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Chapter 1

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10. Id. at 274.

11. Martha Crenshaw, *The Logic of Terrorism: Terrorist Behavior as a Product of Strategic Choice, in* THE ORIGINS OF TERRORISM 8 (Walter Reich ed., 1998).

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18. LEONARD W. LEVY, ORIGINAL INTENT AND THE FRAMERS' CONSTITU-TION 277 (1988).

19. *See, e.g.,* United States v. Armstrong, 208 U.S. 481 (1908); Caldwell v. Texas, 137 U.S. 692 (1891); Nobles v. Georgia, 168 U.S. 398 (1897); Howard v. Fleming, 191 U.S. 126 (1903).

20. Cooper v. Aaron, 358 U.S. 1, 17 (1958).

21. JOYCELYN M. POLLOCK, ETHICS IN CRIME AND JUSTICE: DILEMMAS AND DECISIONS 101 (1998) (quoting Norval Morris).

22. Id.

23. *Id.* at 103.

24. LEVY, *supra* note 18, at 259.

25. Shaughnessy v. Mezei, 345 U.S. 206, 212 (1953); Wong Wing v. United States, 163 U.S. 228, 238 (1896); Yick Wo v. Hopkins, 118 U.S. 356, 369 (1886).

26. Korematsu v. United States, 323 U.S. 214 (1944). Although Korematsu's case focuses on the internment of Japanese American citizens during World War II, there is incontrovertible evidence that both German Americans and Italian Americans endured similar harassment and restrictions on their freedom based solely on their nationalities.

27. This order was issued after the United States was at war with Japan and was apparently designed to protect against espionage and sabotage of national security and defense initiatives.

28. See http://www.jainternment.org/camps/detention.html. This

Web site, maintained by the National Asian American Telecommunications Association, documents the Japanese internment experience through historical documents, video clips, and photos.

29. There was no evidence to suggest that Korematsu was in any way disloyal to the United States or involved in espionage or sabotage activities.

30. Korematsu, 323 U.S. at 223.

31. *Id.* at 242.

32. *Id.* at 245–46.

33. A writ of *coram nobis* is a remedy by which a court can correct errors in criminal convictions where other remedies are not available. In Korematsu's case, since the Supreme Court had finally confirmed his conviction, he faced a tremendous uphill battle of proving that there had been outrageous and obvious governmental misconduct.

34. Such evidence included U.S. government intelligence reports that concluded that mass internment of Japanese Americans would serve no useful military or nonmilitary purpose.

35. Korematsu v. U.S., 584 F. Supp. 1406, 1420 (N. D. Cal. 1984).

Chapter 2

1. David C. Rapoport, *Fear and Trembling: Terrorism in Three Religious Traditions*, 78 AM. POL. SCI. REV. 658 (1984).

2. Id. at 670.

3. REICH, *supra* note 9 (ch. 1), at 264. This ideology, of course, seems hauntingly similar to modern-day terrorist statements and justifications.

4. Rapoport, supra note 1, at 666.

5. REICH, supra note 9 (ch. 1), at 265.

6. *Id.* at 266.

7. The report designates seven countries as state sponsors of terrorism: Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, Syria, and Sudan. Inclusion on this terrorist list imposes four main sets of U.S. sanctions: a ban on armsrelated exports and sales, controls over exports of other items that could enhance military capability, prohibitions on economic assistance, and miscellaneous financial aid restrictions.

8. Likely targets for recruitment also include disaffected Americans, particularly those with extensive criminal histories, who may have a motive to seek revenge against America and its justice system. American law enforcement identifies this as the most pernicious form of recruitment because American terrorists could ostensibly "blend in" to American society and go undetected until they unleash a deadly attack. This reality pinpoints precisely why a counterterrorism program focusing on ethnicity as a basis for suspicion will be short-sighted and ineffectual.

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10. The report, "Significant Terrorist Incidents, 1961–2001: A Brief Chronology," can be found at www.state.gov/r/pa/ho/pubs/fs/5902.htm.

11. The Department of State had confirmed that between 10 and 14

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American citizens were onboard the ship. Fortunately, at the time of the hijacking, the majority of the 680 passengers had already disembarked at a previous port and were expected to reboard the ship at a later port of call.

12. There were conflicting reports concerning whether the Italian government had information about the killing during conversations with the captain prior to the release of the ship. The U.S. government's suspicion that Italy agreed to allow the hijackers safe passage with full knowledge that a vicious crime had been committed aboard led to increased tension and distrust between the two governments.

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Chapter 4

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12. *Id.* at 146.

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16. Griswold v. Connecticut, 381 U.S. 479, 484 (1965).

