

its inception in 1966, the winery has stood as both an example of their innovation in winemaking and a monument to persistence in the pursuit of excellence.

In addition to serving as chairman of the board of the winery, Robert was and continues to be active in a number of activities promoting wine and food. In 1988, he launched the Robert Mondavi Mission program that was designed to educate Americans about wine and its role in American culture and society. This program illustrates the benefits of moderate consumption as well as the detriments of abuse.

Robert is currently in the process of founding the American Center for Wine, Food, and the Arts, in Napa, CA. This center will serve as a culmination of his dream to celebrate the role of wine, food, and arts in American culture. In addition, he is the founding co-chairman of the American Institute of Wine and Food with Julia Child, and a member of the American Wine Society, the Brotherhood of the Knights of the Vine and many other groups.

In 1997, Robert was inducted into the Educational Foundation of the National Restaurant Association's College of Diplomats for his support of education in the food industry. He has been named "Man of the Year" by numerous magazines and foundations and has received such honors as the Lifetime Achievement Award and the Torch of Liberty Award.

Throughout the years, Robert Mondavi has developed world-class, fine wines. As one of the world's top producers, Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate at this time that we acknowledge Robert Mondavi's great accomplishments in the wine and food industry and his receiving WineVision's first annual Visionary Award. Congratulations to Robert Mondavi and the Mondavi family.

THE ZIMBABWE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS

HON. RICHARD A. GEPHARDT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 29, 2000

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, just this past December, I visited Zimbabwe with a bipartisan group of members of Congress that was co-led by Amo Houghton, a long-time friend of the Zimbabwean people, and included Donald Payne, the ranking member of the International Relations Subcommittee on Africa. The purpose of our visit was to examine Zimbabwe's efforts to combat the AIDS pandemic, revitalize economic development and strengthen its democracy. In doing so, we dedicated a U.S. Agency for International Development-funded AIDS clinic in Hwange and met with political leaders including President Robert Mugabe and Morgan Tsvangirai, the leader of the then-fledgling opposition party, the Movement for Democratic Change (M.D.C.). Little did we know at the time that Zimbabwe was on the cusp of its most fundamental political change since gaining independence in 1980.

I applaud the people of Zimbabwe for their efforts to make the June 25 and 26 parliamen-

tary elections generally peaceful as opposition parties gained an unprecedented 58 seats, 57 of which went to the M.D.C. The relative calm of the election was particularly significant in the wake of the intimidation and violence that preceded the historic vote. The approximately 60 percent turnout of registered voters for the election was a level of participation that we in the United States can envy.

Now, with a meaningful opposition party firmly in place, the challenge for President Mugabe will be to work with the new Parliament to solve the social and economic problems that face his nation in a manner that seeks to unite rather than divide. I was pleased to see President Mugabe recognize this challenge in his speech following the election, in which he spoke of his desire to work with the new Parliament. It is my hope that President Mugabe's future actions will mirror this rhetoric.

Finally, I would like to recognize the work of American representatives in Zimbabwe—both governmental and nongovernmental—whose on-the-ground efforts contributed to this important milestone in Zimbabwe's political evolution: the American Embassy, lead by Ambassador Tom McDonald and Political Officer Makila James; the United States Agency for International Development; and the National Democratic Institute and its Zimbabwe-based staff of Peter Manikas, Richard Klein, David Kovick, Dawn Del Rio, Kate Allen and Scott France.

SUPPORT OF INCARCERATED IRANIAN JEWS

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 29, 2000

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, today I address the issue of the 13 Jews being held in the city of Shiraz in Iran and on trial on charges of espionage.

The World Bank is currently reviewing a proposal to transfer \$230 million in loans to Iran. In light of the circumstances, it is inappropriate to consider these loans while the staged trial of the 13 Iranian Jews continues. It would send a dangerous message that the international community disregards the Iranian government's serious human rights violations against its citizens.

This group, which includes a Rabbi, teachers, and students, has been detained for over a year although no formal charges have been filed against them. Contrary to Iranian law, they have been denied the right to choose their own legal representation.

Additionally, serious legitimacy concerns arise when we consider that the trial is being held behind the closed curtains of the Revolutionary Court where the judge is also the chief prosecutor.

The defendants' "confessions," on which the prosecution's case is built, were all offered without the presence of their lawyers. These minute-long sound-bites have been widely aired on State-run television.

Clearly justice is not being served for these Iranian Jews.

The question is what will the world do about it? The key is for the U.S., Germany, and Japan to stand up at the World Bank and say human rights do matter and to vote to delay any World Bank loan to the Republic of Iran. Until justice is served for these 13 Iranian Jews, the World Bank should not hide behind claims that somehow its loans are only being used for a particular purpose. Money is fungible.

Recent history has shown that at least 17 Jews in Iran have been executed for spying after similar "confessions" were offered. We must stand up for human rights. The World Bank is where this trial will be on trial.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE VICE PRESIDENT REGARDING PLUM POX VIRUS FUNDING IN PENNSYLVANIA BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 29, 2000

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I was pleased today when the administration announced that \$13.2 million would be made available to compensate fruit growers in my district affected by plum pox. I am very pleased that my constituents who have seen their livelihoods put under the bulldozer and set afire in the last 3 months will finally receive just compensation. However Mr. Speaker, I am enraged that this announcement came from the Office of the Vice President and that the administration would play election year politics with a stone fruit industry that its own press release values at \$1.8 billion.

Mr. Speaker I became aware of the plum pox outbreak in my district in early October. Since that time, I and Pennsylvania's Members of the other body have met with the growers affected by this crisis and worked on legislative remedies to address the growers' loss. I first wrote Secretary Glickman about plum pox in early November, a letter signed by 18 other Members of the House. In the intervening 8 months I have pursued every legislative option available and worked with Secretary Glickman and officials from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to indemnify the affected growers.

I ask the Vice President, where have you been for the nearly 6 months while the Office of Management and Budget acted as a roadblock to allowing these funds to be released. Secretary Glickman is to be commended for his actions in this crisis. As soon as the Secretary had the relevant information it was presented to the OMB along with his recommendation to declare this crisis an "Extraordinary Emergency," thereby making plum pox one of the Department's highest priorities.

Where was the Vice President on March 2, 2000, when the Secretary declared an Extraordinary Emergency and the OMB refused to release the funding for the Emergency. Where was the Vice President?

If the Vice President was as concerned about this crisis as he seems to be today, why didn't he request OMB Director Lew release