

to use the words "civil," "civic," and "civilization" in their modern senses. He also envisioned a future international council very much like today's United Nations, dedicated to peacekeeping, cultural exchange, and development of the arts.

In 1786, Barlow studied law and was admitted to the Bar. He worked as a promoter for the Scioto Land Company. In 1788, Barlow went to Paris to promote the sale of the Scioto Land, a huge tract of Ohio wilderness opened by the government for settlement, to European emigrants. A large group of bourgeois French refugees traveled to Ohio to settle in the land, but the American promoters had not made any preparations for their reception, and they met terrible privations in the wilderness. By the time Ruth joined her husband in Paris in 1790, American organizers of the Scioto company were exposed as profiteering frauds; Barlow, however, was proven innocent. The colony, called Gallipolis, survived despite the hardships, but Barlow's reputation with his countrymen had been seriously damaged.

Barlow was in Paris during the fall of the Bastille on July 14, 1789. He was a friend of Thomas Paine and other Revolutionary sympathizers, English and American. He wrote his major tract "Advice to the Privileged Orders" and his verse-satire "The Conspiracy of Kings" in London, where he and Ruth had gone to avoid the Jacobin disorders. The "Advice" so offended the British government that it banned the book and tried to arrest Barlow, who fled into hiding in Paris. His "Letter to the National Convention of France," a proposal for a new French constitution, so impressed the Assembly delegates that in 1792, they made him an honorary citizen of the new Republic, an honor he shared with Washington, Hamilton, Madison, and Paine. In the final throes of the Terror, when Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette were executed in 1793, Barlow was in southeast France helping organize the Savoy, newly captured from Italy, as a political division of the new Republic.

Fluent in French, sympathetic to the Republic, and successful in business, the Barlows were popular with the reformers and intelligentsia, as well as such scientific innovators as the balloonist Montgolfier. They were also close to Robert Fulton, who arrived in France in 1797, and worked for some years on prototypes of his steamboat, torpedo boat, and other engineering projects. Fulton later did the illustrations for a large, handsome second version of Barlow's epic, heavily revised and retitled "The Columbiad," published in Philadelphia in 1807.

In 1796, during Washington's second term, Barlow resolved our first hostage crisis. He was sent to Algiers as consul to help with implementation of our peace treaty with that state and to secure the release of over one hundred American seamen, some of whom had been held captive by Algerian corsairs

since 1785. This required great patience and diplomatic skill on his part, not to mention payment of substantial sums to local officials, but he succeeded where others had failed. He stayed on as consul for a year after the hostages were freed before returning to Paris in 1797.

After 18 years abroad, the Barlows returned to America in 1805, hoping to spend the rest of their lives at home. Thomas Jefferson wanted Barlow to write an American history, and in 1807, at Jefferson's urging, the Barlows moved to a house and small estate in Washington that Barlow named Kalorama, "beautiful view" in Greek. However, in 1811, President James Madison appointed Barlow as Minister to France. His task was to negotiate for compensation for French damages to American shipping and to make a trade treaty. Reluctant, but always ready to serve his country, Barlow took his wife, as well as his nephew Thomas as secretary, and returned to France in 1811. Once there, however, Barlow met nothing but delays because of Napoleon's wars in Europe.

Finally, the Emperor, engaged in a winter campaign against Russia, summoned Barlow to meet with him in Poland, in Wilna (now Vilnius). But the French armies were utterly defeated by the Russians and the winter. Napoleon fled south, ignoring his appointment. With Thomas, his staff, and other diplomats, Barlow fled through the freezing weather toward Germany to escape the pursuing Cossacks, missing Napoleon, who hurried straight to France. Barlow died of pneumonia in Zarnowiec, between Warsaw and Krakow, on December 24, 1812. (There is a disagreement about the date; the existing church tablet in Poland gives it as December 26.) It took his nephew more than two weeks to bring news of his death to Ruth in Paris, and it was three months before the news reached America. Joel Barlow was mourned widely in France, but back at home, President Madison was more distressed by the loss of the treaty than of the man. Perhaps this diplomat, patriot, and man of letters had stayed away for too long. ●

TRIBUTE TO U.S. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE MATTHEW PERRY

● Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I rise today to honor one of South Carolina's most beloved citizens and one of the nation's most eminent jurists: U.S. District Court Judge Matthew Perry.

Matthew Perry grew up under "Jim Crow," yet he overcame every barrier to his betterment that society threw up. He relied on his loving and supportive family as well as his own inner strength, wholesome ambition, and unerring moral compass to persevere in the face of naked hatred and discrimination. As one South Carolina newspaper recently noted, he "had the benefits of good guidance and a good head, and the difficult challenge of growing up under a great adversity."

Matthew Perry put this adversity to good use. "Jim Crow" forged his character in steel, and his experience of unjust laws drove him to devote his life to justice. Against long odds, and with much greater effort than that required of more privileged students, he obtained his law degree and set to work to tear down the structure of segregation in South Carolina.

As a lawyer in the 1960s, Matthew Perry was a leading figure in the Civil Rights Movement. He was instrumental in advancing black South Carolinians' rights and played a leading role in many important legal cases, particularly in defending civil rights activists who were prosecuted for their participation in non-violent demonstrations and sit-ins.

Among the significant cases Matthew Perry helped prepare and argue were *Edwards v South Carolina*, in which the U.S. Supreme Court established important First Amendment protections for demonstrators; *Peterson v City of Greenville*, in which the Court enlarged the jurisdiction of federal constitutional protections over premises that had previously been considered outside federal anti-discrimination rules; and *Newman v Piggie Pork Enterprises*, one of the Court's earliest interpretations of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Mr. President, today it is difficult to appreciate the courage of Matthew Perry's convictions and devotion to the cause of civil rights for black Americans. He worked long hours without pay, but money was the least of his concerns. In the 1950s and '60s, his advocacy of equal rights for all and an end to segregation earned him the visceral hatred of many, and his activism sometimes placed his life in danger. Yet the lessons of his childhood served him well, and he endured threats and taunts to triumph over a corrupt and fundamentally unjust system. In the end, Matthew Perry's idealism, intelligence, and integrity helped put an end forever to segregation and to firmly establish the universal principle of equality for all.

Mr. President, it was my privilege to recommend to President Jimmy Carter that he nominate Matthew Perry to a seat on the U.S. District Court in South Carolina. In 1979, Matthew Perry was officially appointed to the Court. He was the first and to date only black judge on the Federal District Court in South Carolina.

As always, Judge Perry is a pioneer. His example is an inspiration not just to black attorneys but to aspiring jurists of all classes and races. His life proves that with courage, conviction, and hard work, one can surmount even life's greatest challenges and contribute to society's lasting improvement.

Mr. President, Princeton University recently awarded Judge Perry an honorary Doctor of Laws degree. This moment was one of great pride for Judge

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.