in 1988. She can't even talk right now. Sam was the kind of guy who helped out whenever and wherever he could. He'd show up with his tools to lay bricks—whatever you needed.''

''We're certainly going to miss him.''

Tobias and his wife, Jackie, who is a Ruidoso High School teacher, recently built a home in Ranches of Sonterra.

She traveled to the site of the crash Tuesday and was unavailable to arrange details of a memorial service tentatively planned for Friday, said Danny Sisson of La Grone Funeral Chapel in Ruidoso.

Tobias' younger brother and sister are expected to attend from Pennsylvania, where his mother still lives.

Dale Mance with the Forest Service on the Tonto National Forest in Arizona, said Tobias changed his life when they were young men.

''I grew up with him in Pennsylvania from the sixth grade on,'' Mance said. ''He went to college and I went to the steel mills. I came out to visit him (when he was with the Forest Service in Arizona) in 1975 and I moved out the following year.''

The two roomed together for several years and worked on the same forest.

They still occasionally hunted and fished together, said Mance, who was in recreation, but now is in the engineering division of the Forest Service.

''He was just an all-around great person,'' he said of Tobias. ''He would do anything for you whether he knew you or not. He loved his work, he loved his family and was devoted to both.''

Mance said representatives from several national forests plan to attend the memorial service, ''just because he was how he was,'' Mance will come to New Mexico later when things settle down.

Tobias was proud of the home the couple built and brought photographs to a spring training session to show his friends, Mance said.

''He's done it to me twice—changed my priorities,'' Mance said. ''The first time was for the better (joining the Forest Service) and now again, I'm reassessing things.''

''You could just meet him once and be a friend with his big smile and that twinkle in his eye and the bear hugs. Those bear hugs. That's what I'll miss.''

MISSILE DEFENSE, DIRECTION AND DEVELOPMENT

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 2000

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, America's national missile defense dominates policy issues. The question of how best to proceed seems to elude our country's security leaders. I am 100 percent convinced the United States must develop a reliable national missile defense (NMD) system. The question for me is not if, but what kind.

Regarding the technical aspects of NMD technology, I have drafted a few questions concerning various options, missile defense systems, and scenarios. I have addressed the questions to Dr. Hans Mark, Director of Defense Research and Engineering at the Pentagon. Dr. Mark has briefed me before on the intricacies of missile defense technology and his counsel is greatly appreciated.

A recent letter I posted to Dr. Mark follows. I urge our colleagues to review it and contact my office if interested in pursuing this topic in the House. I intend to submit Dr. Mark's reply in the RECORD at a later date.

APRIL *27, 2000.*

Dr. HANS MARK,

Director of Defense Research and Engineering, Washington, DC.

DEAR DR. MARK: You have proved yourself a friend of advanced technology and space. You were extremely helpful last year with your letter of March 2, 1999 and its attachments. You were kind enough to meet with me, members of my staff, friends, and other Members of Congress.

I would value again the benefit of your expertise on the subjects of ballistic-missile defense, space, and advanced technology in the following areas. I trust the questions posed will help develop issues involved, and prove beneficial for public discussion.

BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE

Under the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) development was completed on the Brilliant Pebbles Space Based Interceptor. In 1992, Brilliant Pebbles was ready to move into its acquisition phase having undergone its hover tests and having been approved by the Defense Acquisition Board.

To re-start Brilliant Pebbles, would it be advisable for the United States to go back to the leading aerospace contractors that were involved in its development back in the early 1990's, and should we develop an independent, second effort that would be less visible to Communist Chinese military intelligence?

In addition, would it be advisable to re-start Brilliant Pebbles under streamlined acquisition procedures to avoid unnecessary overhead, and costly and ineffective program delays?

SDI studied the possibilities of using Neutral Particle Beams, which were regarded as a potent weapon for ballistic missile defense applications. Under GPALS, Neutral Particle Beams received de-emphasis because of a program focus on near-term technologies (hit-to-kill and high energy lasers) rather than future technologies.

Allowing for a revived interest in ballistic missile defense programs, how would you structure a Neutral Particle Beam ballistic missile defense program, and what key areas of research would you emphasize?

SURVIVABILITY

Space-based ballistic missile defense can provide continuous, global coverage, and boost phase interception, which are characteristics not generally available with ground based defenses. Space based defenses can be built that are hardened against electromagnetic pulse from nuclear explosions or chemical emp warheads. In our meeting a year ago, you showed great enthusiasm for computer chips inherently resistant to emp.

Space-based defenses may also be built with passive countermeasures (detection and maneuver), redundancy, and hardening against high-energy lasers. Nonetheless, a critical area of survivability of space-based defenses will be their defense against high energy lasers on the ground. Beyond passive countermeasures or preemptive raids against high-energy laser facilities or platforms, what active defenses would you recommend?

