

guided Judge Motley into our own work, and our daily lives.

I am pleased to join a bipartisan group of my colleagues in introducing a resolution honoring the life of Judge Constance Baker Motley and I hope this body will move swiftly to its passage.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution and preamble be agreed to, en bloc, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and that any statements relating to the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 272) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 272

Whereas Constance Baker Motley was born in 1921, in New Haven, Connecticut, the daughter of immigrants from the Caribbean island of Nevis;

Whereas in 1943, Constance Baker Motley graduated from New York University with a Bachelor of Arts degree in economics;

Whereas, upon receiving a law degree from Columbia University in 1946, Constance Baker Motley became a staff attorney at the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., and fought tirelessly for 2 decades alongside Thurgood Marshall and other leading civil rights lawyers to dismantle segregation throughout the country;

Whereas Constance Baker Motley was the only female attorney on the legal team that won the landmark desegregation case, *Brown v. Board of Education*;

Whereas Constance Baker Motley argued 10 major civil rights cases before the Supreme Court, winning all but one, including the case brought on behalf of James Meredith challenging the University of Mississippi's refusal to admit him;

Whereas Constance Baker Motley's only loss before the United States Supreme Court was in *Swain v. Alabama*, a case in which the Court refused to proscribe race-based peremptory challenges in cases involving African-American defendants and which was later reversed in *Batson v. Kentucky* on grounds that had been largely asserted by Constance Baker Motley in the *Swain* case;

Whereas in 1964, Constance Baker Motley became the first African-American woman elected to the New York State Senate;

Whereas in 1965, Constance Baker Motley became the first African-American woman, and the first woman, to serve as president of the Borough of Manhattan;

Whereas Constance Baker Motley, in her capacity as an elected public official in New York, continued to fight for civil rights, dedicating herself to the revitalization of the inner city and improvement of urban public schools and housing;

Whereas in 1966, Constance Baker Motley was appointed by President Johnson as a United States District Court Judge for the Southern District of New York;

Whereas the appointment of Constance Baker Motley made her the first African-American woman, and only the fifth woman, appointed and confirmed for a Federal judgeship;

Whereas in 1982, Constance Baker Motley was elevated to Chief Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, the largest Federal trial court in the United States;

Whereas Constance Baker Motley assumed senior status in 1986, and continued serving with distinction for the next 2 decades; and

Whereas Constance Baker Motley passed away on September 28, 2005, and is survived by her husband Joel Wilson Motley Jr., their son, Joel Motley III, her 3 grandchildren, her brother, Edmund Baker of Florida, and her sisters Edna Carnegie, Eunice Royster, and Marian Green, of New Haven, Connecticut: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) extends its heartfelt sympathy to the family and friends of Constance Baker Motley on the occasion of her passing; and

(2) commends Constance Baker Motley for—

(A) her 39-year tenure on the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York; and

(B) her lifelong commitment to the advancement of civil rights and social justice.

AUTHORIZING THE USE OF THE CAPITOL GROUNDS

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H. Con. Res. 161, which was received from the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please report the concurrent resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 161) authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for an event to commemorate the 10th Anniversary of the Million Man March.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the concurrent resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 161) was agreed to.

Mr. STEVENS. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

EXECUTIVE SESSION

INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION AGAINST TERRORISM—TREATY DOCUMENT NO. 107-18

U.N. CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME—TREATY DOCUMENT NO. 108-16

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session to consider the following treaties on today's Executive Calendar, Nos. 2 and 3. I fur-

ther ask unanimous consent that these treaties be considered as having passed through their various parliamentary stages, up to and including the presentation of the resolutions for ratification; that any committee conditions, declarations, or reservations be agreed to as applicable; that any statements be printed in the RECORD as if read; and that the Senate take one vote on the resolutions of ratification, to be considered as separate votes; further, that when the resolutions of ratification are voted upon, the motion to reconsider be laid on the table; the President be notified of the Senate's action, and that following the disposition of the treaties, the Senate return to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The treaties will be considered to have passed through their various parliamentary stages, up to and including the presentation of the resolutions of ratification.

The resolutions of ratification are as follows:

INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION AGAINST TERRORISM (T.D.107-18)

SECTION 1. SENATE ADVICE AND CONSENT SUBJECT TO UNDERSTANDING

*Resolved (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein)*, The Senate advises and consents to the ratification of the Inter-American Convention Against Terrorism (the "Convention"), adopted at the thirty-second regular session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States meeting in Bridgetown, Barbados, and signed by the United States on June 3, 2002 (Treaty Doc. 107-18), subject to the understanding in Section 2.

SECTION 2. UNDERSTANDING

The advice and consent of the Senate under section 1 is subject to the following understanding, which shall be included in the United States instrument of ratification:

The United States of America understands that the term "international humanitarian law" in paragraph 2 of Article 15 of the Convention has the same substantive meaning as the law of war.

SECTION 3. RESERVATIONS, UNDERSTANDING, AND DECLARATION RELATIVE TO THE TRAFFICKING PROTOCOL

(a) RESERVATIONS.—The advice and consent of the Senate under section 1 is subject to the following reservations relative to the Trafficking Protocol, which shall be included in the United States instrument of ratification:

(1) The United States of America reserves the right not to apply in part the obligation set forth in Article 15, paragraph 1(b), of the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime with respect to the offenses established in the Trafficking Protocol. The United States does not provide for plenary jurisdiction over offenses that are committed on board ships flying its flag or aircraft registered under its laws. However, in a number of circumstances, U.S. law provides for jurisdiction over such offenses committed on board U.S.-flagged ships or aircraft registered under U.S. law. Accordingly, the United States will implement paragraph 1(b) of the Convention to the extent provided for under its federal law.

(2) The United States of America reserves the right to assume obligations under this Protocol in a manner consistent with its fundamental principles of federalism, pursuant