

(8) the United States should consider those Afghans, especially known friends of the United States, fleeing political persecution from the Taliban regime to be refugees eligible for consideration for asylum;

(9) the Department of State should urge the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to protect the rights of Christians and Shiite Muslims in Pakistan and should publish a special report to Congress on the human rights situation in Pakistan, especially as it affects religious minorities; and

(10) the Department of State should report to the Congress concerning whether the Taliban, which provides a safe haven for Osama bin Laden and other terrorist organizations as well as illicit drug monies which assist these terrorists, should be added to the list of designated foreign terrorist organizations.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF IRANIAN STUDIES

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1998

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a short statement by the Council of American Overseas Research Centers about efforts of the American Institute of Iranian Studies efforts to reestablish contacts with Iran as one in a series of good initiatives to expand exchanges with Iran.

This past summer two professors from the University of Pennsylvania took nine American students to Iran for close to three months. USIA covered travel expenses, but the Iranian Ministry of Culture and Higher Education covered local costs in Tehran. The American Institute of Iranian Studies which was founded more than 30 years ago anticipates further such exchanges in an effort to help reestablish a more permanent presence in Iran.

The statement of the American Council follows:

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF IRANIAN STUDIES: ACTIVITIES IN TEHRAN

Following signals from Iran earlier this year indicating a willingness to conduct a dialogue at non-governmental levels, the American Institute of Iranian Studies (AIIRs) has taken steps to reestablish its presence in Iran and to launch programs which support Iranian studies in the United States and contribute to easing tension and facilitating communication between the United States and Iran. A summer language and research program for American graduate students was successfully completed last month and discussions culminated in agreement on a framework for continuing direct dialogue in both Iran and United States, and collaboration in the promotion of research on Iranian civilization.

The American Institute of Iranian Studies was founded in 1967 as a consortium of American universities and museums having an interest in Iranian Studies. It functioned as an American overseas research organization, representing Iranian studies at the institutional level and maintaining a center in Tehran with a resident American scholar as director. The Tehran center was closed in 1979 for political reasons but the organization has remained active since then. For the past nineteen years, AIIRs has worked to support and strengthen the field of Iranian studies in the U.S. by awarding fellowships

to help graduate students complete their dissertations. Its current membership consists of fifteen American universities and museums.

In the spring of 1998, officers of the AIIRs, Profs. William L. Hanaway and Brian Spooner of the University of Pennsylvania, worked with the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations to develop an intensive summer program in Iran for advanced American graduate students. Nine students from the Universities of Texas, Washington, Michigan and California at Los Angeles, the University of Chicago, Tufts University, Harvard University, and Washington University St. Louis, were chosen from over thirty applicants to attend a two-month summer language and research program administered by the International Center for Persian Studies in Tehran.

The nine students—five women and four men—were briefed in New York by the UN Mission and AIIRs and subsequently spent nine weeks in Tehran attending language classes and carrying out first-hand research relevant to their doctoral dissertation topics which range from historical subjects to studies of Iranian law and society, nationalism and ethnic conflict, and business issues. Most of the students returned to their home universities in early September, although one woman remains in Tehran with the concurrence of the University to pursue further language study. The students were warmly treated by their hosts and the Iranian general public and traveled freely throughout the country with no restrictions or untoward incidents.

The Iranian Ministry of Culture and Higher Education covered all local costs in Tehran. A grant of \$30,000 from the United States Information Agency (USIA) enabled AIIRs to cover the cost of international travel for the students, Hanaway, and Spooner, and to arrange a briefing in New York for the students before their departure. This financial support from the U.S. government was an important factor in the program's success. Hanaway and Spooner kept officials at USIA and the U.S. Department of State aware of all aspects of the program and received support and constructive advice at all stages.

Hanaway and Spooner were also able to begin negotiations with Iranian scholars and officials which should lead to greater cooperation between scholars in both countries. Within the framework for dialogue, exchange, and collaboration just established, AIIRs expects very soon to send the first of a series of American research fellows, continue advanced language training, launch scholarly exchanges between American and Iranian scholars, serve as a resource in the U.S. for Iranian scholars, and continue dialogue with the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education in Tehran. Through academic non-political programs, AIIRs will work to improve relations between American and Iranian scholars and thereby contribute to improved relations between the two countries.

