

"operatic representations . . . in the principle cities of the Union" [Thus], "to the Catholic colored people of Washington belongs the honor of having raised the first opera troupe of their race in the country, perhaps, in the world."

The church was completed and dedicated in 1876. The ceremony was attended by many dignitaries including prominent African Americans such as Congressmen J.R. Lynch, J.H. Rainey and Robert Smalls. The church was considered one of the finest Christian monuments in the Nation's Capital. It was admired for its architectural style, its grandeur and for its significance as the "Mother Church for Colored Catholics in the Nation's Capital."

The church continued expansion and its population grew steadily. By 1905, its membership was numbered at more than 3,000. The parish boundaries were described as covering more than one-half of the city since Saint Augustine was the premiere church for the African-American Catholic population. Growth was also experienced in the organizations and agencies within the church that carried out its religious mission, such as Sodality of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Knights of Saint Augustine, Catholic Beneficial Society (men), Saint Augustine Relief Society (women), Juvenile Benefit Society (children 2-20).

The societies and organizations of the church have changed over the years. The location of the church has shifted as growth patterns in the city have undergone transition and a number of pastors worked in the parish before the arrival of the current pastor, Father John J. Mudd in 1977. In its 140 years, changes in Saint Augustine Parish have been deeply embedded in the traditions and heritage which inspired the first "colored Catholics." This tradition has been rooted in Christian values and social activism. The church and its individual members have maintained a strong commitment to assist the needy and oppose injustices.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that this body join me in saluting the Saint Augustine Catholic Church and celebrating its role in the city's history, its present and its future.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY AND CHARITABLE DONATION PROTECTION ACT

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, this week the Senate will consider the Religious Liberty and Charitable Donation Protection Act, legislation which was introduced by Senator CHARLES GRASSLEY (R-IA). As you may know, the Senate bill mirrors H.R. 2604, which I introduced here in the House of Representatives last year. This bill plays an integral role in protecting organizations that are very important to me—our churches and charities.

Senator GRASSLEY and I introduced the legislation after hearing reports that churches and charities were being subjected to damaging lawsuits by creditors and bankruptcy trustees. A 1992 Minnesota court decision allowed a creditor to recapture thousands in past tithes from congregation members. As a result, lawyers across the nation have sued churches

and charities, demanding that they repay debtors' past contributions.

Churches and charities should not be regarded as "cash-cows" for greedy attorneys. Mr. Speaker, this is having an absolutely devastating effect on religious and charitable organizations across the nation. Lawyers are well aware that most churches and charities don't have the resources to fight a creditor in court. Without protection, every collection plate in America is a risk.

I applaud Senator GRASSLEY for his leadership in the progression of the Religious Liberty and Charitable Donation Protection Act through the Senate. H.R. 2604 is being considered by the House Judiciary Committee today, and I am hopeful that it will pass and be presented before the full House. Mr. Speaker, I urge you to expedite the movement of this legislation so that it might return to the floor for a vote and take effect for the sake of our churches and charities.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

HON. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, through the following statement, I am making my financial net worth as of March 31, 1998, a matter of public record. I have filed similar statements for each of the eighteen preceding years I have served in the Congress.

ASSETS

Real property:	
Single family residence at 609 Ft. Williams Parkway, City of Alexandria, Virginia, at assessed valuation. (Assessed at \$600,000). Ratio of assessed to market value: 100% (Encumbered)	\$600,000.00
Condominium at N76 W14726 North Point Drive, Village of Menomonee Falls, Waukesha County, Wisconsin, at assessor's estimated market value: (Unencumbered)	94,200.00
Undivided 25/44th interest in single family residence at N52 W32654 Maple Lane, Village of Chenequa, Waukesha County, Wisconsin at 25/44th of assessor's estimated market value of \$614,700	349,261.35
Total real property	1,043,461.35

