

# Word from the stacks...

## Patriot Act measures tricky for libraries, patrons

by Amy Mackie  
Social Sciences Librarian

### What is the Patriot Act?

In the wake of the September 11th attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, the Congress of the United States proposed and passed the USA Patriot Act which was signed into law by President George W. Bush on October 26, 2001. The Patriot Act (which stands for "Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism") covers a wide span of federal laws, and, as the *Encyclopedia of Terrorism* states, "it creates new crimes, new penalties, and contains many provisions enabling US government and law enforcement agencies to better coordinate their information exchange and working procedures."

But what does this mean for the average American citizen? How does the Patriot Act affect you as a student or faculty member here at Sacred Heart University?

In short, the Patriot Act allows the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to "gather intelligence from secret grand jury testimony and private records, including credit card statements



and phone records, domestically, without a warrant. The agency can also monitor conversations between lawyers and clients and can more easily conduct wiretaps and searches in the name of national security," writes Harvey Kushner of the *Encyclopedia of Terrorism*. However, the Congressional Research Service notes that the Act "creates new crimes, new penalties, and new procedural efficiencies for use against domestic and international terrorists." The rights and civil liberties of American citizens versus the protection of the nation from terrorists now hang in the balance, and have created a lightning rod of controversy for those on either side of the issue.

### FISA, Roving Wiretaps, and Section 215

Many of the original provisions of the USA Patriot Act bolster a federal law passed in 1978, the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) that "outlines the circumstances under which the government can conduct electronic and physical surveillance against people," states a CQ Researcher report on Intelligence Reforms. It has even been reported that the vast majority of individuals who are the subject of court-issued FISA warrants are never informed that they are under the government's surveillance, be it tapped telephone lines or personal property searches.

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However, in the aftermath of the 9/11 attacks, the Bush administration quickly turned to FISA and its many provisions to bolster the use of the USA Patriot Act in the war on terror. FISA, in conjunction with the Patriot Act, makes it easier to obtain search and surveillance warrants against terror suspects and also extends the length of time these warrants can remain in effect.

Another controversial aspect of the USA Patriot Act is that of so-called roving wire-taps that permit the federal government to listen in on conversations by suspected terrorists roaming from cell phone to cell phone. While this may seem like a perfectly logical terrorist-seeking provision, a CQ Researcher report on Presidential Power notes that as Congress was preparing to pass the USA Patriot Act in 2001, President Bush authorized a "program of warrantless eavesdropping on telephone calls and e-mail traffic between people in the United States and members or supporters of the terrorist group Al Qaeda overseas." In response to the criticism faced by the Bush administration over roving wire-taps and warrantless searches, the Justice Department issued a memo that defended the president's "inherent constitutional powers as commander in chief" as well as the permission to use military action in the days following the September 11 attacks.

Likewise, Section 215 of the USA Patriot Act has been the most controversial for libraries and bookstores that seek to keep the personal records of their patrons and customers private. Section 215 permits investigators to obtain books, records, papers, documents and other items in the process of a terror investigation. A 2006 National Public Radio report cites that library groups believe the law could be used to demand the reading records of patrons. The government states that the First Amendment activities of Americans are specifically protected by the law, and the Justice

Department has released previously classified statistics to show the law has never been used against libraries or bookstores. However, Patriot Act critics continue to argue that there is no protection against future abuse.



## The Debate Hits Home

While the Justice Department says that Section 215 has never been used against libraries or bookstores, there is evidence to the contrary. The dispute over the Patriot Act even reached the state of Connecticut, where, in the summer of 2005, the FBI visited the offices of Library Consortium – a nonprofit group of 27 libraries - with National Security Letters (NSL) and requested logs and subscriber information dealing with a particular event at one of the member institutions of the consortium. The tenets of the NSLs provide for a gag order that prevents the consortium's executive committee from discussing the request, including the staff of the library where the event had happened. Still, the four members of the Library Consortium's executive committee decided to challenge the constitutional limits of the NSLs by refusing to comply with the FBI, which set off a firestorm of questions and eventual answers.

