

Ryan is a member of Boy Scout Troop #44 in Poland. He is not only an outstanding young man and dedicated Eagle Scout, but he is also a dedicated student at Youngstown State University majoring in Engineering.

I join with the citizens of my district in saluting William F. Hiznay, and I wish him the best of luck in all his future endeavors.

HONORING THE GRAND OPENING
OF THE AS-SIDDIQ INSTITUTE
AND MOSQUE

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 16, 2001

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the work of Shaykh Muhammad Hisham Kabbani and recognize the grand opening of the As-Siddiq Institute and Mosque. The Institute will be opened to the public at a ceremony to be held on November 18th in Burton, Michigan.

Shaykh Kabbani has worked tirelessly to build bridges of understanding between Muslims and persons of other faiths. He has endeavored to provide insight into the beauty and peace of Islam. As a nationally recognized spokesperson, Shaykh Kabbani has been interviewed by various news media and has advised the political leadership of our country. He has brought a warmhearted perspective of Islam to thousands of persons who had had no previous exposure to the religion. Shaykh Kabbani commands the respect of elected officials at every level of government. President Bush invited him to the prayer service at the National Cathedral on September 14th where he joined with our nation's leaders and clergy of many faiths in petitioning Allah (swt) to bless the United States.

In keeping with Shaykh Kabbani's commitment to promote mainstream Muslim values and traditional Islamic teachings of religious tolerance, and condemnation of terrorism, he is opening the As-Siddiq Institute and Mosque for the public. The Institute will house an outreach center, research library, adult learning center, community meeting place and center for interfaith cooperation. The center will serve as a resource for both Muslims and non-Muslims alike to learn the tenets of Islam—moderation, tolerance, peace and justice. I am pleased that Shaykh Kabbani chose to locate this center of education and worship in my Congressional district.

Housed in a former Episcopal Church, the building will remain a house of worship with the opening of the Mosque. Many Islamic communities around the world, including those in the republics of the former Soviet Union, have donated artifacts and handwritten Korans to grace the Mosque. The faithful will be able to draw inspiration from these symbols of their faith handed down through the generations.

Stressing the common religious heritage of Muslims, Christians and Jews, Shaykh Kabbani will be joined at the opening ceremony by Cardinal Adam Maida, Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Detroit, Rabbi James Michaels of Temple Beth Israel, Reverend George L. Cleaves of St. Christopher's Episcopal Church and many other guests of honor.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the House of Representatives to join me in asking that God continue

to bless Shaykh Muhammad Hisham Kabbani and the As-Siddiq Institute and Mosque as they carry on the work bringing spirituality and dignity to all persons.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2500,
DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE,
JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDI-
CIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

SPEECH OF

HON. CHARLES W. "CHIP" PICKERING

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 14, 2001

Mr. PICKERING. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my strong support of language in the Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations Conference Report for FY 2002 directing the Department of Justice to fund the building of a jail facility for the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians. I would like to thank Chairman WOLF and Ranking Member SERRANO for including language in the conference report to address the law enforcement needs of the Choctaws.

It has taken the Tribe over 4 years to reach the point of obtaining funding after the Congress directed the Department of Justice to fund the design phase of the detention facility in the FY 1998 Commerce, Justice, State Conference Report. The Choctaws have encountered many obstacles as they sought to satisfy both the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Justice Department through compliance with their varying jurisdictions, regulations, and interpretations of law enforcement for Indian tribes. These delays have resulted in a deterioration of law enforcement, disrespect for the tribal courts and an escalation in the costs of the facility. Further delay will only exacerbate these problems. The Choctaw Tribe is firm in its view that detention is essential to the maintenance of law and order on the Choctaw Reservation. The detention facility currently being used was built in 1973 by the Bureau of Indian Affairs as a temporary holding facility designed to hold 18 prisoners for up to 72 hours. Today, an average of 33 offenders are being held daily. Due to the lack of space, only the most serious and repeat offenders are incarcerated to serve time. The lack of space has also hindered the courts and law enforcement officials because judges have to rely on "deferred sentencing." Simply put, the current facility is inadequate to meet existing needs, not to mention the projected law enforcement needs of the Tribe and its growing population.

I would also like to point out that two studies performed in 1992 found the facility to be "not fit for human habitation" and "structurally flawed and essentially inoperable." The first study was completed in October 1992 by the National Institute of Corrections, U.S. Department of Justice. The second was completed in December 1992 by the U.S. Public Health Services, Office of Engineering Services, in New York, New York. Tribal funds were used to correct the most egregious life safety code violations and to renovate a small portion of the facility to house more juveniles. Yet with these and other continuing efforts, the current facility still poses a threat to inmates, staff, and the public.

