American Bar Association Standing Committee on Law and National Security

CAREERS IN NATIONAL SECURITY LAW
First Edition

Table of Contents

Foreword
Preface and Profile of the ABA Standing Committee on Law and National Security
Editor’s Introduction

PART ONE
Determining the Right National Security Law Career
A. Balancing Personal and Professional Interests
B. Understanding the National Security Culture
C. Managing Career Expectations
D. Developing an Effective Job Search Strategy
E. Location

PART TWO
Practitioner Perspectives on National Security Law
“IT’S ALL ABOUT NETWORKING”
   Jill Rhodes, Assistant Deputy Director of National Intelligence for Education, Training, Integration and Collaboration, Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI)

“CREATING YOUR OWN NATIONAL SECURITY CAREER PATH”
   Lindsay Rodman, Associate, Arnold & Porter

“My Career in National Security Law”
   Jack Tomarchio, Deputy Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis Operations, United States Department of Homeland Security

“FOLLOW WHAT INTERESTS AND EXCITES YOU”
   Captain Eric Merriam, Judge Advocate, United States Air Force
“A National Security Career: Passion, Networking, and a Little Luck”

Suzanne Spaulding, Principal, Bingham Consulting Group & Of Counsel, Bingham McCutchen LLC

“A Young Lawyer’s Perspective on National Security Law”

Major Rodney Bullard, Legislative Counsel to the Secretary of the Air Force, United States Air Force

PART THREE
Career Tracks in National Security Law

A. Federal Employment
   • Congressional Opportunities
   • Judicial Clerkships
   • Intelligence Community
   • United States Armed Forces
B. Private Law Firms
C. Think Tanks & Non-Governmental Organizations
D. Private Defense Contractors
E. Science & Technology
F. Academia and Other Opportunities

APPENDIX

A. Security Clearance
   • Additional resources regarding Security Clearance
B. National Security Law: Law School Resources
C. National Security Think Tanks and Research Centers
D. Private Law Firms - National Security Practices and Industries
E. Top Defense Contractors
F. Online Career Sites for Prospective National Security Lawyers
G. National Security Law Listserves and Blogs
H. Books, Journals, and Other Resources (Print and Internet)
Foreword

Contributed by Richard E. Friedman, Counselor to the American Bar Association Standing Committee on Law and National Security and President of the National Strategy Forum

When contemplating a career path, the primary consideration is based on economics: how to acquire remuneration sufficient for food, shelter, clothing, and leisure time, which make up the foundation of a decent lifestyle. Keep in mind that the older generation has saddled the young generation with a potentially rotten legacy. Today, when a young person begins a career, there is no certainty that there will be sufficient social security funds available at retirement age to provide an adequate supplement for senior years. There is a need to think about estate planning and remote pensions and annuities.

Approximately one-fourth of one’s life will be spent in the workplace. This venue can be a virtual dungeon or a paradise. The strategic objectives of work are: money, fun, intellectual satisfaction, community service, and, once again, fun. It is rare that a job will offer all of these elements. However, a guiding principle could be “Get a life,” which means finding a rewarding balance between work and leisure.

It is unlikely that a career in national security law will propel a young person onto Forbes list of the world’s richest persons. But it can provide the other important components: intellectual stimulation and helping to “save the nation.”
Preface and Profile of the ABA Standing Committee on Law and National Security

We are pleased to introduce the following career guide for young lawyers to the exciting field of national security law. For many years, a major ongoing objective of the American Bar Association Standing Committee on Law and National Security has been to identify, attract, and counsel law students and young lawyers in the area of national security law. Many practitioners and government officials who practice in this field got their start by their affiliations with the Standing Committee. The purpose of Careers in National Security Law is to facilitate entry to the field.

The Standing Committee works closely with its young lawyers group and law student societies to encourage exploration of careers in the national security law field and share opportunities available to them. The Committee is pleased to assist law schools and students around the country in the creation of national security law societies and helps to sponsor career panels at participating law schools. Over 40 law schools have created national security law chapters, and twice a year, the Standing Committee sponsors career programs for young lawyers interested in national security law.

We extend our gratitude to the Carthage Foundation for their generous support and to those who contributed their insights and perspectives to this guide.

Albert C. Harvey
Chair, ABA Standing Committee on Law and National Security

Committee Profile

Since 1962, the Standing Committee on Law and National Security has sustained an unwavering commitment to educating the Bar and the public on the importance of the rule of law in preserving the freedoms of democracy and our national security. The Committee is at the forefront of issues facing our country and the world after September 11. Founded by then-ABA President and later Supreme Court Justice Lewis J. Powell, Chicago lawyer Morris Leibman, and three other farsighted individuals, the Committee focuses on legal aspects of national security with particular attention in recent years to issues raised by legal responses to terrorist events. The Committee conducts studies, sponsors programs and conferences, and administers working groups on law and national security-related issues.
Activities assist policymakers, educate lawyers, the media and the public, and enable the Committee to make recommendations to the ABA. The 11-member Committee is aided by an Advisory Committee, Counselors, and liaisons from ABA entities. The committee is composed of executive and advisory committees, an informal “almuni association” of former and recent committee members, and approximately over 4,000 affiliated lawyers. The Standing Committee sponsors monthly breakfast meetings in Washington, D.C. and national security law conferences, cosponsored by law schools to enhance the quality of national debate on defense and national security issues. Speakers address topics affecting law and national security and include cabinet officials, ambassadors, members of Congress, high-ranking executive branch officials, and others in the military, intelligence, and national security community.

The *National Security Law Report* -- the Committee’s publication -- has a circulation of over 3,800. It monitors activities with a direct bearing on the application of law to national security legislation, court decisions, and executive branch decisions and features point-counterpoint essays on contemporary issues in the national security arena, including a digest of national security law topics, titled “In Case You Missed It.” In 2004, the Standing Committee joined in partnership with the McGeorge School of Law to create the first *Journal of National Security Law and Policy*.

National Security Conferences, cosponsored by law schools, enhance the quality of national debate on defense and national security. Speakers include government officials, foreign specialists, law professors, and other members of the bar. Participants are professors of international law, members of the legal and business communities, military, law students, government officials and the media. The “Annual Review of the Field of National Security Law Conference,” now in its 18th year, is cosponsored by the Center for National Security Law and the University of Virginia School of Law and the Center on Law, Ethics and National Security at Duke University School of Law. The 2008 conference, held on November 6 and 7, will address “National Security and The Law - Issues for the New Adminisation.”

The Committee conducts a series of conferences on legal issues raised by the threat of catastrophic terrorism. A 2007 conference on “Due Process and Terrorism,” centered on the question of the appropriate process due to individuals detained as suspected terrorists, especially given Boumediene v. Bush and Al Odah v. United States, set to be argued before the Supreme Court. A conference report
was produced and two days following the Supreme Court decisions the Committee held another workshop on Capitol Hill to release the report to members of Congress. Another conference on “Counterterrorism, Technology and Privacy,” resulted in a ‘statement of principles,’ developed by civil liberties experts, federal law enforcement and security officials, members of the media and former members of Congress.

In the spring of 2006, the Committee cosponsored with the McCormick Foundation, a conference on “Understanding the Privatization of National Security.” With both private contractors and military personnel participation, the group discussed the appropriate role for private military contractors and the legal and humanitarian concerns that arise from private contractors assuming certain tasks. Post-conference reports are available on the Committee’s website.

The Standing Committee provides research and advice on: the restructuring of the intelligence community in a post-cold war world; the legal system’s ability to cope with transnational terrorism; economic threats, such as commercial cyber security, espionage, and organized crime in a borderless world; the role of the intelligence community in law enforcement; operational international law in the conduct of the military; the legal authorities available to guide the preparation and response to a catastrophic incident, and the role of law in preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The Committee’s message is that terrorism requires measured responses consistent with the legal principles and values of the United States.

One measure of the Committee’s effectiveness is the growth in recent years of the field it pioneered. The number of accredited law schools offering courses on national security law has increased from one in 1974 to seven in 1984 to 83 in 1994. Today over 130 schools offer such courses.

Task Forces help to carry out the many projects initiated by the Standing Committee. Through the Committee’s Task Force on Hurricane Katrina, a report was produced on the legal authorities available to guide the preparation and response to a catastrophic incident, whether from terrorism or from natural causes. The report has been used as a basis for several ABA programs on this subject.

