

nearly 30 years and as an entrepreneur was able to employ many people in the community. Mrs. Jackson is the mother of three children—Jonathan, Arlene (both deceased) and Valerie; grandmother to Venus and Raven.

I have literally known Mrs. Jackson all of my life. She is a charter member of Mt. Moriah Baptist Church, Milwaukee, Wisconsin since May of 1956, my church home. There were 17 members when the church was incorporated and today she is the only living charter member. Mrs. Jackson was an active member in the church; she served on the Usher Board and Mission Board and was the very first Mission Board President. She is now confined to a wheel chair and is unable to attend church services but continues to be supportive both spiritually and financially.

Mrs. Jackson volunteered for many years at Lutheran Social Services agency calling the elderly to determine their needs and refer them for necessary services. Cooking and fishing are her most favorite things to do. She has already begun preparation for Thanksgiving dinner; she has cleaned thirty pounds of Chitterlings. It gives her great joy and happiness to be able to cook the entire Thanksgiving dinner for her family, then sit down at the table to eat and thank God for all of their blessings.

It is an honor for me to acknowledge someone who continues to contribute so much to Milwaukee and the 4th Congressional District. She set a strong example of leadership and excellence as a member of her church and for the entire community. She is a Milwaukee and Wisconsin treasure and I value her service. Mr. Speaker, that is why I rise to honor and celebrate Mrs. Jackson's 100 years of life.

HONORING THE LIFE OF LAWRENCE ELIOT MARCUS

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2013

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of an outstanding man, Lawrence Eliot Marcus. Born in Dallas, TX, "Lawrie," as he was generally known, was the last surviving child of the second-generation in the family that built the Neiman Marcus retail chain to international prominence. The department store, founded by Lawrence's father and aunt, would eventually become a transcendent international retail chain.

Following the death of his father, Herbert Marcus, in 1950, Lawrence Marcus and his brother Stanley took leadership of the family's iconic department store. Neiman Marcus continued to serve as Lawrence's funnel for dedication to quality and service well beyond his retirement in the early 1980s.

As a graduate of Woodrow Wilson High School in Dallas, Texas, Lawrence Marcus earned both a bachelor's degree and an MBA from Harvard University, served in World War II, and eventually earned a Purple Heart during his military service before returning to Dallas to assume a bigger role in the Neiman Marcus' operations. While he was known and recognized for many great qualities, most notable was his attention to detail. He once flew to New York to approve the yarn for a new

store's carpet before weavers could begin putting the carpet together. Even on the day before his passing, Lawrence Marcus was said to be critiquing shirt fabric.

It is with great respect that I recognize the life and accomplishments of Lawrence Marcus. Both his memory and legacy serve as examples of hard work and tireless dedication to many and I ask that my colleagues keep his family in our hearts and prayers.

INTRODUCTION OF THE BIKE- PEDESTRIAN SAFETY ACT

HON. EARL BLUMENAUER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2013

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, today, along with my colleagues Representative COBLE, Representative DEFAZIO, and Representative MCCAUL, I am introducing the Bicycle and Pedestrian Safety Act. This legislation requires the US DOT to establish separate measures for motorized and non-motorized safety targets with the Highway Safety Improvement Program. Under this program, states will set their own safety targets and are given the flexibility to choose the best methods to meet them. The Bicycle and Pedestrian Safety Act encourages states to make their roadways safer while acknowledging local needs.

The need for such legislation has never been clearer. The National Highway Transportation Safety Administration recently reported a 2 percent drop in roadway fatalities, and a 4.6 percent drop for occupants of cars and light trucks between 2010–2011. These safety improvements, however, have not helped all road users. Even as driver and passenger deaths have decreased, the percentage of bicyclist and pedestrian roadway deaths has increased. While overall traffic deaths have decreased, the number of bicyclists dying on our roadways has increased by 9 percent and pedestrian deaths have increased by 3 percent.

The Bicycle and Pedestrian Safety Act requires states to address this increasing safety concern, while maintaining state flexibility. I look forward to working with my colleagues to advance this legislation and protect all roadway users.

HONORING THE VICTIMS OF KATYN MASSACRE OF 1940

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2013

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to submit a recent New York Times article titled, "Ruling on Katyn Killings Highlights Russia-Poland Rift," by Alan Cowell and Andrew Roth, regarding the Katyn Massacre of 1940. In so doing, we call continued attention to the atrocities committed in Stalinist-controlled Russia inside the Katyn Forest and surrounding areas, events which continue to deeply resonate within the world consciousness and haunt Polish-Russian relations. In 1940, the Soviet secret police was directed by Joseph Stalin to systematically murder approximately 22,000

