Brotherhood, which has been doing outstanding work in the area of voluntarism throughout the United States and in Michigan since 1917.

Lutheran Brotherhood is a religious fraternal benefit society that embraces values often ignored in these modern times, but which are essential to creating a society that values people and takes care of one another in our time of need. I am talking about old-fashioned virtues like philanthropy, voluntarism, Christian fellowship, and self-reliance. With over 1 million volunteers nationwide, Lutheran Brotherhood is able to reach millions of individuals at the grassroots level, and make a positive difference in their lives. At this time, I would like to properly acknowledge these volunteers for their incredible enthusiasm and diligence in helping others.

Through its Friends in Deed and Care and Share programs, Lutheran Brotherhood helps the poor and needy find shelter, food, and clothing. The organization is also active in providing disaster relief assistance to communities across the country, including families whose homes were devastated by the river floodings across the Midwest, and in the aftermath of the Oklahoma city bombing.

Finally, Lutheran Brotherhood has found enormous success in its RespecTeen program, which gives young people a healthy and encouraging environment in which to grow and prosper. The RespecTeen service projects work in tandem with the RespecTeen program by encouraging teens to get involved in their communities and perform volunteer work. The Speak for Yourself program, which encourages 8th grade students to learn about and participate in the American political process, is one example of RespecTeen.

Lutheran Brotherhood's Saginaw Valley Branch No. 8186 has been especially active in making our community a better place to live. In particular, they have given their resources to Valley Lutheran High School, Camp Lu Lay Lea and the Lutheran Child and Family Service, among other organizations. In total, Lutheran Brotherhood's financial contributions to the Saginaw area for 1994 reached $30,000. I am very grateful to have such a dynamic and committed group like Lutheran Brotherhood in my district and proud to recognize their achievements today.

THE IRONY OF SRI LANKA

HON. BARBARA-ROSE COLLINS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1995

Miss COLLINS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise to point out how ironic it was just this past week, that this House would commend the Sri Lankan Government for its commitment to democracy, and that we would declare our belief that a political solution which guarantees appropriate constitutional structures and adequate protection of minority rights is the best method for resolving their disputes, when at the same time, this very legislative body routinely steamrolls over the rights of minorities, senior citizens, and the poor. The most powerful segments of our society in general run roughshod over those same so-called rights supposedly granted to the minorities of this country under our own Constitution.

Maybe someone should tell the Sri Lankans that even though a democratic, constitutional form of government is probably the best form of government yet devised, it still does not solve the ongoing problem of people with power taking advantage of the power for whatever purpose they choose.

TULLAHOMA REMEMBERS KENNETH DOUGLAS McKELLAR

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1995

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, the late Senator Kenneth McKellar touched many lives in Tennessee. Senator McKellar was a strong leader who was deeply respected and fondly remembered by Tennesseans across the State. Mr. Woodrow R. Davidson, a long-time resident of the city of Tullahoma, wanted to share with the American people some of the stories Senator McKellar would tell his constituents from Tullahoma.

KENNETH DOUGLAS MCKELLAR

Kenneth Douglas McKellar was born in Richmond, Dallas County, Alabama but moved to Tennessee in 1892. He returned to Alabama for a law degree at the University of Alabama graduating in 1918. Being a young man and hearing so much about the glitter of gold and women in California, he was headed in that direction.

But California was not to be. His family sent McKellar a ticket for a ride to Memphis, Tennessee. His mother tried to persuade him not to go to California, but to no avail. She made an appointment with a lawyer in Memphis and pushed him into going to see him. This old lawyer had a stand up desk unit in his office with a tilted top for his law books, but he was lying under it with some books under his head when McKellar arrived. Forced to sit on the floor to meet with him, he and the old lawyer talked until he was persuaded to stay and practice law in Memphis.

A few years and a pot of money later, McKellar traveled to Atlantic City for a vacation. One day he was in the lobby of a hotel when a Memphis man showed up at the register desk and told McKellar he had heard the man running for Congress say that the only person who could beat him was McKellar. McKellar turned around, walked over to the telegraph station and sent a wire to his brother in Memphis, telling him to announce him as a candidate. He was elected, and served three terms before moving up to the U.S. Senate.

During all his travels over Tennessee he found many companies in Knoxville and Chattanooga loading barges of products only to have them sit in the river near Muscle Shoals, Alabama waiting for a rain so as to allow the boats down river. He made an appointment with President Woodrow Wilson to discuss the possibility of the U.S. becoming involved in war with Germany, and the resulting need for gun powder. The president talked with his advisors and found this to be a fact. McKellar told him he knew just the place for a dam to produce the necessary gun powder. He told the President about Muscle Shoals, Alabama on the Tennessee River. The dam was built, named Wilson Dam, and accomplished both objectives.