To join the Standing Committee mailing list, send your contact information to: Holly McMahon, Director, ABA Standing Committee on Law and National Security, 740 15th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20005, or e-mail: hmcmahon@staff.abanet.org.
Editor’s Introduction

The concept of U.S. “national security” has been significantly altered by the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks and subsequent events, including the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq, the emergence of irregular warfighting, the evolving terrorist threat, dissolution of borders in the modern information age, and the proliferation of nuclear weapons. These events have had implications for every facet of U.S. national security policy and American society. The once clearly definable notion of ‘protecting the nation’ is now considered an ambiguous, catchall abstraction by many. The uncertainty, insecurity, and vulnerability that has characterized the last seven years has challenged the U.S. national security community to rethink its conceptual and organizational construct. Confronting the fundamental threats will require a new U.S. national security paradigm for the twenty-first century. The relationship between law and national security is central to this.

The rise of a disordered world and the destructive potential of U.S. adversaries pose significant challenges to the traditional international law model based on the 1648 Westphalian concept of state sovereignty. The U.S. is currently revisiting its legal “legacy systems,” such as the Privacy Act of 1974 and The Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, and examining to what degree current legal systems meet the new demands of the 21st century. Although a legal regime must be adapted to meet the exigencies presented by globalization and increased global interdependency, it must also protect the rule of law, enhance security, and preserve civil liberties. New thinking on international and domestic law and security is needed to create an effective legal system that can operate across national borders, one that involves the entire U.S. national security system, at all levels - local, state, and federal - in addition to the private and public sectors.

Young people pursuing a Juris Doctor program (J.D.) with an interest in national security, as well as young lawyers currently working in the field, have a unique opportunity to contribute to national security law and to initiate creative thinking as to how the field must adapt in the coming years.

There is a unique opportunity today for young lawyers to contribute to the rapidly changing field of national security law.
Understanding the history of national security law and also the current field dynamics will enable greater understanding among law students and young professionals of where and how necessary advancements might be made. Also, this knowledge can lessen some of the difficulties most confront when entering a new profession. For example, the implementation of U.S. national security objectives must be developed with close collaboration between national security professionals and lawyers. The consultation and guidance provided by lawyers can serve to help professionals identify potential legal pitfalls preemptively, rather than retroactively. Informed consultation can be mutually beneficial and enable robust action, with one caveat: avoiding the potential inaction that may result from over-consulting, which requires adaptive, anticipatory thinking and open lines of communication.

Most young people pursuing a J.D. share at least one common denominator: an interest in diverse subject matters such as history, philosophy, sociology, psychology, economics, politics, language, religion, and geography, among others. Those pursuing the study of national security have an interest in protecting the nation. While the nature of this concept may be ambiguous at times, it presents an opportunity for collaborative, entrepreneurial thinking regarding new advancements in the areas of law and national security.

What does all of this mean for a law student or a young lawyer seeking a career in national security? There is a wide array of possible opportunities, which include: positions with government agencies or private sector firms, or the less apparent career paths such as employment with non-governmental organizations and national security publications, and those national security law careers yet to be defined.

The world is opening up, and the national security community has recognized that meeting the demands created by increased global interconnectivity requires integrative, multidisciplinary thinking. This unique period provides a wealth of opportunity for aspiring young national security lawyers.

The ABA Standing Committee on Law and National Security Careers in National Security Law is intended to provide insights into the changing nature of the field and practical information on how to identify and secure a professional position. The Standing Committee hopes this book will fill a critical information gap.
Every career decision requires a strategy. Developing the right conceptual framework can enhance a law student’s or lawyer’s thinking about a profession in the national security law field. The challenge is balancing immediate needs (money, health benefits, and social security) with broader needs (a fulfilling career, intellectual challenges, and exciting opportunities). The following framework is offered as an intellectual guide.
A. Balancing Personal and Professional Interests

The first step in determining the right post-law school career option is to do a candid self-assessment of personal and professional goals. Professional opportunities will likely include a position with a private law firm, a government agency, an academic institution, a non-profit organization, or media. There are pros and cons embedded in each of these possible tracks. As a first step, establish your priorities. For example, what is your standard of living (style and budget)? Other considerations include geography, health benefits, career mobility, and flexibility. A realistic examination of what variables characterize your ideal job will narrow the available opportunities resulting in a less daunting job search. Also, this will lessen the likelihood that you will enter the job field only to discover after three months that “saving the nation” does not equate with a minimum salary of $30K, or that a six-figure salary does not buy happiness. A position with a private firm will provide a large salary, and a position with the Department of State will provide a sense of purpose. Although these options are comparable in terms of overall substantive experience, they embody very different trade-offs, cultures, and rewards.

For most, time and looming student loan bills create a sense of urgency (“I have to get a job now, any job, and then I’ll think about a career”)...
For most, time and looming student loan bills create a sense of urgency (“I have to get a job now, any job, and then I’ll think about a career.”), and for some, an extended time frame to secure a job may not be an option. “Buying time” equates with getting paid. If so, any experience at the intersection of law and national security will provide useful knowledge. There will also be a balance of “lessons learned” that will inevitably challenge a young lawyer’s idealism. How the information acquired is applied (whether repressed and forgotten, or incorporated into a larger professional strategy) is up to the individual.
B. Understanding the National Security Culture

The national security field, like all sectors, has a cultural architecture, which requires a general understanding when job searching. The community is composed of government, private, public/non-government, science & technology, and academic sectors, and at all levels – local, state, and federal. Professionals in the field advise young lawyers on how to avoid pitfalls and be most effective. An insider’s view of the national security organization is invaluable – whether government, private, public, academic, or media.

In the aftermath of September 11, 2001, the need for information acquisition, analysis, and cross-cutting information sharing among government agencies and the private sector emerged as a sub-specialty. This set of issues has direct implications for the national security community and the relevant law career tracks. Also, it will likely continue to shape the roles and responsibilities of the various entities and staff. Tracking how the field evolves during your job search, and throughout employment, is important.

Managing office politics is inherent in most jobs. Learning how to navigate them requires experience and training. However, talking with professionals in the field about such challenges, in addition to reading various articles or reports on the different facets of the national security field, will assist in sharpening awareness.

Many of the barriers that have overwhelmed the national security field at times, some suggest, is primarily the result of cultural issues – between government agencies, between government and industry, etc. These issues have resulted in miscommunication and misperceptions. Some of them are systemic, others are generational.
C. Managing Career Expectations

Because the national security law track is not yet clearly defined, managing expectations about what to expect when first looking for a job during law school or nearing graduation (for example, possible protocol challenges such as acquiring security clearance, see the Appendix, page 45, on “Security Clearance”), and also when considering job options, is important. Flexibility, adaptability, and creative thinking are imperative. The field is changing rapidly, and readily adapting, particularly during the first career phase of 2-5 years, will pay off.

Another expectation-related issue to consider is the time-advancement ratio. Identifying a long-term “dream job” in the national security field, such as general counsel for CIA, can be useful to help guide one’s thinking about a career trajectory. In addition, using a current or former professional’s resume who has held your dream job position as a guide (How did he or she come into this position?) can provide helpful insights. The objective is to balance your long-term dream job with the need to secure substantive short- to mid-term opportunities. Developing a realistic time line for how to get from point A - recent law school graduate or young professional - to point B - general counsel for CIA or other is not overly ambitious; it can serve as a professional compass.

While developing a five-year plan may be difficult, acquiring information about how lawyers “move up” – particularly in the government and private sectors – is relatively easy, though perhaps laborious. Send an email or letter to a professional, or make a telephone call.
D. Developing an Effective Job Search Strategy

Part Three and the Appendix provide more practical information on the job tracks and relevant resources, but important context is required as a prerequisite to these components. Most law students seeking a national security career will pursue a hybrid job search approach, consisting of: (1) an online component of career-related websites, which may provide more tactical guidance such as ‘how to write a cover letter’ and less national security law career substance; and (2) a personal network component, composed of law school professors, other law students seeking national security careers, and existing professional connections.

Some may also pursue new professional connections, networking with mid- to senior-level professionals within the various government, private, and public entities. Both of these methods are important and complementary.

