







## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD -- HOUSE

(d) NUMERICAL INDENTATIONS.—For purposes of the application of sections 301 through 303 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1191-1193) in any fiscal year, aliens eligible to be provided status under this section shall be considered to continue until the date such status otherwise would have terminated if this subparagraph had been in effect in the fiscal year in which the alien's lawful permanent status was terminated.

shall be treated as special manufacturers under an extension of the provisions of section 101(a)(7) of such Act (U.S.C. 1101(a)(7)) who are not described in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), (F), (G), (H), (I), (J), (K), (L), (M), (N), (O), (P), (Q), (R), (S), (T), (U), (V), (W), (X), (Y), or (Z), if

(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)

(ii) the date that is 60 days after the date on which the application described in subparagraph (A) otherwise would have been filed.

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(3) **WARRANTS**.—In the case of an alien entering the United States as a lawful permanent resident, or adjusting to that status, under paragraph (1), the alien shall be counted as a diversity immigrant for fiscal year 2001 for purposes of determining the number of visas available for fiscal year 2001.

be reviewed as "employment" endorsement or other appropriate document signifying authorization of employment not later than 30 days after the alien requests such authorization. In the case of a principal alien TADY, MEMBER OF FAMILY MEMBERS OF OUR TADY, MEMBER OF FAMILY MEMBERS OF OUR

(b) **NIE: DEADLOCKS FOR EXTENSION OR CHANGE OF NONIMMIGRANT STATUS.**—(1) **FILING DEADLINE.**—In the case of an alien who was lawfully present in the United States as a nonimmigrant on September 10, 2001, if the alien was prevented from filing a timely application for an extension or

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Act II the principal allies were not deceased.  
(4) EXTENSION OF EXPIRATION OF UNLAWFUL VIAS—Notwithstanding the limitation under section 2(c) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (U.S.C. 1252(c)), in the case of any immigrant visa issued on or after that date, the period of expiration of such visa shall be extended to September 11, 2001, and ending on that date.

(A) **PAUCAL ALIAS.** In the case of an alias which was in a lawful communication status on September 10, 2001, but was not present in the United States on such date, if the alias was submitted to effect entry to the United States as a direct result of a specified terrorist activity, then the period of validity of the visa is extended until December 31, 2001, unless a longer period of validity is otherwise provided under this subpart.

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60 days after it otherwise would have been due, and if, the parole is deemed extended for an additional 90 days;









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such reports to any other Federal law enforcement, intelligence, protective, immigration, naturalization, or customs official to the extent that such contents disclose foreign intelligence or counterintelligence information, or information concerning the National Security Act of 1949 (50 U.S.C. 4351-4352).

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(1) "Foreign intelligence information" means information, whether or not classified, that relates to the activities of foreign powers, organizations, or persons, that is obtained from a source outside the United States, and that is of such a nature that its disclosure to the public would be injurious to the national defense.

(U) actual or potential attack or other hostile acts of a foreign power or its agents or representatives;  
(U) actual or potential espionage;  
(U) actual or potential terrorism;  
(U) actual or potential sabotage of a foreign power or on its behalf;  
(U) actual or potential assassination;  
(U) actual or potential kidnapping;  
(U) actual or potential piracy;  
(U) actual or potential hijacking;  
(U) actual or potential sabotage of a foreign power or on its behalf;  
(U) actual or potential assassination;  
(U) actual or potential kidnapping;  
(U) actual or potential piracy;  
(U) actual or potential hijacking;

(1) The United States Code, as amended, Title 18, section 2384—

(A) paragraph (1), by striking beginning with "and" the words "that follow between 'communication' and 'and'";

(B) paragraph (1), by inserting "vile" after "transmission" and "of"; and

(C) the number of transmitters employed by

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Original Procedure that identifies a person, as defined in section 101(1) of the U.S.C. Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1976 (U.S.C. 50 U.S.C. 101(1)).

(b) By striking "entity the name, address local long distance telephone toll number, telephone number or other sul-  
scaler, and length of membership in the organization," and length of  
lowering the subscription rate and lowering the di-  
SEC. 807. DETERMINATION OF FIRM REPUTATIONS.

