGT. William A. Magill, SSGT Frank G. Celuck, SSGT Robert D. Speed, and SSGT Daniel P. Toomey.

The nine medal recipients were members of a B-24 Liberator crew assigned to the 779th Bomb Squadron, 464th Bomber Group, 15th Air Force, who flew the mission July 15, 1944. The crew took off from Pantanella, Italy, to take part in what was to become the heaviest day of bombing of the oil refineries near Ploesti, Romania. Enroute to the target, the crew encountered heavy anti-aircraft fire, severely damaging the plane and causing the loss of one engine.

Despite a damaged plane, pilots Jatho and Croft managed to hold the course. Navigator Bell successfully plotted the flight path while Engineer Fish powered the engines to reach the target. Gunners Celuck, Speed and Toomey courageously manned their gun positions battling through to the target. In heavy smoke, Bombardier McNally armed each bomb and successfully released the payload over the Uniera Sperantza oil refinery.

After dropping the payload, the crew's plane began losing speed and altitude and lost contact with the rest of their squadron. Over the Adriatic Sea, Radio Operator Magill was able to successfully dial in the Pantanella base homing signal while Engineer Fish got enough power from the remaining three engines in order for Navigator Bell and pilots Jatho and Croft to successfully guide the crew and damaged plane to their base at Pantanella without further damage to the plane or injuries to the crew.

The next day, the crew took part in a raid on Weiner Neusdorf, Austria, during which their plane was shot down. TSgt Magill was killed in action and the rest of the crew was taken as prisoners of war for the remainder of World War II.

Today we honor the three living members of the crew: 1LT Edward L. McNally of Stone Mountain, GA; TSgt Jay T. Fish of Englewood, FL; and SSGT Robert D. Speed of Mobile, AL.

Six of the honorees will receive the medal posthumously, and be represented by family members. Receiving the award for 1LT James E. Jatho, his son, Mr. Jim Jatho of Augusta, GA; for 2LT Theodore D. Bell, his widow, Mrs. Jean Bell of Evanston, IL; for 2LT George N. Croft, his widow, Mrs. Lorraine Croft of Kenai, AK; for TSgt William A. Magill, his niece, Ms.

Patricia Thornburg of Belleville, MI; for SSGT Frank G. Celuck, his daughter, Ms. Mary Ellen McConnell of Monroeville, PA; for SSGT Daniel P. Toomey, his daughter, Ms. Eileen Gorman of Dedham, MA.

Madam Speaker, Air Force Chief of Staff T. Michael Moseley will officiate today over the presentation of the Distinguished Flying Cross to these World War II heroes. Special words of thanks are due to General Moseley for his personal review of this matter over the past year since I first raised the story of this crew with him. He took a personal interest in this matter and he and his staff put in many long hours to document the story of this mission and verify the crew's eligibility for one of our Nation's highest military honors.

Thank you, General Moseley, for allowing us to honor these nine brave men and express deep appreciation for their outstanding and selfless service to our country. The ceremony will be held tomorrow at 4 p.m. in 2118 Rayburn House Office Building. All are welcome to come and say thank you to these men who sacrificed so much in the defense of freedom and liberty.

CONGRATULATING OFFICER OLLIE LEE MCCOY OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL POLICE DEPARTMENT ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT

HON. JO BONNER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 23, 2007

Mr. BONNER. Madam Speaker, it is with great pleasure and personal pride that I rise today to honor Officer Ollie Lee McCoy on the occasion of his retirement from the United States Capitol Police Department.

For the past 20 years, Officer McCoy has served those who work in the United States Capitol complex with a great deal of professionalism, enthusiasm and concern for their well-being. In the process of performing his professional duties, Officer McCoy has also gained the respect and admiration of not only this Member, but of all of my House colleagues, the thousands of staffers that work on the Hill, and the countless visitors who come to the Capitol complex each and every day.

Madam Speaker, Officer McCoy is the epitome of a true professional. He stands at the front of a long line of dedicated men and women from all walks of life that represent the very best of the U.S. Congress. While the U.S. Capitol Police has, as its mission, to protect and support the Congress in meeting our Constitutional responsibilities, men like Officer McCoy have taken that mission a step further by always adhering to the highest standard and by always putting the good of others ahead of oneself.

Without a doubt, one of the saddest days on Capitol Hill—certainly one of the saddest days during my time here on the Hill—was July 24, 1998, when Officers John Michael Gibson and Jacob Joseph Chestnut were fatally wounded at the memorial door of the Capitol. Following the shootings, Officer McCoy was assigned to be liaison to the Chestnut family, and he received a commendation award for his outstanding service.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in recognizing Officer Ollie Lee McCoy for his tremendous contributions to the United States Capitol complex. The experience and zeal he has brought to his job—and the concern and compassion he has displayed for everyone whom he has encountered all these many years—are unquestioned and unparalleled. Officer McCoy has indeed been a genuine asset to the police department and to the thousands of men, women, and children he has assisted over the past two decades.

Make no mistake, Officer McCoy's talents and experience in the department will be sorely missed. Along with his many friends and colleagues, I wish to extend to Officer McCoy and his family much health and happiness in the years ahead.

INTRODUCTION OF THE TULSA-
GREENWOOD RIOT ACCOUNT-
ABILITY ACT

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 23, 2007

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to introduce the Tulsa-Greenwood Riot Accountability Act of 2007, along with Representative NADLER. This legislation will extend the statute of limitations to allow the survivors of the Tulsa-Greenwood Riot of 1921 to seek a determination on the merits of their civil rights and other claims against the perpetrators of the riot in a court of law.