In an interview with *American Libraries*, the magazine of the American Library Association, George Christian, executive director of the Library Consortium, and Peter Chase, president of the Consortium and director of the Plainville Public Library, discussed *Doe v. Gonzales*, the suit against the FBI. Mr. Christian explained that the NSL, dated May 2005, directed the Library Consortium

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### Word from the Stacks...

#### **Editor:**

Matilde Renata Cioffi

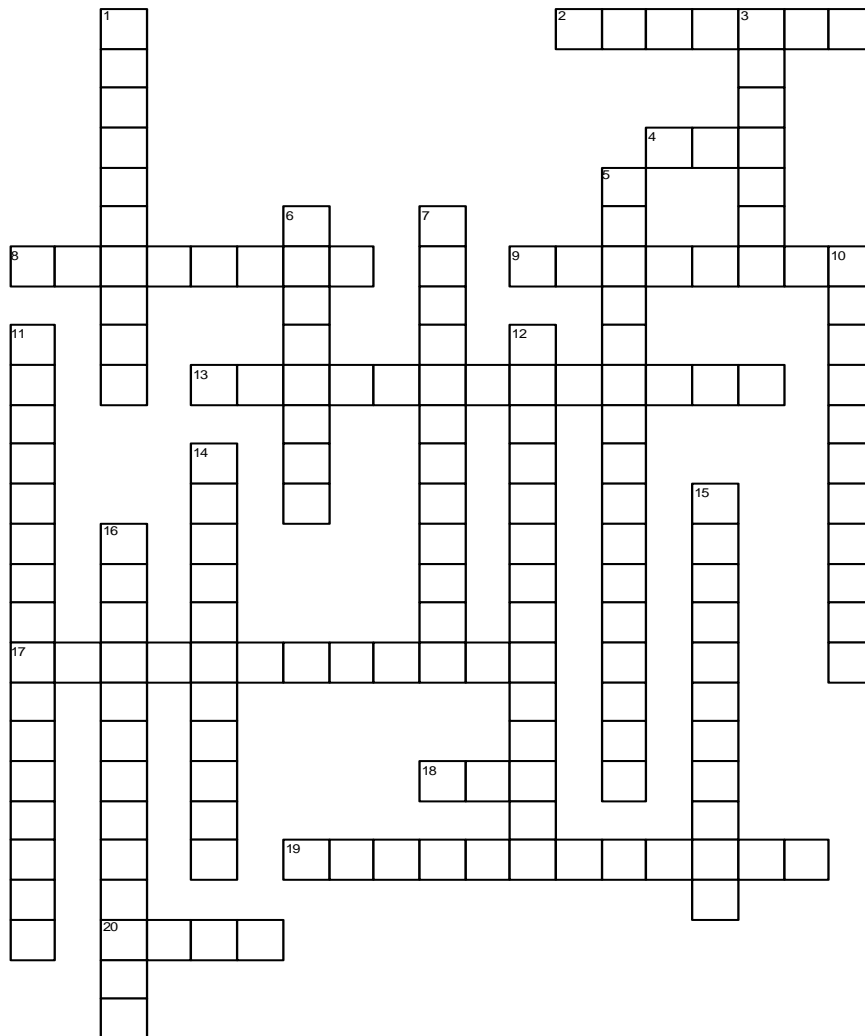
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& Dr. Gavin Ferriby

# USA Patriot Act



www.CrosswordWeaver.com

## ACROSS

- 2 Needed to obtain a wiretap or search
- 4 Int'l intelligence agency (abbrev.)
- 8 Terrorist leader, whereabouts still unknown
- 9 Used to monitor telephone activity
- 13 Passed in Oct '01 & allows the gov't additional powers to fight terrorism
- 17 Monitoring behavior through eavesdropping or GPS tracking
- 18 Domestic crime fighting arm (abbrev.)
- 19 Attorney General in office during 9/11
- 20 Civil liberties group fighting the Patriot Act