Submitted by Dr. Mary Ellen Lane, Executive Director, Council of American Overseas Research Centers, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC.

IN HONOR OF CLEVELAND CENTRAL CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1998

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to extend my best wishes to Cleveland Central Catholic High School (CCC) in Celebrating its 30th anniversary. From its opening in 1969, it has continuously honored its mission to provide an innovative educational opportunity to the students of the greater Cleveland area.

The brainchild of Rev. John L. Fiala, this high school originated as a merger of four deeply rooted neighborhood Catholic high schools, Saint John Cantius, Saint Stanislaus, Our Lady of Lourdes and Saint Michael. His hard work resulted in a campus where each building retained its own identity while changing its educational curriculum to fit the plan of the merger. The buildings were renovated to house many structural changes, with labs and specialty rooms on each campus. Reverend Fiala fashioned an affordable high school experience for the 1,600 students who attended Cleveland Central Catholic while providing them with excellent faculty and staff.

Once the merger was established, the school began to expand and improve its programs, becoming a forerunner in education. It initiated the first State approved 3-year program in Ohio and instituted block scheduling, a concept that has been heralded to catapult education into the year 2000. Much of the school's success has occurred due to the unconditional support from the CCC Parents Club, the Booster Club, and the ongoing dedication of the faculty.

Even though the academics have focused toward a more traditional role at CCC, there have been a number of evident changes. Advances in technology have brought the installation of computer labs and extensive staff training, access to the Internet, a video-conferencing lab, and integrated math and post secondary option programs.

My fellow colleagues, please join me in celebrating the 30th anniversary of Cleveland Central Catholic High School. This institution provides a needed stability for the students who come through its doors. It has remained a unique educational experience that is sure to become even better in years to come.

IN MEMORY OF MAYOR TOM BRADLEY

HON. MATTHEW G. MARTINEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1998

Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to salute the life of Mayor Tom Bradley—a great American and great Angelino.

He was a pioneer and a peacemaker. He was tenacious and compassionate. He was a coalition builder who fought for Justice and racial tolerance. Tom Bradley was truly a remarkable man whose historic, 20-year leadership of Los Angeles left an indelible mark on our lives.

It is indeed a testament to the strength of his character and to our democracy that the

grandson of a slave, and son of a sharecropper, could end up as the first African-American mayor of the Nation's second largest city. Before reaching the pinnacle of political power in Los Angeles, Bradley's career was as varied as the city he would later represent. In 1940, Tom Bradley began his career as a Los Angeles police officer and became a lieutenant—no small task in an era of segregation. In 1956, he earned his law degree from Southwestern Law School. Five years later, he left the force to practice law. He launched his political career in 1963 when he won a seat on the City Council. Ten years later, Tom Bradley was elected mayor.

During his leadership of the city, minorities and women were brought into city government in record numbers. He transformed L.A. into a bustling metropolis. It was under his mayoral tenure that Los Angeles emerged as a national transportation hub and financial center that it is today.

Mayor Bradley made a difference in the lives of Angelinos. His legacy is firmly established. The city is a far better place because of the political leadership and contributions of this immensely talented and courageous man. God bless you Tom Bradley.

REDEDICATION OF CLAY MEMORIAL STADIUM

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1998

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the administration, faculty, staff, students and families of Clay High School in Oregon, Ohio. On October 9, 1998, the Clay High School community will rededicate the Clay Memorial Stadium.

In December, 1941, our nation entered the greatest conflict in human history. Young people from all walks of life served in our armed forces. Many soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines came from the Oregon, Ohio, area and served with honor and distinction as we freed the world of Axis terror and fascism. Some of these young people never returned. They gave their lives for freedom with the hope that our nation and their community would always cherish the gifts that America offers.

It was in this spirit that the Oregon, Ohio, community dedicated the Clay Memorial Stadium, in 1948, to the young men and women who gave their lives in defense of liberty. This year marks the 50th Anniversary of the stadium. The Clay High School family and the Oregon community at large are now embarking on a renovation project to make the stadium's World War II memorial the focus of the facility. The community also plans to add memorials to those who served in Korea, Vietnam and the Gulf War. The renovated stadium promises to be a renewed memorial to those who have made the supreme sacrifice and a symbol of youth and hope as we enter the 21st Century.