Online Component

At the time of publication, if “Googled,” the phrase “national security law” (in quotations) produces roughly 131,000 hits; “counterterrorism law” just under 11,000; versus “international law” which produces nearly 20 million hits, “criminal law” with roughly 14 million, and “military law” just under three million. It is likely that most law students or lawyers seeking careers in national security will defer to the Internet as one of the primary job search components. However, it is prudent to recognize that creative web surfing is required.

An internet search will be helpful in identifying four important resources:

- **National security law programs** and law centers, which are a critical resource, and **law associations**, such as the **American Bar Association Career Counsel**, http://www.abanet.org/careercounsel/finding.html;
• **Relevant law or policy journals and books** such as the ABA Standing Committee on Law and National Security *National Security Law Report* (available online), the new McGeorge School of Law at the University of the Pacific *Journal of National Security and Law Policy* (also available online), and versions of the definitive *National Security Law* book (Professor Stephen Dycus and others);

• **Student groups** such as the *National Security and Law Society*, a non-profit organization that highlights national security-related issues and opportunities, and *Maxwell School’s Student Association on Security and Terrorism* (Syracuse University); and

• **Blogs and listservs**, such as the National Security Law Listserv.

Each of these resources provides a piece of the puzzle and will require a significant investment of time to collect, sort, and distill. The sooner this process begins (before graduation), the better. For first or second year law students interested in national security, tracking how the field evolves over the course of two years will offer insights as to how the field is likely to evolve in the coming years. See the Appendix, page 66, for useful online resources.

**Personal Networking**

Given the growing nature of the national security law field, “networking” with experts in the field about how to structure, manage, and advance one’s career is absolutely necessary. Firsthand insights, advice, and recommendations are the most valuable tool a prospective national security lawyer can acquire. Lawyers from all professional levels – young, mid-career, and senior – can provide different and complementary perspectives. Identifying the appropriate people requires research. However, sending an email or letter to a professional can result in an opportunity, another professional contact, and/or other lead information.
The lack of easily identifiable information on the Internet and available literature are the primary barrier. It may be difficult to identify experts in the field to set up informational interviews, for example. Even lawyers who have been involved in national security over the course of their careers may not identify themselves as “national security lawyers.” Those with career backgrounds in a variety of law area concentrations can be a resource. It is likely, depending on an individual’s law firm or government agency, that practice areas by which they are identified and categorized may vary. Generally, private law firms clearly identify attorneys and partners by specific fields; government agencies and public entities may not.

Networking is a skill to be acquired. It must be exercised and continually refined. However, overcoming ‘young professionals’ syndrome’ – the assumption that either young people know nothing, or that young people know everything – is the prerequisite to effective networking.

The objective of most law students and young lawyers interested in national security is to serve the nation and to do so in a profession that provides a satisfactory return on a significant investment of time and money. Most mid-career and senior professionals in the field recognize this and want to help. However, the responses to “cold calling” professionals for career insights may vary. Do not expect too much, but be pleasantly surprised if assistance results.

Responses to “cold calling” [national security legal] professionals for career insights may vary. Do not expect too much, but be pleasantly surprised if assistance results.
E. Location

Location is an important component of the national security law track. For some, relocating to the Washington, D.C. area may not be feasible for any number of reasons, which include money and family. Those law students and lawyers outside of “the beltway” will likely confront two challenges: (1) identifying opportunities of interest in their respective location, and (2) the commonly held perception that “what happens in the beltway stays in the beltway.” However, there are opportunities throughout the United States, outside of Washington, D.C., and internationally. Depending on one’s flexibility with regard to relocation, opportunities will vary.

Identifying Opportunities

There are resources throughout the U.S that can be tapped for career guidance on available opportunities for lawyers in national security. For example, law schools throughout the country and their respective law centers, even if they do not have a “national security law” concentration and are not your alma mater, are a resource (see the Appendix, page 44, for a list of law schools and related law centers and programs). Geographically distributed across the 50 states, law schools and law centers can provide guidance on local/regional opportunities, faculty or student groups that may be of assistance, or alumni positioned within the national security field. Also, the ABA Standing Committee on Law and National Security is composed of approximately 4,000 lawyers from across the country (see page ii for information on the Standing Committee on Law and National Security).

What Happens in the Beltway Stays in the Beltway

A commonly held perception that national security happens in Washington is accurate to some extent. Many of the relevant government agencies are located in Washington, along with prominent think tanks and research institutes, non-governmental organizations, and some of the private law and consulting firms. Working in the D.C. area offers unique opportunities, including countless events
on various national security-related topics (conferences, symposia, panels, etc.),
access to various Congressional testimony hearings, and proximity to experts in
the field – all of which are valuable experiences.

**Beyond the Beltway**

Working outside of Washington can be beneficial – professionally and
institutionally, particularly in the area of law. A different perspective can add
significant value to the dialogue happening in D.C. in the area of national security.
The challenge, of course, is determining how to pursue a national security law-re-
lated career outside of Washington, while contributing to the insider debate. This
requires proactive marketing.

Until an area of legal expertise is established, Washington may not come
looking for you. If this is an objective – to work outside of Washington, but also be
involved in what is happening in Washington – there are several options to consider:

**NETWORKING:** Establishing professional connections with colleagues in simi-
lar or related areas of national security law – inside and outside of Washington
– can provide two important benefits. First, a nationwide or global network of
individuals from which to learn and/or exchange ideas. Second, if based in D.C.,
colleagues can provide an insider’s view of what many are not privy too if based
outside of Washington. In turn, contributing a ‘local’ perspective will likely ben-
efit D.C.-based colleagues. As a next-best step, registering with relevant national
security institutions (those that distribute e-newsletters, event notices, etc.) pro-
vides a steady, daily stream of important information and reporting.

**PUBLISHING:** In addition to national security legal practice (broadly defined
as anything from clerking for a Supreme Court Justice, to working with a pri-
vate firm, to providing consultancy to a media outlet, to working with an im-
migration agency, to teaching at a university, etc.), writing can enhance one’s
marketability and result in visibility. For some, this may not be of interest and
the time required to write well may not be available. However, if it is, publish-
ing articles on various national security law-related topics can be rewarding. At a glance, however, it may appear that there are limited opportunities for publication (National Security Law Report, for example). However, articles on the legal issues embedded in national security have been published widely in various newspapers, foreign policy journals, and relevant magazines.

**Inside Washington**

Washington, D.C. is the center of policymaking. It is the logical location for those interested in national security, and the vast opportunities attract young people from around the country interested in various aspects of national security, homeland security, and homeland defense.

Working in or around the Washington, D.C., area (including Virginia and Maryland) has clear advantages. Both the professional opportunities and relevant national security events are plentiful. As one national security lawyer said, “There is not enough time in the week, month, or year to attend all of the events happening in DC on important national security and law issues.” The difficulty for prospective job seekers is identifying and organizing all of the relevant organizations, firms, and agencies. This requires advanced, organized research, active outreach, and possibly visits.

Competition for positions is considerable given the pool of talent Washington draws from all sectors from all over the world, but so is the demand in Washington for motivated, talented young lawyers interested in national security careers.

There is consensus among senior national security lawyers that more young people are needed in the field. Also, the willingness of veteran professionals to assist incoming lawyers may be surprisingly heartening to some. However, many agree that a new generation of young lawyers will bring a much-needed new generation of thinking and will result in a lessening of cultural barriers that prohibit progress in the areas of cooperation and information sharing.
PART TWO

Practitioner Perspectives on National Security Law

The following national security law “practitioner perspectives” represent diverse experience and insights. The contributors’ firsthand accounts of how they became involved in national security law reveal several commonalities. The most surprising (and encouraging) may be that all of them attribute much of their career success to networking and chance opportunities.
A Career in the National Security Law Field:
It’s All About Networking

Jill Rhodes
Assistant Deputy Director of National Intelligence for Education, & Training, Integration and Collaboration, ADDNI, E&T
Office of the Director of National Intelligence

No part of my career was planned. Life and careers happen while planning for something else. This is not to say we can’t lead ourselves in the direction that excites and interests us, but much of working in the field of our choice is about creating circumstances and identifying opportunities.

As you read this essay, I hope you will think about three key factors that helped me in my career. Perhaps they will work for you as well:

1. Grab opportunities through initiative and a bit of risk-taking.
2. Use creative thinking to lead to an out of the box career.
3. Focus on networking which will lead to opportunities mentioned in number 1.

