p. 332, ¶ 1– “Of all the surprises in the aftermath of the September 11 terrorist attacks, one of the biggest was the discovery that the four teams of hijackers had been living undetected in the United States for many months.”

Ibid., ¶ 2– “All of the hijackers had entered the country with what appeared to be valid passports.”

Ibid.– “Just as importantly, sixteen of the hijackers were in the country legally.”

Ibid, ¶ 4– “But to the degree that homeland security strengthens government power, it tends to strengthen the power of the federal government.”

p. 333, ¶ 3– “Americans were rocked not only by the enormity of the attacks but also by the fact that the terrorists had walked among them for months or years.”

p. 334, ¶– “even the staunchest advocates of civil liberties knew that the horror of the September 11 attacks and the fact that the terrorists had exploited American freedom in an effort to weaken the nation would inevitably mean some sacrifice of civil rights and civil liberties to provide greater security.”

p. 335, ¶ 2– “Members of Congress agreed on new legislation to make it easier to track the origin and destination of telephone calls and to increase the authority of government to track e-mail.”

p. 336, ¶ 2– “Civil libertarians worried that in its zeal to capture and interrogate potential terrorists, the government might violate the long-standing principle of habeas corpus.”

Ibid., ¶ 5– “It facilitates the tracking and gathering of information with new technologies.”

Ibid., ¶ 6– “The law permits ‘roving surveillance,’ which means that surveillance can occur without being limited to a particular place or instrument.”
“It increases federal authority to investigate money laundering.”

“The law strengthens the authority of border agents to prevent possible terrorists from entering the United States.”

“The law defines a broad array of activities—terrorist attacks on mass transportation facilities, biological attacks, harboring of terrorists, money laundering to support terrorism, and fraudulent solicitation of money to support terrorism—as federal crimes.”

“lt allows so-called sneak-and-peek searches in which investigators can enter homes and facilities and conduct searches without informing those searched until sometime later.”

“It expands the government’s authority to prosecute computer hackers.”

“Administration officials maintained that the USA Patriot Act gave the government valuable new powers that only terrorists needed to fear.”

“For the new wiretap and surveillance powers, the law created a ‘sunset (an automatic expiration of the authority) at the end of 2005, unless Congress extended them.”

“Critics on both the right and the left complained that Congress had rushed to judgement. They charged that, under heavy pressure to act, Congress had given too little attention to the measure’s effects on civil rights and civil liberties.”

“Unlike most public policy controversies, in which the debate peaks during the congressional battle over proposed legislation and then wanes with time, concern about the Patriot Act only grew following its passage.”

“Thus, homeland security is about setting a balance. Whether that balance is set must ultimately be a political judgement, made by political officials though the rough-and-tumble debates of the political process.”