Annual Funding Bills Passed
By Ellen S. Smith

The Bills Passed
Funding
6 cu/fedrel.
site at
government relations Web
on the budgets above, see the
ment of stringent budgets.
received a $2 million increase—
a $5 million increase over last
increased by 2.9 percent.
in the budget is a Con-
grants. NASA's budget
cent increase in polar pro-
Behavioral and Economic
declined except for a 6.2 per-
activities remain almost level
Foundation (NSF) declined
Survey (USGS) received a 1
United States Geological
Commission report. Energy
proposed in the Ocean

cycle atmospheric
or, in a few cases, marginally
either flat, slightly reduced
level as last year, or $4,050.
below last year's levels.
Many Columbia pro-
tives, the bill includes a 0.8
percent across-the-board cut
for all non-defense and non-

Green captures the Spirit of Columbia in New Book

By Jeff M. Whiting

The War on Terror: A War on Civil Liberties Too?

The War on Terror inadver-
tently opens a new chapter in the history of freedom in the United States. The country has curtailed
the rights of immigrants, who were largely Republican, by extending the length of time necessary to be
eligible for citizenship and authoriz-
ing the president to deport anyone considered "dangerous.

Invited by University President
Lee C. Bollinger to deliver the last in a series of Presidential Lectures, Stone discussed themes from his new book, Perilous Times: Free Speech in Wartime. The book ana-
lyzes the conflicts between civil liberties and national security dur-
ing times of war.

During the course of his lec-
ture, Stone makes a convincing case for his theory. The current cri-
sis of the War on Terror, the Patriot Act and the Abu Ghraib prison abuse scandal are mark(
)ing a road well traveled throughout U.S. history.

In 1798, the U.S. was under threat of war with France. Federalist-controlled Congress passed four laws known collectively as the Alien and Sedition Acts, meant to empower the government to
identify enemies and punish them.

In 1802, Thomas Jefferson, who was elected President of the Federalist-controlled Congress, umbered the acts were also intended to
halt the growth of the Republican Party.
One of the laws, the Sedition Act, made it a crime to write, pub-
lish, or say anything "dis-

dulous and malicious" against the government or government officials and was a direct violation of the First Amendment. The Alien Act and the alien Enemies Act curbed the
rights of immigrants, who were largely Republican, by extending the length of time necessary to be
eligible for citizenship and authoriz-
ing the president to deport anyone considered "dangerous."

Undeterred, critics of the gov-
ernment and the new acts contin-
ued to write, publish and say things that the government deemed malicious. Newspaper editors who printed critiques of the acts were tried for sedition and convicted.

But the editors were all later par-
doned by Republican President
Thomas Jefferson, who was elected in 1800 after voters public outcry over
the sedition trials and the
deportation of only one noncit-
izen. The acts were either allowed to expire or were repealed by 1802.

During the Civil War, the sus-
pension of the Wire of Habeas Corpus—which required the govern-
ment to justify in court a per-
son's confinement—was the begin-
ing of the repetition of a now-

Historian David Grisman
of war, a fearful public, suspicious of judicial redress, and an empow-
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