

Fleet Avenue and the Slavic Village area. Today, 14 different groups call Karlin Hall their home.

The anniversary will be celebrated with special masses at St. John Nepomucene Church and Our Lady of Lourdes Church. The three-day party to commemorate the occasion starts May 1 and will include live music, Slovak folk dancing and social dinners.

My fellow colleagues, please join me in saluting the members of Karlin Hall.

#### TRIBUTE TO CORTEZ KENNEDY

##### HON. MARION BERRY

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 28, 1998*

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a terrific young man.

Many of you may recognize the name Cortez Kennedy. Cortez is a star defensive tackle for the Seattle Seahawks in the National Football League. Aside from being an accomplished athlete and six-time Pro Bowl player, Cortez is an admirable human being who has not forgotten his beginnings.

Cortez grew up in Mississippi County in the First Congressional District of Arkansas. He went to school and played football in Wilson, Arkansas. Each summer, Cortez returns to Rivercrest High School in Wilson to host a football clinic for the youngsters in his hometown. The stars that turn out each year to help Cortez teach the children are a testament to the relationship he has with his peers. Widely-known football players like Derek Thomas, Russell Maryland, and Rick Mirer, and coaches like Barry Switzer have all traveled to Wilson at Cortez's request.

On April 18, I was honored to attend a ceremony in Wilson to witness the renaming of Main Street to Cortez Kennedy Avenue. I want to extend my heartfelt thanks to Cortez for all he has done for Wilson and Mississippi County. He is truly a superb young man.

#### NOTRE DAME COMBINING RESEARCH AND RELIGION

##### HON. TIM ROEMER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 28, 1998*

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw my colleagues' attention to the following December 10, 1997 article in the New York Times about the University of Notre Dame.

[From the New York Times, Dec. 10, 1997]

#### NOTRE DAME COMBINING RESEARCH AND RELIGION

(By Ethan Bronner)

NOTRE DAME, IND., Dec. 4.—At the end of a century in which the great American universities have moved from being extensions of churches to centers of secularism, the University of Notre Dame is carving itself an important niche as an institution of serious scholarship with a deeply religious environment.

Some colleges are religious; others have vital research centers. Notre Dame is rare in combining the two.

The religious nature of Notre Dame is felt not only in the crucifixes that hang in every

class, the Roman Catholic priests who live in every dormitory, the Mass recited nightly and the forbidding of men and women to enter each other's dormitory rooms after a certain hour. It comes as well in the work being fostered here.

Political scientists are reclaiming Augustine to examine "just war" theory. Law professors are focusing on neglected church views about dying in legal debates on assisted suicide. Historians are emphasizing the role of local parishes in understanding urban race relations.

Some of these approaches would have been dismissed as almost ridiculously retrograde a generation ago, yet scholars here and elsewhere say the American academy seems surprisingly receptive to them today because they bring new or lost perspectives to vital subjects.

This comes at a time of newfound self-confidence for Notre Dame. Flush with cash from rich alumni and proceeds from its storied football team, the university is discovering it can lure scholars, including non-Catholics, from top institutions by promoting religion.

"When I was a graduate student at Harvard 25 years ago, the whole idea of working in a religious framework was bizarre," said James Turner, an intellectual historian who moved here recently from the University of Michigan. "Augustine had become a kind of museum artifact to be studied only by the appropriate curators. But now we are making the case that neglected religious sources can help reconfigure academic discussion."

Professor Turner is director of the newly established Erasmus Institute here, a unique interdisciplinary effort that seeks to be a national model for the reinvigoration of Catholic and other religious intellectual traditions in contemporary scholarship.

He is among recent catches for Notre Dame in a highly competitive academic environment. Others have been lured to the prairies of northern Indiana by the idea of turning a respectable academic institution into a truly fine one.

Philip L. Quinn left an endowed chair in philosophy at Brown University for one here because, he said: "In my personal and professional life I take religion seriously. In the secular academy, they are not much concerned with religion. They look at it from the social science perspective."

George M. Marsden, a historian of religion and a devout Protestant, left Duke University for Notre Dame because, he said, only here did he feel there was the desire for a high-level scholarly discussion within a Christian context.

While there are scores of small Christian colleges across the United States, none can lay claim to being a center of scholarship outside the Christian world. Notre Dame can.

One of its sources of pride is its new Irish Studies Institute, financed with a gift of \$13 million from Donald R. Keough, an alumnus who was president of Coca-Cola from 1981 to 1993.

The donation has made it possible to attract Seamus Deane, one of the most distinguished Irish scholars and authors, as director. Professor Deane, whose novel, "Reading in the Dark" (Knopf, 1997), was received with high praise earlier this year, says that by September 1998 there will be six full-time faculty members and one visiting professor at the institute, making it the biggest such program in the country.

