

of its 11th anniversary. For over a decade, the Institute for Community Living has helped people with mental and developmental disabilities to function successfully in different living, learning, working, and social environments. Through its operation of housing, rehabilitation and support services, it has helped improve the quality of life for countless mentally and developmentally disabled adults at various stages of the rehabilitation process.

ICL is a participating agency of the United Way of Greater New York and a member agency of the Association for Community Living and the Coalition of Voluntary Mental Health providers. ICL has also been recognized nationally for its success—its recent accolades include the Hospital and Community Psychiatry Significant Achievement Award and the National Center for Disability Services Exemplary Program Award.

The Institute for Community Living has succeeded in providing an array of secure, community-based residential programs in which mentally disabled people can pursue their own rehabilitation plan. By making it possible for these individuals to live a life of independence and dignity, ICL serves as a shining example of service to the mentally and developmentally disabled community. I urge my colleagues to join me in commending the Institute for Community Living and in extending our best wishes for its continued success.

ON THE RETIREMENT OF FLOYD
FLAKE

HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 12, 1997

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bid farewell to a very distinguished Member of my State's delegation. FLOYD FLAKE has served in the House with honor, with sincerity, and with unwaivering commitment. He can serve as a model to all of us in this body: for over a decade, he has fulfilled a calling to public service, fighting the fights he believes in, representing his constituents with passion and nobility.

In leaving this body, FLOYD FLAKE is leaving this Nation richer for his service. The moral guidance he has given us and the example he has set for us will echo through this Chamber in the coming years, resonating with its obligation to the people of this country after he has gone.

Now, our colleague is about to respond to another calling. With the chance to devote his full energies to the needs of his congregation, he will continue his lifelong commitment to service and justice. And though he will be in a new setting, he will continue to be an inspiration for us all. I can only say that it has been an honor serving with him, and I wish him all the best.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 12, 1997

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, as a result of being detained while in the service of my

constituents in my district, I may have been unable to cast votes today on measures before the House of Representatives. I would like to take this opportunity to explain my support for three key areas of public policy, which were likely voted on in my absence.

H.R. 867, the Adoption Promotion Act.—I support this measure, as I believe it emphasizes the need for foster children to be adopted by a permanent family. Also, the Adoption Promotion Act requires States to expedite the process that governs the adoption of a foster child. The bill provides for increased stability for foster children and encourages a strong, healthy family structure. All foster children deserve the opportunity to be adopted to secure a sound future.

H.R. 2709, the Iran Missile Proliferation Sanctions Act.—Credible reports have drawn attention to the fact that Iran is pursuing plutonium separation and gas centrifuge enrichment in its nuclear program. Iran has also taken aggressive steps toward purchasing nuclear weapons-related material. Potentially, this development poses an enormous threat to our Middle East allies and other peaceful countries around the world. Therefore, we must take the appropriate steps to prevent Iran from obtaining a nuclear missile capability. H.R. 2709, the Iran Missile Proliferation Sanctions Act, goes a long way toward accomplishing this objective. The legislation requires the President to submit a report to Congress, within 30 days of enactment, identifying nations or entities about whom there is credible information that they transferred missile goods or technology to Iran. Sanctions against entities involved in the attempt or transfer of missile technology to Iran include denying arms exports licenses and eliminating all United States assistance for 2 years. The bill also expresses a sense of Congress that the President should exercise existing authorities and available funds to prevent the transfer of weapons-related material and delivery systems to Iran. I believe the actions taken in this bill will check Iranian arms proliferation and enthusiastically support its passage.

S. 1519, Extending the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act.—S. 1519, Extending the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act [ISTEA], is an important piece of legislation. The measure provides \$9.7 billion in new transportation money to States, thus continuing transportation funding to the States until Congress passes a regular, 6-year ISTEA bill next year. Extending ISTEA for this temporary duration is important to ensure that California, as well as the other the States, continues to provide for the transportation needs of its residents during this time.

SUNSHINE IN THE COURTS

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 12, 1997

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker. In April of this year, I along with my distinguished colleague from Ohio, Congressman CHABOT, introduced H.R. 1280, the Sunshine in the Courtroom Act. H.R. 1280 allows photographing, electronic recording, broadcasting, and televising to the public of Federal court proceedings at the discretion of the presiding judge. This legislation

is key to opening our Federal courts to cameras in order to educate the public and increase understanding of our Federal judicial system.

