

(Mr. DODD), the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. KERREY), the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN), and the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN) were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 95, a resolution designating August 16, 1999, as "National Airborne Day."

## SENATE RESOLUTION 119

At the request of Mr. SMITH, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 119, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate with respect to United Nations General Assembly Resolution ES-10/6.

## SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 43—PROVIDING FOR A CONDITIONAL ADJOURNMENT OR RECESS OF THE SENATE AND A CONDITIONAL ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. LOTT submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

## S. CON. RES. 43

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That when the Senate recesses or adjourns at the close of business on Thursday, July 1, 1999, Friday, July 2, 1999, or Saturday, July 3, 1999, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand recessed or adjourned until noon on Monday, July 12, 1999, or until such time on that day as may be specified by its Majority Leader or his designee in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until noon on the second day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the House adjourns on the legislative day of Thursday, July 1, 1999, or Friday, July 2, 1999, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand adjourned until 12:30 p.m. on Monday, July 12, 1999, for morning hour debate, or until noon on the second day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. The Majority Leader of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the Senate and the Minority Leader of the House, shall notify the Members of the Senate and House, respectively, to reassemble whenever, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

## SENATE RESOLUTION 132—DESIGNATING THE WEEK BEGINNING JANUARY 21, 2001, "ZINFANDEL GRAPE APPRECIATION WEEK"

Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mrs. BOXER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

## S. RES. 132

Whereas Zinfandel grapes have historical significance among agricultural products of the United States, in that the origins of Zinfandel grapes in the United States date back to the 1830s;

Whereas Zinfandel grape vines are a living link to the time when gold was discovered in the Sierra Nevada mountains and many peo-

ple in the United States moved west to seek their fortunes;

Whereas some Zinfandel grape vines in the Sierra Nevada foothills are at least 125 years old and still producing grapes;

Whereas Zinfandel grape vines were an integral part of the Gold Rush of 1849 and the agricultural cultivation of the West;

Whereas Zinfandel wine is an excellent representative of the agricultural community of the United States because its development and production range from the hot houses and nurseries of New England and Long Island to the hills and valleys of the Pacific Coast and Southwest;

Whereas Zinfandel grape vines are planted in 14 States and distributed to every major community in all 50 States, and have worldwide recognition by scholars, growers, and consumers as being a quintessential creation of the United States;

Whereas Zinfandel grape products are used in products as diverse as jams, pasta sauce, and wine;

Whereas the Zinfandel grape, a principal component of an important agricultural sector in the United States, has been the leading red grape from the 1880s to the present in terms of acres planted and wine produced, and is accordingly a crucial part of an industry that, in 1996, produced approximately \$41,000,000,000 of direct and indirect economic activity and \$3,000,000,000 in State and local revenue, and provided permanent employment for 554,630 people;

Whereas Zinfandel wine has been winning first prize and similar recognition in competitions since 1859 against domestic and internationally produced wines, and brings great credit to the quality of agriculture in the United States;

Whereas Zinfandel vines grown in the United States serve as the source of vines grown elsewhere in the world and set the standards for Zinfandel vines worldwide;

Whereas only Zinfandel wine, among the wines of the world, is recognized as being a product that is uniquely from the United States;

Whereas the Zinfandel grape is an embodiment of the history and heritage of the United States, and, in particular, of the settlement and agricultural cultivation of the West; and

Whereas for the reasons described above, the Zinfandel grape is a national treasure: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week beginning January 21, 2001, as "Zinfandel Grape Appreciation Week"; and

(2) requests the President to issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to celebrate the week with appropriate ceremonies and programs.

• Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today to submit a resolution to commemorate the Zinfandel grape.

The Zinfandel grape has a long and unique history that mirrors the diversity and agricultural development of our nation. Unlike other grapes that today have international recognition—such as Cabernet, Chardonnay, or Pinot Noir—the Zinfandel grape is uniquely and distinctly American. One writer has referred to it as "the Horatio Alger of varietals, the True American."

While Zinfandel's exact origins are unclear, we know that it was consumed as a table grape in New England in the 1830's, and that Zinfandel cuttings from a nursery in Long Island were taken by the settlers as they headed west. Dur-

ing the California Gold Rush of 1849, Zinfandel vines were planted and their products consumed as table grapes and as wine. By the 1880's, Zinfandel was the most commonly planted red grape in the West, and the wine made from Zinfandel grapes began winning awards as early as 1859.

Today the Zinfandel grape is our most versatile of viticultural products. It is used in jams, jellies, pasta sauces, mustards, and other food products. It is produced as a wine in 14 states, including Arizona, California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oregon, Ohio, Tennessee and Texas.