"We're not on the scale of Johns Hopkins or M.I.T.," said the Rev. Edward A. Malloy, Notre Dame's president, "but we are increasing the intellectual resources so as to make this a great university. With the Erasmus Institute and Irish studies we have identified

areas of intellectual engagement where we can make a real contribution."

Notre Dame has long had a special place among American universities but not largely for its scholarship. Founded in 1842 by a priest of the Congregation of Holy Cross, it was to American Catholics in the mid-20th century what City College was to New York Jews, a welcoming place to study without fear of prejudice.

The dominance of its football team under a series of legendary coaches beginning with Knute Rockne—and the public way in which teams recited Mass before each game—focused the loyalty of many American Catholics who tended to regard Notre Dame with almost Lourdes-like devotion.

In recent decades, the university's endowment has risen to \$1.5 billion, nearly 30 times what it was in 1970.

U.S. News and World Report ranks Notre Dame 19th of national universities and a recent book, "The Rise of American Research Universities" (Johns Hopkins, 1997), named Notre Dame as among a handful of top rising private research universities.

It is the combination of competitiveness and tradition that attracted M. Cathleen Kaveny to join the law faculty here three years ago. Holder of a doctorate and a law degree from Yale University, Professor Kaveny has become an expert on assisted suicide by drawing on Catholic teachings. She is planning a scholarly study of mercy, how a society should feed its hungry and comfort its sick.

"These are areas that I could never pursue as a junior faculty member at another law school," Professor Kaveny said. "I would be laughed at. Here they are excited about it."

There is some concern that all the talk about rediscovering Christian sources will serve as a pretext for squelching free inquiry. Michael A. Signer, a Reform rabbi who holds a chair here in Jewish culture, says Notre Dame is still grappling with being both Catholic and catholic. The test of the Erasmus Institute, Rabbi Signer says, will be to see how it handles that tension, whether it reaches out to other traditions or barricades itself in.

Alan Wolfe, who describes himself as a secular sociologist at Boston University, wrote recently in The Chronicle of Higher Education that the revival of religion in the academy at places like Notre Dame was welcome.

"To study the world's great literary works, many of which were inspired by religious questions, without full appreciation of those questions is like performing Hamlet without the Prince," Mr. Wolfe wrote. "Critics of academic specialization in the humanities often say that English departments, infatuated with contemporary works, no longer teach enough Milton or Tolstoy. It would be more correct to say that, through the lens of secularism, they are teaching them inaccurately."

#### INTRODUCING THE AVIATION BILATERAL ACCOUNTABILITY ACT

##### HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 28, 1998*

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a piece of legislation entitled the Aviation Bilateral Accountability Act. The Aviation Bilateral Accountability Act is a bill that will require Congressional approval of all U.S. aviation bilateral agreements.

International aviation is governed by a series of bilateral civil aviation agreements between countries. Unlike other sectors of the economy that tend to be handled through multilateral agreements, such as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, issues regarding international aviation are resolved through government-to-government negotiations. For example, if a U.S. air carrier wants to fly into and out of another country, the American government must first negotiate with the government of that country to determine the terms under which the carriers from both countries will operate. Terms of bilateral civil aviation agreements include, among other things, route assignments, capacity and frequency limitations, carrier designations, and pricing controls.

U.S. bilateral aviation agreements are executive agreements. They are negotiated and signed by representatives from the Department of State and the Department of Transportation. Unfortunately, Congress does not play any official role in the approval of bilateral aviation agreements.

As the Ranking Member of the House Subcommittee on Aviation, I strongly believe that Congress deserves to play a role in approving bilateral aviation agreements. As Members of Congress, we represent the businessperson, the leisure traveler, the consumer—the flying public in general. We should have the right to make sure that bilateral aviation agreements are negotiated to give U.S. consumers the most access to international aviation markets at the best price.

For this reason, I introduced the Aviation Bilateral Accountability Act, a bill to require Congressional approval of all U.S. aviation bilateral agreements. International aviation, which is based on bilateral aviation agreements, has a tremendous impact on the U.S. economy and U.S. citizens. Congress should not be excluded from agreements of such magnitude. As elected Representatives of the people, we owe it to the American consumer to look out for his or her best interests. My legislation will help Members of Congress better represent the flying public by giving Congress an integral role in the approval of U.S. bilateral aviation agreements.

The Aviation Bilateral Accountability Act will require implementing legislation for each U.S. bilateral aviation agreement, similar to the legislation required for trade agreements such as NAFTA. Under the bill, each bilateral agreement would be presented to Congress by the Secretaries involved in the negotiations. An approval resolution would then be introduced and referred for a limited number of days to the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee and the Senate Commerce Committee. After Committee review, a straight up-or-down vote would then be required in both chambers. Finally, once the approval resolution passes both the House and the Senate, and is signed into law, then the bilateral aviation agreement would be official.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I would like to thank the gentleman from Oregon, Representative PETER DEFazio, for joining me as an original co-sponsor of this important legislation. In addition, I urge all my colleagues to co-sponsor the Aviation Bilateral Accountability Act.