Mr. Speaker, as the Congressional author of legislation to create a national World War II Memorial it gives me much pride to represent the citizens of Oregon, Ohio in this great House. They and the nation will never forget the sacrifice of the millions of men and women who gave their lives to freedom in the victory

over tyranny that defined world history for the 20th century.

Our community extends warm appreciation to the citizens of Oregon, Ohio as they rededicate the Clay Memorial Stadium.

A TRIBUTE TO THE GREATER PATCHOGUE CHAMBER OF COM- MERCE

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1998

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in the House of Representatives to ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Greater Patchogue Chamber of Commerce, as the business owners and residents of this historic South Shore, Long Island community celebrate the Chamber's 75th anniversary.

Born in the days when many residents of this beautiful, seaside village still earned their living on the waters of the Great South Bay, raking clams and oysters from the sand. As the main center of commerce on the South Shore of Suffolk County, Patchogue boasted a thriving Main Street business district. Still, many understood the need to coordinate their efforts to promote the goods and services of Patchogue's merchants. On February 8, 1924, the Long Island Advance editorial page advocated the creation of a Chamber of Commerce to market Patchogue to consumers across Long Island. A month later, the Chamber held its first meeting.

The members of the Greater Patchogue Chamber of Commerce are accomplished business, education and civic leaders who are dedicated to the success of this historic Long Island village. For the past 75 years, the great citizens have built a lasting legacy, giving of their time, talents and treasures to make our community a better place to live, work and raise a family.

The Greater Patchogue Chamber of Commerce organizes many community-building activities, from the Christmas Tree lighting and Holiday Party to the Annual Clam and Crab Festival and St. Patrick's Day parade. Throughout the year, the Chamber organizes several creative marketing promotions, in an effort to draw shoppers and tourists into Patchogue's historic downtown and water front areas. Their spirited and creative efforts helped Patchogue weather tough times in the local economy and helped the Village maintain its status as the premier shopping area in Suffolk.

Anniversaries are a time to reflect upon the past and to look toward new horizons. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in commemorating the 75th anniversary of the Greater Patchogue Chamber of Commerce. All of us who are about our Long Island home thank each of the members of the Chamber for all they have done to make Patchogue such a great place to live and shop.

PRESIDENT LEE TENG-HUI AND THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1998

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, President Lee Teng-hui of the Republic of China has been named as one of four nominees for the 1998 Nobel Peace Prize. This is not only an honor for President Lee himself, but also a direct acknowledgment of his contributions to Taiwan and the world.

In the past ten years, President Lee has successfully presided over a "quiet revolution" in Taiwan. Taiwan has emerged from its authoritarian past to become a free and prosperous country. Taiwan is the world's fourteenth largest economy and has an annual per capital income of \$12,000, forty times that of mainland China.

Long ostracized from regional organizations, Taiwan is now active in the Asian Development Bank and has joined the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation group. On the political front, the parliament has been overhauled; several major political parties have developed; restrictions on the press have been lifted; and people have the right to demonstrate and protest against government policies.

President Lee is a voice for peace in the evolving relationship between Taiwan and the Chinese mainland. He has repeatedly urged his counterparts in Beijing to sit down and discuss all issues regarding the eventual reunification of Taiwan and the mainland.

President Lee's dream is to see a new China, a country that is free, democratic, and prosperous. In the meantime, he has rejected the "one country, two systems" arrangement suggested by the communists on the mainland. The fact is that China is divided and has two governments, just as Germany and Vietnam were divided in the past and Korea is still today.

No one can doubt President Lee's genuine desire to see a reunified China. Meanwhile, let's give him our support and wish him success in winning the Nobel Peace Prize and the hearts and minds of his counterparts in Beijing.

A reunified China under the principles of freedom, democracy, and human rights is the dream of all Chinese people. And that, incidentally, is my dream for them as well, as the people on Taiwan prepare to celebrate their National Day on Saturday.

MULTIPLE CHEMICAL SENSITIVITY

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1998

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss the issue of Multiple Chemical Sensitivity as it relates to both our civilian population and our Gulf war veterans.

Multiple Chemical Sensitivity or MCS is a chronic condition marked by heightened sensitivity to multiple different chemicals and other irritants at or below previously tolerated levels of exposure. Sensitivity to odors is often accompanied by food and drug intolerance, sensitivity to sunlight and other sensory abnormalities, such as hypersensitivity to touch,