I went to law school intending to focus on International Human Rights. I wasn’t a stellar student, and, at the end of my first year, I was struggling to find a job. Rather than beating myself up over it, I found an overseas summer legal program in Nairobi, Kenya, applied and was accepted.

Before I left, the Director of my law school’s Human Rights Program passed a Kenyan legal magazine to me and suggested I look up the Editor in Chief. After only five days in Kenya, I realized a summer would not be enough. I called my law school and asked how to stay for a semester. We found a way. I had to find a lawyer who would oversee an independent research program. I went to the offices of the legal magazine my professor mentioned and obtained an internship. While there, I focused on a Kenyan legal case that dealt with
Careers in National Security Law

democratic transition from a constitutionally mandated single party state to a multiparty state. This internship thrust me into the democratic transition that was sweeping Africa throughout the 90s.

After six months in Kenya, I returned to the US and through casual conversation, learned about a scholarship program at the Ford Foundation. I was awarded the scholarship for the summer after my second year of law school and traveled to Zimbabwe, where I compared democratic transition in Zimbabwe and Kenya. After finishing law school, I decided I wanted to continue working on democratization issues. After taking the bar exam, I moved to Washington with one kind rejection letter in hand and enough money for one month’s rent.

The first thing I did when I arrived in Washington, D.C. was to contact the person who sent the rejection letter. He helped me in two ways. First, he told me there was a field of people involved in democratic transition and democratization, something I didn’t know. (Often, one of our greatest weaknesses in searching for a new position is that we don’t know what our options might include!) Next, he gave me names of three additional people to contact. I contacted each person and they provided more information and more names of people to meet. I kept a spreadsheet of who introduced me to whom and followed up to let people know how I was progressing. When contacting someone to network, I only asked for 15-20 minutes of their time.

In addition, I identified as many organizations as possible working in the field. I was too poor to pay for American Bar Association meetings, but called the organizers and offered to volunteer if I could attend for free. At each meeting, I would continue networking. Overall, people were willing to talk and help me along my career path.

After a couple weeks in Washington DC, I obtained my first consulting position. This led to more opportunities. I’d often receive a phone call at the last minute to take an assignment. As a result of continual networking, I worked with the UN as an international election observer, helped rewrite constitutions and electoral codes in Eastern and Southern Africa, and spent six months with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris, France. During this time, I deferred my student loans for about a year. After two years as a consultant, I was advised by an employee of the US Agency for International Development to apply to the organization to become a Foreign Service Officer. I

“Writing enhanced my network sustainability...My career has been anything but typical.”
was selected and spent five years as a FSO, including three years in Bolivia and one in Russia.

In Bolivia, a colleague taking a Defense Strategy Course with the Army War College suggested I take the course. I applied and was accepted. This course opened my eyes to the national security world. After a year in Moscow, I resigned as a FSO and returned to the US in search of work in the national security arena.

I followed the same methods mentioned earlier to find a position in the national security field. I started volunteering with the ABA Standing Committee on Law and National Security. I identified leaders in the community and asked for a few minutes of their time. Again, people were kind and helpful. I reworked my resume to focus on skill sets. Someone reviewing my resume would see skill sets the community needed, rather than just an “international development” background. Through networking, I was hired as a contractor to help the Office of Homeland Security stand up a biological defense test bed.

My activities in biological defense spread to the ABA. I co-chaired a bio-defense subcommittee and ran several programs. Through these programs, I met many lawyers from across the country who shared these interests and became friends and mentors. One of these mentors suggested I complete an LL.M. in National Security Law. At that time, no program existed. I contacted a different mentor I met through the ABA. She connected me with Peter Raven-Hansen at George Washington University Law School. He agreed to become my advisor and together, we created an LL.M. with a concentration in National Security Law.

“I’ve followed my heart and taken calculated risks.”

Again through networking, I moved from the biological defense arena to work as a contractor with the Department of Homeland Security in the Office of the General Counsel and the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties. I worked on my LL.M. at night, taking advantage of classes to write about pressing National Security issues. I tried to publish papers which led to opportunities to meet with others working in the arena. Writing enhanced my network substantially.

After finishing the LL.M., while working as a contractor, I was contacted by the Office of the Director of National Intelligence. They had received my resume from an ABA colleague and wanted to interview me for a position. I returned to federal government service with the ODNI in February 2007.
My career has been anything but typical. I’ve worked in the public and private sectors as well as contributed to academia. Through it all, I’ve followed my heart and taken calculated risks. My career has changed multiple times throughout the years, but each time, I’ve followed the same pattern – network with people who may be doing what I would like to do, ask them for a few minutes of their time, ask them for names of other people to talk with, and then follow up. This has helped get my foot in the door and then, through diligent work, open those doors. I’ve only officially applied for two positions throughout my career, and both were after I was asked to submit my application. In all other cases, through informational interviews, I was offered positions.

For those searching for opportunities in the National Security arena, my suggestions are simple:

- **Network, network, network.**
- **Think creatively about how to meet people and follow up.**
- **Don’t settle until you’ve found a position that matches your skill sets and interests!**
Creating Your Own Path in National Security Law:
A Balance of Serendipity and Strategy

Lindsay Rodman
Associate, Arnold & Porter / National Security Practice &
Founder, Harvard Law School’s National Security
and Law Society

I was fortunate in that I began law school knowing that I wanted to do national security law. I was extremely fortunate that I got into Harvard Law School - by far my top choice and dream school. However, I was unfortunate in that I began law school in 2003, when the legal community had not fully developed a robust national security law sector. In early 2000, anyone with a national security law job insisted that serendipity, rather than a strategic career path, deserved credit for their success. Military and ex-military lawyers had the only true national security law careers.

“In early 2000...military and ex-military lawyers had the only true national security law careers.”

I decided to get a Master’s in International Security Policy at the Kennedy School of Government while I was in law school precisely because there weren’t many opportunities in national security law. I felt that I could gain real expertise in both national security and the law only by obtaining two separate degrees. Although the Master’s has served me well, the joint degree is far less necessary now than it used to be.

When I first got to law school, I contented myself with the idea that the policy degree would address national security, and thus did not worry that law school had nothing along those lines. However, after a while I realized that the campus and student body were interested and engaged on national security issues, and there was space for national security discussion on Harvard Law’s campus, as well as the Kennedy School’s.

I approached Professors Jack Goldsmith and Philip Heymann to ask whether they would be willing to help me create more national security law opportunities on campus, and a club for those interested in national security law
study, issues and careers. The group was a great success and continues to open up opportunities to students on campus. It has spun off a group that essentially does free-lance national security research and writing, and is heavily involved in founding the Program on Terrorism and the Law at Harvard Law School.

One particular frustration of mine was the lack of well-organized resources for law students interested in pursuing national security careers. Although Harvard does have an Office of Public Interest Advising, the office was not accustomed to advising people with my interests, and there was very little institutional memory for national security career opportunities. I realized that I was amassing a large body of knowledge about national security careers, having done so much independent research, and it would be a shame not to pass it along to a group devoted to those interests.

Using that research, I was also personally fortunate to obtain summer internships that exposed me to various areas of national security law.

The summer before law school I was an intelligence analyst at the Defense Intelligence Agency. It was my first exposure to the Pentagon. Although I suspected that something intelligence-related would be my eventual career path, I caught the bug when I started walking the halls of the Pentagon. The summer after my 1L year, I worked in the DoD General Counsel’s Office for the Deputy General Counsel for Intelligence, but because of a strange organizational structure, I ended up doing a lot of counternarcotics policy work. Both the legal and policy exposure I had were quite beneficial, and I was very pleased to be back in the Pentagon.

The next summer was the summer between my first Kennedy School year, and my second law school year. I obtained an offer from CIA’s General Counsel Office, pending a security clearance. I had a TS/SCI clearance from DoD for my work at DIA and at DoD OGC, but CIA likes to start from scratch. I eventually received a letter dated July 23 that my clearance was taking too long, and would not be ready in time for the summer. Clearly by that point I realized that my job at CIA was in jeopardy and sought other employment.