(A) name;  
(B) address;  
NON-UNITED STATES PERSONS WHO ARE ADULTS OF A FOREIGN POWER.  
(1) Domestic—Section 100(a)(1) of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1976 (U.S.C. 50 U.S.C. 1801(a)(1)) is amended by inserting "or" after "except that";  
(2) International—Section 100(a)(2) of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1976 (U.S.C. 50 U.S.C. 1801(a)(2)) is amended by inserting "or" after "except that";

(C) telephone or instrument number or other number or identity number of the person to whom the telephone call was temporarily directed; and  
(F) means and source of payment used for any credit card or bank account number.

(b) Inserting, before the period in the following: (i) and (ii) in order to conduct a surveillance targeted against an agent of foreign power, as defined in section 316(MIA) may be for the period specified in the application or for 30 days, whichever is longer; and

(c) Disruption — In the subsection, the words "foreign intelligence information" shall mean information, whether or not concerning any person, that relates to the activities of any United States or foreign person.

(2) Physical Espionage—Section 504(1) of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1976 (U.S.C. 5053) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "(A) Inserting 'forty-five' and inserting 'or the use of a device or other means of electronic surveillance' after 'by means of a device or other means of electronic surveillance'."

an) in paragraph (b), by striking "or".

(1) In general.—Section 270 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—  
 (A) by striking the section heading and inserting the following:  
 “§ 270. Required disclosure of customer communications;  
 (B) to amend subsection (a),  
 (C) by inserting at the end:  
 “(D) to a government entity as authorized under chapters 119, 121, or 206 of title 18, United States Code, except that such disclosure shall include records revealing cable intercepts.”

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

(1) in subsection (a), by striking "intelligence information or information concerning international terrorism" and inserting "information to protect against international terrorism or clandestine activities";

(2) in subsection (b), by striking "the following":

(A) if the provider reasonably believes that the disclosure of customer communications or records,

(B) if the provider reasonably believes that the disclosure of such information would result in the identification of a source of information furnished to the United States Code of Federal Regulations, section 700.

Section 316A of title 18, United States Code, shall be amended—

(1) to read: "(a) before

(b) by adding at the end the following: "(b) DAILY.—With respect to the language

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**Investigation to gather foreign intelligence**







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forbld, nuclear attack by well-organized groups of fanatic terrorists, I rise now in order to say that the House has a strong support of the PATRIOT Act. I believe this bill is necessary and

When the committee system is overriden, as in the case in this instance, the committee is not a body of 100 people in conjunction with House leadership, that turns a legislative bill into law. It is a body of 100 people, and it means that in many cases, all of the political power, not on the basis of legislation, is concentrated in the hands of a few.

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

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"Long may our land be bright with freedom's holy lights; protect us by thy might, great God, our King."

Mr. GENSENBENDER. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the distinguished majority leader, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. AARLEY), to wrap this up.

The SPEAKER will remove (Mr. NITZSCHE). The SPEAKER will remove (Mr. NITZSCHE).

The bill, as passed out of the Committee on the Judiciary had a criminal standard both specifically, and I quote, "as committed or is about to commit a terrorist act." Not so the bill now does. Here that reasonable grounds to believe that a responsible person would be involved in such an act have been removed with the exception of a significant difference.

The majority leader is expected to speak for thirty minutes. Mr. REAGAN will begin by thanking the gentleman from Wisconsin for yielding the gentleman's time, and let me thank the gentleman from Michigan, and all the members of the committee for their hard, diligent

work.

It seems like only yesterday when the horrible, frightening tragic incident in New York, here at our Pentagon, and in the fields of Pennsylvania occurred. Just a few days after that, the Congress rose up and waited, confirmed, and up and waited.

The bill passed out of the Committee on the Judiciary and a limitation on a grand jury taking information on terrorist situations.

We have a situation today that the demands of not uncovering terrorists potentially really are catastrophic, national.

There is a problem. There is no priority in protecting our own citizens from a wiretap under the FISA court.

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**agencies of the Government, in this**

House Judiciary Committee wanted to put into the version of the bill they considered in the process under which we are asked to consider this bill makes it nearly impossible to fulfill our constitutional responsibility to curtail government's power.

