

program, we hope to emphasize the importance of democracy and set an example of individual responsibility and citizenship. However, individual responsibility requires active participation daily, and not merely at the polls on voting day. By keeping oneself informed about the day-to-day workings of our government, citizens can experience the enthusiasm shared by our nation's patriots as they framed our basic freedoms of religion, speech, press, and assembly. In this way, the values on which our country was founded will continue to flourish and strengthen us as we meet the challenges of the twenty-first century.

My vision for America is a shared vision, and it begins with us, the people. We hold the key to keeping our country on the path of greatness. In just two hundred years, much has been done, but many great accomplishments are yet to come. With continued support from its people, this country will remain a land of freedom and opportunity and will hold fast to the principles of "one nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all!" May God bless America—Thank you.

THE PEOPLE'S FIREHOUSE CELEBRATE ITS 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF SERVICE

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 17, 1995*

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the People's Firehouse, Inc. which is celebrating its 20th anniversary of service to the Williamsburg and Greenpoint communities of northern Brooklyn this November. PFI was founded when, in November of 1975, the city of New York announced that it would close fire engine company 212. The threatened loss of prevention services brought the people of north Brooklyn together to form the People's Firehouse.

In an act of courage rising out of concern for their community, residents entered the firehouse and refused to leave. They held the firetruck hostage and, for 16 months, lived and worked in the fire station, all the while pressuring the city to reopen engine company 212.

One official called off attempts to remove the protesters from the firehouse saying that the fire station was now "the people's firehouse." The name stuck and after much negotiation, engine company 212 was reopened as a fully operational fire station. Those involved in the firehouse situation decided to form a permanent organization to assist their community, and, this year, the People's Firehouse, Inc. a Housing and Community Development Co., celebrates its 20th anniversary.

Mr. Speaker, PFI offers a number of services to the community deserving of recognition. PFI provides legal rights outreach and mediation services to tenants, landlords and the homeless; housing management programs; and housing preservation and development. Seniors and immigrants are given special assistance in English, Spanish and Polish. PFI manages 16 buildings consisting of 141 residential units. The NYC Housing Preservation and Development Community Management Program provided funding for PFI to renovate and manage previously abandoned, city-owned buildings. Since beginning contracting with Housing Preservation and Development

in 1979, PFI has rehabilitated nine city-owned buildings and later sold them to the tenants as limited equity cooperatives.

As if their housing and citizen-outreach programs were not enough, the PFI has received fire and arson prevention funding from the U.S. Fire Administration, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the New York Department of State, and the mayor's office arson strike force. The PFI also offers a weatherization assistance program; participates in historic restoration; strengthens the Northside Merchants Association with marketing assistance, store renovation and a matching grant program; improves streets with the Bedford Avenue street reconstruction project; and engages in protection of the environment.

Mr. Speaker, the 20 years of service to the community provided by PFI deserve our recognition and praise. PFI takes great pride in its community and responds to the needs of its citizens throughout Greenpoint, Williamsburg, Northside and Southside. One of PFI's most recent projects includes youth job training and establishment of the People's School which offers programs designed to address issues of unemployment, poverty and neighborhood stabilization.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in recognition of the People's Firehouse Inc.'s 20 years of service to its community. At a time when many argue that neighborhoods and any "sense of community" no longer exist—PFI strives to find more and more ways to serve its citizenry.

OVERCOMING EXTREME POVERTY

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 17, 1995*

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, today, October 17, is the World Day To Overcome Extreme Poverty. In thousands of cities, towns, and villages across the United States and around the world, the poorest people, and those who stand beside them, will be solemnly recommitting themselves to the task of ending extreme poverty.

The first observance of October 17 took place in Paris in 1987. It was made possible by a partnership between extremely poor families and a man named Joseph Wresinski. Together, they founded the Fourth World Movement, which is now an international anti-poverty organization whose activities span the globe.

Around the world, there are 1.3 billion people living with little other than a dream of a better future. Their dreams are usually not for themselves, but for their children. It is our job as their fellow human beings, and as elected leaders, to recognize those dreams and to take up our full responsibilities in seeing that they become a reality. The poorest people are ready to join us in building a better world. It is only with their cooperation and partnership that we can succeed.

Today, we must resolve to work with these poor families to put an end to extreme poverty, just as apartheid and slavery have been abolished. Today, we must resolve that never again should a single man, woman, or child be condemned to the silence and uselessness that extreme poverty entails.

I hope that Members will join me in observing October 17, the World Day To Overcome Extreme Poverty.

TAMING THE EITC

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 17, 1995*

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues an excellent article regarding the Earned Income Tax Credit.