Ostensibly, these active defenses could include kinetic energy weapons (tungsten rods) directed against ground based laser facilities, or a variant kinetic energy weapon using a maneuverable reentry vehicle. These active defenses may also include Space-Based Lasers of such a wavelength to enable them to reach into the atmosphere and counterattack a ground based laser. A review of the active defensive options we could develop in the near-term (four years under active program management) would be helpful.

ACCESS TO SPACE

Rapid, low-cost access to space remains an active concern for defense applications in spite of over two decades of discussion. Without going into a full blown discussion of reusable launch vehicles, two-stage reusable rockets, and Single Stage To Orbit (SSTO), your ideas would be welcome on how the United States can best develop the Rocket Based Combined Cycle (RBCC) engine and implement it in several innovative designs.

In particular, your input is sought as to whether the United States should run a parallel development program for the RBCC using several private firms without NASA, which has proved disappointing in its handling of the SSTO. Your advice is sought as to the use of the RBCC in a HyperSoar configuration (proposed by Lawrence Livermore's Preston H. Carter II) compared to other possible configurations and flight plans. In addition, your advice is sought on the development of a military ''spaceplane'' capability, whether it should use a rocket booster or an RBCC design.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE MOON

Your reference material in 1999 included plans for developing the moon, which were drawn up in the early 1990's before we knew the results of Project Clementine (1994) and Lunar Prospector (1998) firmly establishing the presence of water on the moon. The discovery of water on the moon is monumental, holding promise for the exploration of space we have yet to grasp. Plans can be made for the mining of water on the moon and its processing into rocket fuel. Your advice is sought on the best type of lunar development and rocket program that can take advantage of the discovery of water on the moon.

For example, a lunar development program could encompass the parallel development of: a) the mining and processing of water at the lunar poles, b) a lunar observatory on the backside of the moon, c) the development of an earth-moon transportation system going from the moon's surface to Low Earth Orbit for the transport of water, rocket fuel (hydrogen and oxygen), and other items. Of course, other facilities and operations could be added later, once this basic infrastructure is established. Your thoughts on this subject would be most welcomed.

NUCLEAR ENERGY

The commercial use of nuclear energy on earth has received less than enthusiastic support in some quarters as the use of nuclear energy brings with it legitimate safety and environmental concerns. The use of nuclear energy in space, however, appears to mark an appropriate and beneficial application for nuclear energy.

Most space systems will be closed environments where nuclear reactors will have a natural, physical detachment, softening safety and environmental issues. In many circumstances nuclear waste products can be shipped to the sun without excessive effort. Your advice is sought on the types of nuclear reactors we should develop for use in space and their potential application with a lunar base.

Your advice is also sought on how we can achieve controlled fusion energy. The continuation of existing programs and appropriations will, apparently, not get the job done. The promise of fusion energy remains unfulfilled. What types of programs do we need to bring this hope to fulfillment? Please bear in mind that the potential use of fusion energy may also find its application in space. It has been pointed out how a lunar economy could mine Helium-3 for fusion energy.

NAVAL WARFARE

The efforts of the United States in developing new aspects of naval warfare appear to

be constricted. Your advice is sought on an expansion of the vision and imagination we have for naval warfare to include new concepts (in some cases, old concepts with new technology).

Your advice is sought, for example, on the development of diesel powered and AIP (Air Independent Propulsion) submarines, in addition to nuclear powered submarines, that would be used for anti-submarine warfare, and for training of U.S. nuclear attack submarines in anti-submarine warfare.

Your advice is also sought on the development of submarines equipped with UAVs for reconnaissance, changing the Cold War vision of a submarine as a permanently submerged vessel to a vessel taking advantage of both the acoustic environment found underwater and aerial reconnaissance independent of an aircraft carrier.

Your advice is also sought on the development of a ''quick fix'' anti-aircraft defense against the supersonic cruise missiles that attack a surface vessel by very low flight above the water or by a last minute maneuver putting the cruise missile above the surface vessel, attacking at an angle of 90° beyond the reach of Phalanx.

In addition, your advice is sought on the development of naval vessels equipped with high energy lasers or particle beams capable of intercepting cruise missiles or bombs much like the Nautilus laser being developed for Israel.

Advanced technology can play a pivotal role in our ballistic missile defense program and space program. It can also provide spin-off applications to private industry. I look forward to your response with genuine anticipation.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 2000

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained on business and unable to be present for rollcall vote No. 192. Had I been present, I would have voted ''yes''.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE STATE CHAMPIONSHIP WRESTLING TEAM OF FARMINGTON HIGH SCHOOL

HON. JO ANN EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 2000

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, today I congratulate the Farmington High School Wrestling Team for winning the Missouri state championship on February 19, 2000. The Farmington Knights earned their first place position early in the tournament and held this lead to the end. This early lead allowed the four finalists to relax and focus on their final bouts.