17. Id.

- 18. Katz v. U.S. 389 U.S. 347, 357 (1967).
- 19. Id. at 358-59 (quoting Beck v. Ohio, 379 U.S. 89, 97).

20. 18 U.S.C. 2515.

21. The list of felonies is quite lengthy and includes espionage, bribery, presidential assassination, mail and wire fraud, murder, kidnapping, extortion, and robbery. Essentially, Congress sought to limit authorization for intrusive surveillance practices to serious crimes.

22. 18 U.S.C.S. 2518 (4).

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27. Karen Branch-Brioso, *Fight Over Rights Rages On*, ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH, September 8, 2002, at B1.

28. Wilson v. Arkansas, 514 U.S. 927, 934 (1995).

29. Dalia v. United States, 441 U.S. 238, 247-48 (1979).

30. *Id.* at 253.

31. United States v. Freitas, 800 F.2d 1451, 1456 (9th Cir. 1986). The

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Freitas court further concluded that notice should be provided "within a reasonable, but short, time subsequent to the surreptitious entry. Such time should not exceed seven days except upon a strong showing of necessity." Cf. United States v. Villegas, 899 F.2d 1324 (2nd. Cir. 1990). In *Villegas*, the court reasoned that

two limitations on the issuance of warrants for covert-entry searches for intangibles are appropriate. First, the court should not allow the officers to dispense with advance or contemporaneous notice of the search unless they have made a showing of reasonable necessity for the delay. Second, if a delay in notice is to be allowed, the court should nonetheless require the officers to give the appropriate person notice of the search within a reasonable time after the covert entry. What constitutes a reasonable time will depend on the circumstances of each individual case. We would, however, agree with the Freitas court that as an initial matter, the issuing court should not authorize a notice delay of longer than seven days. (United States v. Villegas, at 1337; citations omitted)

32. See Zadvydas v. Davis, 533 U.S. 678 (2001); see also United States v. Verdugo-Urquidez, 494 U.S. 259, 269, 108 L. Ed. 2d 222, 110 S. Ct. 1056 (1990) (the Fifth Amendment's protections do not extend to aliens outside the territorial boundaries); Johnson v. Eisentrager, 339 U.S. 763, 784, 94 L. Ed. 1255, 70 S. Ct. 936 (1950) (same).

33. *See* Yick Wo v. Hopkins, *supra* note 25 (ch. 1), at 369. *See also* Plyler v. Doe, 457 U.S. 202 (1982); Mathews v. Diaz, 426 U.S. 67 (1976); Kwong Hai Chew v. Colding, 344 U.S. 590 (1953).

34. Indeed, many criminal forfeiture provisions contain what is known as a "relation back" provision, which converts unlawfully acquired proceeds to the government's possession at the time the unlawful act is committed. For example, the RICO forfeiture statute reads, in pertinent part:

All right, title, and interest in property described in subsection (a) vests in the United States upon the commission of the act giving rise to forfeiture under this section. Any such property that is subsequently transferred to a person other than the defendant may be the subject of a special verdict of forfeiture and thereafter shall be ordered forfeited to the United States, unless the transferee establishes in a hearing pursuant to subsection (l) that he is a bona fide purchaser for value of such property who at the time of purchase was reasonably without cause to believe that the property was subject to forfeiture under this section.

18 U.S.C. §1963(c).

35. See Nancy Chang, The USA Patriot Act: What's So Patriotic About Trampling on the Bill of Rights? http://www.ccr-ny.org/whatsnew/ usa_patriot_act_2.asp>

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36. Senator Edward Livingston, U.S. Senate Debate on the Alien and Sedition Acts of 1798.

37. Katharine Q. Seelye, *Guantánamo Bay Faces Sentence of Life as Permanent U.S. Prison* New YORK TIMES, Sept. 16, 2002.

38. It is noteworthy that several of the Patriot Act provisions authorizing expansive government surveillance powers contain sunset clauses, which means that the provisions will expire on December 31, 2005, unless renewed by Congress. Ironically, many of the provisions lack reporting or other legislative oversight requirements, arguably leaving Congress with no reasonable basis to measure the implementation and impact of these provisions.

39. *In re* All Matters Submitted to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court, 218 F. Supp. 2d 611, 615 (U.S. Dist., 2002).

40. Id. at 616.

41. Id. at 620.

42. Notwithstanding the "wall" requirement, in September 2000, the government confessed that, in at least seventy-five instances, there had been inappropriate dissemination of foreign intelligence information to criminal investigators.