McKellar was so proud of this that he prepared a bill to authorize the construction of other dams along the Tennessee River, which he called the Tennessee Commission. After many years working with Congress he was finally able to pass the Tennessee Valley Commission bill. President Herbert Hoover vetoed the bill. A short time later Governor Franklin Roosevelt of New York was elected President of the United States. Before he took office he called Senator McKellar and invited him to ride down to Wilson Dam with him to make a speech. Senator McKellar accepted the invitation and was given the time and train schedule.

Senator McKellar boarded the President's car along with some other folks. On the way down the President elect moved over to the opposite side of the car and motioned for McKellar to follow. Roosevelt informed him that he did not like the McKellar bill. McKellar responded by beating on his desk. While he was governor, Roosevelt said, New York had passed a seaport authority bill and he liked the word ''authority.'' Roosevelt suggested that the McKellar bill be renamed the ''Tennessee Valley Authority'' bill, and Senator McKellar agreed.

Roosevelt then told him that Senator George Norris had been soft on him during the last election and he would like to have Norris in his corner next time. Geaorge Norris was a western Senator, and a Republican. Senator McKellar beat on his desk again, but agreed. It was never known how, but Lester Hill of Alabama got ahold of Senator McKellar's bill and changed one thing—the headquarters would be at Muscle Shoals, Alabama. The bill passed, but for some reason the annual reports, though headlined in Muscle Shoals, were always made up and printed in Knoxville, Tennessee. Senator McKellar became carried away with all this, and though all appropriations bills originate in the House of Representatives, he was repeatedly able to add enough to a bill to start another dam or to finish one he had begun the year before.

The President sent word to Senator McKellar to come down to the White House for a conference. There he explained the need for the U.S. to start an endeavor to split the atom. He could not send a request to Congress for fear the enemy would somehow obtain information and start research of their own. Roosevelt felt that as Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee McKellar might quietly obtain funds for such a purpose. After some discussion he asked Senator McKellar his opinion of the proposal. The Senator thoughtfully inquired into the proposed location of this work. The President replied ''any damn place you want it''. Senator McKellar called the Committee together to explain the need for war money without letting information leak out to warn our enemy, and they went along. That was the start of Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

When General Hap Arnold flew back to the United States from the war zone in Europe, he reported to President Truman that the war was about to end in our favor, but he felt we would lose the next one. He calmed the President down by explaining that we had captured some of the enemy territory and found that they were experimenting with wind tunnels. The President called Senator McKellar to the White House for a discussion of the Arnold report and said he would like funds to start testing with wind tunnel facilities of our own. The President advised him about the funds necessary for such a test, and asked McKellar his opinion of the idea and the possibility of obtaining funds for this purpose. McKellar thought for a moment and asked the President where he would build such a facility. The reply . . . ''any damn place you want it''. Again McKellar called his committee together and advised them of the need to do some testing and about how much money would be needed. They agreed and passed a bill authorizing and appropriating funds for this purpose. That, of course, was the start of the Arnold

wind tunnel facility in Tullahoma, Tennessee.

SOCIETY OF THE DIVINE WORD CENTENNIAL

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1995

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, October 15, hundreds of religious men and women will gather to celebrate the centennial of the Society of the Divine Word.

It was on October 15, 1895, that Brother Wendelin Meyer arrived in North America to establish a religious order of Catholic priests and brothers. Settling in northern Illinois, Brother Meyer and other missionaries opened a technical school for boys. Successful in its efforts, the Society continued its growth in 1909 with the establishment of the Nation's first seminary dedicated to educating men for work in foreign missions. Encouraged by Pope Pius XI, the mission in 1920 opened St. Augustine's Seminary in Bay St. Louis, MS, to serve the special needs of African-American men who wanted to become priests. Its alumni include nine bishops and at least 40 percent of the African-American clergy ordained in the United States.

Vital, successful and, above all, faithful, the Society continues its mission among America's immigrant Hispanic and Vietnamese populations. Its priests and brothers work among the poor on four continents living and practicing the teachings of the Gospel. With such a record of achievement and a brilliant future to come, the Society may look forward to a second century of unbridled progress.

THE RETIREMENT OF ARCHBISHOP IAKOVOS

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1995

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is my sad duty to inform our colleagues of the impending retirement of one of the more outstanding religious leaders of the 20th century.

Archbishop Iakovos, the leader of the Greek Orthodox Church in the Western Hemisphere since 1959, has recently announced that he will be stepping down from office next June 29, on what will be his 85th birthday.

Throughout his 37 year tenure, the archbishop earned the respect and admiration of individuals of all faiths. His message of brotherhood and peace is truly universal, and has been appreciated by all men and women of good will.

Archbishop Iakovos was born in the Turkish island of Imroz in 1911. As a child, the young man then known as Demetrios A. Concouzins worked hard in his father's general store after school, selling everything to his fellow islanders from food staples to religious icons. But from his youngest days, Demetrios had dreams of entering religious life.