To ensure the Choctaws can exercise fully and fairly its sovereign responsibility to protect

all people and property on its reservation, they have sought funding from the U.S. Department of Justice for construction of a new jail facility to house both adults and juvenile offenders. The conference language will allow the Department of Justice to expedite the allocation of FY 2002 funds to the Choctaws so construction on the new detention facility can begin as soon as possible.

The Mississippi Choctaws have worked tirelessly to preserve the integrity of the Tribe's law enforcement services on the reservation, despite the lack of an appropriate detention facility. I am pleased that my colleagues on the Appropriations Committee have recognized the great need to fund this important project. I look forward to working with the Mississippi Choctaws and the Department of Justice to ensure the Tribe's law enforcement needs are addressed.

RECOGNIZING "BIG DADDY" DON
GARLITS

HON. CLIFF STEARNS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 16, 2001

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an American from Marion County, Florida who embodies the competitive spirit. "Big Daddy" Don Garlits is the undisputed king of World Championship Drag Racing. Just four months shy of his 70th birthday, Garlits broke the 300 mph speed barrier reaffirming his stature as the No. 1 driver in National Hot Rod Association history. He is a true testament to the indomitable American spirit, and with that said Mr. Speaker, I submit to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the highlights of "Big Daddy" Don Garlits' career as excerpted from the Daily Sun newspaper of November 12, 2001.

MARION COUNTY LEGEND VOTED TOP DRIVER
IN NHRA'S FIRST 50 YEARS OF DRAG RACING

After a successful career, most men who turn 69 usually take life a little easier, enjoying an occasional afternoon nap, a leisurely round of golf and maybe a cold beer on the lanai.

But then most men wouldn't dream of strapping into an 8,000 horsepower missile and catapulting themselves down a narrow, quarter-mile strip of asphalt in less than five seconds.

That's because most men are not racers, because racers really never retire. They just wait for the next opportunity to race. Just ask "Big Daddy" Don Garlits.

Garlits, a native of Tampa who now resides in Marion County, is the undisputed king of drag racing. He's won 144 national races, 17 world championships and every major honor that exists in the sport. And he's not finished. In his backyard garage, Don built "Swamp Rat One," the first in a series of 34 all black rail style racecars.

"Swamp Rat One remains today as my favorite race car of all time. It had 750 horsepower and cost me \$1000 to build," Garlits said.

He started racing the car in 1956 and a year later set his first world's record, pushing the car to a top speed of 176.40 mph in 8.79 seconds. In 1958, man and machine won their first national championship.

In 1963, Garlits drove the second generation Swamp Rat to a win at the NHRA Winternationals in Pomona, California. This

victory established Big Daddy as a major player in professional drag racing.

With wife Pat and daughters Gay Lyn and Donna by his side, Garlits dominated the sport for nearly three decades, developing innovative technology, setting speed records and enduring several major crashes.

In the early 1970's, Garlits once again made history. It wasn't another speed record, but rather the design of Swamp Rat 14, the world's first successful rear engine dragster.

"I think that's my legacy, I really do," Garlits explained. "I had so much opposition, everybody was against it. I took the car to Long Beach and the promoter didn't want me to run it. He told me every rear-engine car that ever went down his track crashed and he didn't want Don Garlits getting killed at his race track."

The car went on to carry Big Daddy to another major championship and the rear-engine concept became the standard of the Top Fuel category.

Garlits achieved another of his personal goals in 1984, when he and his family opened the Museum of Drag Racing adjacent to his Marion County home. The sprawling complex on County Road 484 has grown to include an impressive display of nearly 17 race cars in addition to a collection of 70 classic and antique cars.

The complex also includes a race garage where Garlits is painstakingly building the newest and fastest Swamp Rat. He will race in next February at the NHRA Winternationals in Pomona, the site of his first major win.

"At the moment of launch, the motor will deliver 8,000 horsepower—roughly a thousand horsepower per cylinder," Garlits explained. "It's really amazing, considering Swamp Rat One needed all eight cylinders to produce 750 horsepower."

He expects the new state-of-the-art top fuel dragster to reach speeds in excess of 330 miles per hour in about four and a half seconds. Despite the high speeds, Garlits feels this Swamp Rat is the safest ever built.

"The first few generations of cars were just big motors, seats and fuel tanks strapped onto a couple of chassis rails. They didn't have near the safety technology used in today's cars," he explained.

Garlits believes new technology will continue to move forward and future race cars will be much faster and much safer than the current models.

"We are being limited by new rules, not by technology and I agree with that," he said. "Most current drag strips are too short and too narrow to accommodate the kind of speeds that technology is capable of producing. We're just at the tip of the iceberg in terms of what is technologically possible."