43. Supra note 39, at 623 (emphasis added).

44. Id.

45. *Id.* at 625. This FISA court ruling and the first ever FISA appellate court opinion are more fully explored in chapter 6, under the section "Non-Article III Courts."

46. Statement of Senator Patrick Leahy hailing the release of the FISA court opinion (Aug. 23, 2002).

47. Eric Lichtblau with Adam Liptak, On Terror and Spying, Ashcroft Expands Reach, New YORK TIMES, Mar. 15, 2003.

48. Fact Sheet on Murkowski Legislation.

49. Inspector General, Department of Justice, Report to Congress on Implementation of Section 1001 of the USA PATRIOT Act, at 6 (July 17, 2003).

Chapter 5

1. David Abramowitz, *The President, the Congress, and Use of Force: Legal and Political Considerations in Authorizing Use of Force Against International Terrorism,* 43 HARV. INT'L L.J. 71, 73 (winter 2002).

2. Id.

3. Authorization for Use of Military Force, S.J. Res. 23, 107th Congress, 115 Stat. 224 (2001). This joint resolution was passed by the Senate 98–0 and the House 420–1 on September 14 and signed by the president on September 18.

4. *A United Response*, Statement of Senator Joseph Biden, 147 CONG. REC., S9422 (September 14, 2001).

5. Abramowitz, *supra* note 1, at 77.

6. Lori Fisler Damrosch, *The Constitution under Clinton: A Critical Assessment: The Clinton Administration and War Powers*, 63 LAW & CON-TEMP. PROBS. 125 (winter/spring 2000). Notes to Pages 144–58 7. *Id.* at 131.

8. Louis Fisher, War Powers and Foreign Affairs: Sidestepping Congress: Presidents Acting under the U.N. and N.A.T.O. 47 CASE W. RES. L. REV. 1237 (summer 1997).

9. War Powers Resolution, Public Law 93–148, 93rd Congress, H. J. Res. 542 (November 7, 1973).

10. Id. at Section 5.

11. Derived from BBC News, *War on Terror*, *Where Next?* <http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/english/static/in_depth/world/2001/war _on_terror/what_next> (visited July 11, 2002); Peter Charles Choharis, *The Case for a Wider War Against Terrorism*, WASHINGTON POST NATIONAL WEEKLY EDITION, Jan. 14–20, 2002, at 22; Leslie Lopez, *Portrait of a Radical Network in Asia*, WALL STREET JOURNAL, Aug. 13, 2002, at A14.

12. Madeleine K. Albright, Where Iraq Fits in the War on Terror, New

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YORK TIMES, Sept. 13, 2002.

274 13. Robert J. Delahunty and John C. Yoo, *The President's Constitutional Authority to Conduct Military Operations Against Terrorist Organizations and the Nations that Harbor or Support Them*, 25 HARV. J.L. & PUB. POL'Y 487 (spring 2002).

14. For more information on this point, see Michael J. Kelly, *Time Warp to 1945—Resurrection of the Reprisal and Anticipatory Self-Defense Doctrines in International Law*, 13 FLA. ST. UNIV. J. TRANSNAT'L. L. & POL'Y. 1 (fall 2003).

15. The White House, *Executive Order Establishing Office of Homeland* Security http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2001/10/20011008-2.

16. Id.

17. Dan Eggen, Ashcroft Plans to Reorganize Justice, Curtail Programs, WASHINGTON POST, Nov. 9, 2001, at A17.

18. Cheryl W. Thompson, *Reorganization, Anti-Terrorism Effort Keeping INS Chief Busy*, WASHINGTON POST, Jan. 21, 2002, at A15.

19. Dan Eggen, FBI Director to Propose 'Super Squad' for Terror; Special D.C. Unit Would Lead Investigations Worldwide, WASHINGTON POST, May 15, 2002, at A01; Bill Miller and Dan Eggen, FBI Memo Author Did Not Envision Sept. 11; Phoenix Agent Who Marked Warning 'Routine' Finishes Congressional Testimony, WASHINGTON POST, May 23, 2002, at A08; Cheryl W. Thompson, New Security Checks Swamp INS Offices; Applications Pile Up Because Workers Lack Database Access, Training, WASHINGTON POST, May 16, 2002, at A01.

20. Susan Schmidt, *Terrorism Focus Set for FBI; Mueller's Reorganization Would Shift 480 Agents,* WASHINGTON POST, May 29, 2002, at A1.

21. 'Overriding and Urgent Mission' for New Agency, WASHINGTON POST, June 7, 2002, at A19.

22. Dan Eggen and Dana Priest, *Intelligence Powers Set for New Agency; Department Would Shape Response to Threats,* WASHINGTON POST, June 8, 2002, at Ao1.

