

the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 186

Whereas on June 1, 2009, Private William Andrew "Andy" Long, aged 23, of Conway, Arkansas, was murdered outside the Army-Navy Career Center in Little Rock, Arkansas;

Whereas on June 1, 2009, Private Quinton Ezeagwula, aged 18, of Jacksonville, Arkansas, was wounded by gunfire outside the Army-Navy Career Center in Little Rock, Arkansas;

Whereas there are more than 1,400,000 active component and more than 1,200,000 reserve component members of the Armed Forces protecting the United States;

Whereas there are more than 8,000 Army and Army Reserve recruiters and more than 7,000 Navy recruiters serving at more than 1,500 military recruiting stations and centers in United States, Guam, Puerto Rico, and Europe;

Whereas the men and women of the Armed Forces risk their lives every day to preserve the freedoms cherished by people in the United States;

Whereas service in the Armed Forces demands extraordinary sacrifices from service members and their families and often places service members in harm's way;

Whereas members of the Armed Forces are the targets of violence not only abroad but in the United States as well; and

Whereas such violence is reprehensible and must not be tolerated: Now, therefore, be it *Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) offers its condolences to the family of Private William Andrew "Andy" Long;

(2) hopes for a full recovery for Private Quinton Ezeagwula;

(3) urges swift prosecution to the fullest extent of the law of the perpetrator or perpetrators of this senseless shooting;

(4) urges the people of the United States to join the Senate in condemning acts of violence; and

(5) honors the service and sacrifice of all men and women in the Armed Services who protect and defend our freedom every day.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 28—SUPPORTING THE GOALS OF SMART IRRIGATION MONTH, WHICH RECOGNIZES THE ADVANCES IN IRRIGATION TECHNOLOGY AND PRACTICES THAT HELP RAISE HEALTHY PLANTS AND INCREASE CROP YIELDS WHILE USING WATER RESOURCES MORE EFFICIENTLY AND ENCOURAGES THE ADOPTION OF SMART IRRIGATION PRACTICES THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES TO FURTHER IMPROVE WATER-USE EFFICIENCY IN AGRICULTURAL, RESIDENTIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES

Mr. NELSON of Nebraska (for himself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources:

S. CON. RES. 28

Whereas water is a finite resource that is vital to human life;

Whereas growing populations and changing climate mean increased pressure on limited water supplies;

Whereas well-maintained green spaces are important to the health and well-being of communities and individuals;

Whereas abundant supplies of affordable food and fiber raise the standard of living for all people of the United States;

Whereas appropriate irrigation technology, combined with best practices, can significantly improve water-use efficiency and reduce runoff while achieving greater agricultural yields per acre-foot of water used;

Whereas appropriate irrigation technology, combined with best practices, can significantly reduce water usage and runoff while creating healthy lawns, landscaping, and sports turf; and

Whereas because July is a peak month for the use of water for irrigation, July has been selected as Smart Irrigation Month: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress supports the goals of Smart Irrigation Month, which are—

(1) to recognize the advances in irrigation technology and practices that help raise healthy plants and increase crop yields while using water resources more efficiently; and

(2) to encourage the adoption of smart irrigation practices throughout the United States to further improve water-use efficiency in agricultural, residential, and commercial activities.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 29—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE CONGRESS THAT JOHN ARTHUR "JACK" JOHNSON SHOULD RECEIVE A POSTHUMOUS PARDON FOR THE RACIALLY MOTIVATED CONVICTION IN 1913 THAT DIMINISHED THE ATHLETIC, CULTURAL, AND HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE OF JACK JOHNSON AND UNDULY TARNISHED HIS REPUTATION

Mr. MCCAIN (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. BROWNBACK) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

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-moti-

vated 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.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1303. Ms. LANDRIEU (for herself and Ms. SNOWE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1023, to establish a non-profit corporation to communicate United States entry policies and otherwise promote leisure, business, and scholarly travel to the United States.; which was ordered to lie on the table.