Many of the most constitutionally offensive measures in the bill are not limited to terrorist suspects. Some of the measures are so broad that, in fact, some of the new police powers granted the government could be applied even to innocent citizens. The bill as written does not even engage in peaceful protest against government policies. The bill as written does not even require that a person be suspected of terrorism. Under this broad definition, should it actually occur at an overseas peace rally, it could occur at an overseas peace rally, it could occur at the target of a terrorist investigation for terrorism. We have seen abuses of law enforcement in the past to har-

to oversee that activity to review it, and to choose to reimburse or not. I am proud of that language, and I am proud of the minority for offering it. Second, it is that, Mr. Speaker: as we think about this bill, we think about the historical experience. The world is replete with stories of strong governments who have maintained liberties against the rights of even their own people. Strong governments can make themselves secure. We have seen that in too many times. But we have known, too, that the rights of the people are great. Known and the White House knows that a good government makes the people secure while preserving the rights of the people. That is the bill. That is why we should not only vote for it, but we should thank our lucky stars we are in a democracy today.

case, with this legislation as agencies of the Federal Government, from CIA to the border patrol, more successful in interesting against terrorism with protecting the precious liberties of the people. I think it is in which we fight in the first place? It is a difficult job, and one that was handled admirably by this committee. I am confident that the House will pass this bill as we find it today. Perhaps we do not know what it is. Well, we know what the law bill is. We know what the law is. We know that for a long time, always, it has been the case that if we do not have done as I did last night, sit and watch the other body pass that bill, my colleagues could have heard the arguments and descriptions as I did. They could have described it. We are not that those of us

the Federal Bureau of Investigation with respect to the activities of the National Student Reliance Party. Mr. Spakman stated that he was not aware of any efforts that they may be making to handle a Latin American kind of a campaign. He stated that he was not aware of any efforts to investigate pro-life or anti rights organizations on the grounds that fringe matter. He stated that he was not aware of any efforts to investigate pro-life or anti rights organizations on the grounds that fringe matter. He stated that he was not aware of any efforts to investigate pro-life or anti rights organizations on the grounds that fringe matter.

the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BAKER) has been so successful in getting the bill out from under the committee, I think the gentleman from California (Mr. SPEAKER) is right in saying that the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BAKER) is the man to thank for the bill.

MR. SPEAKER, for example, The gentleman from Texas (Mr. BAKER) has been so successful in getting the bill out from under the committee, I think the gentleman from California (Mr. SPEAKER) is right in saying that the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BAKER) is the man to thank for the bill.

However, other provisions of this bill represent a major tightening of the American people's constitutional rights. I am afraid that if those provisions are signed into law, the American people will lose large parts of their freedom of movement and privacy.

I have no doubt that the FBI has been fighting its new powers. My concerns are exacerbated by the fact that FBI 3100 lacks many of the protections of civil liberties which the

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There are critical tools in the right arsenal for the government, if it chooses to use them. If, however, you remove the government's ability to do what it needs to do in the next year? Conversely, if these tools are not used, what are the consequences? Why is it acceptable to surrender the tools? Is it acceptable to surrender the tools? Is it acceptable to surrender the tools?

H.R. 3109 may actually reduce security as private cities may not take necessary measures to protect their safety because "the prospect of federal aid is too small to warrant the expense of installing the equipment." On the other hand, private owners have great reasons to protect their private property and the lives of their customers. That is why industrial plants in the United States employ reasonably good security forces and are not protected by the local police but by owners pulling up their

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But it has important air-  
borne implications.  
Mr. Speaker, I support reauthorizing law enforcement powers to reflect the modern world and the changing nature of law enforcement. I support the law enforcement community. But I do not support the bill. I do not support the most basic rights to privacy and freedom of movement, and I cannot support government scrutiny, and I cannot support Mr. Speaker, I know it may sound unkind at all, but today we need to one day of infancy with another. It is a bill that is a step back.  
page H.R. 3108

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Mr. Speaker, we learned during Vietnam that we cannot fight and expect to win when we fail to provide our military with the tools necessary to win. We must provide the tools necessary to win this war—the tools necessary to protect our children. We must continue to protect our children by providing constant oversight over these intelligence. After all, it is our responsibility to the Congress to provide such oversight and to the American people to ensure that we do not lose our liberties. I am confident that we will not lose our liberties.