23. Testimony of Director of Central Intelligence before the Government Affairs Subcommittee http://www.cia.gov/cia/public_affairs/speeches/2002/dci_speech_06272002.html (June 27, 2002); Robert S. Mueller, III, Statement for the Record on Homeland Security, Congressional Statement http://www.fbi.gov/congress/congresso2/muellero62702.html (June 27, 2002); Bill Miller and Christine Haughney, President to Detail Security Strategy; Plan Seeks Public, Private Teamwork on Array of Threats, WASHING-TON POST, July 16, 2002, at A01.

24. Office of Homeland Security, *The National Strategy for Homeland Security* (July 2002) http://www.whitehouse.gov/homeland/book/index.html>.

25. Helen Thomas, *Bush Acting as Imperial President*, SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER, July 3, 2002, at B6.

26. Ex Parte Milligan, 71 U.S. 2 (1866).

27. President's Military Order, 66 Fed. Reg. 57833 (Nov. 15, 2001).

28. George Lardner, Jr., Legal Scholars Criticize Wording of Bush Order; 275 Accused Can Be Detained Indefinitely, WASHINGTON POST, Dec. 3, 2001, at A10.

29. President's Military Order, supra note 27.

30. Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, Aug. 12, 1949, 75 U.N.T.S. 287.

31. Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. v. Sawyer, 343 U.S. 579, 72 S.Ct. 863 (1952).

32. President's Address to Joint Session of Congress (Sept. 20, 2001) <http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2001/09/20010920-8 .html>; President's State of the Union Message (Jan. 29, 2002) <http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2002/01/20020129 11.html>; President's Remarks at the Pentagon Marking the One Year Anniversary of September 11th (Sept. 11, 2002) <http://www.white house.gov/news/releases/2002/09/20020911.html>; President's Remarks to the Nation Marking the One Year Anniversary of September 11th—Ellis Island (Sept. 11, 2002) <http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/ releases/2002/09/20020911-3.html>.

33. *Supra* note 4, at S9422–23.

34. INGRID DETTER, THE LAW OF WAR 327–28 (2d ed. 2000).

35. Joan Biskupic and Richard Willing, *Military Tribunals: Swift Judgments in Dire Times*, USA TODAY, Nov. 15, 2001, at 1A.

36. Id.

37. Excerpts from the President's Remarks on the War on Terrorism, NEW YORK TIMES, Oct. 12, 2001, at B4; Excerpts From Attorney General's Testimony Before Senate Judiciary Committee, NEW YORK TIMES, Dec. 7, 2001, at B6; Katharine Q. Seelye, Justice Department Decision to Forgo Tribunal Bypasses Pentagon, NEW YORK TIMES, Dec. 13, 2001, at B6; William Glaberson, U.S. Asks to Use Secret Evidence in Many Cases of Deportation, NEW YORK TIMES, Dec. 9, 2001, at B1; Elisabeth Bumiller and Katharine Q. Seelye, Bush Defends Wartime Call for Tribunals, NEW YORK TIMES, Dec. 5, 2001, at A1.

Notes to Pages 170–79 38. William Glaberson, *Arguing Tribunals v. Courts-Martial, False Comparison Creates Confusion, Military Lawyers Say,* NEW YORK TIMES, Dec. 2, 2001, at B6.

39. Ruth Wedgwood, *The Law's Response to September* 11th http://www.carnegiecouncil.org/lib_pov_rules.html#wedgewood>.

40. SENATE COMMITTE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, 82ND CONG., REPORT ON THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF WAR VICTIMS (Comm. Print 1955).

41. Glaberson, *supra* note 38.

42. Sean D. Murphy, ed., *Contemporary Practice of the United States Relating to International Law—U.S. Department of Defense Rules on Military Commissions*, 96 AM. J. INT'L L. 706, 733 (July 2002).

43. Jordan J. Paust, Antiterrorism Military Commissions: The Ad Hoc DOD Rules of Procedure, 23 MICH. J. INT'L L. 677–79 (spring 2002).

44. Id.

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45. Murphy, *supra* note 41.

