

detained. No press conference has been forthcoming to announce that exactly none of them have turned out to be actual terrorists.

Meanwhile, despite widespread recognition that Abu Ghraib has done untold damage worldwide to the legitimacy of the fight against terrorism, the military has still not charged any higher-ups in the Pentagon, and the Administration has shown no inclination to appoint an independent commission to investigate. It prefers to leave the investigation to the Justice Department and the Pentagon, the two entities that drafted secret legal memos defending torture.

And in late July, resurrecting the ideological exclusion practices so familiar from the cold war, the Department of Homeland Security revoked a work visa for a prominent Swiss Islamic scholar who had been hired by Notre Dame for an endowed chair in its International Peace Studies Institute, DHS invoked a Patriot Act provision that, like the McCarran-Walter Act of the cold war, authorizes exclusion based purely on speech. If a person uses his position of prominence to "endorse" terrorism or terrorist organization, the Patriot Act says, he may not enter the United States. The McCarran-Walter Act, on the books until its repeal in 1990, was used to exclude such "subversives" as Czeslaw Milosz and Graham Greene. This time the man whose views are too dangerous for Americans to hear firsthand is Tariq Ramadan, a highly respected intellectual and author of more than twenty books who was named by Time magazine as one of the hundred most likely innovators of the twenty-first century.

Notre Dame is not known as a hotbed of Islamic extremism—and Ramadan is no extremist. He argues for a modernized version of Islam that promotes tolerance and women's rights. Two days after 9/11 he called on fellow Muslims to condemn the attacks. In short, Ramadan is precisely the kind of moderate voice in Islam that the United States should be courting if it hopes to isolate Al Qaeda. The barring of Ramadan reinforces the sense that the Administration cannot or will not distinguish between moderates and extremists and is simply anti-Muslim.

What is most troubling is that none of these developments—the revelation of prosecutorial abuse in the interest of obtaining a "win" in the war on terrorism; the continuing failure to hold accountable those most responsible for the torture at Abu Ghraib; and the exclusion of a moderate Muslim as too dangerous for Americans to hear—is an isolated mistake. Rather, they are symptoms of a deeper problem. The President thinks he can win this war by "acting tough" and treating the rule of law and constitutional freedoms as optional. With enough fearmongering, that attitude may win him the election. But it will lose the war. Bush is playing right into Al Qaeda's hands by further alienating those we most need on our side.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bills were read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

S. 2844. A bill to designate Poland as a program country under the visa waiver program established under section 217 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

S. 2845. A bill to reform the intelligence community and the intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. REID (for himself and Mr. ENSIGN):

S. 2846. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain Bureau of Land Management land in the State of Nevada to the University and Community College System of Nevada, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. VOINOVICH:

S. Res. 435. A resolution congratulating the Croatia Fraternal Union of America on its 110th anniversary; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 556

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. DORGAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 556, a bill to amend the Indian Health Care Improvement Act to revise and extend that Act.

S. 2671

At the request of Mr. SMITH, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2671, a bill to extend temporary State fiscal relief, and for other purposes.

S. 2789

At the request of Mr. BROWNBACK, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SPECTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2789, a bill to reauthorize the grant program of the Department of Justice for reentry of offenders into the community, to establish a task force on Federal programs and activities relating to the reentry of offenders into the community, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. REID (for himself and Mr. ENSIGN):

S. 2846. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain Bureau of Land Management land in the State of Nevada to the University and Community College System of Nevada, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I rise today for myself and Senator ENSIGN to introduce the Nye County Higher Education Campus Conveyance Act. This bill would transfer 280 acres of federal land in Nye County, NV, to the University and Community College System of Nevada for a much-needed college campus.

As you may know, southern Nevada is one of the most rapidly growing regions of the country. For some time now, growth has been progressing out of Las Vegas, over the mountains, and into nearby surrounding areas. The Pahrump Valley in Nye County is one such area that is growing. However, Nye County does not have a single institution of higher learning to serve its now more than 33,000 residents.

This bill would set the stage to change that. The land conveyed by this bill would become the home of a college campus with facilities shared among the Community College of Southern Nevada, Nevada State College, and the Nye County School District.

In other States, educational systems can acquire land to accommodate growth relatively easily. In Nevada, where the Federal government owns 87 percent of the land, even a new college campus requires an Act of Congress.

The college campus that this bill would enable will become an exceptional asset not only to the citizens of Nye County, but to all Nevadans and ultimately to the Nation as a whole.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2846

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Nye County Higher Education Campus Conveyance Act".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this Act:

(1) CHANCELLOR.—The term "Chancellor" means the Chancellor of the University system.

(2) COUNTY.—The term "County" means the County of Nye, Nevada.

(3) COLLEGE.—The term "College" means the Nye County Nevada Higher Education Campus in Pahrump Valley, Nevada, a component of the University system.

(4) FEDERAL LAND.—The term "Federal land" means the parcel of Bureau of Land Management land identified on the map as the N $\frac{1}{2}$ (excluding the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$) of sec. 2 of T. 21 S., R. 54 E.

(5) MAP.—The term "map" means the map entitled "Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act" and dated October 1, 2002.

(6) STATE.—The term "State" means the State of Nevada.

(7) UNIVERSITY SYSTEM.—The term "University system" means the University and Community College System of Nevada.

SEC. 3. CONVEYANCE TO THE UNIVERSITY AND COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYSTEM OF NEVADA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) and section 1(c) of the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the "Recreation and Public Purposes Act") (43 U.S.C. 869(c)), not later than 1 year after the date on which a survey defining the official metes and bounds of the Federal land is approved by the Secretary, the Secretary shall convey to the University system without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Federal land for use as a campus for the College.