## DOWN

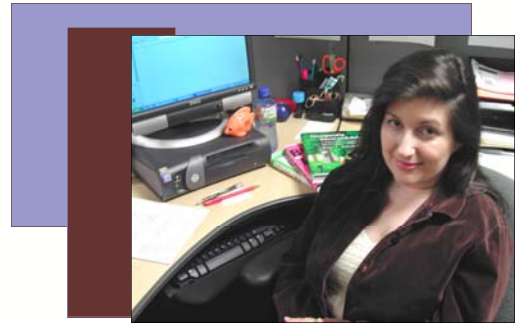
- 1 "Libraries" provision of the Patriot Act
- 3 Terrorist group resp. for 9/11
- 5 In NYC, hit on 9/11
- 6 In Washington, DC, hit on 9/11
- 7 Forms the foundation of our democracy
- 10 Devastating terror attacks on NYC and DC
- 11 Dept. created to fight terrorism after 9/11
- 12 Some worry these are compromised by the Patriot Act
- 14 43rd President of the US
- 15 Campaign undertaken after 9/11
- 16 Libraries attempt to protect this from intrusion or theft

Submit your completed crossword puzzle at the Library's Circulation Desk for a chance to win a prize. Do not forget to put your name and phone number on your puzzle so we can contact you.

**Answers to summer 2006 Library Jargon crossword puzzle:** Across: 1) bibliography 4) index 8) dictionary 11) ISBN 12) encyclopedia 15) truncate 16) prologue 17) plagiarism Down: 2) primary source 3) database 5) circulation desk 6) journal 7) reference desk 9) course reserve 10) librarian 13) concept map 14) catalog

# Book Notes

By Lylah Franco



## Book Notes

### 9/11: Five Years Later by Lylah Franco

It's difficult to believe that five years have passed since the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks. Like most Americans, I can remember the details of that day with unusual clarity. When I arrived at the library that morning I was told by a co-worker that two planes had crashed into the World Trade Center. There was confusion about how and why this had happened, but as the day progressed it became horribly clear that those crashes and the events that followed were deliberate acts committed with malice. The University closed early that day, and before I left to drive home another co-worker told me that the Twin Towers were "gone." I could not imagine what this actually meant and was not able to fully comprehend it until I had seen the Towers fall, more than once, on news broadcasts.

As a child, my father brought me to the observation deck at the top of the south tower a number of times. I always associated the Trade Center with childhood fun, beautiful days similar but so different than September 11, 2001: taking photos from the deck of Matchbox-like cars below and all around was sky, sunlight and the soft whistle of altitude. I could not reconcile those memories with what I saw on the news that day, and at times I still cannot.



## Featured Book

Out of the Blue: The Story of September 11, 2001, from Jihad to Ground Zero by Richard Bernstein and the staff of the New York Times (Times Books, 2002)

A compilation of quality reporting by the staff of the *New York Times*, this book gives the reader a broad yet detailed view of the events of 9/11 from many sides. It describes the history of Osama bin Laden and Al Qaeda, provides a moment to moment account of the events of that day and personalizes the stories of a few of the many diverse victims: airline pilots and flight attendants, executives and traders, restaurant workers from at least twenty-three countries and, of course, three hundred forty-three New York City firemen.

Included are the stories of remarkable heroes like Rick Rescorla, the Morgan Stanley security specialist who devised an evacuation plan for a hypothetical

attack eerily like 9/11 and who died during the collapse of the south tower shepherding more than two thousand Morgan Stanley employees from thirty-one floors of offices. There are also seemingly ordinary heroes, cubicle dwellers who refused to abandon disabled or injured co-workers, sometimes literally carrying them on their shoulders, sometimes dying while waiting for help to arrive. Also covered, in somewhat less detail, is the courageous fight for survival aboard United Airlines Flight 93.

While Out of the Blue contains human drama, the book is not structured around that alone. A detailed account of September 11, 2001, of the events (spanning at least a decade) that led to it and its early aftermath, are the heart of the book. It provides the reader with a historical record infused with the tragedy of recent experience.

