

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Joe Phillip Protenic for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

INTRODUCTION OF THE ACT TO
LEAVE NO CHILD BEHIND

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 2003

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to submit to my colleagues in the House the Act to Leave No Child Behind. The Act to Leave No Child Behind 2001 was endorsed by more than 1400 groups and organizations around the nation, more than 400 state legislators and mayors, and it has been the focus of numerous community rallies, petition drives and advocacy events in Washington and throughout the country.

Our nation currently faces many great challenges. We are engaged in a war on terrorism—a war we can and must win. We are on the brink of a possible war overseas, in Iraq. If the time comes, we will put aside our differences on the merits and the timing of this war and rally in support of our men and women in the armed forces.

But we cannot afford to neglect our responsibilities at home. We cannot afford to turn our Federal programs into piggy banks that Governors can raid to fill gaping state budget shortfalls. We cannot afford—morally, socially, or economically—to write off the needs of a generation of children.

This bill is intended to remind us of those obligations. We have obligations to ensure that our children have access to quality health care; obligations to provide our children with an education that will prepare for their role in our workforce and our society; obligations to make sure our child have a safe, affordable, and stable place to live.

Together with many of my colleagues in the House and my friend CHRISTOPHER DODD in the Senate, we are introducing this bill today because we can no longer afford to abandon the children and families in this country who struggle daily with poverty, hunger, inadequate health care and education, poor housing and crime.

This bill calls upon the federal government to lead the way with vision and commitment toward a future where all children have quality health care, educational opportunity, family stability and safe communities. No child in this country should grow up poor, or hungry, or sick, or scared.

Now is the time. America must make a choice when it comes to the future of our children. We must decide whether we will invest in the healthy development of all our children or in tax cuts for the wealthiest citizens in this country. We cannot do both. This bill represents a vision and a commitment toward a future where all children have a chance to succeed so that we may use our resources in a constructive way to truly leave no child behind.

This legislation provides every child and their parents with health insurance, lifts every child from poverty through tax credits, work

supports, and a new minimum wage, and ends child hunger through the expansion of food programs. This bill makes sure every child is ready for school by fully funding quality early learning programs, and offers significant reforms for our system of public education that increases accountability, reduces classroom size, and guarantees that all children will be taught by qualified teachers in modern and safe classrooms. This legislation also builds affordable housing and safe communities through sensible environmental protections, gun safety laws, and programs to reduce children's exposure to neglect, abuse, and violence.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Members of the House to join me and co-sponsor the Act to Leave No Child Behind.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. PATRICK J. KENNEDY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 2003

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, on February 25, 2003, I was in my Congressional District in Rhode Island and consequently I missed two votes.

Had I been here I would of voted:

Yes on H. Res. 46

Yes on H. Con. Res. 40

At this time I would ask for unanimous consent that my positions be entered into the record following those votes or in the appropriate portion of the record.

IN HONOR OF ANNIE LEE
PINCHBACK

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 2003

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, today, we will commemorate the 140th Anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation with the passage of H. Con. Res. 36. In recognition of today's action, Mr. Speaker, I also want to honor the memory of Annie Lee Pinchback, a matriarch of one of America's historic Black families.

Annie Lee Pinchback was born to the late James Lucius and Elizabeth Booker on November 7, 1911. Known as Mama to all, Annie Lee was educated in the Danville Virginia School System, graduating from West Mollen High School in Danville, Virginia. At an early age, she married the late Mr. William T. Pinchback, a direct descendent of the nation's first African-American Governor, P.B.S. Pinchback. Five children were born out of their union: Mrs. Elizabeth Crosland, Mrs. Gloria Tucker, Mr. James Lucius Pinchback, Mrs. Canzada Allaway and Mr. Harry T. Pinchback. She and her husband relocated to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania to live with her aunt. In later years, she moved to Brooklyn, New York.

For forty years, Annie Lee worked as a seamstress at Admiral Embroidery in the New York City Garment Center. In 1936, she made Mount Lebanon Baptist Church on the Hill on Howard Avenue and Herkimer Street, her church home. Annie Lee served there as an usher; was a member of the Helping Hand

Club; and served as Treasurer of the All-State Club. She also sang in the R.A. Laws Ensemble Choir and the Sanctuary Choir until her health failed her. In 1962, she met the late Worthy Matron, Sister Fannie Johnson and joined the Order of Eastern Star, Maria Chapter #18 O.E.S. of Brooklyn, New York.

While Annie Lee departed this life on November 26, 2002, her memory will live on through her brother and sister as well as her five children, her eighteen grandchildren, forty-six great-grandchildren, and thirteen great-great-grandchildren. I would urge my colleagues to take note of the great life and work of the great woman, Annie Lee Pinchback who is more than worthy of the recognition that we will bestow her today.

RECOGNITION OF CODY EDWARD
ROTH

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 2003

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Cody Edward Roth, a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 314, and in earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Cody has been very active with his troop, participating in summer camp at H. Roe Bartle Scout Reservation and earning the Warrior in the Tribe of Mic-O-Say. During the years he has been involved in scouting, he has held numerous leadership positions, including that of quartermaster. Cody also has been honored for his numerous Scouting achievements by becoming a brotherhood member of the Order of the Arrow and receiving the Coup of the Long Trail Award.

For his Eagle Scout Project, Cody designed and built a series of steps on a trail at the Parksville Nature Sanctuary. What would have been a muddy, slippery area after rain is now easily accessible.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Cody Edward Roth for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

SUPPORT FOR IMPACT AID

HON. MARK STEVEN KIRK

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 26, 2003

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Speaker, as we prepare to go to war, I want to reiterate the importance of supporting our military families through the Impact Aid program. This program is vital to the education of millions of children across the nation.

Impact Aid was created in 1950 when Congress recognized the obligation of the Federal Government to assist school districts and communities that experience a loss in their local property tax base due to the presence of the Federal government. Between 1950 and 1969, the Impact Aid Program was fully funded by Congress. Since that time the funding