At the age of 16, his dreams began to come true. He entered the Halki Theological School, having passed the necessary entrance exams and having saved enough money from his own earnings to enable him to travel to the school. He graduated with high honors in 1934, and having been ordained as a deacon, was assigned to the Metropolitan of Derkon in Turkey. After 5 years in that position, he was assigned to the United States. In 1940, in Boston, MA, he achieved his life ambition by being ordained a priest.

Upon assuming the priesthood, by ancient Greek Orthodox custom, he dropped his given name and adopted a new name: ''Iakovos,'' which is Greek for James.

After many years as a priest, a preacher, and a teacher at various well regarded theological colleges in Massachusetts, New York, and Missouri, Iakovos was appointed bishop of Malta in late 1954. Traveling back to Europe to assume this position, Iakovos took with him a reputation for intellectual integrity, heartfelt compassion, and a master's degree he had earned at Harvard Divinity School in his spare time.

On February 14, 1959, Iakovos was elected archbishop of North and South America by the Holy Synod of the Ecumenical Patriarchate. He returned to America on March 31, and was enthroned the following day at the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity in New York City.

Throughout his tenure, Archbishop Iakovos has made it clear to orthodox worshipers and non-orthodox alike the he is not a typical religious leader, and in fact blazed many trails for leaders of other faiths. He marched with the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., during the 1960's to end racial segregation and prejudice in the United States. He received the ''Man of the Year'' award from B'nai B'rith in 1962, and was also presented with the national award from the National Council of Christians and Jews that same year. He received a Presidential Citation from President Nixon in 1970 as a Distinguished American in Voluntary Service, and was presented with the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the highest civilian award in our Nation, by President Carter in 1980.

Throughout his tenure as archbishop, this remarkable man, Iakovos, amazed his coreligionists and other citizens of the world alike for his holy and profound philanthropy, through his authorship of books and articles in Greek, French and German, as well as in English, and for his unyielding devotion to the Boston Red Sox. For a time, Archbishop Iakovos was President of St. Basil's Academy in Garrison, NY, directly across the Hudson River from my own 20th Congressional District.

Today, in the United States alone, the Greek Orthodox Church boasts over 1½ million adherents who belong to 555 congregations. These communicants of a church founded nearly a millennium ago had found a true spiritual leader in Archbishop Iakovos: A man who not only personified the creed of Greek Orthodoxy, but who earned for that church the admiration and respect of millions of persons who professed other creeds.

Mr. Speaker, while Archbishop Iakovos will be missed, none can dispute that his impending retirement is certainly well earned. I urge all of our colleagues to join with me in wishing this remarkable religious leader many productive, healthy, and happy years to come.

TRIBUTE TO KEVIN J. KRASNECK

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1995

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Kevin J. Krasneck for rescuing two brothers from a fire on August 1, 1994. Alae-Eldeen, 6, and Mohammed, 3, were unconscious in a bedroom of their family's one-story house after fire broke out in their living room. Kevin, an off-duty firefighter, was among the neighbors and others who responded to the scene and attempted a rescue. He entered the house through a window in the bedroom adjacent to the boys' room, and despite intense heat and dense smoke which precluded visibility, crawled into the boys' room. He found Alae-Eldeen, carried him to the window that he had entered, and handed him out to another man. Kevin then returned to the bedroom for Mohammed, whom he also took to the window. After handing Mohammed outside to safety, Kevin exited the house. Alae-Eldeen and Mohammed were hospitalized for treatment of smoke inhalation and burns. Kevin also received hospital treatment for smoke inhalation. Fortunately, all three recovered.

In honor of his extraordinary heroism, Kevin J. Krasneck was awarded the Carnegie Medal. This medal is given to civilians in the United States and Canada who risk their lives to an extraordinary degree while saving or attempting to save the lives of others. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Kevin for his bravery, and am sure that my colleagues would like to join me in acknowledging this heroic act.

TRIBUTE TO FORMER POLICE SERGEANT DONALD OLSON

HON. JIM RAMSTAD

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1995

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding public servant, Sgt. Donald Olson, who retired on September 30, 1995, after 32 years with the Minnetonka, Minnesota, Police Department.

Sergeant Olson has represented the highest standards in law enforcement for more than three decades. He started his career in 1963 as a patrol officer and was later assigned to the Investigative Division. Because of his highly commendable performance and well-deserved reputation for absolute integrity, Sergeant Olson was named Acting Chief of Police in 1983.

In 1989 Sergeant Olson was recognized for his many contributions to the law enforcement profession and was selected Minnetonka's Police Office of the Year by the department staff.

Sergeant Olson was promoted to Sergeant in December 1990, and has been assigned to the Patrol Division for the past 5 years. His willingness to coach and guide other officers has made him an invaluable asset to the supervisory team.

Currently, Sergeant Olson serves as president of the Minnesota Law Enforcement Memorial Association, as well as first vice president of the Suburban Law Enforcement Association.