Cases and Materials on Terrorism: Three Nations’ Response

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Description
This book fills an important gap in the literature on terrorism. It is designed as a case book, including seminal cases which set out the fundamental rules or principles applicable when circumstances are sufficiently intense to warrant use of the term terrorism. The United Kingdom is used as a primary source because English law regulating political violence has been continually refined in the 300 years since the Glorious Revolution and has served as a paradigm for other countries that derive their jurisprudence from that experience. Ireland represents what might be called the post-revolutionary variation. Its laws were drafted and are administered by rebels and the children of rebels, who clearly recall the successes and failures of the British campaigns in their country, and who continue to observe the repercussions of pacification efforts in Northern Ireland. Because there are fewer Irish court decisions and because Irish law in many instances mirrors the law of the United Kingdom, only that Irish material which adds a distinctive perspective is included. The United States presents a third, peaceful model and a country which is increasingly confronted by terrorist acts. The themes addressed in this book revolve around legal efforts to reconcile security considerations with those liberal democratic values which the nations consider to be their constitutional heritage. Part I looks at the treatment of aliens - both those who seek admission and those admitted whom the state decides to expel. Part II examines selected problems involving citizens’ rights, and the extent (if any) to which these rights can be impaired by anti-terrorist measures. Part III focuses on these institutional restraints on governmental behavior derived from legislation or from common law.

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The twentieth century link between modern terrorism and the ideal of self-determination arose within the competing ideologies of communist/socialist theory (Lenin, 1914/1972), and those reflected in a League of Nations Covenant in which there is no express reference to the principle of self-determination. However, the threat posed by terrorism today is fundamentally different than the one that we confronted on 9/11, as are the tools that we are now bringing to bear against it. In this video explainer just published on CFR.org, I offer three things to know about the state of global efforts to counter transnational terrorism. 1. Heterogeneous groups. Many tend to speak of terrorists as if they were a homogenous entity, but the reality is far more complex. Response to terrorism. Counter-terrorism. International conventions. These divergences have made it impossible for the United Nations to conclude a Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism that incorporates a single, all-encompassing, legally binding, criminal law definition of terrorism.[38] The international community has adopted a series of sectoral conventions that define and criminalize various types of terrorist activities. Since 1994, the United Nations General Assembly has repeatedly condemned terrorist acts using the following political description of terrorism: “International terrorism” means activities with the following three characteristics:[41]. Involve violent acts or acts dangerous to human life that violate federal or state law Buy a cheap copy of Cases and Materials on Terrorism, Three book by Yonah Alexander. This book fills an important gap in the literature on terrorism. It is designed as a case book, including seminal cases which set out the fundamental rules or principles applicable when circumstances are sufficiently intense to warrant use of the term terrorism. The United Kingdom is used as a primary source because English law regulating political violence has been continually refined in the 300 years since the Glorious Revolution and has served Read Full Overview. National Research Council. 2002. Making the Nation Safer: The Role of Science and Technology in Countering Terrorism. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press. doi: 10.17226/10415. ×. Save. Cancel. 9 The Response of People to Terrorism. This is readily recognizable in the case of economic specialization, wherein the sites of production (firms, service agencies) come to be organized separately from the sites of consumption (households and organizations). This principle applies to other institutional spheres as well. In premodern times the family assumed responsibility for educational, medical, and welfare functions that have since become structurally separated and now reside in schools, hospitals, and government agencies.