

the human spirit, and the organization and its State and local chapters have become pillars in their communities. Their humanitarian efforts and successes exemplify the strength of compassion, and I commend them for their contributions.

IN HONOR OF THE 25TH
ANNIVERSARY OF UPS AIRLINES

HON. JOHN A. YARMUTH

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 23, 2013

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of UPS Airlines, which on January 25, 2013, celebrates 25 years of exemplary service.

This anniversary date marks an inauspicious beginning. A quarter-century ago, the Federal Aviation Authority offered its initial approval of the UPS Air Carrier Operating Certificate. Starting with two DC-8s, UPS Airlines would quickly become one of the largest airlines in the world. And with Worldport, UPS Airlines' innovative international hub, they have helped make Louisville, KY—my District and hometown—a global leader in logistics.

Today, United Parcel Service delivers more than 15 million packages every day in more than 220 countries and territories around the world. And Louisville's Worldport has revolutionized American logistics through technological advancements that are the envy of innovators across the globe. At Worldport, more than 20,000 local employees process 416,000 packages an hour in a facility the size of 90 football fields. The operation is as extraordinary as it is expansive.

Not only have UPS Airlines and Worldport made Louisville a world leader in logistics; the company has been pivotal in generating economic development throughout our community. Countless businesses have moved to Louisville and are now thriving because of what UPS Airlines brings—and ships out. And through the Metropolitan College partnership with the University of Louisville and Jefferson Community and Technical College, UPS has provided more than 2,600 employees tuition reimbursement since 1998.

Good corporate citizenship means creating high-quality, good-paying jobs and new economic opportunities for communities. But it also means contributing to the greater whole, whether through strategic investments or programs that help expand opportunity beyond the walls of any single institution. UPS and Worldport have spent decades providing a model for corporate citizenship in Louisville.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring this corporate leader on the 25th anniversary of UPS Airlines.

IN CELEBRATION OF THE LIFE
AND LEGACY OF SAMUEL KEKER

HON. CHRIS VAN HOLLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 23, 2013

Mr. VANHOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to celebrate the remarkable life and legacy of a great American, Samuel Keker.

Sam was born to Greek immigrants in Pueblo, Colorado in 1917. He attended American University, where he was elected vice-president of the student government and wrote for the college newspaper.

A member of the "greatest generation", Sam served with distinction in the Navy during World War II, escorting convoys in the Atlantic and commanding a minesweeper in the Pacific. Sam's commitment to country would later cause him to return to duty during the Korean War, where he served as an executive officer on destroyers. He remained in the naval reserve until 1962, retiring with the rank of Commander.

Sam spent the entirety of his professional career at U.S. News and World Report, rising from the position of assistant to the circulation manager in 1946 to becoming Chairman and Chief Executive Officer in 1982. Under Sam's leadership, U.S. News and World Report reached over two million readers and earned a well-deserved reputation for high-quality reporting and excellence in journalism.

Sam Keker was the embodiment of the American Dream—a person who through hard work, motivation and smarts rose to the highest level of his profession. Throughout that journey, he remained humble and treated those around him with dignity and kindness.

I was privileged to know Sam Keker and will miss his intelligence, counsel and extraordinary wit. He was an inspiration to me, and his life was a good example for all. Sam and his loving wife Lucy have been leaders in our community, giving generously of their time and resources to help the less fortunate.

I extend my deepest sympathies to Lucy, Sam's sons John and Jerry, and the rest of the Keker family. As we mourn Sam's loss, we are also grateful for the lessons he taught and the life that he lived.

DEFENSE OF A WOMAN'S RIGHT
TO CHOOSE

HON. TULSI GABBARD

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 23, 2013

Ms. GABBARD. Mr. Speaker, forty years ago this month, the U.S. Supreme Court affirmed a woman's constitutional right to choose in *Roe v. Wade*. This landmark decision ensures that women can make their own health decisions, and if they want to, consult with their doctor, family, and faith.

Four decades later, even though abortion remains legal, women still face enormous barriers—barriers that wholly violate the spirit of the *Roe v. Wade* decision. I support efforts to increase access to affordable healthcare services which can contribute to fewer unplanned and teen pregnancies, a goal we should all support.

This monumental Supreme Court ruling remains under attack, as the ability for women to be free to make what is often the most difficult decision in their lives, is constantly challenged. Now more than ever, we must remain steadfast in our defense of a woman's right to choose.

INTRODUCTION OF THE DISTRICT
OF COLUMBIA EQUAL REPRESENTATION ACT AND THE DISTRICT
OF COLUMBIA HOUSE VOTING
RIGHTS ACT

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 23, 2013

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce two bills that provide different approaches for obtaining voting representation for the more than 600,000 American citizens who reside in the nation's capital and pay the full array of federal taxes that support the government of the United States, but have no voting representation in Congress. These bills are the District of Columbia Equal Representation Act and the District of Columbia House Voting Rights Act. I have introduced these bills during different periods in the past. I introduce them today after listening to residents at the many Community Conversations I have held in each ward of the District since a dangerous gun amendment—which would have eliminated all of the District's gun safety laws and would have done much more—forced us to decline to move to final passage of the District of Columbia House Voting Rights Act in April 2010.

I introduce these bills today, in the same month that the House majority again eliminated the District's vote in the Committee of the Whole, despite rulings by the federal courts that this vote is constitutional. It therefore is clear that the House would not consider any approach to representation and full democracy for D.C. residents at this time. As my first bill of the 113th Congress, I introduced the New Columbia Admission Act, to make the District of Columbia the 51st state, the only option that affords the residents of the District of Columbia equality with other American citizens, and the option we will always seek. However, today, I am reintroducing two bills that residents have indicated would have their continued support on the way to statehood, which they deserve. Residents embraced these approaches because they were possible at the time. Today's bills will help ensure that there is no weakening in the momentum that these bills helped build here and throughout the country over the past several years.

The District of Columbia Equal Representation Act would give the District of Columbia two senators and, initially, one House member. With statehood delayed, then-Senator Joseph Lieberman and I introduced this bill for several years as the No Taxation Without Representation Act. The House, which was controlled by Republicans, did not act on the bill. The Senate held hearings and marked up the bill in 2002, but did not bring it to the floor.

The second bill, the District of Columbia House Voting Rights Act, to give D.C., initially, one House member, almost became law. In 2005, when I continued to be in the minority, then-Representative Tom Davis and I partnered on a bipartisan bill giving House votes to Democratic D.C. and Republican Utah. The D.C. House Voting Rights Act marked the first time in decades that we achieved large majority votes in the House and Senate for voting rights for D.C. residents, and brought the city closer than we have ever come to voting representation in more than two centuries. This bill likely would be law