1998 DISCLOSURE: SECTION 2

Common and preferred stock	No. of shares	\$ per share	Value
A.C. Nielsen Co	833	26.44	\$22,022.44
Abbott Laboratories, Inc	6100	75.31	459,406.25
Airtouch Communications	148	48.94	7,242.75
Allstate Corporation	185	91.94	17,008.44
American Telephone & Telegraph	566,468	65.75	37,245.27
Ameritech	798.82	49.44	39,491.66
Amoco Corp	1362	86.38	117,642.75
Bank One Corp	3438	63.25	217,453.50
Bell Atlantic Corp	493,318	102.25	50,441.77
Bell South Corp	595,3272	67.44	40,147.38
Benton County Mining Company	333	0.00	0.00
Chenequa Country Club Realty Co	1	0.00	0.00
Cognizant Corp	2500	57.38	143,437.50
Darden Restaurants, Inc	1440	15.56	22,410.00
Dunn & Bradstreet, Inc	2500	33.19	82,968.75
E.I. DuPont de Nemours Corp	1200	68.00	81,600.00
Eastman Chemical Co	270	67.44	18,208.13
Eastman Kodak	1080	64.88	70,065.00
El Paso Natural Gas	75	70.63	5,296.88
Exxon Corp	4864	67.63	328,928.00
Firststar Corp	1352	39.50	53,404.00
General Electric Co	5200	86.19	448,175.00
General Mills, Inc	1440	76.00	109,440.00
General Motors Corp	304	67.75	20,596.00
Halliburton Company	2000	50.13	100,250.00
Highlands Insurance Group, Inc	100	26.88	2,687.50
Houston Industries	300	28.75	8,625.00
Imation Corp	99	18.50	1,831.50
Kellogg Corp	3200	43.13	138,000.00
Kimberly-Clark Corp	38868	50.13	1,948,258.50
Lucent Technologies	174	127.88	22,250.25
Merck & Co., Inc	15639	128.19	2,004,724.31
Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing	1000	91.00	91,000.00
Monsanto Corporation	8360	52.00	434,720.00
Morgan Stanley/Dean Whitter	156	72.88	11,368.50

1998 DISCLOSURE: SECTION 2—Continued

Common and preferred stock	No. of shares	\$ per share	Value
NCR Corp	68	33.06	2,248.25
Newell Corp	1676	48.44	81,181.25
Newport News Shipbuilding	163,356	26.69	4,359.56
Ogden Corp	910	28.75	26,162.50
PG&E Corp	175	33.00	5,775.00
Raytheon Co	19	56.88	1,080.63
Sandusky Voting Trust	26	85.25	2,216.50
SBC Communications	1007,958	43.37	43,716.25
Sears Roebuck & Co	200	57.44	11,487.50
Solutia	1672	29.75	49,742.00
Tenneco Corp	836,115	42.69	35,691.66
U.S. West, Inc	297,923	54.63	16,274.04
Unisys, Inc. Preferred	100	47.25	4,725.00
Warner Lambert Co	2268	170.31	386,268.75
Wisconsin Energy Corp	1022	30.69	31,362.63
Total common and preferred stocks and bonds			7,836,616.09

1998 DISCLOSURE: SECTION 3

Life insurance policies	Face \$	Surrender \$
Northwestern Mutual #4378000	12,000.00	\$37,268.76
Northwestern Mutual #4574061	30,000.00	89,268.24
Massachusetts Mutual #4116575	10,000.00	7,065.13
Massachusetts Mutual #4228344	100,000.00	156,162.13
Old Line Life Ins. #5-1607059L	175,000.00	27,937.93
Total Life Insurance Policies		317,702.19

1998 DISCLOSURE: SECTION 4

Bank and savings and loan accounts	Balance
Bank One, Milwaukee, N.A., checking account	\$1,114.19
Bank One, Milwaukee, N.A., preferred savings	144,531.02
Bank One, Milwaukee, N.A., regular savings	791.27
M&I Lake Country Bank, Hartland, WI, checking account	3,672.34
M&I Lake Country Bank, Hartland, WI, savings	327.85
Burke & Herbert Bank, Alexandria, VA, checking account	2,078.51
Firststar, FSB, Butler, WI, IRA accounts	64,352.87
Total bank and savings and loan accounts	216,868.05

1998 DISCLOSURE: SECTION 5

Miscellaneous	Value
1985 Pontiac 6000 automobile—blue book retail value	\$1,600.00
1991 Buick Century automobile—blue book retail value	5,100.00
Office furniture & equipment (estimated)	1,000.00
Furniture, clothing & personal property (estimated)	145,000.00
Stamp collection (estimated)	48,000.00
Interest in Wisconsin retirement fund	91,110.67
Deposits in Congressional Retirement Fund	110,730.26
Deposits in Federal Thrift Savings Plan	95,906.46
Traveller's checks	7,418.96
20 ft Manitou pontoon boat & 35 hp Force outboard motor (estimated)	5,000.00
17 ft Boston Whaler boat & 70 hp Johnson outboard motor (estimated)	7,000.00
1994 Melges X Boat with sails	5,000.00
Total miscellaneous	522,866.35
Total Assets	9,937,514.03

