

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. During 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.

SENATE RESOLUTION 134—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT JOSEPH JEFFERSON “SHOELESS JOE” JACKSON SHOULD BE APPROPRIATELY HONORED FOR HIS 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" scandal. 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 sportswriters 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 all-time greats. His career batting average of .356 is the third highest of all time. In addition, Jackson was one of only seven Major League Baseball players to top the coveted mark of a .400 batting average for a season.

The resolution we submit today states that Major League Baseball should honor Jackson's accomplishments appropriately. I believe Jackson should be inducted into the Major League Baseball Hall of Fame. If that is to happen, Jackson must first be cleared for consideration by the Hall of Fame Veterans Committee, which will stand as the jury which decides whether Jackson's accomplishments during his playing career are worthy of recognition in the Hall of Fame.

Mr. President, we are involved in many important issues. Clearly, this matter will not and should not take up the same amount of time this body devotes to critical issues like health care, education, or national defense. But, restoring the good name and reputation of a single American is important. This resolution gives us an opportunity to right an old wrong. It gives us an opportunity to honor one of the all-time great players of America's pastime, "Shoeless Joe" Jackson.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution. •

SENATE RESOLUTION—CALLING FOR THE IMMEDIATE RELEASE OF THE THREE HUMANITARIAN WORKERS IN YUGOSLAVIA

Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. LEAHY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 135

Whereas Branko Jelen, Steve Pratt, and Peter Wallace are three humanitarian workers employed in Yugoslavia by CARE International, the relief and development organi-

zation, providing food, medicines and fuel to more than 50,000 Serbian refugees in Serbia and to displaced ethnic Albanians in Kosovo;

Whereas Steve Pratt and Peter Wallace, two Australian nationals, were detained on March 31, 1999, and later accused of operating and managing a spy ring and being employed by a spy ring, and Branko Jelen, a Yugoslav, was arrested one week later on the same charges;

Whereas on March 30, the organization CARE International had received a letter of commendation from the Yugoslavian government about CARE International's humanitarian work in Yugoslavia;

Whereas one of the three humanitarian workers, Steve Pratt, appeared on Serbian television on April 11, and he was coerced into saying that he had performed covert intelligence activities;

Whereas the three humanitarian workers were held without access to outsiders for 20 days;

Whereas on May 29 a military court dismissed every element of the original indictment, but then proceeded to convict the three CARE International workers on an entirely new charge of passing on information to a foreign organization, namely CARE International, and sentenced Pratt to 12 years, Jelen to six, and Wallace to four;

Whereas this last charge was introduced at the reading of the verdict, denying lawyers for the three any opportunity to mount an appropriate defense;

Whereas it appears these humanitarian workers were convicted of providing "situation reports" to their head office and other CARE International offices around the world, based on legitimately gathered information, necessary to enable CARE International management to plan their humanitarian assistance in a rapidly changing context and to inform CARE International management of the security situation in which their staff were working;

Whereas the convictions of these three humanitarian workers raise serious questions regarding the ability of humanitarian aid organizations to operate in Yugoslavia, with implications for their operations in other areas of conflict around the world;

Whereas the three humanitarian workers are innocent, committed no crime, and are being held prisoner unjustly;

Whereas Yugoslavia needs humanitarian workers who feel secure enough to do their work and who are not at risk of going to prison on false charges; and

Whereas many leaders around the world have raised the issue and sought to free the captives, including Kofi Annan, Nelson Mandela, Marti Ahtisaari, Mary Robinson, and Jesse Jackson; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) urges the Government of the United States and the United Nations to undertake urgent and strenuous efforts to secure the release of the three CARE International humanitarian workers; and

(2) calls upon the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to send a positive signal to the international humanitarian community and to give these workers their freedom without further delay.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, today I am joining with Senator LEAHY to introduce a resolution calling for the immediate release of three CARE International workers in Yugoslavia. The three humanitarian workers committed no crime and are being held prisoner unjustly. Coercion was used in