## 9/11 Related Materials at Ryan-Matura Library

102 Minutes: The Untold Story of the Fight to Survive Inside the Twin Towers by Jim Dwyer and Kevin Flynn (Times Books, 2005)

The 9/11 Commission Report: Final Report Of The National Commission On Terrorist Attacks Upon The United States (Norton, 2004)

The Age of Terror: America and the World After September 11 edited by Strobe Talbott and Nayan Chanda (Basic Books, 2001)

Courage After the Crash: Flight 93 Aftermath: An oral & pictorial chronicle compiled by Glenn J. Kashurba (SAJ Pub., 2002)

Faces of Ground Zero: Portraits of the Heroes of September 11, 2001 photographs by Joe McNally Portraits 9/11/01: The Collected "Portraits of Grief" (Little, Brown, 2002) from The New York Times foreword by Howell Raines; introduction by Janny Scott (Times Book, 2002)

What We Saw CBS News with an introduction by Dan Rather (Simon & Schuster, 2002)

9/11: Artists Respond Dark Horse Comics  
Nine Innings from Ground Zero: The 2001 World Series (DVD) HBO Sports (Warner Home Video, 2005)

Fuego en el Alma [Fire in the Soul] (DVD) Maverick Entertainment (Maverick Latino, 2005)

*Lylah Franco is Acquisitions Assistant at Ryan-Matura Library. She earned a BA in English from Southern Connecticut State University in 1998 and a graduate certificate in Finance at SHU.*

## A Republic of the DisEnlightenment?

*by Dr. Gavin Ferriby  
Associate University Librarian*

American Theocracy: The Peril and Politics of Radical Religions, Oil, and Borrowed Money in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, by Kevin Phillips (New York: Viking, 2006; ISBN 067003486X)

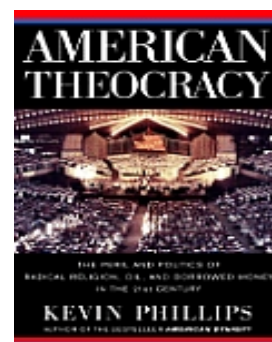
Kevin Phillip's foreboding disappointment with America is hard to overlook. In this book he narrates a story of disengagement and retreat from the basic Enlightenment principles (such as reasonably transparent politics; sound and accurate finances; careful tending of the relationship between reason and religion) that helped to found this country and sustain its growth even in the midst of radical conflicts such as the Civil War.

His book broadly traces the rise of oil-dependent politics and foreign policy, the rise of politicized intolerant varieties of Christianity, and soaring personal, corporate, and national debt as a lethal brew from which American decline in the world is probable and perhaps inevitable. Perhaps the weakest part of his book interprets the decline of major powers such as Rome, imperial Spain, the Dutch Republic, and the British Empire under similar conditions of debt, misguided religious leadership, and over-reaching for resources. The historical conditions of those earlier great powers are each too varied, subtle, and finally unique to support Phillips' sometimes overly broad characterizations. Warnings of the evils of financial excess have sounded for centuries, and the ghost of Edward Gibbon's *History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* hovers amongst Phillips' pages.

By contrast Phillips' insight into modern America is pungent, and he has a knack for the telling anecdote and revealing remark. His examination of "Church, State, and National Decline" is a must-read for anyone who wonders about the muddled mis-perception of the Iraq War, oil dependent, no-bid contracts and deficit financing, according to terms set forth in the Left-Behind series of books.

In Connecticut, where the voices of strident, politically-charged evangelicalism are comparatively muted, Phillips' book can seem overly pessimistic, even fatalistic. But this state is heavily dependent on Phillips' other two major terms – oil and finance. If you wonder what could happen when gas reaches \$5.00 a gallon and the prime rate 8%, this book is well worth reading.

*Gavin Ferriby, Ph.D. joined the Library as Associate University Librarian and Director of the Ryan-Matura Library in June. By training both a historian and a librarian, he lives in Hamden with his family, enjoys Korean food, and rows on the Housatonic river with the New Haven Rowing Club.*



## Patriot act measures tricky for library, patrons

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to provide "all subscriber information, billing information, and access logs of any person or entity related to" a particular ISP address for a 45-minute period on February 15, 2005. The NSL did not arrive until July 8, when a pair of FBI agents

*"...the issue of gag orders in the case of personal records being sought by the federal government lingers above many sections of the USA Patriot Act."*

appeared at his office.

The FBI eventually revealed that they were interested in a threatening message sent via e-mail from one of the library's computers that indicated a terrorist threat against America. The agency was eventually able to discount the threat and then pronounced the investigation complete in June 2006, without ever obtaining the records the Library Consortium sought to protect. Mr. Chase said during an earlier *American Libraries* interview that the FBI dropped the case "largely because of the avalanche of publicity ... The FBI saw the situation as grim because the next time we'd meet in court, they would not be able to shuffle us off to a locked room 16 miles away" as they had during the federal court proceedings in August 2005.

