Whereas testicular cancer is the most common form of cancer in men between 15 and 35 years old.

Whereas Lance Armstrong has established the Lance Armstrong Foundation, devoted to fighting cancer through awareness, education, and research.

Whereas Lance Armstrong has made one of the most memorable comebacks in sports history.

Whereas the Tour de France is one of the most physically demanding endurance sporting events in the world; and

Whereas Lance Armstrong has honored the Nation with his courageous performance by winning the Tour de France: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) congratulates Lance Armstrong on his spectacular performance, winning the 1999 Tour de France; and

(2) recognizes the contribution Lance Armstrong’s perseverance has made to inspire those fighting cancer and survivors of cancer around the world.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REPORT ON NATIONAL EMERGENCE WITH RESPECT TO TERRORISTS WHO THREATEN TO DISRUPT MIDDLE EAST PEACE PROCESS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 106–106)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), I transmit here-with a 6-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to terrorists who threaten to disrupt the Middle East peace process that was declared in Executive Order 12947 of January 23, 1995.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.


TRIBUTE TO CHARLES I. DENECHAUD, JR.

(Mr. OBERSTAR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to my late father-in-law, Charles I. Denechaud, Jr., whose life ebbed away last Saturday, July 24. He was taken from his loved ones after nearly 3 years of a silent struggle against a stroke that disabled him and in the end robbed him of his most precious treasure, the ability to speak to his dear wife.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

July 30, 1999

Charles I. Denechaud was a lifelong resident of New Orleans, was the archdiocesan attorney, and was a lifelong supporter of the Archdiocese.

Charles I. Denechaud, Jr., a lawyer who represented the Archdiocese of New Orleans and a number of other Catholic institutions in the city, died Saturday at his home. He was 66.

Mr. Denechaud, retired senior partner of Denechaud & Denechaud, was a lifelong resident of New Orleans.

Mr. Denechaud “was one of the leading citizens we had in this community,” said G. Frank Purvis Jr., a friend for more than 50 years.

“He was a very fine lawyer and a very dedicated lawyer, both to his profession and to his faith,” said Purvis, the former chairman of Pan-American Life Insurance Co. in New Orleans.

The Denechaud family has represented the archdiocese since 1901, beginning with Mr. Denechaud’s father, Charles Sr. The firm also has represented Loyola and Xavier universities, the Daughters of Charity, Hotel Dieu hospital and Jesuit High School.

Mr. Denechaud represented WWL television since the station’s inception, and played a crucial role in Loyola University’s acquisition of the station, his son, Charles III, said.

Mr. Denechaud attended Our Lady of Lourdes school, Jesuit High School and Loyola University and received an honorary LL.B. degree from Xavier University in 1964. He was a former member of the President’s Council of Loyola University, New Orleans Hospital Council, National Association of College and University Attorneys, United Negro College Fund, American Hospital Association, New Orleans Hospital Council, Louisiana Hospital Association and Catholic Hospital Association.

He was former member of the board of advisors of WWL and First National Bank of Commerce in New Orleans and was a member of the board of directors of Chinchuba Deaf Mute Institute, New Orleans Public Library, Metropolitan Area Committee, National American Bank, Sigma Alpha Epsilon of the Immaculate Conception Eucharistic Missionaries of St. Dominick, and National Diocesan Attorneys Association.

He was former chairman of Hotel Dieu Board of Advisors, St. Vincent Infant Asylum Board of Advisors and Our Lady of Holy Cross College Board of Lay Trustees. He was past president and director of Blue Cross of Louisiana and Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, past president of the Audubon Park Commission and past director of the Marquette Association for Higher Education, St. Mary’s College, Urban Boys Asylum, New Orleans Chamber of Commerce and National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Mr. Denechaud was a member of the New Orleans Bar Association and served as its vice president from 1944 to 1945. He was also a member of the Louisiana, American and Federal Bar Associations.

He was a member of the Holy Name Society, St. Thomas More Catholic Lawyers Association, Alumni Chapter of Beggars Fraternity, President’s Associates of Loyola University, New Orleans Country Club, Stafford Club and Pickwick Club. He was named Layman of the Year by the Louisiana Hospital Association in 1969 and Outstanding Alumnus of the Year by Jesuit High School in 1978 and received affiliation to the Company of the
Projects. Officials at Pasadena’s Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, California will be the hardest hit. Their space science programs. Those who supported NASA and JPL have proven that, in an era of diminishing Federal budgets, the government projects conceived in the Reagan administration and officially initiated by President George Bush—would create Earth’s first integrated system for understanding how clouds and other fine particles affect global temperatures and climate. The answers could help nations prepare for hurricanes, droughts, global warming and other climate changes.

