

111TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 1843

To provide a mechanism for a determination on the merits of the claims brought by survivors and descendants of the victims of the Tulsa, Oklahoma, Race Riot of 1921 but who were denied that determination.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 1, 2009

Mr. CONYERS (for himself, Mr. NADLER of New York, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. WATERS, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

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## A BILL

To provide a mechanism for a determination on the merits of the claims brought by survivors and descendants of the victims of the Tulsa, Oklahoma, Race Riot of 1921 but who were denied that determination.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “John Hope Franklin  
5 Tulsa-Greenwood Race Riot Claims Accountability Act of  
6 2009”.

1 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

2 The Congress makes the following findings:

3 (1) In 1921, Greenwood (a community in  
4 Tulsa, Oklahoma) was one of the most prosperous  
5 African-American communities in the United States.  
6 Serving over 8,000 residents, Greenwood’s commer-  
7 cial district was known nationally as the “Negro  
8 Wall Street”. The community boasted two news-  
9 papers, over a dozen churches, and hundreds of Afri-  
10 can-American-owned businesses.

11 (2) On the evening of May 31, 1921, the Afri-  
12 can-American Greenwood community of Tulsa, Okla-  
13 homa, was ravaged by a White mob. By the conclu-  
14 sion of the riot at midday, June 1, virtually every  
15 building in a 42-square-block area of the commu-  
16 nity—homes, schools, churches, and businesses—was  
17 burned to the ground and thousands were left home-  
18 less. Over 1,200 homes were destroyed. Every  
19 church, school, and business in Greenwood was set  
20 on fire. Approximately 8,000 African-Americans  
21 were left homeless and penniless. Unable to rebuild,  
22 thousands of residents spent the winter of 1921–  
23 1922 in tents.

24 (3) Credible evidence supports the belief that  
25 up to 300 African-Americans were killed during the

1 riot. As many victims were buried in unmarked  
2 graves, an exact accounting is impossible.

3 (4) In the wake of the White mob destruction  
4 of the Greenwood District, a State-convened grand  
5 jury officially placed responsibility for the violence  
6 on the African-American community, exonerating  
7 Whites of all responsibility. Neither the State nor  
8 the city undertook any investigations or prosecu-  
9 tions, and documents relating to the riot vanished  
10 from State archives. Ultimately, no convictions were  
11 obtained for the incidents of murder, arson, or lar-  
12 ceny connected with the riot.

13 (5) None of the more than 100 contempora-  
14 neously filed lawsuits by residents and property own-  
15 ers in Greenwood were successful in recovering dam-  
16 ages from insurance companies to assist in the re-  
17 construction of the community. After the city at-  
18 tempted to block their redevelopment efforts, victims  
19 were forced to rebuild with their own resources or  
20 abandon the community.

21 (6) State and local governments suppressed or  
22 ignored issues and claims arising from the 1921 riot,  
23 effectively excising it from collective memory, until  
24 the Oklahoma Legislature created a commission to  
25 study the event in 1997. The commission's February

1 28, 2001, report uncovered new information and de-  
2 tailed, for the first time, the extent of involvement  
3 by the State and city government in prosecuting and  
4 erasing evidence of the riot (Okla. Stat. Tit. 74 Sec-  
5 tion 8000.1 (West 2005)).

6 (7) The documentation assembled by The 1921  
7 Tulsa Race Riot Commission provides strong evi-  
8 dence that some local municipal and county officials  
9 failed to take actions to calm or contain the situa-  
10 tion once violence erupted and, in some cases, be-  
11 came participants in the subsequent violence, and  
12 even deputized and armed many Whites who were  
13 part of a mob that killed, looted, and burned down  
14 the Greenwood area.

15 (8) Based on new information contained in the  
16 report, the Greenwood claimants filed suit, pursuant  
17 to the laws codified in sections 1981, 1983, and 1985  
18 of title 42 of the United States Code and the 14th  
19 amendment, seeking damages for the injuries sus-  
20 tained in the riot as a result of the government's in-  
21 volvement. Their claims were dismissed as time  
22 barred by the court, and so were not determined on  
23 the merits. 382 F.3d 1206 (10th Cir. 2004), rehrg  
24 en banc denied (with dissent), 391 F. 3d 1155 (10th