46. Jordan J. Paust, Antiterrorism Military Commissions: Courting Illegality, 23 MICH. J. INT'L L. 1, 11 (fall 2001).

47. Robin Toner, *Civil Liberty vs. Security: Finding a Wartime Balance,* New York Times, Nov. 18, 2001, at A1.

48. Carola Hoyos, U.N. Charter and Resolutions Offer U.S. Action Legal Backing, FINANCIAL TIMES, Oct. 8, 2001.

49. S/Res/1368 (Sept. 12, 2001); S/Res/1373 (Sept. 28, 2001).

50. Statement by NATO Secretary General, October 2, 2001, 40 I.L.M. 1268 (2001).

51. North Atlantic Treaty, April 4, 1949, Art. 5, 63 Stat. 2241, 2244, 34 U.N.T.S. 243, 246.

52. Alan Sipress and Colum Lynch, *Turkey, Britain, France to Head Peacekeeping Forces,* WASHINGTON POST, Nov. 16, 2001, at A29.

53. President's Message to Joint Session of Congress Responding to the Terrorist Attacks of September 11th, PUB. PAPERS (Sept. 24, 2001).

54. Stephen Erlanger, *So Far, Europe Breathes Easier over Free Hand Given to U.S.*, NEW YORK TIMES, Sept. 29, 2001 at B1.

55. Gregory M. Travalio, *Terrorism, International Law, and the Use of Military Force*, 18 WIS. INT'L L.J. 145, 166 (winter 2000).

56. Id.

57. CHRISTINE GRAY, INTERNATIONAL LAW AND THE USE OF FORCE 108–18 (2000).

58. Andrew D. Mitchell, *Does One Illegality Merit Another? The Law of Belligerent Reprisals in International Law*, 170 MIL. L. REV. 155 (Dec. 2001). Mitchell ultimately concludes that the potential for abuse outweighs such deterrent value.

59. *Id.* at 156–57.

60. Michael F. Noone, Jr., *Applying Just War Jus in Bello Doctrine to Reprisals: An Afghan Hypothetical*, 51 CATH. U. L. REV. 27, 28 (fall 2001).

61. *Id.*

62. *Id.* at 30.

63. The incentive package to Pakistan in exchange for rekindling an old alliance was expensive but necessary in the grand scheme:

Since [September 11], Washington has rescheduled \$396 million of Islamabad's debt; approved a \$300 million line of credit for prospective investors in Pakistan; and offered \$73 million to patrol Pakistani borders and \$34 million to fight drug trafficking. On November 15th, Washington gave Pakistan \$600 million in foreign aid to address the impact of a terror-induced global recession.

Michael Wines, *Leasing, If Not Building, an Anti-Taliban Coalition*, New YORK TIMES, Nov. 18, 2001, at WK3.

64. Elaine Sciolino and Neil A. Lewis, *Iran Dances a 'Ballet' with U.S.*, NEW YORK TIMES, Oct. 16, 2001, at B1. Usually, when an administration intervenes in such a case, compensation is granted to those litigants negatively affected by the government's action for foreign policy reasons.

65. Erlanger, *supra* note 54; Marc Lacey, U.S. Envoy Looks for Change in Sudan, New YORK TIMES, Nov. 18, 2001, at A8.

66. Serge Schmemann, *Syria Is Likely to Join U.N. Security Council*, NEW **277** YORK TIMES, Oct. 7, 2001, at A28; Christopher S. Wren, *U.S. Advises U.N. Council More Strikes Could Come*, NEW YORK TIMES, Oct. 9, 2001, at B5.

67. Hugh Dellios, *Sharon Firm on Calm Before Talks; Powell to Outline U.S. Peace Vision*, CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Nov. 19, 2001, at 3; Alan Sipress, *Powell Vows U.S. Role in Mideast*, WASHINGTON POST, Nov. 20, 2001, at A1.

68. Associated Press Poll conducted Aug. 2–6, 2002. N = 1,001 adults nationwide. MoE \pm 3 <www.pollingreport.com>; Associated Press, *Terrorist Attacks Prompt Changes in Americans' Legal Rights After Sept.* 11, DAILY RECORD (Omaha), Aug. 29, 2002, at 4.

Chapter 6

1. Jess Braven, White House Seeks to Expand Indefinite Detentions in Brigs, WALL STREET JOURNAL, Aug. 8, 2002:

Stung by the courtroom circus that yet another accused terrorist, Zacarias Moussaoui, has created, and the aggressive defense marshaled by John Walker Lindh before he plea-bargained his way out of a possible life sentence, the Bush administration is preparing to expand its policy of indefinitely detaining in U.S. military jails people it designates as "enemy combatants." Such prisoners whether Americans or foreigners captured in the U.S.—aren't afforded the same constitutional rights as criminal defendants, or even the limited rights allowed in military tribunals. . . . Officials said they selected brigs in South Carolina and Virginia [for Hamdi and Padilla] partly because they fall under the jurisdiction of courts that are more conservative and presumably more sympathetic to the administration.