After exams ended mid-May that year, I had begun panicking because I knew the CIA job was unlikely to come through. I put out feelers through law professors, Kennedy School professors and career advisors, and began applying for jobs that I knew must already be filled. I also cold-called people from business cards that I had collected randomly through the years. That was terrifying for me, but one of those people ended up connecting me to a job on the Hill
working on defense issues for Senator Kennedy, who at the time was the second ranking Democrat on the Senate Armed Services Committee. The job was excellent, and in the end taught me much more than another general counsel job ever could have.

During my third year of school, I also did a clinical at the Anti-Terrorism Unit of the U.S. Attorney’s Office in Boston. Working in a prosecutor’s office was a fantastic experience, and one I would recommend to anyone, even those without national security interests.

My last summer before graduation was split between Arnold & Porter LLP and Kaye Scholer LLP, two Washington, DC law firms that do very different types of national security law. Both practices are quite partner-driven. The Arnold & Porter practice leans more toward litigation, policy and regulatory advice, and is linked to the government contracts practice of the firm. The Kaye Scholer practice was highly transactional, with some regulatory work as well. Both were fascinating.

I called the head of the Arnold & Porter national security practice in October of my final year, and explained that I would love to take their offer, but I wanted to serve my country. Having spoken to a Marine Corps recruiter, I knew I would have to wait a year to be assigned to an Office Candidate School (OCS) class. I sheepishly asked if Arnold & Porter would be willing to take me on for a year, while I waited for my assignment. They were incredibly supportive, and I write this testimonial from my office at A&P, where I am a national security associate, a few months before heading off to OCS.
My Career in National Security Law

Jack Tomarchio
Deputy Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis Operations, United States Department of Homeland Security & a former partner with the national law firm of Buchanan, Ingersoll, and Rooney

When I applied to law school in 1977, the career track for national security law was undefined. As a recipient of an ROTC scholarship in college, I graduated with a commission as a Second Lieutenant in the Army and with a four-year service commitment. The Army granted me an educational delay to attend law school whereupon it was anticipated that I would graduate, pass the bar, and enter the Army as a Judge Advocate in the Judge Advocate General’s Corps. While in law school I took no courses even remotely connected to national security law, since none were offered. The closest course we had to national security law was public international law, and the connections in this course to national security law were remote.

To say I fell into the area of national security law would be partially true. As an active duty Army JAG officer from 1981-1985, I became acquainted with the topic through my work. I was fortunate to be assigned to the 82nd Airborne Division, which is an elite paratroop unit. As such, our unit was often the first to deploy in times of emergency anywhere in the world. During my years with the 82nd, I saw active duty during Operation URGENT FURY, the invasion of Grenada, and later served as counsel to U.S. troops assigned to the Multi National Force and Observers (MFO) in the Sinai Desert. In both of these assignments, I was required to immerse myself in what the military calls Operational Law. Operational Law is a catch-all for matters involving international law, the law of war, human rights law, detainees and POW operations, and a host of matters that confront troops on the battlefield. Certainly criminal law, as it relates to war crimes and human rights violations, falls under this topic.

“My path to national security law has been in many ways accidental, as I never aimed to become a national security practitioner.”
As a lawyer assigned to the MFO in Egypt, I had become well versed in the Camp David Accords, which gave us the jurisdictional legitimacy to conduct multi-national peacekeeping operations in the Sinai. I also had to become familiar with Egyptian and Israeli law, since our unit straddled the border between these two nations.

After leaving active service duty with the Army, I entered private practice in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania where I became a litigation associate at two large law firms. During these years I did not have much cause to work in international law or national security law. I was, however, more interested in the area as a result of my Army experience. I decided to stay active in the Army Reserve and was fortunate enough to be assigned to several Reserve units where I was again exposed to international, operational, and national security law. In 1991, I was recalled to active duty for Operation DESERT STORM, and served in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait as part of the coalition forces sent to expel Iraq from Kuwait. After returning from this deployment and re-joining my civilian law firm, I continued my Army Reserve service and was again able to do some interesting work in the area of national security law. In 1994, I was selected to work on a special project for the Military Advisor to the United States Ambassador to the United Nations. The project involved redrafting Chapters 6 and 7 of the United Nations Charter dealing with the use of force in UN Peacekeeping Missions. Several years later I was assigned as a part-time Reservist to the staff of the Secretary of Defense, where I worked in the Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict division (OSD/SOLIC). Much of this work was classified, but it involved various special operations issues, which were at the heart of national security.

Several years ago, I left the law firm world and took a position with a former client in a venture capital firm. As the firm’s general counsel, I was responsible for evaluating and structuring venture capital investments for my firm. As a result of this work, I established several consulting firms, one in particular dealt with consulting with states and cities in setting up domestic intelligence fusion centers in the wake of the attacks on September 11, 2001. This new work took me into the field of intelligence law, which I found immensely interesting. By now, I was a colonel in the U.S. Army Reserve and was selected to become the Staff Judge Advocate, a position equivalent to a general counsel for the U.S. Army Reserve Military Intelligence Command. Working in my
civilian consulting firm put me in direct contact with clients who were building domestic intelligence capabilities at the state and local levels, while my work as an Army Reservist involved advising on intelligence law matters to military intelligence units throughout the United States.

In 2005, I was nominated by the White House to become the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security for Intelligence and Analysis in Washington, D.C. Resigning from my firm, I went to Washington as the number two official in the Intelligence Directorate at the Department of Homeland Security. In this position, much of my work is highly classified, but it involves daily issues of national security and law. While my position involves more management and policy issues, it is safe to say that not a week goes by that I am not consulting my staff of intelligence lawyers on some issue of national security law as it relates to intelligence and homeland security.

My path to national security law has been in many ways accidental, as I never aimed to become a national security practitioner. Rather, my work as an Army lawyer exposed me to many issues related to national security, defense, and intelligence. I know that had I not been chosen years ago in the armed forces, that in all likelihood I never would have been fortunate enough to be exposed to the exciting, topical, and important field of national security law.
Find What Interests and Excites You

Captain Eric Merriam
Judge Advocate, Professional Development Division
The Office of The Judge Advocate General
United States Air Force

Like many new law students, I arrived at law school with no idea what I would do with the juris doctor I was attempting to earn. As a history major in college, law school (or at least some type of continued education) seemed like my destiny. On the first day of class, our wise torts professor encouraged us to feed our intellectual curiosity during law school and he recommended we choose classes that genuinely interested us, rather than those that might be expected by the big firms that dominated most students’ employment consideration. His theory -- one that certainly applies to decisions in life more important than next semester’s course offerings -- is that you will be more successful and fulfilled when focused on what interests and excites you. Following his advice, I gravitated toward constitutional and national security law classes.

The first course I took in the area was an international law class. I quickly realized there are two foci in the field of “international law,” and that I was interested in the type that governed relationships between nations, not the type that governs relationships between businesses across international lines. Incidentally, the latter is the area in which most “international lawyers” ultimately practice.

“Though military service is not for everyone, it is an excellent entrée into the world of national security.”

By lucky circumstance, my law school had a very strong national security law program. In fact, The University of Virginia, which established its Center for National Security Law in 1981, was one of the first schools to offer a national security law curriculum. I enjoyed lecture and seminar courses with titles like “Law of War,” “National Security Law,” “War and Peace” (no Tolstoy required), and “Oceans Law.” These courses, along with participation in the school’s international law society, offered many opportunities to interact with professors and guest lecturers with prominent national security law posts and experience.

Early Career Practitioner
While in law school I was exposed to several Army and Air Force judge advocates (“JAGs”) and JAGs-to-be. The nature of their practice intrigued me and a seed was planted. I discussed other career options with my national security law professors, who were very ready to assist in arranging informational interviews and with providing their views on the most interesting national security law career paths.

Like many of my classmates, I followed the siren song of large firm practice after graduation. For two years I practiced complex corporate litigation -- and absolutely no national security law -- at Kirkpatrick & Lockhart LLP (now K&L Gates). The firm and its people were outstanding, and I learned much about the practice of law, but a strong calling to engage in public service and my continued interest in national security law issues led me to join the United States Air Force Judge Advocate General’s Corps. On September 4, 2001, I proudly put on a uniform for the first time in my life. Exactly one week later, while struggling to comprehend the evil behind what had just occurred in New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, I realized I had just entered a practice area that would be thrust into the spotlight for years to come.