While the particular pieces of this case may seem confusing or complex, the issue of gag orders in the case of personal records being sought by the federal government lingers above many sections of the USA Patriot Act. The ACLU, who filed *Doe v. Gonzales* on behalf of the Library Consortium, is still bargaining with the federal appeals court about which types of evidence can be allowed to see the light of day.

### **Recent Reauthorization**

With the recent reauthorization of the USA Patriot Act and many of its initial controversial sections, the debate over civil liberties and fighting international terrorism continues to rage. Signed into law by President Bush in March of 2006, the Patriot Act reauthorization contains some reforms, including the right to challenge a section 215 order

and an obligation for the FBI Director to personally approve any request for records from a library or bookstore, writes the Washington Office of the ALA in their Newsline feature.

The challenge then, for all American citizens, is to take stock of the civil liberties that have been granted by the Constitution, while realizing that wartime ultimately changes our daily work-and-play landscape.

### **USA Patriot Act – Suggested Reading**

American Civil Liberties Union: USA Patriot Act, <http://www.aclu.org/>

American Library Association: The USA Patriot Act and Libraries, <http://www.ala.org/ala/>

Center for Democracy and Technology: Security and Freedom, <http://www.cdt.org/>

CQ Researcher, keyword: "Patriot Act"

*Encyclopedia of Terrorism*, REF HV 6431 .K883 2003

First Amendment Center: Patriot Act, <http://www.firstamendmentcenter.org/>

Patriot Act News: <http://patriotactnews.blogspot.com/>

United States Department of Justice: Patriot Act Information, <http://www.usdoj.gov/>

*The USA Patriot Act of 2001: Balancing Civil Liberties and National Security*, KF 4850 .B35 2004

*Amy R. Mackie is the Research Librarian for the Social & Behavioral Sciences at the Ryan-Matura Library. Prior to becoming a librarian, she worked as arts lobbyist in Washington, D.C. after receiving a masters degree in legislative affairs from George Washington University.*



### **LIBRARY ANNUAL SPRING NEWSLETTER POSTER CONTEST!!!**

Start thinking about what you would like to submit.

You can see past winning posters hanging in the library by the reference computers.

## Changes in Library Circulation Policies



### Extended Borrowing Periods for Students.

The University Library is charged with providing information resources to the students, faculty and staff of the University. Among the services we provide is borrowing privileges of differing

periods of time for each patron type. For some time, the borrowing period for all students has been set at 28 days. As one might suspect, 28 days is frequently not enough time to complete research, and students frequently incur overdue fines for one, two, or more days. This fall, we decided to extend the loan period for undergraduate and graduate students. The new loan periods are as follows:

<b>Undergraduate students:</b>	<b>35 days</b>
<b>Graduate students:</b>	<b>70 days</b>

As you can see, the loan period for undergraduate students has been lengthened by 7 days. For graduate students, we increased the loan period from 28 to 70 days in order to bring ourselves in line with other institutions' practices. Because graduate research tends to be more in-depth, it is common practice for libraries that support graduate programs to offer the same loan period to graduate students as it offers to faculty.

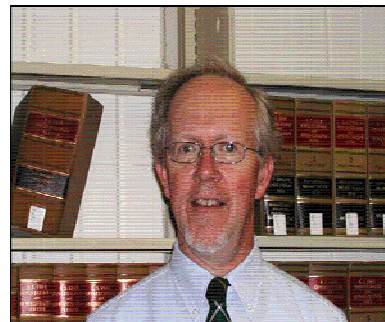
**Caveat.** The Library's budget for the purchase of books, periodicals and online resources has grown significantly over the past few years, and more growth is in the offing. Most, if not all the additional funds have been used to acquire newly-published materials. By the same token, we recognize that the book collection is such that books our students need for research are frequently already checked out to another patron. In order to get resources in the hands of as many of our patrons as possible—in other words, to “spread the wealth”—the Library has instituted a recall policy.