2. Ex Parte Milligan, 71 U.S. 2, 121; 18 L. Ed. 281, 295 (1866).

3. Anne English French, *Trials in Times of War: Do the Bush Military Commissions Sacrifice Our Freedoms?* 63 OHIO ST. L.J. 1225 (2002/2003).

4. Ex Parte Milligan, 71 U.S. 2, 109; 18 L. Ed. 281, 292.

5. *Id.* at 115–16; 18 L. Ed. 281, 294.

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- 6. Id.
- 7. *Id.* at 131; 18 L. Ed. 281, 299.
- 8. *Id.* at 125; 18 L. Ed. 281, 297.
- 9. Watts v. Indiana, 338 U.S. 49, 54 (1949).

10. The case of the alleged "shoe bomber" Richard Reid is not discussed here as it raises no new significant issues not already raised in the Lindh and Moussaoui cases. The divergent areas of the Reid indictment relate to his actions on board an aircraft—namely attempting to detonate an explosive contained in the sole of his shoe. His case was heard before the federal district court in Boston and was resolved with an agreement giving him sixty years to life in exchange for a plea of guilty. Reid admitted he attended terrorist training camps in Afghanistan and was a follower of Osama bin Laden. *See* Reid indictment and legal documents at <http://news.findlaw.com/legalnews/us/terrorism/cases/index2 .html>; Associated Press, *Venting Hate; Voicing Regret, Staying Loyal to bin*

278 Laden, NEWSDAY (New York), Oct. 5, 2002, at A4.

11. Rene Sanchez, John Walker's Restless Quest Is Strange Odyssey, WASHINGTON POST, Jan. 14, 2002, at A1.

12. Brooke A. Masters, *American Taliban Suspect Appears in Alexandria Court,* WASHINGTON POST, Jan. 25, 2002, at A1; Brooke A. Masters and Patricia Davis, *Walker's Long Trip Ends in Alexandria Jail,* WASHINGTON POST, Jan. 24, 2002, at A24; 18 U.S.C. §§ 2332(b), 2339; 31 C.F.R. §§ 545.201, 545.204; Exec. Ord. 13129; 50 U.S.C. §§ 1702, 1705; 18 U.S.C. § 2.

13. Brooke A. Masters and Dan Eggen, *Lindh Indicted on Conspiracy, Gun Charges*, WASHINGTON POST, Feb. 6, 2002, at A1.

14. Brooke A. Masters and Edward Walsh, U.S. Taliban Fighter to Have His Rights, Rumsfeld Says, WASHINGTON POST, Dec. 5, 2001, at A13.

15. Defendants Motion for a Bill of Particulars, United States v. Lindh, Crim. No. 02–37-A (E.D. Va. 2002); Defendant's Motion of March 15, 2002, available at http://news.findlaw.com/hdocs/docs/lindh/uslindh31502mot4bop.pdf>.

16. Naftali Bendavid, U.S.: No Evidence Lindh Killed Agent; Prison Riot Victim Cited in Indictment, WASHINGTON POST, Apr. 2, 2002, at A7.

17. Brooke A. Masters and Dan Eggen, *Walker Statements a Trial Issue; Defense Will Contest Interviews with FBI*, WASHINGTON POST, Jan. 17, 2002, at A14.

18. Neil A. Lewis, *Admitting He Fought in Taliban, American Agrees to* 20-year Term, NEW YORK TIMES, July 16, 2002, at A1.

19. Suzanne Daley, *Mysterious Life of a Suspect from France*, NEW YORK TIMES, Sept. 21, 2001, at B1; David Johnston and Philip Shenon, *F.B.I. Curbed Scrutiny of Man Now a Suspect in the Attacks*, NEW YORK TIMES, Oct. 6, 2001, at A1; Philip Shenon, *Flight School Warned F.B.I. of Suspicions*, NEW YORK TIMES, Dec. 22, 2001, at B1.

20. David Johnston, *Not-Guilty Plea Is Set for Man in Terror Case*, New YORK TIMES, Jan. 3, 2002, at A1.

21. Neil A. Lewis, *Moussaoui's Defense Plan Complicates Terror Trial*, NEW YORK TIMES, Apr. 26, 2002, at A12; Philip Shenon, *Sept. 11 Defendant Who Wants to Represent Himself Is Busy Doing So*, NEW YORK TIMES, Apr. 30, 2002, at A22.

Notes to Pages 193–98 22. Philip Shenon, *Judge Agrees to New Delay in Trial in Conspiracy Case*, New York Times, Oct. 1, 2002, at A20.