1998 DISCLOSURE: SECTION 6

Liabilities:	
Nations Bank Mortgage Company, Louisville, KY on Alexandria, VA residence, Loan #39758-77	\$109,443.77
Miscellaneous charge accounts (estimated)	0.00
Total liabilities	109,443.77
Net worth	9,828,070.26

1998 DISCLOSURE: SECTION 7

Statement of 1997 taxes paid:	
Federal income tax	\$236,981.00
Wisconsin income tax	45,090.00
Menomonee Falls, WI property tax	2,062.00
Chenequa, WI property tax	14,463.000
Alexandria, VA property tax	6,783.00

I further declare that I am trustee of a trust established under the will on my late father, Frank James Sensenbrenner, Sr., for the benefit of my sister, Margaret A. Sensenbrenner, and of my two sons, F. James Sensenbrenner, III, and Robert Alan Sensenbrenner. I am further the direct beneficiary of two trusts, but have no control over the assets of either trust. My wife, Cheryl Warren Sensenbrenner,

and I are trustees of separate trusts established for the benefit of each son under the Uniform Gifts to Minors Act. Also, I am neither an officer nor a director of any corporation organized under the laws of the State of Wisconsin or of any other state or foreign country.

INDIAN NUCLEAR TEST NO
SURPRISE

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, although our intelligence community was apparently surprised by India's recent nuclear test, it was no surprise to anyone who has been following the situation there.

On February 13, 1994, CBS' "60 Minutes" produced an exposé of India's nuclear program. Reporter Steve Kroft reported that to India, "nothing seems as important as its membership in the nuclear club." He interviewed a retired university professor named Dhirendra Sharma who said, the "Nuclear power program is to feed our nuclear-weapons program. I have no doubt about it. Nuclear power and nuclear weapons—two are Siamese twins. They cannot be separated."

This report makes it clear that even then, India's nuclear program was working to develop the weapons that India exploded Monday. It is a very distressing report.

I would like to place the transcript of this disturbing report in the RECORD in the wake of this destabilizing test, and I strongly urge my colleagues to read it carefully.

ANOTHER CHERNOBYL?

STEVE KROFT: Nothing frightens the world like a nuclear bomb falling into the wrong hands or a nuclear accident like the one that occurred at Chernobyl, which is why the international community has paid a lot of attention to countries like North Korea, Iran and Iraq, and to the aging, decrepit nuclear reactors of the former Soviet Union. But one country has largely escaped scrutiny—India—where nothing seems as important as its membership in the nuclear club. Over the years, it has steadfastly kept international safety inspectors out of its facilities, while pursuing one of the most ambitious, secret and potentially dangerous nuclear programs in the world.

(Footage of Indian rain forest; of Indian people in common settings)

KROFT: (Voiceover) Deep in the heart of the Indian rain forest, the Indian government is building two brand-new nuclear power plants of outmoded design, surrounded by the kind of secrecy and security that you'd expect to find at a military installation. The Indian government says the reactors are needed to help lift more than 800 million people out of poverty and into the 20th century—that nuclear power is vital to India's future prosperity.

(Footage of meeting)

Unidentified Man #1: Mr. Sharma from India.

Dr. DHIRENDRA SHARMA (Indian Activist): Thank you.

KROFT: (Voiceover) But Dr. Dhirendra Sharma, a retired university professor and one of the few people in India willing to take on the government-controlled nuclear establishment, says there's a reason why the country's nuclear power plants are treated like military installations.

Dr. SHARMA: Nuclear power program is to feed our nuclear-weapons program. I have no doubt about it. Nuclear energy and nuclear weapons—the two are Siamese twins. They cannot be separated.

(Footage of weapons plant; of Indira Gandhi; of Indian nuclear power plants)

KROFT: (Voiceover) They can't be separated, Dr. Sharma says, because the spent fuel from those nuclear power plants is needed to make nuclear bombs for the Indian military.

When the government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi exploded a nuclear device 20 years ago, the United States and Canada stopped helping India build reactors. And to this day, the sale to India of nuclear fuel, vital spare parts and critical safety systems for its nuclear plants is forbidden by most Western governments. But that hasn't stopped India from making more nuclear bombs and building more nuclear plants, even though Sharma says India probably can't maintain the safety standards that the high-risk technology demands.