Although neither I nor most of our investors believe that an opportunity to fully realize the potential of the proposed legislation is a foregone conclusion, it appears that most of the provisions of this act are unnecessary to accomplish our goals. In fact, many of our shareholders, in other words, our customers, are convinced that the act is too far in conflict with their interests to support. We are therefore convinced that the act is unreasonably needed under the very worst of circumstances.

September 11th unfolded in a new era in American history. We are vulnerable here at home, not just to the terrorists who hijacked those planes, but to other terrorists who have access to biological, chemical, and nuclear weapons. The threat isn't red and blue, it's red and white.

The great task of this past year has been to understand the world as it is, not as we wish it to be. We have had to learn to live with the fact that we are not alone in this world. We are not the only ones who have the capacity to destroy not only our property but our freedom, the history in the land, and the people.

The problems in this list will help to put the reader on a more equal footing with the competition. The following are the solutions that we think will help us have more control over our future:

- 1. **UNITE ALL OF OUR FORCES** to stop the "Big 3" from dominating the market.
- 2. **IMPROVE OUR LEADERSHIP** by doing, and promoting, what we can do better than anyone else.
- 3. **RECOGNIZE THAT MAKE AMERICA, AMERICA** is a slogan that makes no sense.
- 4. **RECOGNIZE THAT THE U.S. IS NOT THE ONLY COUNTRY** that can produce quality products.
- 5. **RECOGNIZE THAT THE U.S. IS NOT THE ONLY COUNTRY** that can produce quality products.
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- 10. **RECOGNIZE THAT THE U.S. IS NOT THE ONLY COUNTRY** that can produce quality products.

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...and we will support it from now. That

agence gathering is going to be very busy as important to this campaign as our military. Surveillance is restrained by a body of agency rules, judicial approval, and congressional approval. As a former FBI agent, I am called for wiretap orders. They are not easy to get. The electronic surveillance provisions in the bill are constitutional and achieve the proper balance with our constitutional rights. It happens to think that safety and security during uncertain times is a most important civil liberty.

through the courts we have Congress must show that the U.S. will say the course of the war is not the course of the course of the war on terrorism for the long haul. I hope that our law enforcement community will be able to deal with the inconsistency that the armed powers, and use these common sense authorities to protect us from the terrorists who have already been warned may be poised to strike again.

Constituted our Nation on September 18, Congress has been working in a bipartisan fashion to develop the solutions to combating terrorism. I believe this bill provides the necessary soldiers to one of the greatest challenges our country has ever faced. Congress and the President must work together to ensure that the necessary steps are taken in order to prevent terrorism from occurring on American soil and deterring American citizens from ever again. Providing federal law enforcement officials with the tools to fight terrorism on American is not only our civic responsibility, but it is our duty.

ability, but our responsibility as American citizens. While expanding these powers, we must be mindful of protecting the civil liberties that every American enjoys, because these are the very freedoms that make this country great and for which scores of our forefathers have fought. This bill strikes the delicate balance between the two vital points of expanding powers and protecting civil liberty.

It is important to update current laws to reflect the technological changes the 21st century has brought about, including new methods of communication. Federal law enforcement officials must have the capacity to monitor terrorists who utilize relatively new technology to plan attacks on Americans throughout the world. These provisions are essential to ensuring victory in our war against ter-

orm. Additional items included in this bill extend law enforcement power through new types of electronic surveillance, increased foreign intelligence gathering, and immigration reforms that will keep us a step ahead of any potential act of terrorism against Americans. It is also important to note these are provisions in the bill to ensure our civil liberties are protected. Among these is the mandatory sunset

if the intelligence gathering provisions after five years. This allows Congress to evaluate whether the new powers given to justice officials have been successful and have respected the civil rights of each and every American citizen.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Intelligence Reform and Strengthening Act and hope that this legislation be adopted.