Like a scene out of one of the Back to the Future movies, a slight smile crossed Big Daddy's face as he talked about the future. Because he intends to be a part of it. That's how racers think.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LUIS V. GUTIERREZ

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 16, 2001

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent from this chamber when roll call vote 422 was taken. I want the record to show that had I been present in this chamber I would have voted "nay" on this rollcall vote.

INTRODUCTION OF THE COMPUTER SECURITY ENHANCEMENT AND RESEARCH ACT OF 2001

HON. BRIAN BAIRD

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 16, 2001

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Computer Security Enhancement and Research Act of 2001. This legislation will address long-term needs in securing the nation's information infrastructure as well as strengthening the security of the non-classified computer systems of federal agencies. The bill establishes a research and development program on computer and network security at the National Institute of Standards and Technology. It also strengthens the Institute's existing responsibilities in developing best computer security practices and standards and in assisting federal agencies to implement effective computer and network security.

Because of September 11th, attention is focused in an unprecedented way on increasing our security against terrorism. Our concerns include protecting critical national infrastructures. Today, security has to mean more than locking doors or guarding buildings and installing metal detectors. In addition to physical security, virtual systems that are vital to the Nation's economy must be protected. Telecommunications and computer technologies are vulnerable to attack from far away by enemies who can remain anonymous, hidden in the vast maze of the Internet. Examples of systems that rely on computer networks include the electric power grid, rail networks, and financial transaction networks. Just as enemies are achieving a sophistication to use the most complex weapons against us, our vital computer networks have become more interconnected and more accessible via the Internet.

The vulnerability of the Internet to computer viruses, denial of service attacks, and defaced web sites is well known. These widely reported events have increased in frequency over time. These attacks disrupt business and government activities sometimes resulting in significant recovery costs. While no catastrophic cyber attack has occurred thus far, Richard Clarke, the President's new cyber-terrorism czar, has said that the government must make cybersecurity a priority or face the possibility of a "digital Pearl Harbor".

While potentially vulnerable computer systems are largely owned and operated by the private sector, the government has an important role in supporting the research and development activities that will provide the tools for protecting information systems. An essential component for ensuring improved information security is a vigorous and creative basic research effort focused on the security of networked information systems. Unfortunately, witnesses at a recent Science Committee hearing indicated that current R&D efforts fall far short of what's required.

Witnesses at the hearing noted the anemic level of funding for research on computer and network security. This lack of funding has resulted in the lack of a critical mass of researchers in this field and a focus on safe, incremental research projects. The witnesses advocated increased and sustained research funding from a federal agency assigned the

role to support such research on a long-term basis. To date, Federal support for computer security research has been directed as defense and intelligence needs. While this work on encryption and defense systems security protocols is absolutely vital, very little has been done on the civilian side of communications security.

The bill I'm introducing explicitly addresses this gap in Federal support for computer security. My bill charges the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) with implementing a substantial program of research support based at institutions of higher education designed to improve the security of networked information systems. This research program is authorized for a 10-year period, growing from \$25 million in the 1st year to \$85 million by the 5th year. Although awards are to universities, the research projects may involve collaborations with for-profit companies that develop information security products.

The bill establishes a flexible management approach for the research program. It is based upon a management style that has been used effectively by the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency to spur advances in high technology fields. Specifically, management of the research program will rely on program managers who are both knowledgeable about computer security issues and needs and familiar with the research community. These program managers will be responsible for identifying and nurturing talented researchers and for generating innovative research proposals. Although program managers will have considerable freedom in managing their individual research portfolios, each will be reviewed periodically by NIST senior managers and by outside computer security experts. To ensure its relevance and continued need, the overall research program will be reviewed in its 5th year for scientific merit and relevance by the National Academy of Sciences.

An expanded university-based research program will train new graduate students and post-doctoral research assistants, as well as attracting seasoned researchers to the field. The result will be a larger and more vibrant basic research enterprise in computer-related security fields. A separate set of awards will be available to support post-doctoral research fellowships and senior research fellowships both at universities and at NIST. The bill also increases support for on-going, in-house computer security research at NIST.

The Computer Security Enhancement and Research Act of 2001 builds on the long experience of NIST in developing computer security standards and practices by placing new responsibilities on the agency for building up the nation's basic research enterprise in information security. By enlarging and strengthening the research enterprise we can generate the ideas and approaches needed to provide for future cyber security in an insecure world.

HARRY & IKE, THE PARTNERSHIP THAT REMADE THE POSTWAR WORLD—A HISTORY LESSON FOR ALL TO ENJOY

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 16, 2001

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to recommend a new book by Chicago Sun