Since becoming a judge advocate, I’ve never held the title “National Security Lawyer,” but the vast majority of my work has been related to national security issues. Whether advising on the deactivation of a nuclear missile system, handling criminal matters related to military operations, teaching the Geneva Conventions to deploying troops, many of whom are 18-21 years old, or engaging in interpretation of treaties and other international agreements as they relate to alleged torts committed by United States forces, national security law has been the ever-present theme of my everyday activities. Many of my colleagues have engaged in more obvious national security law practices, such as advising on the military commissions or detainee operations at Guantanamo Bay, working in air operations centers, where targeting undergoes law of war analysis, advising military intelligence gatherers and analysts, and participating in actual prosecutions of insurgent criminals in Iraq.

Though JAGs very rarely find themselves in combat, being a JAG is not for the faint of heart. Since the onset of the global war on terror, judge advocates’ legal opinions, advice, and actions have been regularly scrutinized and debated in national media. Early in the conflict, a senior JAG was publicly blamed for the decision not to strike a high value target, ostensibly due to collateral damage concerns. A JAG was lead counsel for Salim Ahmed Hamdan,
in *Hamdan v. Rumsfeld*, the case that led the United States Supreme Court to reject the then-existing military commissions system. Charges against Marines for the alleged massacre of civilians in Haditha, Iraq, brought JAGs to national prominence, both in the usual roles of prosecutor and defense counsel, and in the role of accused (a JAG was accused of failing to properly investigate and report the incident; he was exonerated and charges were dropped). Senior judge advocates’ testimony on Capitol Hill regarding the Administration’s proposed revision of the military commissions plan stirred considerable debate about the commissions process and the role of military lawyers.

Spending an entire career as a JAG leads to opportunities to shape national security law and policy, like some just identified. Many judge advocates have also used their experience, contacts, and clearances to continue national security law careers in other national security agencies, academia, or private firms. Though military service is not for everyone, it is an excellent entrée into the world of national security. Unlike many public sector national security law positions, getting selection for a JAG position does not depend on “who you know.” Further, each service hires on the “whole person concept,” so while selection is competitive, grades and law school rankings are but two of many factors considered.

Each military service has separate application procedures and age, physical, and other qualifications requirements. If interested in exploring the many facets of national security practice as a JAG, contact the military services. Significant information about each service’s judge advocate opportunities is available at online at airforce.com/jag, goarmy.com/jag, www.navy.jag.mil/careers, sja.hqmc.usmc.mil, and uscg.mil/legal/recruit. Finally, I am happy to discuss JAG careers and can be reached at eric.merriam@us.af.mil.
I never took a single national security or international law class in college or law school. Yet, I have spent the last 25 or so years working on national security issues in government and the private sector. How did I manage to do that? I pursued my passion, did a lot of networking, and got lucky--repeatedly!

When I started college in 1974, there was no national security curriculum for undergraduates—or for graduate students. Four years later, as I started law school, there were still no national security law classes. And when I told the 3rd year law student who served as our legal writing instructor that I was thinking about studying international law, she firmly informed me that there was really no such thing as international law.

Seven years later, as senior counsel to Senator Arlen Specter, I regretted listening to her as I spent many hours researching the international law basis for a law we were drafting to assert extraterritorial jurisdiction over terrorist attacks on Americans abroad. Extending US criminal law outside our borders seems unexceptional now, particularly since 9/11, but it was controversial at that time and we needed to find a solid international law basis for doing so.

I had not gone to Sen. Specter’s office straight out of law school. Although I had always been interested in working on Capitol Hill, Congressional offices did not come down to recruit at the University of Virginia, where I was attending law school. Law firms did. So I wound up as an associate at Crowell & Moring in DC. Almost from day one, I started letting everyone who would listen know about my desire to someday work on the Hill. I wasn’t too vocal about this with the partners, who may not have appreciated the apparent lack of commitment to the law firm, but I did speak to some of my fellow associates about my interest. It was from one of these associates that I learned about the opening for a counsel on Sen. Specter’s staff.
The first choice of most lawyers is to work on the staffs of Congressional committees because that is where most of the real legislative and oversight work is done. However, these are also the hardest Hill jobs to get. If you are interested in working for Congress, you should consider working on the personal staff of a Member. The three years that I spent working for Sen. Specter, most of which was spent on his personal staff with just a short stint on his Judiciary subcommittee, was a great experience professionally and provided the springboard for my national security career.

The key is to find a Member who is active in areas related to national security, if that’s your interest. Sen. Specter was on the Judiciary and Intelligence committees and had a strong interest in terrorism issues. As his Senior Counsel and later Legislative Director, I spent most of my time working on terrorism issues, although I started with a broad portfolio that included Agriculture and other areas unrelated to security. Flexibility is important when job hunting on Capitol Hill.

After three years with Sen. Specter, I had my first child and decided to stay home for a while. I wound up taking time out from the workplace several more times over the ensuing years. Each time, I was able to re-enter the market without much difficulty. That has been an important lesson for me; that I can take a break to care for my kids or just re-charge my batteries without damaging my career.

After spending a year at home with my daughter, I decided to look for something part-time. Again, I started networking--talking to folks about my interest in continuing to work in the national security field. Turned out that one of my fellow associates from Crowell & Moring had left and was working part-time at CIA. Through her, I learned of an opening in the General Counsel’s office.

I was fortunate to work for the CIA at a time when Elizabeth Rindskopf Parker was the General Counsel. (Elizabeth is now Dean of the McGeorge School of Law at the University of the Pacific and continues to be a leader in the field of national security law.) A few years into my stint there, she gave me the opportunity to be the Legal Advisor for the DCI’s Nonproliferation Center, over the objection of some senior attorneys that a part-time attorney could not handle that job. The leadership at the Nonproliferation Center was willing to give it a try and it wound up working very well. I worked part-time for six years, at which point another fortuitous turn of events led me back up to Capitol Hill.
Senator Specter had just become Chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and asked me to come back to the Hill to be his General Counsel on the Committee. This is just one example of the serendipity that has been such a key aspect of my career. When I went to work for Sen. Specter and then for the CIA, I did not know that he would take over the Senate Intelligence committee years later. I took both of those jobs because they were of interest to me at the time, not because they were stepping stones toward something else. I followed my interest in public policy and national security.

When Sen. Specter’s term as Chair of the committee expired and a new chairman took over, I was fortunate enough to be asked to stay on. This does not always happen is one thing to keep in mind when considering a job on the Hill. Elections come every 2 years in the House and every 6 years in the Senate, and while most incumbents are re-elected, there are no guarantees. Committee staffers, however, often survive a change in leadership--although new Chairs almost always bring in new staff directors.

I decided to leave the committee within the year, however, and took another break from working to spend some time with my kids and see what else might come along. Within a few months, I was given the opportunity to be Executive Director of a commission established by Congress, The Commission to Assess the Organization of the Federal Government to Combat the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction. (Quite a mouthful!) Senator Specter had sponsored the legislation establishing the commission and was its Vice Chair. He suggested to the Chairman of the Commission, John Deutch, that he consider hiring me as Executive Director. More serendipity.

I have been fortunate enough to be involved with several commissions since then. Congress often establishes commissions to examine national security-related issues and these can provide outstanding opportunities for young lawyers. Every commission has legal issues and most have a General Counsel. However, you should also consider a non-legal position with a commission. Commissions generally conduct cross-agency studies that provide excellent opportunities not only to learn about an area of national security but also to network.

One of the commissions for which I was Executive Director, The National Commission on Terrorism chaired by Ambassador L. Paul Bremer III, wound up leading me back to Capitol Hill. Jane Harman was one of our commissioners, having left Congress to run unsuccessfully for Governor of California. She later won back her old House seat, became Ranking Member of the House Intelligence Committee, and asked me to be her Chief of Staff for the committee.

Some people believe you can never work across the political aisle; that if you work for a Democrat you can’t later work for a Republican, and visa versa. That may be true for some Democrats or Republicans, but I am proof that it is not true
across the board. It helped that both Sen. Specter and Rep. Harman are relatively independent and bipartisan by nature.

The final area to consider is the private sector. After completing the Bremer commission in July of 2000, I decided to again stay home for a while. This time, I did some consulting from my basement study. I signed on as a consultant to the RAND Corporation, which does a great deal of work in the national security area. In addition, after 9/11 and the increased focus on homeland security issues, I was contacted, primarily by friends in law firms, to help some trade associations for critical infrastructure industries (nuclear power, electric power, and chemical companies) understand and respond to the new security environment.