IN HONOR OF BAYONNE YOUTH CENTER, INC.

### HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 28, 1998*

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to rise today to thank and congratulate four citizens of Bayonne, New Jersey who have contributed immensely to the Bayonne Youth Center and the entire community. As it celebrates its 53rd anniversary at the HI Hat in Bayonne, The Bayonne Youth Center will honor Mrs. Susan Y. Davis, the recipient of the Sabra Jackson Award; Assemblyman Joseph V. Doria, Jr., recipient of the Humanitarian Award; Curtis Nelson, the winner of the Service Award; and Wilhemina Wilson, who is receiving the Volunteer Service Award. Also being recognized at the dinner will be the Youth of the Month and the Art and Essay contests winners.

I would like to take a moment to tell you about these four remarkable constituents. Susan Y. Davis is continually active in community service. She has served on the Bayonne Community Day Nursery Board, Midtown Community School Advisory Council, and is a member of the Bayonne Youth Center's Board of Directors. She is also active in St. Patrick's Church of Jersey City. Susan received the 1995 NAACP Community Service award.

Assembly Democratic Leader Joseph V. Doria, Jr., recipient of the Humanitarian Award, has a distinguished career in public and community service. He serves as a member of the Board of Directors of Liberty Health Care Systems, and has served as a board member of St. Ann's Home for the Aged. Assemblyman Doria has received more than 110 awards and citations from both public and private groups, including the Deborah Hospital Foundation's Children of the World Award and the Liberty Science Center's Legislator's Award.

Wilhemina Wilson, winner of the Volunteer Service Award, lives her life exemplifying the philosophy of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., by promoting peace and goodwill towards all people. She is a faithful member of the Wallace Temple A.M.E. Zion Church and has received numerous awards for her outstanding church service. Wilson is a member of the Bayonne branch of the NAACP and has been a long-standing member and supporter of the Bayonne Youth Center.

Curtis Nelson, who was awarded the Service Award, has always made sure to give back to his community. During his work for New Jersey Transit, he received many Service Star Awards for his exemplary service. Nelson has been leader of the Neighborhood Block Association for 25 years and was the first black Commander of the F.A. Mackenzie Post of Bayonne where he raised money for many charities. He is also a member of the Pride of Bayonne Lodge No. 461.

These four extraordinary citizens who have given so much back to their community and the Bayonne Youth Center deserve our respect and admiration.

HONORING THE WEEK OF APRIL 26-MAY 2, 1998 AS NATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY WEEK

### HON. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 28, 1998*

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to say a few words in honor of the 14th annual National Science and Technology Week.

During this week the National Science Foundation performs its most important public outreach activities of the year; getting children excited about science and technology. This year's theme for National Science and Technology Week is "Polar Connections." It draws attention to the scientific research being performed in the Arctic and in the Antarctic.

The North and South Poles are truly unlike any place on the planet. As Chairman of the Science Committee, I've had the opportunity to travel to Antarctica to visit NSF's South Pole Station, and I can tell you that it is a remarkable place. The men and women who perform research at the South Pole work under conditions that make the winters in Wisconsin look comparatively easy. For example, in 1989 researchers from the University of Wisconsin measured temperature variations at the South Pole ranging from  $-7^{\circ}\text{F}$  to  $-117^{\circ}\text{F}$ . The South Pole receives less than a foot of snow per year, yet it is covered by an ice-sheet that is nearly two-miles thick. Geographically it is 1.5 times the size of the continental United States and a year's worth of supplies must be fit onto the one supply ship that ventures to Antarctica once a year. When the sun goes down on March 21st, it doesn't come up again until September 21st.

This week's activities were not designed simply to draw attention to the Poles, but rather to the work being performed there. The North and South Poles are unique, natural laboratories and offer matchless opportunities to study our environment.

Highlighting the combination of the important and unique research being performed at the Poles and the harsh and dangerous living conditions there is, in my opinion, a great way to make children curious about science and technology. When children are introduced to the conditions at the Poles, they may wonder: How can anything survive in such cold conditions? How do you study geology when the ground's under two miles of ice? How do you get everything you need to the South Pole? How do you fit a year's supply of goods on one ship? Getting kids to ask these questions is the goal of National Science and Technology Week. I think that "Polar Connections" is a terrific theme for National Science and Technology Week, and I am confident that this year's activities will be a great success.

I must add that just as they did last year, the National Science Foundation has once again set up its "Ask a Scientist or Engineer" phone-bank at 1-888-718-3026. The phone-bank will be open on Wednesday, April 29th, from 9:00 am to 8:00 pm. This year's e-mail address is [nstw@nsf.gov](mailto:nstw@nsf.gov). More information about National Science and Technology Week can be found at NSF's web-page at [www.nsf.gov](http://www.nsf.gov).

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my fellow Members to strongly support this program, and join