TAMING THE EITC

The Earned Income Tax Credit often is hailed by Republicans as the best welfare program around. So why are they bent on cutting it? The answer: It has grown so much that it's now doing more harm than good.

House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Bill Archer, R-Texas, hopes to cut the EITC some \$20 billion over the next seven years.

President Clinton sharply attacked the move, saying it's "inconsistent with those basic, bedrock values this country should be standing for."

What's all the fuss about?

Started in 1975, the EITC was supposed to help offset the growing costs of payroll taxes on the working poor. Those eligible could get a credit on a portion of their income taxes.

For some families below a certain income threshold, the EITC worked as a negative income tax. They paid little or no income taxes to begin with.

The idea was to encourage work among the poor by boosting their after-tax income. So the EITC has come to be seen as a welfare program with a built-in work incentive.

Popular with both Republicans and Democrats, the cost of the credit grew rapidly. Presidents Bush and Clinton both expanded the credit's size and scope dramatically.

So much so, in fact, that when the Clinton expansions are fully phased in next year, the EITC's cost will have nearly quadrupled since 1990. By 1996, the credit will cost \$26 billion—equal in size to the federal food stamp program.

As a modest program, the EITC worked fine. But most economists agree that today it's doing more harm than good.

The problem stems from the way the credit is structured.

It gets phased in for working families with income up to \$8,900. The effect of the credit is to provide a wage subsidy of 40 cents on each dollar up to that income limit.

From there, the credit is maxed out. Families who earn up to \$11,600 don't get any additional credit.

Once a family exceeds that limit, the credit is phased out. For each dollar over \$11,600, the family loses 21 cents of its EITC until its income hits \$28,000.

Economists say this acts like a marginal tax rate of 21 percent, on top of all the other state and federal taxes, giving these families one of the highest marginal rates around. And that, they say, provides a strong disincentive to work.

The trouble is, as the EITC expands, this disincentive looms larger, overwhelming the work incentives created when the credit is phased in.

Marvin Kosters, who has done extensive research on the EITC for the American Enterprise Institute, finds that today about 40 percent of American families are eligible for the credit.

But of these, there are nearly four times as many families in the phase-out range as in the phase-in range.

Worse, the work incentives for families in the phase-in range are mixed, Kosters notes. For example, the EITC encourages low-income families to work, rather than not—the so-called substitution effect.

But it also encourages them to work less. After all, they get a 40-percent raise without working any harder.

And, Kosters notes, the EITC imposes a marriage penalty on low-income workers—a problem made worse by the expansion of the credit in the '90s.

"Under the most adverse circumstances, the marriage penalty would amount to over \$5,000," Kosters said before a House panel looking at the EITC. "(That) would be about 25 percent of the combined income of the married couple."

And, as the EITC becomes more generous, it invites fraud and abuse, which has been the focus of GOP complaints. Audits by the IRS have found higher rates of false or exaggerated EITC claims.

For now, the GOP appears to be listening to these concerns.

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#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JAMES C. GREENWOOD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 17, 1995*

Mr. GREENWOOD. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall vote No. 704, it was my intention to vote "no". I was in the Commerce Committee's Medicare markup, and in my haste, I misconstrued the intent of the Roemer amendment. I ask unanimous consent that my statement appear in the RECORD immediately following rollcall vote No. 704.

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#### RECOGNITION OF THE CENTER FOR ADVANCED FOOD TECHNOLOGY

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 17, 1995*

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Center for Advanced Food Technology [CAFT] at Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey, on the occasion of its 10th anniversary.

CAFT was established by our fine State in 1985. My colleagues and I in the State Senate established CAFT and the other New Jersey Advanced Technology Centers to be administered under the auspices of the State's Commission on Science and Technology to link our State's high technology industries with some of Rutgers University's most prominent departments so as to enhance the State's economy. The resulting impacts are something of which I am particularly proud.

Over its 10-year history, the center's unique multidisciplinary approach to research and technology transfer has resulted in the development of cutting edge scientific knowledge and technologies that address the product, process, and manufacturing needs of the food industry.

As I am sure you know, the food industry is one of the major employers in our country. The food manufacturing sector is also one of the greatest contributors to our Nation's economy by adding value to our Nation's consider-

able agricultural commodities sector. By coordinating the research efforts of about 40 faculty members from 10 university departments who are overseeing the research of over 130 graduate and undergraduate students and post doctoral associates, CAFT is supporting the research needs of this important manufacturing sector.

CAFT's past achievements are many. Through its development of new equipment and manufacturing technologies for military rations, the Defense Logistics Agency is now better prepared to provide a variety of high quality foods to support the morale of our service men and women. By performing research aimed at understanding and enhancing food quality, these rations will continue to improve.