Allowing sunshine into our Federal courtrooms is one of the best ways to expand public knowledge on how our Federal court system operates. In recent years, there has been an increasing concern regarding our courts. Changes of judicial activism are eroding confidence in the legitimacy and fairness of Federal court proceedings. If the public continues to be kept in the dark about what occurs behind the doors of Federal courtrooms, these concerns and criticisms will surely mount. The availability of televised courtroom proceedings will increase public confidence in our Federal system, as demonstrated already within State courts around the Nation. Decisions made in Federal courts have the capability to affect every citizens life. The public should have the opportunity to see and understand how these cases unfold.

In 1997, the House of Representatives passed a House resolution to televise House floor proceedings and committee hearings to the public to create a greater degree of accountability of Members of Congress to their constituents and to enable the public to obtain a greater appreciation for the work that occurs on Capital Hill. C-SPAN coverage of the House allows citizens to watch and learn about the legislative branch for themselves, instead of relying solely on the media to interpret for them what is happening in Washington, DC.

I was elected to the House of Representatives for my ninth term last election by the citizens of my district in New York, and I continue to be accountable to every one of my constituents. Through C-SPAN coverage, they can see for themselves the issues I fight for and against on their behalf. It is time to take this idea of cameras for accountability and expand it into the judicial branch of the Federal Government.

I would also like to emphasize to everyone that H.R. 1280 does not in any way encroach on the powers of even one Federal judge. Quite the contrary, it is a pure grant of discretion, empowering the Federal judge to open or close proceedings that today are closed regardless of the judges desire and willingness to open the proceeds to public view. The Sunshine in Courtroom Act allows cameras in Federal courts only upon the approval of the presiding judge in each specific case. There are certain cases that are too sensitive to allow full media coverage of its judicial proceedings, such as trials involving minors, or cases in which a witness or members of a jury need to be kept confidential in order to protect them from harm. I do not want there to be any confusion on the fact that H.R. 1280 leaves judges total power to deny or limit television coverage of these types of cases.

Mr. Speaker, my fellow Members of Congress, the Sunshine in the Courtroom Act is legislation that is long overdue. Opening up our Federal courts will allow the public to see how our justice system really works and to gain a greater appreciation and trust in our Federal courts. In the second session of Congress we need to make H.R. 1280 a priority by holding hearings on this issue and then, passing this legislation into law. We, as Members of Congress, need to assert our dedication to keeping the Federal Government open

and accessible to the public by letting sunshine into our courtrooms.

TRIBUTE TO REPRESENTATIVE
FLOYD FLAKE OF THE SIXTH
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF
NEW YORK

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 12, 1997

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, my departing words for a good friend, Congressman FLOYD FLAKE are marked with good wishes and sadness. While Allen A.M.E. Church is gaining a great minister who will work full-time for his congregation, the United States House of Representatives will be losing a man of conviction, compassion, and remarkable legislative skill. I will miss him, as will this body, not only as a lawmaker but as a valued friend.

Congressman FLAKE has brought together the spirituality of the church, the innovation of the private sector, and the laws of the Government to produce economic revitalization for his congregation and the entire Sixth Congressional District.

November 7, Congressman FLAKE said his formal goodbye to the House of Representatives. For the first time, he told Members as well as the C-SPAN viewing audience about his inspirational road to success in the ministry, academia, and Congress. Never until that day had he told people about his long days of work and long nights of studying to earn his undergraduate degree or his doctorate of ministry. This is how we will remember Congressman FLAKE. We will remember a man who did not speak about his difficult road to success, rather, he spoke proudly about his service to God, his family, his district, and his country.

Congressman FLAKE was born in Los Angeles on January 30, 1945, and came to Houston, TX, to attend public school. After growing up in the great State of Texas, he studied at Wilberforce University in Ohio, earning his undergraduate degree. He continued to broaden his educational experiences in graduate programs at Payne Theological Seminary and Northeastern University. In 1994, he earned his doctorate of ministry degree from the United Theological Seminary in Dayton, OH.

Congressman FLAKE evolved from student to educator, serving as dean of students and university chaplain at Boston University in 1976. He served as the director of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Afro-American Center at Boston University from 1973 to 1976. From 1970 to 1973, he served as the associate dean of students, director of student activities at Lincoln University. Moving to business, he served as a market analyst for Xerox and as a sales representative for Reynolds Tobacco Co. He also served as a social worker for an early child development/Head Start program.

Mr. Speaker, Congressman FLAKE has lent his talents, energy, and concern for others to many activities. Congressman FLAKE always says that he has been blessed to have enjoyed so many successful endeavors. Personally, I would say that he has blessed so many people in so many areas.