**Recall.** “Recall” allows a person who needs a book that has been charged out by another patron to request the book back even though the borrower has time remaining on his or her loan period.

## New Faces Around the Library

### Gavin Ferriby

has joined the staff as Associate University Librarian. He was formerly Electronic Services and Systems Librarian at Muhlenberg College in Pennsylvania. Gavin earned his bachelor's degree at Hope College, M.A. in History at Drew University, M.L.S. from Columbia University, and M.Div. and Ph.D. from Princeton. Dr. Ferriby is in charge of all day-to-day operations of the University Library. His office is in the Library's administrative suite.



**Dr. P. Gavin Ferriby  
Ph.D.  
Associate University  
Librarian**

### Shari Baron

recently returned to Connecticut after living in Florida for a number of years. Shari holds a Juris Doctorate from Quinnipiac University, and has most recently worked in the law and child support services fields. She has prior experience



**Shari Baron  
Daytime Circulation  
Supervisor**

in the academic library field, having worked as a student for the University of Bridgeport. You will see Shari's smiling face at the Circulation Desk from Tuesday through Saturday during the daylight hours while she is fulfilling her duties as Circulation Assistant (Daytime Supervisor). Shari will place print items on Course Reserve, process overdue notices, recall materials, place holds, and supervise students among other normal circulation duties.

# Changes in Library Circulation Policies

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It works like this. Patron #1 finds a book in the Library's catalog that she needs for a research project. From the catalog record she finds that the STATUS of the book is "DUE 11-25-06". Since she is aware that the Library provides a recall service, she places a recall request at the circulation desk. The Circulation Staff member tells Patron #1 that the book will be recalled and that the patron who currently has it will have 7 days within which to return it. At no time will Patron #1 be told who has the book.

Patron #2, who borrowed the book, will receive a telephone call and/or email message from a member of the Circulation Staff informing him that the book has been recalled. The staff member will tell him that he can keep the book for another 7 days before fines begin to accrue. Patron #2 quickly completes his research in the book and returns it within the 7 day period.

Once the book is returned, Patron #1 will receive notification that the book is back and that it will be held for her at the Circulation Desk for 3 days.

If Patron #2 had not completed his work with the book, he may recall it as well. His recall will go into effect after Patron #1 picks up the book, at which time she will have 7 days within which to complete her research and return the item.

Questions about these policies and procedures should be referred to the Circulation Staff:  
Shari Baron, Circulation Assistant (Days)  
Sam Eddington, Circulation Assistant (Evenings)  
Shawn Fields, Circulation Librarian

## Fall Hours & Numbers

**Monday - Thursday** 8:00 AM - Midnight  
**Friday** 8:00 AM - 6:00 PM  
**Saturday** 9:00 AM - 5:00 PM  
**Sunday** 12:30 PM - Midnight

**For more information, please call:**  
Reference desk: x7726 (203-371-7726)  
Circulation desk: x7702 (203-371-7702)

## Around the Library

### *Celebrate Constitution Day 2006!*

In honor of the signing of the U.S. Constitution on September 17<sup>th</sup>, the campus of Sacred Heart University is cordially invited to view the 2<sup>nd</sup> Annual Constitution Day Display on the Lower Level of the Ryan-Matura Library

### *9/11 Display*

In remembrance of the 5th anniversary of the 9/11 tragedy the Library's Display Case Committee has put together a display commemorating that tragic day. Please come in and view the display located on the main level of the library.

## Editorial Policy

### **Submission of articles or opinion letters:**

All submissions of articles or opinion letters must be sent to the editor via e-mail at [cioffim@sacredheart.edu](mailto:cioffim@sacredheart.edu) for publishing consideration.

Submissions must be received by deadline date to be considered for upcoming publication.

Space availability will be considered when deciding whether to incorporate an article. Byline of the author submitting article or opinion letter will be published.

Submissions without bylines will not be published.

Any submissions by a group or a committee must have all the members' names on the piece.

### **Content:**

Submitted articles can deal with any number of issues either controversial or not.

The editor reserves the right to deem an article inappropriate for publication if it is used for personal attacks or complaints.

The editor and copy editor reserve the right to edit either the style or length of any submitted article.