

2008 marked the democratic transfer of power in Paraguay after six decades of uninterrupted rule by the Colorado Party. It is in America's interest to support democracy and economic prosperity throughout the Hemisphere and I believe that adding Paraguay to this trade program is a positive step in that direction. The proud Paraguayan-American citizens of Florida and of other States, who have made important contributions to American society, will no doubt support this move.

In the spirit of the Summit of the Americas, we should strengthen our relationship with Latin America as a whole. We should continue to support representative democracy and expand prosperity in the Hemisphere. Therefore, I urge the Senate to include Paraguay in the Andean Trade Preference Act, a decision that will benefit both our countries as trade expands. Together with the other nations of the Western Hemisphere, we must strive to find common solutions to common problems, given the tremendous challenges we face today.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I rise to speak in favor of the U.S.-Paraguay Partnership Act of 2009. I introduced this legislation earlier today along with my colleague from the Finance Committee, Senator BILL NELSON of Florida.

This legislation will do two things; it will reduce trade barriers between the U.S., and Paraguay and it will encourage continued bi-national security cooperation. Paraguay is a friendly ally in Latin America, and it is beneficial to support and empower our allies in this sometimes-hostile region of the Americas.

The U.S.-Paraguay Partnership Act will add Paraguay to our Nation's existing trade pact with four countries in the Andean region of Latin America. The Andean Trade Promotion and Drug Enforcement Act, ATPDEA, enacted in 2002, is an economic tool that provides incentives for Andean nations to grow and manufacture legitimate products in order to reduce the grip of illegal drug cultivation and trafficking.

The ATPDEA has helped reduce the flow of narcotics from Peru, Colombia, and Ecuador since its enactment. In addition to the illegal drug eradication function, the accord also fostered much greater economic cooperation between the Andean region and the U.S. Moreover, the two free trade agreements President George W. Bush negotiated and signed with Peru and Colombia were borne out of the cooperation developed by the Andean trade accord.

Paraguay is an important ally in U.S. counternarcotics efforts and is helping crackdown on terrorist financing activities in its region. The government of Paraguay recognizes the value in developing its economy by promoting legitimate alternatives to narcotics cultivation and trade. Our bi-national eradication strategy is working, and this bill will provide economic incentives to continue the fight against narco-terrorism from the ground up.

The ATPDEA is a temporary trade preferences law and is due for reconsideration later this year. I encourage my colleagues to seriously consider the merits of adding Paraguay as a beneficiary country when the ATPDEA is reauthorized. It is time to extend the benefits of the ATPDEA to the nation of Paraguay.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 97—DESIGNATING JUNE 1, 2009, AS “COLLECTOR CAR APPRECIATION DAY” AND RECOGNIZING THAT THE COLLECTION AND RESTORATION OF HISTORIC AND CLASSIC CARS IS AN IMPORTANT PART OF PRESERVING THE TECHNOLOGICAL ACHIEVEMENTS AND CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. TESTER submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 97

Whereas many people in the United States maintain classic automobiles as a pastime and do so with great passion and as a means of individual expression;

Whereas the Senate recognizes the effect that the more than 100-year history of the automobile has had on the economic progress of the Nation and supports wholeheartedly all activities involved in the restoration and exhibition of classic automobiles;

Whereas collection, restoration, and preservation of automobiles is an activity shared across generations and across all segments of society;

Whereas thousands of local car clubs and related businesses have been instrumental in preserving a historic part of this Nation's heritage by encouraging the restoration and exhibition of such vintage works of art;

Whereas automotive restoration provides well-paying, high-skilled jobs for people in all 50 States; and

Whereas automobiles have provided the inspiration for music, photography, cinema, fashion, and other artistic pursuits that have become part of the popular culture of the United States: Now therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates June 1, 2009, as “Collector Car Appreciation Day”;

(2) encourages the Department of Education, the Department of Transportation, and other Federal agencies to work in collaboration with the community of car collectors in the United States to support events and commemorations of “Collector Car Appreciation Day”, including exhibitions and educational and cultural activities for young people; and

(3) encourages the people of the United States to engage in events and commemorations of “Collector Car Appreciation Day” that create opportunities for collector car owners to educate young people on the importance of preserving the cultural heritage of the United States, including through the collection and restoration of collector cars.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 16—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES SHOULD EXERCISE HIS CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY TO PARDON POSTHUMOUSLY JOHN ARTHUR “JACK” JOHNSON 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 submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 16

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 the Senate that—

(1) John Arthur "Jack" Johnson paved the way for African American athletes to participate and succeed in racially integrated professional sports in the United States;

(2) Jack Johnson was wronged by a racially motivated conviction prompted by his success in the boxing ring and his relationship with white women;

(3) the criminal conviction of Jack Johnson unjustly ruined his career and destroyed his reputation; and

(4) the President of the United States should grant a pardon to Jack Johnson posthumously—

(A) 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

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

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, today I am pleased to introduce a resolution to pardon posthumously the world's first African-American heavyweight champion, John Arthur "Jack" Johnson. This resolution expresses the sense of the Senate that the President should exercise his constitutional authority to pardon Jack Johnson posthumously.