Although only one of those finalists won his match for first place, the team sealed the victory against tough odds. You see, the Knights did not have the numbers of wrestlers that some of the other teams had going into the tournament, and they did not have the first place finishes many thought they would need to win a state championship. Because the team was successful as a whole, they were able to take the overall victory.

In addition to the team, I wish special recognition for senior Doug Wiles, who was able to win his first place match for an individual state championship in his weight class. Doug was also the only participant of the tournament with an undefeated season.

Congratulations to Mark Krause, head coach for the Knights, and the members of the Farmington High School Wrestling team as follows:

Cory Husher (finished 2nd in state)
Justin Peppers
Nathan McKinney
James Faulkner (State Qualifier)
Josh Krause
Caleb Smith
Josh Hoehn (finished 3rd in state)
Darin Johnson
Barry Watson
Dustin Wiles (finished 2nd in state)
Michael Hahn (finished 2nd in state)
Doug Wiles (finished 1st in state)
Jared Bornell (finished 5th in state)
Ryan Todd (finished 5th in state)

Congratulations to all the wrestlers at Farmington High School for these outstanding accomplishments. Each individual on this team played a key part of the success they had as a whole.

HONORING THE THUNDERBOLT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN THUNDERBOLT, GEORGIA

HON. JACK KINGSTON

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 2000

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize Thunderbolt Elementary School in Thunderbolt, Georgia. Thunderbolt Elementary has been chosen by the Annual American Set a Good Example Competition to receive one of three national 3rd place awards for the best project completed by students to influence their own peers in a positive way: away from drug abuse, crime and violence while focusing on moral virtues such as honesty, trustworthiness and competence.

Students at Thunderbolt Elementary, under the careful instruction of their teacher, Beverly Small, did a series of projects based on setting good examples over the school year. Some of the accomplishments included weekly reading competitions, planting trees and flowers around campus, holding a canned food drive, essay writings on setting good examples, and establishing Parents are Terrific awards for assisting children with their homework.

The students have worked hard to demonstrate good will and respect for others, and because of these kinds of efforts they are not experiencing drug problems, crime, cheating, or violence in this school. It has become a family school, and parents tell me their children feel loved because the teachers take the time to listen. It is with my utmost admiration and commendation that I recognize Thunderbolt Elementary School students, teachers, and administration for achieving the national honor by setting a good example for all of us.

HONORING DR. LOVELL A. JONES, PhD, WINNER OF THE LEGACY OF LEADERSHIP AWARD

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 2000

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Dr. Lovell A. Jones, for winning Howard University Hospital's Legacy of Leadership Award for Distinguished Health Care Advocate. This award is a fitting tribute to Dr. Jones, who has made outstanding contributions in quality health care and advocacy for the medically underserved and the socio-economically disadvantaged for more than two decades.

Dr. Jones has been a true visionary in Houston's medical community and throughout the nation. I am particularly proud that it was in my Congressional District that Dr. Jones first began his ground-breaking work to address the unequal science and unequal treatment affecting health care for minorities and the medically underserved.

It was almost 15 years ago that Dr. Jones began planning the first Biennial Symposium on Minorities and Cancer. As a Biochemist and Professor of Experimental Gynecology and Endocrinology at the UT M.D. Anderson Cancer Center, Dr. Jones rolled up his sleeves to research why it was that minorities and the socio-economically disadvantaged were experiencing disproportionately high mortality rates from the diseases. He discovered a variety of reasons why certain communities have to bear the unequal burden of cancer, including the fact that these underserved communities are often diagnosed in later stages of the disease; are provided with only limited access to health care, and are without financial resources. Dr. Jones already understood that poor people, no matter what their ethnic background, place less emphasis on health care when having to deal with the harsh realities of poverty on a daily basis.

Dr. Jones has been on the forefront of activities to address the obstacles that ethnic minorities and medically underserved individuals face in seeking effective treatments for their illnesses. He inspires those of us in Congress to remain committed to helping our medical institutions continue their life-saving cutting-edge research.

Dr. Jones' efforts to help those with cancer in medically underserved and socioeconomically disadvantaged communities have gone beyond study and into heartfelt activism, transforming him into a leading health care advocate. He is establishing a Center of Excellence for Research on Minority Health at the University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center, and Dr. Jones co-founded the Intercultural Cancer Center (ICC), which has become the largest multicultural and multidisciplinary coalition addressing the unequal burden of cancer in minority and medically underserved areas in the United States. Leading cancer and community experts from academia, federal and state government representatives, clinicians, researchers, public health researchers, survivors and advocates hold Biennial Symposium to address cancer in minority and medically underserved communities throughout the nation. The symposia eventually grew