23. United States v. Moussaoui, 333 F.3d 509 (4th Cir. 2003).

24. Philip Shenon, Terror Suspect Says He Wants U.S. Destroyed, NEW YORK TIMES, Apr. 23, 2002, at A1; Neil A. Lewis, Defense Seeks Extensive Tests on Mental Health of Suspect, NEW YORK TIMES, Apr. 29, 2002, at A16.

25. Philip Shenon and Benjamin Weiser, *Prosecutors Seek a Death Sentence in Terrorism Case*, NEW YORK TIMES, Mar. 19, 2002, at A1; Philip Shenon and Neil A. Lewis, *U.S. to Seek Death Penalty for Moussaoui in Terror Case*, NEW YORK TIMES, Mar. 29, 2002, at A20.

26. Adam Liptak, *A Host of Legal Questions on U.S. Action in Bomb Case,* New York Times, June 11, 2002.

27. Anthony Lewis, *The Silencing of Gideon's Trumpet*, NEW YORK TIMES, Apr. 20, 2003.

28. Adam Liptak et al., *After Sept. 11, a Legal Battle on the Limits of Civil* **279** *Liberty,* NEW YORK TIMES, Aug. 4, 2002, at A1.

29. President's Military Order, 66 Fed. Reg. 57833 (Nov. 15, 2001).

30. Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, Aug. 12, 1949, 75 U.N.T.S. 287.

31. Michael J. Kelly, Understanding September 11th — An International Legal Perspective on the War in Afghanistan, 35 CREIGHTON L.REV. 283, 289–92 (2002).

32. Karen Branch-Brioso, *Fight over Rights Rages On*, ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH, Sept. 8, 2002, at B1.

33. Id.

34. Neil A. Lewis, *Detention Upheld in Enemy Combatant Case*, New YORK TIMES, Jan. 9, 2003.

35. Tom Jackson, Judges Uphold U.S. Detention of Hamdi, WASHINGTON POST, Jan. 9, 2003, at A1.

36. Hamdi v. Rumsfeld, 316 F.3d 450 (4th Cir. 2003).

37. Id.

38. Id.

39. Jess Braven, Judge Declares Padilla Has Right to Counsel, WALL STREET JOURNAL, Dec. 4, 2002.

40. Padilla v. Rumsfeld, 243 F. Supp.2d 42 (S.D.N.Y. 2003).

41. Braven, *supra* note 1.

42. Charles Lane, In Terror War, 2nd Track for Suspects; Those Designated 'Combatants' Lose Legal Protections, WASHINGTON POST, Dec. 1, 2002, at A1.

43. Ex Parte Quirin, 317 U.S. 1 (1942).

44. Diane F. Orentlicher and Robert Kogod Goldman, *The Military Tribunal Order: When Justice Goes to War: Prosecuting Terrorists Before Military Commissions*, 25 HARV. J.L. & PUB. POL'Y 653, 657 (spring 2002):

Much like the Supreme Court's validation of President Roosevelt's decision to intern American citizens of Japanese descent during World War II, *Quirin* has long been criticized as an abdication of independent judicial judgment during war time and an unwar-

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ranted surrender of constitutional rights. Even the author of the Court's opinion, Chief Justice Stone, reportedly had grave misgivings about the judgment he penned.

45. Adam Liptak, Accord Suggests U.S. Prefers to Avoid Courts, New YORK TIMES, July 16, 2002, at A14:

Legal scholars found it hard to identify a rationale that would call for an ordinary criminal prosecution of Mr. Lindh but military detention of Mr. Padilla and Mr. Hamdi. The search for a unifying principle becomes even more difficult if Zacarias Moussaoui and Richard C. Reid are added to the mix. . . . Efforts to distinguish the treatment of these prisoners on consistent grounds tend to fail. The distinguishing factor is not citizenship: Mr. Moussaoui is French, and Mr. Reid is British; the others claim American citizenship. Nor is it the place of arrest: Mr. Lindh and Mr. Hamdi were captured in Afghanistan, the others in the United States. Nor is it the nature of the central criminal charge: Mr. Moussaoui, Mr. Reid and Mr. Padilla are accused of attempting or conspiring to commit terrorist acts, the others of fighting on the wrong side abroad.

"You do worry about equal treatment and having a consistent theory about who ends up where," said Ruth Wedgwood, a law professor at Yale. The only factor that seems to explain the disparity in how the men were treated is time. The later detentions were military, suggesting that the government may now view ordinary trials as more trouble than they are worth.