Legislatively, I will remember his work on the Committee on Banking and Financial Serv-

ices and increasing investment opportunities for undeserved communities through the Bank Enterprise Act and the Reform of the Community Reinvestment Act.

Congressman FLAKE has done more than lecture and preach about the merits of self-sufficiency and job creation. Through his church, he has created local jobs, affordable homes, schools and multiservice centers that provide health care.

Mr. Speaker, it has truly been a pleasure to serve with the Congressman from New York's Sixth Congressional District. It will be even more of a pleasure to hear and witness his continued work in helping his community. Along with the many other Members of this body, I would like to give Congressman FLAKE my wishes of good luck and blessings.

HONORING IDA ECKHAUS

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 12, 1997

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Ida Eckhaus, a pioneer in providing community living for people with mental disabilities.

Mrs. Eckhaus has always been committed to bringing vital services to the people of New York City. Through her efforts, she was one of the founding members of APRIL, the Association of Parents for Rehabilitation and Independent Living. She and her husband Sam, along with three other couples, got together with the simple plan of obtaining housing for persons who suffered mental illnesses. In those meetings, they found there were many more needs for the mentally ill. Out of those meetings, the organization grew to become one of the largest affiliated in the State.

In addition to her community advocacy, she enjoyed working with families and their loved ones. For years her personal telephone at home was a crisis hotline. No hour was too late, no problem too difficult, no person too distraught for her. She was always there to help in any way she could. Even after the installation of the APRIL Hotline, Mrs. Eckhaus continued to take her calls at home.

Mrs. Eckhaus was a person of superlatively high standards, complete integrity, and boundless enthusiasm for whatever task she undertook. Throughout her service, she also served on numerous boards including the Institute for Community Living and AMI/New York State and she also founded Summit House of Brooklyn.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in honoring Mrs. Ida Eckhaus and all her contributions to the community of Brooklyn.

CONGRATULATIONS TO
LANCASTER LABORATORIES

HON. JOSEPH R. PITTS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 12, 1997

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to honor Lancaster Laboratories, a company in Lancaster, PA, recognized in the October issue of Working Mother magazine as one of the 100 best companies for working moms.

Even through the transition that Lancaster Labs has undergone over the past few years, this family-begun business has not only kept its emphasis on quality, but it once again has proved to be a successful company which values the family. By believing that a company can be committed to providing state-of-the-art services, and still manage people in a way that accommodates the hectic and activity-laden lives of working mothers and fathers, Lancaster Labs has succeeded in keeping their dedicated employees.

Lancaster Labs has been measured against standards of child care, flexibility, pay, opportunities to advance, and other family-friendly benefits. Although the company came out strong on each one of these, it is not because they attempted to meet some arbitrary yardstick, but because Lancaster Labs believes in creating a company that has fairness and family at the core of its existence. With fair pay, advancement for women, onsite child care, and the promotion of adoption, Lancaster Labs is an exemplary and prosperous part of our community.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate this exceptional company for its holistic approach to the working environment. Many companies would be wise to learn from the Lancaster Labs' example, which says that enhancing the lives of working moms can significantly improve the overall performance of the company. I wish the very best to Lancaster Labs in the future.

CHARITABLE INCENTIVE GIVING
ACT OF 1997

HON. JENNIFER DUNN

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 12, 1997

Ms. DUNN. Mr. Speaker, in this time of fiscal constraints, I am introducing today legislation that would encourage greater private sector support of important social, educational, nutritional, medical, and other necessary programs in local communities by restoring incentives for charitable giving of closely-held stock.

Governments on all levels, Federal, State, and local, are reducing spending throughout their budgets, including social programs. At the same time, society's needs for these programs cannot be overlooked. Congress should do all that it can reasonably do to encourage private philanthropic efforts at this critical stage in restructuring Government and returning responsibility to our local communities. Many of these services can be provided at the local level by charities that know the community best and can supply the most efficient and competent delivery of services. Public charities and private foundations already distribute funds to a very diverse, wide-ranging group of social support organizations at the community level on a timely basis.

To meet the resulting deficit in unmet social needs, Government cannot merely expect the private sector to fill the gap, but must provide the leadership for the use of private sector resources through changes in the Tax Code. One source of untapped resources for charitable purposes is closely-held corporate stock. Today the tax cost of contributing closely-held stock to a charity or foundation is prohibitive, and it discourages families and owners from disposing of their businesses in this manner.