For my colleagues who may not be familiar with the plight of Jack Johnson, he is considered by many to be the most dominant athlete in boxing history. Arthur John Johnson was born March 31, 1878, in Galveston, TX, to parents who were former slaves. At an early age he realized his talent for the sweet science. In order to make a living, Johnson traveled across the country fighting anyone willing to face him. But he was denied repeatedly on purely racial grounds a chance to fight for the world heavyweight title. For too long, African-American fighters were not seen as legitimate contenders

for the championship. Fortunately, after years of perseverance, Johnson was finally granted an opportunity in 1908 to fight the then-reigning title holder, Tommy Burns. Johnson handily defeated Burns to become the first African-American heavyweight champion.

Mr. Johnson's success in the ring, and sometimes indulgent lifestyle outside of it, fostered resentment among many and raised concerns that his continued dominance in the ring would somehow disrupt what was then perceived by many as a "racial order." So as history tells us, a search for a Caucasian boxer who could defeat Johnson began a recruitment effort that was dubbed the search for the "Great White Hope." That hope arrived in the person of former champion, Jim Jeffries, who returned from retirement to fight Johnson in 1910. But when Johnson defeated Jeffries, race riots broke out as many sought to avenge the loss.

Following the defeat of the "Great White Hope," the Federal Government launched an investigation into the legality of Johnson's relationships with Caucasian women. The Mann Act, which was enacted in 1910, outlawed the transport of Caucasian women across State lines for the purpose of prostitution or debauchery, or for "any other immoral purpose." Using the "any other immoral purpose" clause as a pretext, Federal law enforcement officials set out to "get" Johnson. On October 18, 1912, he was arrested for transporting his Caucasian girlfriend across State lines in violation of the act. However, the charges were dropped when the Caucasian, whose mother had originally tipped off Federal officials, refused to cooperate with authorities. She later married Johnson.

Yet Federal authorities persisted in their persecution of Johnson, persuading a former Caucasian girlfriend of Johnson's to testify that he had transported her across State lines. Her testimony resulted in Johnson's conviction in 1913, when he was sentenced to 1 year and a day in Federal prison. During Johnson's appeal, one prosecutor admitted that "Mr. Johnson was perhaps persecuted as an individual, but that it was his misfortune to be the foremost example of the evil in permitting the intermarriage of whites and blacks."

After the trial, Johnson fled the country to Canada, and then traveled to various European and South American countries, before losing his heavyweight championship title in Cuba in 1915. He returned to the United States in 1920, surrendered to federal authorities, and served nearly a year in Federal prison. Despite this obvious and clear injustice, Johnson refused to turn his back on the country that betrayed him. Mr. Johnson died in an automobile accident in 1946.

The Jack Johnson case is an ignominious stain on our Nation's history. Rectifying this injustice is long overdue. Again, this resolution calls on the

President to pardon Mr. Johnson posthumously. It recognizes the unjustness of what transpired, and sheds light on the achievements of an athlete who was forced into the shadows of bigotry and prejudice. Johnson was a flawed individual who was certainly controversial. But he was also a historic American figure, whose life and accomplishments played an instrumental role in our Nation's progress toward true equality under the law. And he deserved much better than a racially motivated conviction, which denied him of his liberty, and served to diminish his athletic, cultural, and historic significance.

Yesterday was the 131st anniversary of Jack Johnson's birth and we should take this opportunity to allow future generations to grasp fully what Jack Johnson accomplished against great odds and appreciate his contributions to society unencumbered by the taint of his criminal conviction. We know that we cannot possibly right the wrong that was done to Jack Johnson, but we can take this small step toward acknowledging his mistreatment and removing the cloud that casts a shadow on his legacy. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 805. Mr. ENSIGN (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. GREGG, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. ENZI, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. COBURN, and Mr. GRASSLEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 13, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2010, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2009, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2011 through 2014.

SA 806. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 13, supra.

SA 807. Mr. JOHANNIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 13, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 808. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 13, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 809. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 13, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 810. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 13, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 811. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 13, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 812. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 13, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 813. Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mr. WHITEHOUSE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 13, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 814. Mr. PRYOR (for himself and Mr. ROCKEFELLER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 13, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.