Polish military officers, prisoners, and intellectuals in and around the Katyn Forest. A U.S. House of Representatives Select Committee was tasked in 1951 with conducting an investigation into the Katyn killing and concluded that the Soviets were responsible for the mass murder. In 2010, after decades of denial and despite protests from its Communist members, the Russian Parliament approved a statement that ultimately acknowledged Stalin's responsibility in perpetrating these heinous crimes. Thus, in September 2012, I issued a formal announcement that the US National Archives and Records Administration, at my request, opened newly declassified compilations and Katyn documents held in storage by the government of the United States. Yet, this past October, while reaffirming in its ruling that Russia had failed to meet obligations to properly investigate the massacre, The European Court of Human Rights found it had no jurisdiction over the massacre and that it ultimately held no duty to investigate the events at Katyn. The Polish people and freedom-loving Americans deserve better. Humanity deserves better. As pointed out in the New York Times piece, in its ruling and in failing to demand a complete and thorough investigation into these events, the ECHR fails to fully condemn this genocide, setting a disturbing precedent for the future and provides no comfort to those families of the victims. As Pope Paul VI so eloquently stated, "If you want peace, work for justice." Justice remains unserved. Thus, I call upon Russia to declassify, once and for all, its 2004 decision to close the investigation into the Katyn Massacre. Let the world of nations continue to work in conjunction with the Polish government and victims' families to uncover the truth of what happened in the Katyn Forest and nearby killing fields. The whole truth will enlighten future generations so that they learn from these heinous crimes, heal the fissures of tyranny and prevent atrocities of the future.

[From the New York Times International,
Oct. 22, 2013]

RULING ON KATYN KILLINGS HIGHLIGHTS RUSSIA-POLAND RIFT

(By Alan Cowell and Andrew Roth)

LONDON.—In the long-simmering and emotional debate over a notorious mass killing during World War II, the European Court of Human Rights ruled Monday that Russia had failed to comply with its obligations to adequately investigate the massacre of more than 20,000 Polish prisoners of war by the Soviet secret police in 1940.

But the court said it had no jurisdiction over the massacre itself or on the subsequent treatment of the relatives of the dead, prompting an outcry in Poland and expressions of satisfaction among officials in Moscow, underscoring the deep and lingering divisions inspired by the mass killing in the Katyn Forest near Smolensk.

"We are rather disappointed by this verdict," said Poland's deputy foreign minister, Artur Nowak-Far, according to Agence France-Presse. "The ruling does not take into account all the arguments of the Polish side that have here a great moral and historic right."

Andrzej Melak, president of the Association of the Families of Katyn Victims, called the judgment "scandalous," adding that it was "inadmissible and incomprehensible."

"The failure to condemn this genocide and the impunity of its perpetrators led to it being repeated in Rwanda, the Balkans and it will be repeated again," he said. "Poles will not accept a ruling like this."

But in Moscow, Georgy Matyushkin, the deputy minister of justice and its envoy to the European Court on Human Rights, told the Interfax news agency that the ruling showed that “the court does not have the conventional duty to investigate the events at Katyn” and that it would thus be “illogical” for it to address allegations of improper treatment of the victims’ relatives.

“The Russian authorities from the very beginning said that these events are located outside of the frame of the jurisdiction of the European court from the point of view of the time frame,” Mr. Matyushkin said. “And this point of view was accepted by the European court.”

The Polish prisoners, including nearly 5,000 senior Polish Army officers, disappeared in late 1939 and early 1940 during a period of German-Soviet cooperation, when Soviet forces occupied eastern Poland. In April and May 1940, they were taken to the Katyn woods, near Smolensk, west of Moscow, where they were executed and then buried in mass graves there and in two other villages.

After decades of denial, Russia admitted responsibility for the massacre in 1990, and opened a criminal investigation. The investigation was closed 14 years later, but much of its findings were classified and no one was publicly held responsible.

Relatives of the victims complained to the court in 2007 that the Russian inquiry had been ineffective and that the Russian authorities had displayed a dismissive attitude to requests for information about the event. The case was brought by 15 Polish citizens who are relatives of 12 victims of the massacre—police and army officers, an army doctor and a primary school headmaster—according to court filings.

The court’s highest panel, the Grand Chamber, ruled unanimously that “Russia had failed to comply with its obligation” under the European Convention on Human Rights to “furnish necessary facilities for examination of the case,” according to a statement from the court in Strasbourg, France.

But the ruling said the court had no jurisdiction to examine complaints over the killings themselves because the massacre took place a decade before the rights convention became international law and 58 years before Russia acceded to it, in 1998.

That period was too long for a “genuine connection” to be established between the killings and Russia’s accession to the convention, the ruling said. The court rejected an application for awarding damages.

The court also ruled that there had been no violation of the convention’s provision prohibiting inhuman or degrading treatment as it relates to the suffering of families of “disappeared” people. That part of the ruling overturned a lower court’s ruling in 2012, which found that that provision had been violated in the cases of 10 of the 15 Polish family members.

In its ruling, the Grand Chamber said Russia had not offered a “substantive analysis” for keeping the decision to classify the decision to close its investigation. “The court was unable to accept that the submission of a copy of the September 2004 decision could have affected Russia’s national security,” the ruling said.

Nikita V. Petrov, a historian for the Memorial human rights group, which has sought to declassify the decision, called the ruling a “light reprimand” that would do nothing to further the investigation.

“It’s like telling a criminal, ‘You haven’t behaved yourself very well,’” he said. “But it does not say that a crime is still taking place, because the government is hiding information about past criminal activities like the Katyn case.”