The Greenwood neighborhood of Tulsa, OK, was one of the Nation's most prosperous African-American communities entering the decade of the 1920s. Serving over 8,000 residents, the community boasted two newspapers, over a dozen churches, and hundreds of African-American owned businesses, with the commercial district known nationally as the "Negro Wall Street." In May 1921, all that came to an end as 42 square blocks of the community were burned to the ground and up to 300 of its residents were killed by a racist mob. In the wake of the violence, the State and local governments quashed claims for redress and effectively erased the incident from official memory.

The 1921 Tulsa race riot was one of the most destructive and costly attacks upon an American community in our Nation's history. However, no convictions were obtained for the incidents of murder, arson or larceny connected with the riot, and none of the more than 100 contemporaneously filed lawsuits by residents and property owners were successful in recovering damages from insurance companies to assist in the reconstruction of the community.

The case of the Tulsa-Greenwood riot victims is worthy of congressional attention because substantial evidence suggests that governmental officials deputized and armed the mob and that the National Guard joined in the destruction. The report commissioned by the Oklahoma State Legislature in 1997, and published in 2001, uncovered new information and detailed, for the first time, the extent of the involvement by the State and city government in prosecuting and erasing evidence of the riot. This new evidence was crucial for the formulation of a substantial case, but its timeliness

raised issues at law, and resulted in a dismissal on statute of limitation grounds. In dismissing the survivors' claims, however, the court found that extraordinary circumstances might support extending the statute of limitations, but that Congress did not establish rules applicable to the case at bar. With this legislation, we have the opportunity to provide closure for a group of claimants—all over 90 years old—and the ability to close the book on a tragic chapter in history.

Racism, and its violent manifestations, are part of this Nation's past that we cannot avoid. With the prosecution of historical civil rights claims, both civil and criminal, we encourage a process of truth and reconciliation which can heal historic wounds. In this case, the court took "no great comfort" in finding that there was no legal avenue through which the plaintiffs could bring their claims. The Tulsa-Greenwood Riot Accountability Act would simply give Tulsans and all Oklahomans, white and black, victims and non-victims, their day in court. Without that opportunity, we will all continue to be victims of our past.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 23, 2007

Mr. WALSH of New York. Madam Speaker, I was not able to participate in legislative duties last week as I was in my District taking care of family commitments.

On Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass, as Amended to H.R. 1677 Taxpayer Protection Act—Vote "yea."

On Motion to Suspend Rules and Agree to H. Res. 196 Supporting the Goals and Ideals of World Water Day—Vote "yea."

On Motion to Suspend the Rules and Agree, as Amended to H. Con. Res. 100 Condemning the recent violent actions of the Government of Zimbabwe against the peaceful opposition party activists and members of civil society—Vote "yea."

On Motion to Suspend the Rules and Agree to H. Res. 273 Supporting the goals and ideals of Financial Literacy Month—Vote "yea."

On Motion to Suspend the Rules and Agree to H. Con. Res. 76 Honoring the 50th Anniversary of the International Geophysical Year and its past contributions to space research and looking forward to future accomplishments—Vote "yea."

On Passage of H.R. 195 District of Columbia House Voting Rights Act—Vote "nay."

On Passage of H.R. 1495 Water Resources Development Act—Vote "yea."

On Passage of H.R. 1257 Shareholder Votes on Executive Compensation Act—Vote "yea."

HONORING CORPORAL JASON
BEADLES OF LA PORTE, INDIANA

HON. JOE DONNELLY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 23, 2007

Mr. DONNELLY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the sacrifice of Corporal Jason

Beadles of La Porte, IN, who died on April 12, 2007, while proudly serving his Nation in Baghdad, Iraq. Jason risked everything in order to provide security and freedom to people halfway around the world.

Jason loved Johnny Cash, and he loved country music. He loved taking his nieces and nephews swimming. He loved fooling around and playing games with his brothers and cousins in the backyard. He loved motorcycles, and hoped to eventually turn this passion into a career. In many ways Jason always was, as his parents described him to a local paper, a big child at heart.

But Jason also loved his country. Moved by the horror of 9/11 and inspired by his father and grandfather, his brother and uncles, Jason joined the Army to serve his country. Where before there was the big child, now there was an honorable man.

And as an honorable man, Jason braved the dangers of war. In braving those dangers, Jason knew that he might face a day when he was called upon to pay the highest price demanded of any patriot. To the sorrow of the Beadles family and Jason's many friends, Jason did pay that price less than two weeks ago.

It is my sad duty to enter the name of Jason Beadles into the official record of the United States House of Representatives in honor of his service to this country and the ultimate price he paid. We honor him today as a true patriot, and a true hero. He served his country at war so that, as a great President once said, "freedom might live, and grow and increase its blessings."

May God grant peace to those who mourn and strength to those who continue to fight. And may God be with all of us, as I know he is with Jason.

COMMEMORATING THE ARMENIAN
GENOCIDE

HON. MICHAEL E. CAPUANO

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 23, 2007

Mr. CAPUANO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commemorate a people who despite murder, hardship, and betrayal have persevered. April 24, 2007, marks the 92nd anniversary of the Armenian Genocide.

Throughout three decades in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, millions of Armenians were systematically uprooted from their homeland of 3,000 years and deported or massacred. From 1894 through 1896, three hundred thousand Armenians were ruthlessly murdered. Again in 1909, thirty thousand Armenians were massacred in Cilicia, and their villages were destroyed.

On April 24, 1915, two hundred Armenian religious, political, and intellectual leaders were arbitrarily arrested, taken to Turkey and murdered. This incident marks a dark and solemn period in the history of the Armenian people. From 1915 to 1923, the Ottoman Empire launched a systematic campaign to exterminate Armenians. In 8 short years, more than 1.5 million Armenians suffered through atrocities such as deportation, forced slavery and torture. Most were ultimately murdered.

Many of our companions in the international community have already taken this final step.