46. Presidential Order Transferring Custody of Ali Saleh Kahlah al-Marri from the Department of Justice to the Department of Defense (June 23, 2003), Al-Marri v. Bush, No. 03 CV 1220 (C.D. Ill. 2003) http://news.findlaw.com/cnn/docs/almarri/almarri62303exord.pdf>.

47. Respondent's Motion to Dismiss or Transfer Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus, Al-Marri v. Bush, No. 03 CV 1220 (C.D. Ill. 2003) http://news.findlaw.com/cnn/docs/almarri/almarribush71603gmot.pdf>.

48. For the sake of brevity and to reduce repetitiveness of issues, the federal indictments of James Ujaama in Seattle in August 2002 for allegedly planning to create a training camp in Oregon, and the four foreign nationals arrested in Detroit for alleged conspiracy to obtain weaponry and intelligence and create safe houses and fake IDs, are not discussed. However, for further reading on these cases, *see* Timothy Egan, *Riddle in Seattle: Is Man Held by U.S. a Terrorist or Just a Hustler?* NEW YORK TIMES, Oct. 6, 2002, at A24; United States v. Ujaama (W.D. Wash. 2002); grand jury indictment available at http://news.findlaw.com/hdocs/docs/terrorism/usu jaama82802ind.pdf>; Danny Hakim, *4 Are Charged with Belonging to a Terror Cell*, NEW YORK TIMES, Aug. 29, 2002, at A1.

49. United States v. Goba, Mosed, Taher, Galeb, Al-Bakri and Alwan

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(W.D. NY 2002); grand jury indictment of May 2002 available at http://news.findlaw.com/hdocs/docs/terrorism/ussattaro40902ind. pdf>.

50. One of the defendants, Faysal Galab, entered a plea agreement on January 10, 2003, with prosecutors. In exchange for dropping his indictment to a lesser charge, he supplied information on the other five cell members and agreed to testify against them, admitting attending the al Farooq terrorist training camp in Afghanistan with them, and was told afterward to deny it. Robert F. Worth, *Accused Member of Terror Cell Near Buffalo Agrees to Guilty Plea*, NEW YORK TIMES, Jan. 11, 2003, at A9.

51. United States v. Battle, Ford, Bilal, Al Saoub and Lewis, No. CR 02–399 HA (D. Or 2002); grand jury indictment of Oct. 31, 2002, available at http://news.findlaw.com/hdocs/docs/terrorism/usbattle100302 ind.pdf>; Associated Press, *Malaysia to Deport 5th Oregon Suspect*, NEW YORK TIMES, Oct. 8, 2002, at A15.

52. Eric Lichtblau, *4 in U.S. Charged in Post-9/11 Plan to Join al Qaeda,* **28**] New YORK TIMES, Oct. 5, 2002, at A1.

53. Id.

54. The president's order designating al-Marri an enemy combatant, *supra* note 46, only states that he is associated with al Qaeda, is "engaged in conduct that constituted hostile and war-like acts . . . that had the aim to cause injury to . . . the United States," possesses intelligence that would aid the United States in its war on terror, and represents a continuing grave danger to American national security.

55. Lane, *supra* note 42.

56. 18 U.S.C. §2339A.

57. *Id.* at (b).

58. David Cole, Opinion, *Fight Terrorism Fairly*, New York TIMES, Oct. 19, 2002, at A17.

59. Id.:

America has had these kinds of laws before. In the McCarthy era, Congress and the states passed numerous statutes that made it a crime to have an association with the Communist Party. But the Supreme Court repeatedly ruled that only those individuals who specifically intended to further the party's unlawful ends could be punished. Guilt by association, the court proclaimed, is "alien to the traditions of a free society and to the First Amendment itself."

60. Humanitarian Law Project v. Reno, 9 F. Supp. 2d 1176 (C.D. Cal. 1998).

61. Id. at 1180–81.

62. Id. at 1204.

63. Greg Winter, Judge Drops Case Against 7 Tied to Group Called Terrorist, LOS ANGELES TIMES, June 24, 2002, at A13.

64. Greg Winter, *Fund-Raising; Aiding Friend or Iranian Foe is Issue in Case*, Los ANGELES TIMES, Mar. 22, 2002, at A13.

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65. Winter, supra note 63.

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100. Chambers v. Florida, 309 U.S. 227, 241 (1940).

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102. Miranda v. Arizona, 384 U.S. 436, 457–58 (1966).

103. Although there are variations among jurisdictions, the *Miranda* warning is generally expressed as follows:

You have the right to remain silent. Anything you say can and will be used against you in a court of law. You have the right to speak Notes to Pages 215–23

to an attorney and to have an attorney present during any questioning. If you cannot afford a lawyer, one will be provided for you at government expense.

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