“I can take a break to care for my kids, or just recharge my batteries, without damaging my career.”

Today, I am with a law firm in Washington, DC, where I am Of Counsel to the firm and a Principal in their consulting affiliate. My practice is a grab-bag of national security-related issues, from serving as Security Counsel to the Business Roundtable, assisting clients dealing with the national security review of foreign acquisitions (CFIUS), working with Congress on legislation of interest to clients, advising clients with national security-related immigration-visa/border entry issues, to helping a former national security official get his book through the classification review process. Best of all, I find time to continue to kibbutz on the Hill, work with the American Bar Association’s Standing Committee on Law and National Security and other organizations, and write and speak regularly on the issues that arise at the intersection of law and national security that have been my passion for so many years.

I wish each of you the same kind of serendipity that has blessed my career.
A Young Lawyer’s Perspective on National Security Law *

Major Rodney D. Bullard  
Legislative Counsel to the Secretary of the Air Force  
United States Air Force

My first legal hearing is one I will never forget. Law school graduation and the bar exam were only a few months past, but I felt far from the comforts of mock trial and moot court. In fact, I was far away from law school. I was now an active duty Air Force JAG officer standing in a real courtroom, involved in a real legal proceeding, and facing a real defendant. As I recall, I was too busy to be nervous and too excited to know the difference. My mind was largely fixed on making sure I did everything right.

As I scurried back and forth between the courtroom and the witness lounge to bring witnesses in and out of the courtroom, I was so focused on my next line of questions, I almost overlooked the small television in the corner of the room, but was drawn to it because every other eye in the room was turned in its direction. Stopping short of having the television in clear view, I called the witness’ name and turned to leave. When someone casually announced that a plane had just flown into the World Trade Building, I recall giving this announcement brief thought, but then quickly assumed that it was probably an accident. Nearing the television, I approached just in time to see a second plane fly into the Twin Towers. This was no accident. The concern, anxiousness, and adrenaline directed toward my first day as a trial attorney quickly shifted toward an overwhelming mix of anger, sadness, patriotism and an immediate call-to-action. I do not recall much more about my first hearing. Since then, my role in the Global War on Terror has not been that of a commando or infantryman, but as a lawyer dedicated to my profession and its contributions to keep our nation safe and secure.

Today, security and safety dominate the American psyche. Be it a child toying with imaginary military campaigns, a teenager fascinated with military hardware, or an adult recognizing that our world is a different place after the horror of 9/11, most Americans have some degree of interest in national security.

Now, five years after 9/11, there is a daily deluge of national security issues: the 9/11 Commission, the Patriot Act, Military Tribunals and Commissions, enemy combatants, Guantanamo Bay, allegations of domestic spying, FISA, Iran, North Korea, the Global War on Terrorism and more. At the center of this windstorm are our nation’s executive and legislative branches, which make and implement our national security policies. Political policy has legal underpinnings. Consequently, lawyers and jurists are at the forefront of balancing our nation’s safety with our nation’s legacy of personal freedom. Yet, the need for patriotism, involvement and action is always present.

As an Air Force officer, I have had the privilege of serving and supporting this country as a lawyer. My legal track has included being a trial attorney as a part of the Air Force Judge Advocate Corps, a White House Fellow assigned to NASA, and now serving in the office of the Secretary of the Air Force as a military liaison to the House and Senate Armed Services Committees. Despite these experiences, I do not claim to be an expert in National Security Law. I, like many other young attorneys, continue to find my way in the field. However, when I was learning about constitutional law, contracts and criminal procedure, I never imagined that I would apply those lessons to the debate on military commissions and their effect on military justice. I never imagined that I would concern myself with space law and how critical space and air superiority is to maintaining America’s national security. Nor did I think that I would help implement policy that supports and extends our military prowess.

“If you are a law student interested in national security law...master the basics of research and writing.”

Despite great opportunities within the field, few legal practitioners or scholars currently involved with national security law began their practices in the field. Many began as trial attorneys, government lawyers, military officers, or congressional staffers who later developed a particular expertise or worked their way into a position in national security law. While I certainly recommend government practice on the federal and local levels as an entry point into national security law or even as a career path, opportunities within private practice – either with law firms, defense contractors, and consulting firms – are also available.
If you are a law student who is interested in national security law, the best advice I can provide was given to me by a chorus of lawyers steeped in national security experience: master the basics of research and writing. Recognize that national security law is a broad field – without a clear definition. There are many avenues of practice, including labor law, intelligence, budgets, legislative drafting, and litigation. Find your niche. To aid in your development, I encourage you to seek summer internships in Washington, D.C. Many of the uniformed services, including the Army and Air Force, offer paid internships. Even more, if you are willing to volunteer your time, the options and opportunities are almost limitless. Investing your time and gaining valuable work experience early on can pay huge dividends later in your career. In addition to work experience, attendance at law and national security conferences and involvement with national security affinity groups at your law school (such as the National Security and Law Society) or with professional associations (such as the American Bar Association Standing Committee on Law and National Security) can open the door to enriching relationships. The American Bar Association and, in particular, the ABA Standing Committee on Law and National Security, have provided valuable mentoring for me.

To expand your knowledge, I also suggest reading open source law reviews, periodicals, and internet sites. Some examples are: The Journal of National Security Law and Policy, published by the University of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law; Foreign Affairs; Jane’s Defence Weekly; publications of the Council on Foreign Relations; and publications by the American Bar Association’s Standing Committee on Law and National Security (www.abanet.org/natsecurity). There are numerous options – the aforementioned are merely a sampling – but as with any legal practice, continuing legal education is key.

In addition to increasing your knowledge of national security through open sources, a security clearance can be an asset. Having a security clearance will allow you to delve deeply into the closed sources. Holding a security clearance is particularly beneficial to private corporations or firms; many are likely to hire a candidate who has successfully completed the process and already has a Top Secret clearance. It eliminates the lengthy process of clearing a new hire. However, the clearance process is tedious and can seem intrusive. To bolster your chances of gaining security clearance, it is vital that you closely monitor your credit worthiness. While there is no requirement that you must have lived
a perfect life, you must show that you have been able to manage your personal behavior. Finally, honesty during the interview process is paramount.

While unquestionably noble, service to our country is not solely confined to a tour of duty in Iraq or Afghanistan. It also includes legal contributions, which includes providing legal assistance and expertise to establish an effective border security program, a robust, clandestine service, and strong national defense. America’s heritage is uniquely situated upon its firm legal foundation. Lawyers are the keepers of this heritage. Whether conducted in private or public practice, or for the length of one case or the expanse of a career, your service is needed and appreciated.

If you are a young lawyer practicing at a law firm, persuading your firm that national security is a burgeoning field not only shows initiative, but could also prove to be lucrative as well. As a young lawyer, search for involvement with affinity groups or federal commissions and investigatory boards. Any of these can be springboards into a brighter legal future.

Another option is academia, which has always been a place for bright minds to offer wise counsel to budding students and busy policy makers. The number of law schools offering courses in national security law is growing rapidly, which offers lawyers with experience in national security the prospect of teaching at the college or law school level.

Whether working as a JAG officer, a civilian government attorney, private counselor, or law school professor, national security law, for me, has proved to be a rewarding and intellectually stimulating career choice.

Reading open source law reviews, periodicals, and internet sites can expand your knowledge of the national security law field. These include publications by the Standing Committee on Law and National Security -- most are available online.
PART THREE

Career Tracks in National Security Law

The following national security career tracks include a brief summary of the various fields of opportunity for prospective lawyers. These are intended to serve as a guide. There may be professional opportunities yet to be defined. A common piece of advice from current practitioners is to think creatively about your national security law career—opportunities of interest may exist in all professional fields.
Career Tracks: Government, Private, Public, Academic, and Others

For most national security lawyers, the career track is not linear. Most involve a combination of private legal practice, research positions in academia or with a think tank, government, private, and/or non-government experience. Many national security lawyers will advise acquiring cross-sector experience because of the increased interdependence of the public and private sectors. The following career sections serve as a guide for positions and opportunities to be considered, all of which are complementary and will equip a national security lawyer with valuable experience that can be applied widely. This section is not comprehensive. However, this information can be helpful in developing a broad, strategic thought process to guide a prospective national security lawyer’s job search.

