

Perry as well as for all South Carolinians. The citation which accompanied the degree is an eloquent tribute to Judge Perry's example and legacy. I ask that the Princeton University's tribute to Judge Matthew Perry be printed in the RECORD.

The tribute follows:

MATTHEW J. PERRY, JR.
DOCTOR OF LAWS

Senior United States District Judge South Carolina. Matthew Perry was appointed in 1979 to the U.S. District Court by President Carter and is the first and only African-American in South Carolina history to hold that position. As a lawyer during the 1960s he was a major force in the Civil Rights Movement in South Carolina. He played a leading role in a number of significant legal cases, especially to assist activists who participated in sit-ins and other demonstrations and who were being criminally prosecuted. Among the cases he helped prepare were *Edwards v. South Carolina*, in which the United States Supreme Court established significant first amendment protections for demonstrators; *Peterson v. City of Greenville*, in which the Supreme Court enlarged the jurisdiction of federal constitutional protections over premises that had previously been thought to be outside federal antidiscrimination rules; and *Newman v. Piggie Pack Enterprises*, one of the Supreme Court's early interpretations of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. For many years he was the only lawyer available in South Carolina to represent African-American defendants in capital cases. South Carolina State University (B.S. 1948; LL.B., 1951).

A pioneer whose tireless and skillful advocacy helped protect and propel the pioneering actions of others, he was the leading attorney for the Civil Rights Movement in South Carolina. Often without pay, he provided knowledgeable, timely, and wise counsel to young activists we now rightly view as heroes. Inside and outside the courtroom, his legal acumen and his social vision helped to secure Constitutional protections for such freedoms as speech and assembly, and helped to replace discrimination with opportunity. As the first—and so far only—African-American judge on the federal district court in his native state, he extends a lifelong commitment to integrity and fairness, to liberty and justice for all. •

REMOVAL OF INJUNCTION OF SECRECY—TREATY DOCUMENT NOS. 105-53 AND 105-54

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, as in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the injunction of secrecy be removed from the following treaties transmitted to the Senate on June 23, 1998, by the President of the United States:

First, Treaty with Niue on Delimitation of a Maritime Boundary (Treaty Document No. 105-53);

Second, Treaty with Belize for Return of Stolen Vehicles (Treaty Document No. 105-54).

I further ask that the treaties be considered as having been read the first time; that they be referred, with accompanying papers, to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed; and that the President's messages be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The messages of the President are as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit herewith, for advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, the Treaty Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Niue on the Delimitation of a Maritime Boundary. The Treaty was signed in Wellington May 13, 1997. The report of the Department of State is enclosed for the information of the Senate.

The sole purpose of the Treaty is to establish a maritime boundary in the South Pacific Ocean between the United States territory of American Samoa and Niue. The 279-mile boundary runs in a general east-west direction, with the United States islands of American Samoa to the north, and Niue to the south. The boundary defines the limit within which the United States and Niue may exercise maritime jurisdiction, which includes fishery and other exclusive economic zone jurisdiction.

Niue is in free association with New Zealand. Although it is self-governing on internal matters, Niue conducts its foreign affairs in conjunction with New Zealand. Niue has declared, and does manage, its exclusive economic zone. Therefore, the United States requested, and received, confirmation from New Zealand that the Government of Niue had the requisite competence to enter into this agreement with the United States and to undertake the obligations contained therein.

I believe this Treaty to be fully in the interest of the United States. It reflects the tradition of cooperation and close ties with Niue in this region. This boundary was never disputed.

I recommend that the Senate give early and favorable consideration to this Treaty and advice and consent to ratification.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.
THE WHITE HOUSE, June 23, 1998.

To the Senate of the United States:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith the Treaty Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Belize for the Return of Stolen Vehicles, with Annexes and Protocol, signed at Belmopan on October 3, 1996. I transmit also, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Department of State with respect to the Treaty.

The Treaty is one of a series of stolen vehicle treaties being negotiated by the United States in order to eliminate the difficulties faced by owners of vehicles that have been stolen and transported across international borders. When it enters into force, it will be an effective tool to facilitate the return of U.S. vehicles that have been stolen and taken to Belize. The Treaty establishes procedures for the recovery and return of vehicles that are registered, titled, or otherwise documented in the territory of one Party, stolen in the terri-

tory of that Party or from one of its nationals, and found in the territory of the other Party.

I recommend that the Senate give early and favorable consideration to the Treaty, with Annexes and Protocol, and give its advice and consent to ratification.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.
THE WHITE HOUSE, June 23, 1998.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

NOMINATION OF EDWARD L. ROMERO TO BE AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN AND AMBASSADOR TO ANDORRA

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate go into executive session and proceed to the following nomination reported by the Foreign Relations Committee today:

Edward Romero to be Ambassador to Spain and Ambassador to Andorra.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Edward L. Romero, of New Mexico, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Spain, and to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Andorra.

The Senate proceeded to consider the nomination.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I am pleased to introduce an old personal friend and a highly qualified individual as the nominee for the U.S. Ambassador to Spain.

Ed Romero is not only a native New Mexican, he is a descendant of the Spanish colonists who first settled in New Mexico in 1598. Mr. Romero's personal biography represents both a commitment to his heritage and diligence as a upstanding citizen of this country.

In the fulfillment of his duties as a New Mexican and an American, Mr. Romero headed several delegations to Mexico to forge the relationships necessary to expand business opportunities. He was also a member of the U.S. delegation to the Helsinki accords.

Mr. Romero was the founder and Chief Executive Officer of Advanced Sciences, Inc. Mr. Romero also founded the Albuquerque Hispanic Chamber of Commerce and is currently on the Boards of several Hispanic and Latin American Business and Cultural Associations and Foundations. In his civic and community pursuits, he has been recognized by organizations as diverse as the National Kidney Foundation, New Mexico's Air National Guard and the New Mexico Anti-Defamation League. Mr. Romero has traveled extensively in Spain and speaks fluent Spanish.