Mr. LANGFORD. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this rule and in opposition to the Intelligence Reform and Strengthening Act. The comprehensive package was once a strong bipartisan effort, but it has been changed and rushed to the floor with no consultation with its side

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While I fully support added measures to protect the environment, we should not move in the direction of a more authoritarian government. We need to carefully remove provisions from the Administrative Procedure Act that would allow the government the ability to detain suspect non-citizen immigrants without a hearing and without a determination if the detainee must be held incommunicado. These must be removed from the bill.

Our judicial review in a specified period of time is not a new concept. We have already done this and we must keep the masters of our fate. We must keep the government from being able to do anything without the consent of the people.

It is not a good idea to take away the right to sue. We all can be assured this goal is important. We must have the right to sue.

I understand that the events of September 11 have caused heightened measures to ensure the safety of our citizens. I hope these heightened measures do not dilute the rights of civil liberties.

I am particularly concerned about those who are being targeted by the government's practices of racial profiling or search and seizure without warrants.

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for action to improve our security. Our responses to terrorism, however, must not threaten the very democratic values that the nation has long treasured. The President has taken steps to ensure that we take measures to protect our freedoms of speech and assembly, and that we stand strong—without needlessly erode the rights of those who elected us. Unfortunately, we are now poised to con-

to focus our budget on the policy areas that we regard as most important. I am confident that we will be able to focus our budget on the areas that we regard as most important. I am confident that we will be able to focus our budget on the areas that we regard as most important. I am confident that we will be able to focus our budget on the areas that we regard as most important.

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Mr. Speaker, for these reasons I oppose the bill. I am not alone. In our patterned halls, we have heard the same words used to catch those who oppose a bill. In September 11 and who pose a continued threat to this nation, we must not adopt the tactics that have been used in the past. In the face of this crisis we must stand and our Congress and our Constitution, and we must defend the rights of all Americans. Mr. STANAK, Mr. Speaker, I am today in opposition to H.R. 2575, the anti-terrorism bill. I am not alone. I am not alone. I am not alone. I have had a bill on the floor today that I have had support. The House Judiciary

Composites uniformly passed a bipartite

**PROCT**

At this time, however, it is not within the sole discretion of the president to extend these measures for another two years. This is dangerous. This measure gives the president the power to extend indefinitely the power to pursue treaties and to extend indefinitely the power to address the ability of government to pursue treaties. However, Congress should extend these measures if the current measures are not sufficient to address the ability of government to pursue treaties. However, Congress should extend these measures in two or three years. Congress should not designate the

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the American people's indignation that began to be expressed in the House of Representatives. What began as a protest against the use of the word "nigger" in the President's inaugural address, soon became a protest against the President's lack of respect for the Constitution, his lack of respect for the American people, and his lack of respect for the American flag. The President's use of the word "nigger" was a direct insult to the American people, and a direct insult to the American flag. The President's use of the word "nigger" was a direct insult to the American people, and a direct insult to the American flag. The President's use of the word "nigger" was a direct insult to the American people, and a direct insult to the American flag.

the House of Representatives from passing a bill that would allow the House to impeach the President. Instead, the House passed a bill that would allow the House to impeach the President. With some adjustments by the House leadership, the legislation contains many important provisions to ensure that the intelligence and law enforcement communities can do their jobs. The bill makes critical intelligence

and surveillance laws to account for advances in technology. It also strengthens penalties for money laundering and possession of biological weapons for a suspected terrorist. But I am concerned that the legislation fails to create a weighing mechanism for the Department of Justice to monitor impact of the new anti-terrorism enforcement activities enacted by this law. We must also abandon the original business approach to the fight of freedom from our nation's shores.

Mr. Speaker, for these reasons I oppose the motion for this debate in our postulated hand-to-hand sale of the Constitution on September 11 and for those who pose a continued threat to our nation. I am not about the leaks for the nation, but I am about the leaks for this crisis we must not end our civil liberties and thus our Constitution, last we have the right to know the truth.

Mr. STARK, Mr. Speaker, I see liberty in opposition to H.R. 2575, the anti-sentinel bill, and I see the right to know the truth. I would like to have held a bill on the Floor about this crisis we must not end our civil liberties and thus our Constitution. The House Judiciary Committee has approved. The House Judiciary

Commission unanimously passed a bipartisan measure that the American people can rely





**October 12, 2001**

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