The facilities and equipment used for the military ration studies have been used on a cost recovery basis to assist smaller food companies and entrepreneurs to develop new businesses and to develop new or improve existing products and manufacturing operations. This type of activity is necessary to keep the food industry healthy and to enhance the viability of smaller companies which are the lifeblood of the manufacturing sector.

CAFT has also worked with food, pharmaceutical, and chemical companies which have needed highly sophisticated research analysis performed. Several of these companies have been able to bring new products to market partially because of CAFT's expert assistance.

Underlying all these efforts are the fundamental research studies through which CAFT has developed its well deserved international recognition. Companies worldwide have benefited from the cutting edge knowledge CAFT has developed. Of this, the center is understandably proud.

I am very pleased to let the people of this Nation know about the unique and wonderful research capabilities, such as those at CAFT, that have been established in New Jersey. These centers can serve as models of how industry, universities, and government can work together to make our Nation stronger.

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#### TRIBUTE TO IVONETTE WRIGHT MILLER

HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 17, 1995*

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join the Wright family in honoring their beloved Ivonette Wright Miller who passed away this month at the age of 99. Mrs. Miller, niece of Orville and Wilbur Wright, was the last direct connection of the birth of aviation and was instrumental in preserving the Wright heritage.

Mrs. Miller became the third American woman to fly when, on August 29, 1911, she rode beside her uncle, Orville, in the Wright B Flyer. Mrs. Miller played an important role in the donation of the original 1903 Wright Flyer to the Smithsonian Institution and in the placement of the Wright papers in the Library of Congress and Wright State University in Dayton, OH.

The following are excerpts of remarks made at a memorial service by Tom D. Crouch, noted Wright brothers biographer and chair-

man, of the Department of Aeronautics of the National Air and Space Museum.

It is a very great honor indeed to participate in this celebration of the life of Ivonette Wright Miller. I did not know Mrs. Miller as long as some of you, but we shared a genuine friendship, and I owe her a debt of gratitude of the sort which cannot be repaid. It is a debt that I share with all of those scholars, historians, and just plain Wright enthusiasts whom she assisted over the years, and I will try to speak on their behalf this afternoon.

When I think of what I most admired about Ivonette Miller, the term "family values" comes to mind. My wife Nancy and I were privileged to attend Ivonette and Harold "Schribze" Miller's 70th anniversary celebration at Hawthorn Hill in 1989. That was a marriage you had to admire, at least I did. The two of them went through a great deal together, and through it all, they remained devoted to one another and to their daughter and her family.

Of course, Ivonette also defined herself as a member of that extraordinary family into which she was born. "It was late afternoon, on the eighth day of April in 1896," she once wrote: . . . and one could hear the tapping of a typewriter in the upstairs room at 7 Hawthorne Street in Dayton, Ohio, where Bishop Milton Wright did his writing and carried on his duties as a minister for the United Brethren in Christ denomination. . . . When he had finished a letter to [his daughter] Katharine [who was then a sophomore at Oberlin College], he picked up a small notebook in which recorded the events of each day, smiled, and wrote: "Lorin's have a little girl named Ivonette born near 4:00 this morning."

"So it was," Ivonette concluded, "that I came into this world, innocent of all that was to take place in a lifetime, in the midst of an event which had been a world wide dream as long ago as ancient Greece." Orville Wright once remarked on his own good fortune, and that of his brothers and sister, to have been born into a family where children were loved and nurtured, where genuine curiosity and self-confidence were encouraged, and real education prized. That was doubly true of the young Wrights of Ivonette's generation. She and her brothers, sister and cousins were raised in the bosom of an extended family that included not only their own loving parents, but their Wright grandfather, uncles and aunt who lived just around the block.

"When I was about seven," Ivonette once commented, "the first flight at Kitty Hawk took place. I'm sure the family was excited by it, but they all went about their daily chores as if nothing significant had occurred." Perhaps, but it is not difficult to find traces of the young Ivonette in the records of the invention of the airplane.

There is no more important or precious manuscript in the history of flight than the small pocket notebook in which Wilbur Wright recorded the results of the flight tests of his 1902 glider. The penciled notations that fill the little notebook record the career of the world's first fully controllable airplane. The document is a treasure, not simply of the history of technology, or even American history, but of the history of the world. And on one of the final sheets in the notebook you will find the name Ivonette inscribed twice in childish block printing. ". . . I was sitting on Uncle Will's lap, as I often did," she recalled many years later, "when he asked me if I could write my name. I was six years old at the time and just learning to write. He probably pulled the notebook out of his pocket (where he usually kept it) and asked me to show him how I could write my name."