Zinfandel products now touch every region of the United States, yet knowledge of its uniquely American heritage is poor. I hope that passage of this resolution will bring greater awareness to the public of the notable and uniquely American attributes of this important agricultural product.

In my state, there are grape vines in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada mountains that have been alive since the late 1800's. These ancient vines still produce grapes, and the genetic qualities of these grapes so interest scientists that the University of California at Davis has established a "Heritage Vineyard" project specifically to study these plants.

On a more prosaic level, these old vines are a living link to our past—to a time when many Americans living in the East uprooted themselves and moved to West to cultivate and settle the entire expanse of our country. We should recognize and treasure these historical connections to the development of our nation.

Mr. President, let me clarify that this resolution does not seek to commemorate an alcoholic product, or any particular commercial product. It does not seek to commemorate a "western" issue, since Zinfandel food products are consumed nationwide and Zinfandel grapes are made into wine in every major portion of the country. Indeed, the very origins of Zinfandel are in the East. Rather, my colleagues and I seek to commemorate a uniquely American agricultural product that has gained international recognition and that is produced and enjoyed in every part of this country.

I am pleased to submit this resolution to commemorate the Zinfandel grape and establish January 23-29, 2001, as Zinfandel Grape Appreciation Week.●

## SENATE RESOLUTION 133—SUPPORTING RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE TOWARD MUSLIMS

Mr. ABRAHAM (for himself and Mr. CRAIG) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## S. RES. 133

Whereas the American Muslim community, comprised of approximately 6,000,000 people, is a vital part of our Nation, with

more than 1,500 mosques, Islamic schools, and Islamic centers in neighborhoods across the United States;

Whereas Islam is one of the great Abrahamic faiths, whose significant contributions throughout history have advanced the fields of math, science, medicine, law, philosophy, art, and literature;

Whereas the United States is a secular nation, with an unprecedented commitment to religious tolerance and pluralism, where the rights, liberties, and freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution are guaranteed to all citizens regardless of religious affiliation;

Whereas Muslims have been subjected, simply because of their faith, to acts of discrimination and harassment that all too often have led to hate-inspired violence, as was the case during the rush to judgment in the aftermath of the tragic Oklahoma City bombing;

Whereas discrimination against Muslims intimidates American Muslims and may prevent Muslims from freely expressing their opinions and exercising their religious beliefs as guaranteed by the first amendment to the Constitution;

Whereas American Muslims have regrettably been portrayed in a negative light in some discussions of policy issues such as issues relating to religious persecution abroad or fighting terrorism in the United States;

Whereas stereotypes and anti-Muslim rhetoric have also contributed to a backlash against Muslims in some neighborhoods across the United States; and

Whereas all persons in the United States who espouse and adhere to the values of the founders of our Nation should help in the fight against bias, bigotry, and intolerance in all their forms and from all their sources; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That—

(1) the Senate condemns anti-Muslim intolerance and discrimination as wholly inconsistent with the American values of religious tolerance and pluralism;

(2) while the Senate respects and upholds the right of individuals to free speech, the Senate acknowledges that individuals and organizations that foster such intolerance create an atmosphere of hatred and fear that divides the Nation;

(3) the Senate resolves to uphold a level of political discourse that does not involve making a scapegoat of an entire religion or drawing political conclusions on the basis of religious doctrine; and

(4) the Senate recognizes the contributions of American Muslims, who are followers of one of the three major monotheistic religions of the world and one of the fastest growing faiths in the United States.

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**SENATE RESOLUTION 134—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT JOSEPH JEFFERSON “SHOELESS JOE” JACKSON SHOULD BE APPROPRIATELY HONORED FOR IS OUTSTANDING BASEBALL ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. THURMOND, and Mr. HOLLINGS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 134

*Resolved*,

**SECTION 1. SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT “SHOELESS JOE” JACKSON SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED FOR HIS BASEBALL ACCOMPLISHMENTS.**

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds the following:

(1) In 1919, the infamous “Black Sox” scandal erupted when an employee of a New York gambler allegedly bribed 8 players of the Chicago White Sox, including Joseph Jefferson “Shoeless Joe” Jackson, to throw the first and second games of the 1919 World Series to the Cincinnati Reds.

(2) In September 1920, a criminal court acquitted “Shoeless Joe” Jackson of the charge that he conspired to throw the 1919 World Series.

(3) Despite the acquittal, Commissioner Landis banned “Shoeless Joe” Jackson from playing Major League Baseball for life without conducting any investigation of Jackson’s alleged activities, issuing a summary punishment that fell far short of due process standards.