NASA director Daniel S. Goldin turned NASA into a model for efficient, small government projects. He recommended for 4% of the nation’s budget to put a man on the moon—an inspiring endeavor that nonetheless yielded only marginal scientific returns. Today the agency now offers more economic missions reap huge amounts of worthwhile data while consuming less than 1% of the federal budget.

That’s why members of the full House Appropriations Committee should restore NASA’s funding when they take up the agency’s budget on Friday, Democrats on the committee are expected to support restoration, but Republican members might need persuading. You can encourage them by calling the numbers below.

To take Action: Reps. Jerry Lewis (R-Redlands); Ron Packard (R-Oceanside); and Chairman Tom Harkin (D-Iowa) at 202-225-3141.

DO NOT CUT NASA’S BUDGET

(Mr. ROGAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material.)

Mr. ROGAN. Mr. Speaker, the House is recommending a $1.4 billion cut out of NASA’s budget. This is wrong. With the string of accomplishments and world firsts under its belt, NASA has exceeded its goals of both this decade, 40 years ago to send men to the moon and return them safely to earth.

Under the proposed cuts, one of NASA’s primary installations, the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, California will be the hardest hit. Their vital research leading us into the next century would be decimated by this action. The American people need to know that this is wrong, and I intend to join with my colleagues to fight these cuts.

NASA and JPL have proven that, in an era of diminishing Federal budgets, we can achieve results, in NASA Director Dan Goldin’s words, that are “faster, better and cheaper.” We must not reward NASA’s efficiency by further slashing their budget.

I urge my colleagues and the House leadership to reinstate full funding for NASA, JPL, and America’s crucial space science programs. Those who wish to cut funds for NASA and JPL are the heirs of those who scoffed at Columbus because they thought the earth was flat.

Mr. Speaker, I include the following article for the RECORD:

THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1999.
Nasa deserves better.

America’s record budget surplus has left the nation with the means to put more than ever to reach the stars, but to the astonishment of scientists a House appropriations subcommittee on Monday approved a spending bill that increases most federal agency budgets but takes a $1.4 billion bite out of NASA’s budget. That’s 11%. Worse, the cut tends to target the agency’s most cost-efficient and significant projects. Officials at Pasadena’s Jet Propulsion Laboratory say the change would sharply set back JPL research.

The decision of the Republican-dominated subcommittee was easy enough to understand. In that odd-ball project, a camera on the satellite would broadcast a live picture of Earth over the Internet, an idea conceived by Vice President Al Gore. Its demise would slow the forward march of science, but the sub-committee’s other cuts would. They include: $100 million for the Space Infrared Telescope—which would enable scientists to detect “brown dwarfs,” substellar objects that the Hubble and Chandra space telescopes have, their number and density must be known in order to calculate the mass of the universe and thus its age and ultimate fate. $200 million for the Earth Observation system. This proposal for a network of satellites—conceived in the Reagan administration and officially initiated by President George Bush—would create Earth’s first integrated system for understanding how clouds and other fine particles affect global temperatures and climate. The answers could help nations prepare for hurricanes, droughts, global warming and other climate changes.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may give my special order at this time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). Under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. FOSSELLA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may give my special order at this time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

THE DEBATE ON THE BUDGET SURPLUS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. FOSSELLA) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FOSSELLA. Mr. Speaker, in the last couple of weeks we have seen a vigorous debate here in the House and in the other body. I think it is one that resonates across the country. That is, what to do with the projected $3 trillion budget surplus.

There are those who want to argue that the path to prosperity really begins and ends here in Washington, that government and higher taxes and taking away control from our everyday lives is the way to go.

There are those who feel that the path to prosperity is paved across every street across every town; that rewarding people to go out and work hard, and to allow hard-working Americans to keep more of what they earn, that is the direction we believe is the right way to go; to strengthen personal freedom, to strengthen individual liberty, and to allow economic growth to create more jobs and to put more people to work.

Mr. Speaker, this is a debate that is just beginning, but one I think every hard-working American taxpayer needs to take note of.

As a reference, I cite a statement that was given about 36 years ago from then President John Kennedy. These were his remarks.

The most direct and significant kind of Federal action in aiding economic growth is to make possible an increase in private consumption and investment demand through a cut in the feters which hold back private spending. In the past, this could be done in part by the increased use of credit and monetary tools, but our balance of payment situation today places limits on our use of those tools for expansion.

It could also be done by increasing Federal expenditures more rapidly than necessary, but such a course would soon demoralize both the government and the economy. If government is to retain the confidence of the people, it must not spend a penny more than can be justified on grounds of national need and spent with maximum efficiency.

The final and best way to strengthening demand among consumers and business is to reduce the burden on private income and the deterrents to private initiative which are imposed by our present tax system. This Administration pledged itself last summer to take note of.

There are those who feel that the...