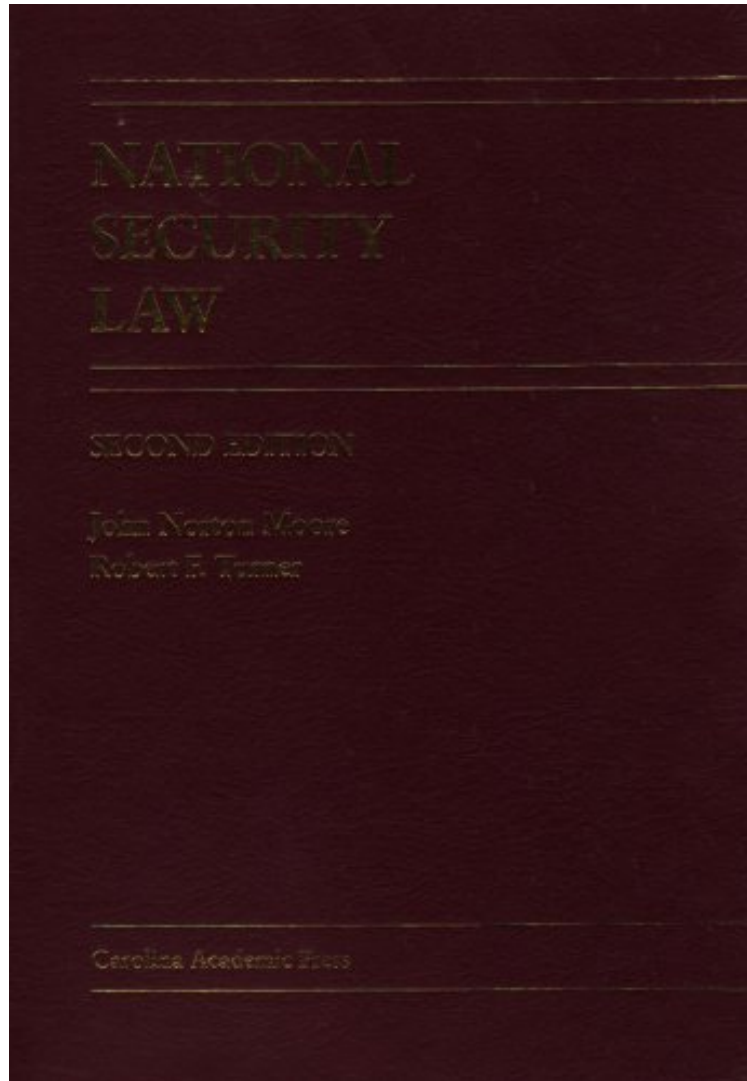


[Mobile book] National Security Law 2nd Edition

## National Security Law 2nd Edition

*John Norton Moore*

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**John Norton Moore : National Security Law 2nd Edition** before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised National Security Law 2nd Edition:

0 of 1 people found the following review helpful. Four StarsBy kate eavesAs expected8 of 10 people found the following review helpful. A big overblown bookBy Thomas O'ConnorThere must be some kind of agreement between the authors and the publishers at Carolina Academic Press to restrict the use of this book to law schools only. I had to borrow a copy to develop my undergrad course. They worship the book like it was golden or something over at Duke Law, and I don't know how popular it is at other places, but readers might want to check out the cheaper National Security and Military Law in a Nutshell or the Stephen Dycus textbook. There really aren't any good books on the

subject. Everything you'd expect to find, and more, is here, however. The most original piece is chapter 2 on theoretical frameworks that the authors have come up with for classifying NS law (balance of power, collective security, world federalism, functionalism, and incentive theory). The rest is all pretty much a straightforward casebook. Several early chapters address the law of war, and OPLAW is also covered. Terrorism, crimes against humanity, and arms control are covered in some of the middle chapters, but those looking for in-depth analysis of peacekeeping operations should probably look elsewhere. I found a few of the latter chapters interesting, like those on intelligence, technology, and homeland security, but there were many chapters I didn't find at all useful, such as Chapters 14 (Law of the Sea), 15 (Outer Space Law), and 32 (Environmental Law). These are specialized areas of law which for my taste only involves an occasional criminal justice interest, such as how CJ is sometimes interested in piracy and/or maritime law as an example of customary law, outer space law as an example of treaty law, and environmental law as a way to learn about state, corporate, or white collar crime. Also less useful to me were Chapters 16 (Powers of Congress), 17 (Powers of President), 18 (Treaties), and 19 (Lawyers). With the exception of chapter 19 (which is career advice on how to become a national security lawyer), the others constitute the kind of emphasis which would be found in a Political Science Department, and indeed, most syllabi for such courses reflect use of the national security topic to accomplish the learning of political science insights into the basic workings of government. Also less useful to me were Chapters 21 (Domestic Terrorism), 22 (Secrecy), 23 (Freedom of Expression), 24 (Fourth Fifth Amendment concerns), 25 (Espionage), 26 (Immigration Law), and 30 (FEMA). It's not that these topics are unimportant, but what you need to know about them are touched on elsewhere in other chapters, and these chapters are not that well-developed or well-integrated with the book. For example, chapter 21 on domestic terrorism is less than ten pages long, and probably does not technically qualify as a textbook chapter. The other chapters are either like that, consist of the contributor talking about war stories from their career, or are an extended legal brief of one or two court cases. Students should understand that in the areas of national security law and/or the international law of conflict management, there are few matters which are settled or definitive, and that controversial yet legitimate points of view exist.

The academic field of national security law began more than three decades ago at the University of Virginia School of Law when Professor John Norton Moore recognized a need to prepare law students to deal with legal problems involving the national security of the United States and began offering a course entitled 'law and national security.' In 1981, the editors co-founded the Center for National Security Law (CNSL) at Virginia, and in 1990 the first edition of this landmark text was published. Since then, CNSL has run more than a dozen summer National Security Law Institutes to help prepare professors and government practitioners to teach or work in this growing new field, and courses dealing with national security law are being taught at most American law schools. This remarkable new edition includes contributions by more than two dozen scholars and practitioners from the United States and abroad, including a judge on the International Court of Justice, a former Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the senior national security lawyer at the FBI, a former Legal Adviser to the National Security Council, and distinguished professors from major universities. In addition to updated revisions of more traditional topics like war powers, terrorism, intelligence, arms control, treaties, human rights, immigration, trade, environmental law, and freedom of expression, the new edition includes chapters on space law, homeland defense, information warfare, and a revolutionary new theoretical approach to the origins of war making National Security Law the most comprehensive and up-to-date text in the field.

The second edition of National Security Law sets the standard in its field and will no doubt facilitate an interdisciplinary understanding of what Moore and Turner believe to be one of the most important public policy developments now facing the nation. Without question, Moore and Turner have succeeded in producing a comprehensive, well organized, extremely well written casebook filled with seminal cases, insightful commentary, and stimulating questions for discussion. National Security Law is likely to rapidly become a staple at law schools and advanced degree programs across America and will no doubt be relied on by scholars, students, and practitioners for years to come. --Naval War College Winter 2006