

RENAMING THE JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN POST OFFICE THE LES ASPIN POST OFFICE BUILDING

HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 29, 2000

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to share with my colleagues my great pride and respect for former colleague and friend, Les Aspin. I wholeheartedly support renaming the Janesville, Wisconsin Post Office as the Les Aspin Post Office.

Les Aspin was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin in 1938. He graduated summa cum laude from Yale University, and later received a degree in politics, philosophy and economics from Oxford University. He completed his doctorate in economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. From 1969 to 1971, Aspin was distinguished professor of international policy at Marquette University in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

In 1971, Aspin was first elected to the United States House of Representatives from the First Congressional District of Wisconsin. During his 22 years in the House, his interest and dedication to international security, defense and arms control earned him Chairmanship on the House Armed Services Committee from 1985 to 1993. Following his tenure in Congress, he served as Secretary of Defense from 1993–1994 in the cabinet of President William J. Clinton. His unparalleled expertise and influence on Department of Defense issues have guided the development of a comprehensive defense policy for the United States.

In 1994, the Marquette University Les Aspin Center for Government was founded in his honor. The Aspin Center was established under the same ideals and integrity with which Dr. Aspin conducted his political career. The Aspin Center is designed to educate future leaders by giving students an opportunity to participate in the American political process through Congressional internships.

On May 21, 1995, our dear friend and esteemed colleague passed away at the age of 57. It is my honor to have served Wisconsin with the distinguished Dr. Les Aspin, and I believe that it is fitting for his memory to be honored in the district in which he served.

LEGISLATION TO HELP VETERANS INFECTED WITH THE HEPATITIS C VIRUS

HON. J.D. HAYWORTH

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 29, 2000

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my good friends from New York and Nevada, Chairman JACK QUINN and Congressman JIM GIBBONS, on introducing this important legislation that will help veterans infected with the hepatitis C virus to be treated and compensated by the Veterans Administration.

Hepatitis C is a potentially life-threatening disease that can affect the liver and lead to cirrhosis, liver cancer, and death. It is a slow,

progressive disease that advances over 10 to 30 years. It is no wonder that hepatitis C wasn't identified until 1989. Hepatitis C is a blood-borne disease that is transmitted through blood contact. Those at high risk include patients who had hemodialysis, patients who had blood transfusions or organ transplants, and healthcare professionals (such as health care workers or medics) who may have come in contact with infected blood, instruments or needles.

Another high-risk population is our nation's military veterans. In fact, hepatitis C continues to be diagnosed at an alarming rate among our veteran population. The Veterans Administration estimates that 6.6 percent of veterans are infected with hepatitis C, a rate more than 3 times that of the general population. Of all of the military veteran populations who tested positive for hepatitis C throughout VA medical facilities nationwide in March 1999, Vietnam-era veterans accounted for 64 percent of the cases.

What prevents the VA from treating and compensating these infected veterans is the slow progression of the disease and the recent discovery of it. In most cases, more than a decade has passed from infection to discovery. For example, a medic treating a wounded comrade in Vietnam in 1967 could have been infected with the virus, but not tested positive nor shown symptoms until some 10 to 30 years later. The 1973 fire at the National Personnel Records Center in St. Louis and less-than-stellar military personnel record keeping only compounded the problem.

Our legislation gives presumptive service connection to hepatitis C infected veterans who most likely contracted it through handling blood, blood transfusions or hemodialysis. These criteria will cover combat field medics, doctors or medical personnel who handled blood, and soldiers who gave blood to save a buddy's life or received blood to save their own. Studies show that 365,000 blood transfusions were performed among U.S. personnel in Vietnam between 1967 and 1969 alone. At the same time, blood supplies shipped to Vietnam in the late 1960s and early 1970s had a high rate of infection. An NIH study at this time showed that 7 to 10 percent of all patients who received a blood transfusion during surgery developed hepatitis C.

Chairman QUINN, Mr. GIBBONS and I applaud the VA for its outreach program to identify and treat veterans. We also commend the VA's attempt to address the hepatitis C problem through regulation, but we believe statutory relief may be the only remedy that will truly help thousands of veterans. While regulations are a good start, the VA is not mandated to ensure that these veterans are treated and compensated. It can, at any time, change the regulations or refuse treatment if it runs low on discretionary funds. Only through statutory relief will we ensure that the VA has the dedicated resources and funding to handle all of these claims. Also, having a statutory requirement will put this major disease on par with other major presumptive diseases. Finally, at the April 13th Veterans' Benefit Subcommittee hearing, several veteran service organizations, including the American Legion and the VFW, complained that the VA has already denied too many service connection claims by veterans with hepatitis C. In their testimony, AMVET stated that, among its members, the number of veterans being diagnosed with hep-

atitis C by the VA has increased, but the number being treated by the VA has not risen at all.

While Chairman QUINN, Mr. GIBBONS and I offer this bill as a remedy, we also offer it as a working document. We are willing to work with members of the Veterans Affairs Committee and our colleagues in this body as well as the Veterans Administration and veteran service organizations to produce a consensus bill. I am hopeful that we will be able to work out any differences and pass this legislation for our veterans.

In the heat of combat, we ask our young servicemen and women to risk exposure to unknown danger to save others with the understanding that we, as a nation, will take care of them in the future should they become sick. Mr. Speaker, the time has come to fulfill that promise.

RECOGNIZING ROBERT MONDAVI, RECIPIENT OF WINEVISION'S FIRST ANNUAL "VISIONARY AWARD"

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 29, 2000

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Robert Mondavi receiving WineVision's first annual Visionary Award—recognizing the person whose insight and foresight contributed in myriad ways to the U.S. wine community's overall betterment in the year 2000.

Robert Mondavi and employees of Robert Mondavi Corp. were instrumental in the past year in assuring the initiation of the WineVision process—an effort to develop an industry-wide strategic plan for the U.S. wine business. The winery, notably Michael Mondavi and Herbert Schmidt, was key in offering support, including becoming one of the first companies to contribute seed money.

All through the process, Robert Mondavi has provided inspiration, human resources and funding. As well, he has encouraged participation from other wineries and growers.

Robert Mondavi is known throughout the wine industry as the man whose vision of a successful American premium wine industry started America's wine renaissance in the 1960s. WineVision is proud to acknowledge his role in our community and recognize his contributions, those of his family and those of his winery.

Robert Mondavi began his success in the wine business in the 1940's when his father purchased the Charles Krug Winery. In the 1950's and 1960's, Robert became the first Napa Valley vintner to use cold fermentation extensively and popularized new styles of wine such as Chenin Blanc and Fume Blanc.

Robert Mondavi's winery is a culmination of a vision that he shared with his family. From 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 parliamentary 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 Par-

liament 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 these funds in March, before the growers had to be put through the worries they faced this spring.

Where was the Vice President when those growers, my constituents, came to Washington and met with an OMB official and were insulted and belittled as if they were beggars asking for a hand out. Mr. Speaker, I understand the Vice President is well versed on tobacco growing, but I wonder if he understands the workday of a fruit grower?

The fruit growers in my district do not sit on their porches and rock, as they were told in a insulting response by Director Lew's subordinate in April. Fruit growers work from sun up to sundown and spend their lives praying that the weather and insects do not make them bankrupt. I wonder where the Vice President was Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker as I said, I am pleased that those growers in my district who accepted the