

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

S. CON. RES. 29

Whereas John Arthur "Jack" Johnson was a flamboyant, defiant, and controversial figure in the history of the United States who challenged racial biases;

Whereas Jack Johnson was born in Galveston, Texas, in 1878 to parents who were former slaves;

Whereas Jack Johnson became a professional boxer and traveled throughout the United States, fighting White and African-American heavyweights;

Whereas after being denied (on purely racial grounds) the opportunity to fight 2 White champions, in 1908, Jack Johnson was granted an opportunity by an Australian promoter to fight the reigning White titleholder, Tommy Burns;

Whereas Jack Johnson defeated Tommy Burns to become the first African-American to hold the title of Heavyweight Champion of the World;

Whereas the victory by Jack Johnson over Tommy Burns prompted a search for a White boxer who could beat Jack Johnson, a recruitment effort that was dubbed the search for the "great white hope";

Whereas in 1910, a White former champion named Jim Jeffries left retirement to fight Jack Johnson in Reno, Nevada;

Whereas Jim Jeffries lost to Jack Johnson in what was deemed the "Battle of the Century";

Whereas the defeat of Jim Jeffries by Jack Johnson led to rioting, aggression against African-Americans, and the racially motivated murder of African-Americans nationwide;

Whereas the relationships of Jack Johnson with White women compounded the resentment felt toward him by many Whites;

Whereas between 1901 and 1910, 754 African-Americans were lynched, some for simply for being "too familiar" with White women;

Whereas in 1910, Congress passed the Act of June 25, 1910 (commonly known as the "White Slave Traffic Act" or the "Mann Act") (18 U.S.C. 2421 et seq.), which outlawed the transportation of women in interstate or foreign commerce "for the purpose of prostitution or debauchery, or for any other immoral purpose";

Whereas in October 1912, Jack Johnson became involved with a White woman whose mother disapproved of their relationship and sought action from the Department of Justice, claiming that Jack Johnson had abducted her daughter;

Whereas Jack Johnson was arrested by Federal marshals on October 18, 1912, for transporting the woman across State lines for an "immoral purpose" in violation of the Mann Act;

Whereas the Mann Act charges against Jack Johnson were dropped when the woman refused to cooperate with Federal authorities, and then married Jack Johnson;

Whereas Federal authorities persisted and summoned a White woman named Belle Schreiber, who testified that Jack Johnson had transported her across State lines for the purpose of "prostitution and debauchery";

Whereas in 1913, Jack Johnson was convicted of violating the Mann Act and sentenced to 1 year and 1 day in Federal prison;

Whereas Jack Johnson fled the United States to Canada and various European and South American countries;

Whereas Jack Johnson lost the Heavyweight Championship title to Jess Willard in Cuba in 1915;

Whereas Jack Johnson returned to the United States in July 1920, surrendered to authorities, and served nearly a year in the Federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas;

Whereas Jack Johnson subsequently fought in boxing matches, but never regained the Heavyweight Championship title;

Whereas Jack Johnson served his country during World War II by encouraging citizens to buy war bonds and participating in exhibition boxing matches to promote the war bond cause;

Whereas Jack Johnson died in an automobile accident in 1946; and

Whereas in 1954, Jack Johnson was inducted into the Boxing Hall of Fame: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That it is the sense of Congress that Jack Johnson should receive a posthumous pardon—

(1) to expunge a racially motivated abuse of the prosecutorial authority of the Federal Government from the annals of criminal justice in the United States; and

(2) in recognition of the athletic and cultural contributions of Jack Johnson to society.

The concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXPRESSING CONDOLENCES TO THE FAMILY AND LOVED ONES OF BORDER PATROL AGENT ROBERT ROSAS

Ms. TITUS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Homeland Security be discharged from further consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 681) expressing condolences to the family and loved ones of Agent Robert Rosas and standing in solidarity with the brave men and women of the United States Border Patrol as they remember the service and sacrifice of Agent Rosas and continue their mission to preserve and defend our borders, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nevada?

There was no objection.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 681

Whereas since 1919, 108 United States Border Patrol agents have died in the line of duty;

Whereas, on July 23, 2009, on the Shockey Truck Trail near Campo, California, agent Robert Rosas Junior, a member of the United States Border Patrol since May 22, 2006, was killed by gunfire while serving in the line of duty;

Whereas since 2008, more than 50 Border Patrol agents have been targeted by gun fire while hundreds of others have been subject to other forms of attack;

Whereas since 2006, over 10,000 individuals have been killed as a result of ongoing violence on the Southwest border;

Whereas, despite an increased security presence along the Southwest border in re-

cent years, Border Patrol agents are under constant threat of violence and contact with drug, weapons, and human smugglers, drug cartels and other organized crime, and transnational criminals;

Whereas the killing of Agent Rosas represents the ever-present danger associated with the Southwest border, affecting law enforcement and communities in both the United States and Mexico;

Whereas agent Rosas' death serves as an important reminder that we are engaged in a serious effort to secure the Southwest border, led by the approximate 17,000 agents currently stationed along our Nation's 1,969-mile land boundary with Mexico;

Whereas the bravery and devotion to duty demonstrated by agent Rosas has forever earned him a place in the hearts and memory of his fellow Americans and the men and women of the United States Border Patrol who risk their lives daily to protect the safety and security of the United States people;

Whereas agent Rosas, after starting his law enforcement career in 2001 as a reserve officer in El Centro, California, aspired to be a member of the United States Border Patrol;

Whereas agent Rosas was beloved for his desire and dedication to serving others, earning the respect and admiration of his colleagues, but most of all by his devotion to his wife, Rosalie, and their two children; and

Whereas in the face of this loss, the Department of Homeland Security and law enforcement immediately reaffirmed that acts of violence against Border Patrol agents will not stand: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved,* That the House of Representatives expresses its condolences to the family and loved ones of Agent Robert Rosas and stands in solidarity with the brave men and women of the United States Border Patrol as they remember the service and sacrifice of Agent Rosas and continue their mission to preserve and defend our borders.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1745

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TONKO). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

House Resolution 508, de novo;

H.R. 2093, de novo;

House Resolution 675, de novo;

House Concurrent Resolution 159, de novo.

RECOGNIZING GENERAL AVIATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question on suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution, H. Res. 508.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 508.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the