Today, the Indian nuclear program is a dangerous failure. Its power plants are all operating at less than 50 percent of capacity, and some are even suspected of using more electricity than they generate. There's little oversight, no independent regulation, and for the most part, Indian reactors are off-limits to international inspectors.

(Footage of nuclear plant control room)

KROFT: (Voiceover) The most recent trouble was in March at Narora, a nuclear power plant built in an earthquake zone, barely 155 miles from the capital of New Delhi. A major fire broke out at the plant, knocking out all of the power in the control room.

How serious was it?

Dr. SHARMA: I would say that it was touch and go.

(Footage of regulatory report)

KROFT: (Voiceover) And he isn't the only one who says so. A US Nuclear Regulatory Commission report called the incident a "close call." Just how close may never be known, Sharma says, because Indian law gives the government the power to operate in almost total secrecy when it comes to nuclear matters.

Dr. SHARMA: It is forbidden to talk, plan, write, investigate about past, present or future nuclear power programs. All this is under the law as forbidden.

KROFT: Aside from the emergency at Narora, the Indian government has admitted to 146 other nuclear mishaps—and that's just last year. Five of them ended up killing people. There was an explosion at the country's main fuel fabrication plant; a jet fire at a heavy water facility that sent flames shooting 130 feet into the air; and an underground leak of radioactive water at a research facility.

(Footage of government building)

KROFT: (Voiceover) That information, but very few details, was provided by India's Atomic Energy Regulatory Board, the government-controlled watchdog group that's responsible for nuclear safety. It's chairman, Dr. A. Gopalakrishnan, makes no apologies for the fact that India is one of the only nuclear power-producing countries in the world to resist safety reviews by the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna.

Why don't you allow safety inspectors from the . . .

Dr. A. GOPALAKRISHNANN: (Chairman, Indian Atomic Energy Regulatory Board): Why should we—why—why . . .

KROFT: . . . international agency to come in and in—and inspect?

Dr. A. GOPALAKRISHNANN: Why should we do it? What is the need for it?

KROFT: Almost every other country in the world does.

Dr. A. GOPALAKRISHNANN: I don't know. What—for—they're coming to look whether the reactors are safe? Or coming to see what—what they are doing there?

(Footage of Rawatbhala facility)

KROFT: (Voiceover) Whatever they're doing here at the Rawatbhala nuclear facility in the state of Rajasthan, they're not doing it very well. The plant has one of the

worst operating records in the country. Unit number one was shut down for three years because of a crack in the reactor's endshield.

Dr. A. GOPALAKRISHNANN: Yes, there was a crack in the reactor endshield. That doesn't mean . . .

KROFT: And you shut the plant down for three years.

INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION
ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999

SPEECH OF

HON. JUANITA MILLENDER-McDONALD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1998

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3694) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1999 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes:

Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD. Mr. Chairman, I rise to express my support for H.R. 3694, the Intelligence Authorization for FY 1999. However, my support is not without serious reservations, for I remain deeply concerned about allegations that have been raised regarding CIA involvement in drug trafficking in South Central Los Angeles and elsewhere. While I applaud Chairman PORTER GOSS, Ranking Member NORM DICKS, and the rest of the House Permanent Select Committee for convening a public hearing following release of Volume One of the Central Intelligence Agency Inspector General's report in response to the *San Jose Mercury News'* series "Dark Alliance", I have made my views about the shortcomings in this report known to the Committee and to the Agency. I am aware that Volume Two of the Inspector General's report, which deals with the more substantive issues regarding the extent of the relationship between the intelligence community and the Nicaraguan *Contra* resistance, has been provided to the Select Committee in classified form. I understand that it is being reviewed by the Central Intelligence Agency to determine whether any or all of it may be declassified. And, we are still awaiting release of Inspector General Michael Bromwich's report on the allegations of wrong doing that may have occurred within branches of the U.S. Department of Justice.

However, I would like to take this opportunity to strongly urge C.I.A. Director George Tenet and Chairman GOSS to do everything possible to declassify as much information in the report as possible as its subject matter goes to the heart of the issues raised by my constituents in the public meetings I convened following publication of the *San Jose Mercury News* series. I also urge Attorney General Janet Reno to release the I.G.'s report at the earliest possible opportunity. Failure to make