The massacre has continued to haunt Russian-Polish relations.

In April 2010, a plane carrying the Polish president and 95 other members of Poland’s political and military elite to a commemoration of the massacre crashed over Smolensk, killing everyone on board. The crash led to mutual recriminations over an event intended to help heal the wound.

In November 2010, the Russian Parliament approved a statement holding Stalin and other Soviet leaders responsible for the Katyn killings.

Despite protests from Communist Parliament members, the State Duma acknowledged that archival material “not only unveils the scale of his horrific tragedy but also provides evidence that the Katyn crime was committed on direct orders from Stalin and other Soviet leaders.”

IN RECOGNITION OF LESLIE A. WOOLLEY, FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF FEDERAL SERVICE

HON. EMANUEL CLEAVER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2013

Mr. CLEAVER. Mr. Speaker, as we enter the season of giving thanks, I reflect on an individual who made a lasting impression on me and this institution. I rise today to recognize and congratulate Leslie Woolley, my former Chief of Staff of five years, on her retirement. A Capitol Hill veteran, Leslie has had a long and distinguished career in public service and the financial services industry.

Prior to working for me, Leslie was the Vice President, for Congressional Relations and International Banking at the Conference of State Bank Supervisors. She had previously spent over twenty years in the Senate and the House working as a professional staff member for the U.S. Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Government Affairs for Sen. Joe Lieberman (then D-CT), for U.S. Senators Zell Miller (D-GA), and Bob Graham (D-FL), who were both on the U.S. Senate Banking Committee. She also worked for U.S. House of Representatives Financial Services Committee members Bill McCollum (R-FL) and Wes Watkins (then D-OK), and as a professional staff member on a House Financial Services Subcommittee for U.S. Representative Norm Shumway (R-CA).

Leslie served in the Executive Branch at the U.S. Department of the Treasury, where she was Director for Business and Public Liaison in the Office of Legislative Affairs and Public Liaison, during Secretary Larry Summers’ tenure and at the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) where she was the Deputy to the Chairman for Policy for the first woman Chairman of the FDIC, Ricki Helfer.

She had private sector experience as well, previously serving as the Vice President for Legislative Affairs at both the Investment Company Institute and at Chemical Bank.

Leslie has had the unique opportunity to provide 25 years of federal service doing what she has loved—working in financial services public policy. During her 35 years in Washington, the financial services issues were interesting and sometimes very challenging. In particular, Leslie guided the FDIC’s legislative involvement with the 1996 Deposit Insurance Funds Act which recapitalized the Savings and Loan Insurance Fund (SAIF) and worked with Senator Miller to ensure that the internal con-

trols sections that applied to corporations under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 were more balanced than under the original drafts of the bill. Leslie worked with me on the 2010 Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act which was a response to the late-2009 economic recession, by bringing some of the most significant changes to financial regulation since the Great Depression and impacting all federal financial regulatory agencies and almost every part of the United States’ financial services industry.

She holds both a Bachelor in Science and Masters in Business Administration degrees from Oklahoma State University (OSU). In 1995, Leslie was awarded the Distinguished Alumni Award from the OSU Alumni Association. In 2011, Leslie was named one of the top 50 MBA graduates from the OSU Spears School of Business at their 50th anniversary celebration. She has also received the Department of the Treasury’s, Secretary’s Honor Award (2001); and Women in Housing and Finance’s Distinguished Leader Award (2004).

In addition to her professional career, Leslie has made time for and been active in her community. She was President of Women in Housing and Finance 1984–85, and a Board Member from 2002–04; She held the office of Treasurer for Women’s Giving Circle of Alexandria from 2007–2011 and a Board Member from 2007 to the present; Leslie was President of the Oklahoma State Society in 1991; and the President of the D.C. Chapter of the Oklahoma State University Alumni Association from 1993–95, an Alumni Association National Board member from 1996–2001, and a member of the OSU Alumni Association Executive Committee from 1998–2001.

Even though the financial services industry has experienced its share of ups and downs, one thing has stayed consistent—the quality of the people, such as Leslie, who worked as colleagues and friends across different states, delegations, agencies, companies and trade associations for the betterment of our country. Upon her retirement, Leslie shared with me how blessed she was to have worked with each and every one of her colleagues and associates. Her husband, Doyle Bartlett and their two children, Ann and Cameron, have helped to make Leslie’s career possible and her life better.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and our colleagues to join me in thanking Leslie for her 25 years of public service in the financial services arena; for her five years of support, help, and kindness to me, my Congressional staff and the constituents of the Fifth Congressional District of Missouri. I wish her the very best in all her future endeavors.

OUR UNCONSCIONABLE NATIONAL DEBT

HON. MIKE COFFMAN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2013

Mr. COFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, on January 20, 2009, the day President Obama took office, the national debt was \$10,626,877,048,913.08.

Today, it is \$17,149,193,429,752.16. We’ve added \$6,522,316,380,839.08 to our debt in 4 years. This is \$6.5 trillion in debt our nation,