(4) The evidence shows that Jackson did not deliberately misplay during the 1919 World Series in an attempt to make his team lose the World Series.

(5) During the 1919 World Series, Jackson’s play was outstanding—his batting average was .375, the highest of any player from either team; he had 12 hits, setting a World Series record; he did not commit any errors; and he hit the only home run of the Series.

(6) Not only was Jackson’s performance during the 1919 World Series unmatched, but his accomplishments throughout his 13-year career in professional baseball were outstanding as well—he was 1 of only 7 Major League Baseball players to ever top the coveted mark of a .400 batting average for a season, and he earned a lifetime batting average of .356, the third highest of all time.

(7) “Shoeless Joe” Jackson’s career record clearly makes him one of our Nation’s top baseball players of all time.

(8) Because of his lifetime ban from Major League Baseball, “Shoeless Joe” Jackson has been excluded from consideration for admission to the Major League Baseball Hall of Fame.

(9) “Shoeless Joe” Jackson passed away in 1951, and 80 years have elapsed since the 1919 World Series scandal erupted.

(10) Recently, Major League Baseball Commissioner Bud Selig took an important first step toward restoring the reputation of “Shoeless Joe” Jackson by agreeing to investigate whether he was involved in a conspiracy to alter the outcome of the 1919 World Series and whether he should be eligible for inclusion in the Major League Baseball Hall of Fame.

(11) Courts have exonerated “Shoeless Joe” Jackson, the evidence shows that Jackson did not deliberately misplay during the 1919 World Series, and 80 years have passed since the scandal erupted; therefore, Major League Baseball should remove the taint upon the memory of “Shoeless Joe” Jackson and honor his outstanding baseball accomplishments.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that Joseph Jefferson “Shoeless Joe” Jackson should be appropriately honored for his outstanding baseball accomplishments.

• Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and Senators THURMOND and HOLLINGS, I am submitting today a sense of the Senate resolution to right a wrong perpetrated against one of the greatest American baseball players of all time—Joseph Jefferson “Shoeless Joe” Jackson.

In 1920 “Shoeless Joe” Jackson was banned from the game of baseball, the game he loved. He was banned from Major League baseball for allegedly taking part in a conspiracy to throw the 1919 World Series, in what has become known as the “Black Sox” scan-

dal. While “Shoeless Joe” did admit that he received \$5,000 from his roommate, Lefty Williams, to participate in the fix, evidence suggests that Jackson did everything in his power to stop the fix from going through. He twice tried to give the money back. He offered to sit out the World Series in order to avoid any appearance of impropriety. And, he tried to inform White Sox owner Charles Comisky of the fix. All of these efforts fell on deaf ears.

Perhaps the most convincing evidence of Jackson’s withdrawal from the conspiracy was his performance on the field during the series. During the 1919 World Series—which he was accused of conspiring to fix—“Shoeless Joe” Jackson’s batting average was .375, the highest of any player from either team. He had 12 hits, a World Series record. He led his team in runs scored and runs batted in. And, he hit the only home run of the series. On defense, Jackson committed no errors and had no questionable plays in 30 chances.

When criminal charges were brought against Jackson in trial, the jury found him “not guilty.” White Sox owner Charles Comiskey and several sports-writers testified that they saw no indication that Jackson did anything to indicate he was trying to throw the series. But, when the issue came before the newly-formed Major League Baseball Commissioner’s office, Commissioner Judge Kenesaw “Mountain” Landis found Jackson guilty of taking part in the fix, and he was banned for life from playing baseball. The Commissioner’s office never conducted an investigation and never heard a hearing, thus denying “Shoeless Joe” Jackson due process.

Major League Baseball now has an opportunity to correct a great injustice. I wrote recently to Commissioner Bud Selig urging him to take a new look at this case. I was very pleased when the Commissioner responded to my inquiry by saying he is giving the case a fair and objective review. Restoring “Shoeless Joe” Jackson’s eligibility for the Hall of Fame would benefit Major League Baseball, baseball fans, and all Americans who appreciate a sense of fair play.

“Shoeless Joe” Jackson is an inspiration to people of all generations. Babe Ruth was said to have copied Jackson’s swing. I was touched by Jackson’s story through the movie “Field of Dreams,” which recounted his story. The movie was filmed in Dyersville, Iowa. Thousands of Iowans, young and old alike, have come to embrace “Shoeless Joe.” In fact, there is an annual Shoeless Joe Jackson celebration and celebrity baseball game in Dyersville. This year it will be attended by a cast of baseball greats, including Tommy Lasorda and Bob Feller.

Jackson’s career statistics and accomplishments throughout his thirteen years in professional baseball clearly earn him a place as one of baseball’s