For most national security lawyers, the career track is not linear.

Before considering career prospects, it may be helpful to identify 3-5 (or more) “dream” jobs, identify those who hold or have held these positions, and learn about their career paths. Others lawyers’ career choices can be an important source of information. Identifying “areas of expertise” such as counterterrorism, resource security, or nuclear nonproliferation to build on or to further develop will enhance marketability.

Also, by identifying law review or other journal articles on topics of interest, post-conference reports, or congressional testimony, for example, a prospective national security lawyer can determine where law experts from the various sectors involved in the field are (location, career-level, etc.), the key issues they are currently addressing, the organizations they represent, and their respective backgrounds.
A. Federal Employment

The U.S. government provides diverse opportunities for a career in national security law. Job postings are available on the USAJOBS website, www.usajobs.opm.gov/. These include Congressional positions and those in the U.S. defense sector with the U.S. military, for example, and agencies such as the Department of Defense, the Department of Justice, and the Intelligence Community (IC). Other governmental agencies such as Department of State, Department of Energy, Department of Transportation, and the Law Library of Congress also offer national security careers for young lawyers. With regard to positions in many of the government agencies, geography and the issue of security clearance are important considerations (see the Appendix, page 44, for additional information on “Security Clearance).

A useful reference guide is the Association for Legal Career Professionals Federal Legal Employment Opportunities Guide 2007-2008 (www.pslawnet.org/assets/397_0708fedlegalempguide.pdf), which was produced with cooperation from the American Bar Association’s Government and Public Sector Lawyer’s Division, another useful resource.

Congressional Opportunities

Those seeking employment with Congress should visit Roll Call (www.rcjobs.com), which is a popular website featuring available congressional positions, including those with the various committees and subcommittees. However, both the House of Representatives and Senate also feature job listings on their websites. The Senate offices and committees publish weekly ‘Senate Employment Bulletins’ online featuring available positions (http://www.senate.gov/visiting/common/generic/placement_office.htm), and the House of Representatives posts available positions on their website (http://www.house.gov/cao-hr/). Other portal jobsites feature positions with the relevant offices and committees; however, it is best to contact the employment offices directly. Those living outside of the DC area seeking employment may find it difficult to submit a resume in person. Regular contact will mitigate being ‘lost in the shuffle.’

A prospective national security lawyer may be interested in the following relevant sub/committees (all of which are tracked with the appropriate links and committee members via the GovTrack website, http://www.govtrack.us/congress/committee.xpd). They include (links to the following are included in the Appendix, page 66):
To determine whether a Congressional employment opportunity might be of interest, or which committee or subcommittee might be a suitable fit, it is prudent to identify an expert in the field, including a Senator or Congressperson, who currently serves or has served as a subcommittee member; a current/former committee counsel, who works on national security within the relevant subcommittees; and/or a staff director. Contact them via email or letter to inquire about the types of available positions. First hand insights are valuable, and a brief conversation may yield important findings not readily acquired via the Internet, for example. Establishing a connection with someone currently working in
Congress is beneficial for networking purposes and can result in helpful leads. Within the sub/committees, legal areas and positions of interest may vary depending on the sub/committee structure.

Another useful step is to visit the respective sub/committee websites to read relevant news, hearings, and testimony information. This will provide prospective national security lawyers with current content and context for the types of issues sub/committee members deal with regularly.

**Judicial Clerkships**

The U.S. Courts’ website (www.uscourts.gov) features available employment opportunities within the various entities, including clerkship applications. Judicial clerkship positions are available in the State Courts and Federal Courts, which include:

- U.S. Supreme Court
- U.S. Court of Appeals
- U.S. District Courts
- U.S. Bankruptcy Courts
- U.S. Magistrate
- U.S. Claims Court
- U.S. Court of International Trade
- U.S. Tax Court
- U.S. Court for Veteran’s Affairs

U.S. Supreme Court clerkships are highly competitive. There are websites and blogs devoted solely to the process of Supreme Court clerkship selection, such as the **Clerkship Notification Blog** (lawschoolclerkship.blogspot.com/) and **Law Clerk Addict** (http://lawclerkaddict2009.blogspot.com/). Other sites such as **“Above the Law”** provide blog-type content about the process (including a clerkship appointment watch). For those unfamiliar with the process – law students and young lawyers alike – sifting through myth and reality may be a daunting process, particularly if the Internet is the initial or primary source for learning about the Supreme Court clerkships. If interested in pursuing a Supreme Court clerkship, consulting with a current or former clerk or a lawyer or professor with knowledge of the process may be best. (See Wikipedia’s “List of law clerks of the Supreme Court”.) The Supreme Court also offers a fellowship program that is highly competitive. Information on the fellowship process is available online, http://www.fellows.supremecourtus.gov/index.php.

The U.S. Court of Appeals system is composed of 94 U.S. Judicial Districts organized into 12 regional circuits (the 1st through 11th Circuit and the
DC Circuit) and also includes the Federal Circuit and the Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces. All of these entities offer clerkship positions. Most clerkships are short-term (one or two years), but can open many doors thereafter. Websites such as SoYouWantToBeALawClerk (http://www.soyouwanttobealawclerk.com/index.php) offer information on job openings, interview and application process guidance, and, as the website says, “How to land that coveted offer.”

Some clerkship positions may not offer clearly defined, or directly related “national security” legal experience; others will. Some national security lawyers suggest any legal experience in this arena is valuable legal experience. Other organizations offer related opportunities, including the Federal Judicial Center (http://www.fjc.gov/), and the United States Sentencing Commission (http://www.ussc.gov/Jobs.htm). Determining whether these positions fit into your career trajectory, and/or how to secure a clerkship in Washington, or with a State or District Court, requires a strategy that combines self-assessment in terms of wants and qualifications, information available online, and first-hand discussions.

The Intelligence Community (IC)

The Intelligence Community (IC) offers an array of opportunities for a national security lawyer. However, some of these may not provide trial experience similar to a court or law firm.

The IC is composed of the 16 different agencies. All job vacancies available within the IC are featured on the www.Intelligence.gov website. The difficulty may be identifying “which career is right for you.”

The 16 agencies are:

- Director of National Intelligence
- Undersecretary of Defense for Intelligence
- Air Force Intelligence
- Army Intelligence
- Central Intelligence Agency
- Coast Guard Intelligence
- Defense Intelligence Agency
- Department of Energy
- Department of Homeland Security
- Department of State
- Department of the Treasury
- Drug Enforcement Administration
- Federal Bureau of Investigation
- Marine Corps Intelligence
- National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency
- National Reconnaissance Office
- National Security Agency
- Navy Intelligence

As of 2008, the Intelligence Community website organizes available career opportunities by the following categories: Analysis, Science and Technology, Information Technology, Intelligence Collection, and Language. The analysis/analyst occupations, for example, are further divided into 27 sub-categories, which include counterintelligence and counterterrorism positions.

For many of these positions, a Bachelor’s degree and an advanced degree are required, and the opportunities are plentiful. According to the Federal Legal Employment Opportunities Guide 2007-2008, the Department of Homeland Security, for example, hosts 2,691 legal positions with 505 new legal hires through 2009.

From the Intelligence.gov website, it may be difficult to determine whether a position with the IC would be the right fit. Contact the various agencies directly to arrange an informational interview, whether in Washington or with one of the field offices in your respective area. These agencies are looking for legal talent and are willing to talk with prospective employees about the various career tracks, salaries, and benefits. Also, contacting a national security lawyer who currently serves in the IC, or a former employee, is useful. Discussions with experts in the field by telephone or in person are critical.

The U.S. Armed Forces

The U.S. military offers various positions for prospective national security lawyers. The Army, Navy, Coast Guard, Marine Corps, and Air Force websites feature information about available careers, career tracks, applicant requirements, salary and benefits, and other incentives.

The Army Judge Advocate General’s Corp (Army JAG Corps) is the most prominent legal entity in the U.S. Military. JAG Corps attorneys have the opportunity to participate in various aspects of military law, as well as other practice areas such as criminal law and international law. The Army JAG Corps website features information about careers, including attorney profiles.
B. Private Law Firms

An increasing number of private sector law firms are developing national security-focused and/or -related industries and practices. Firms such as Arnold & Porter, Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale and Dorr, and Patton Boggs currently have “national security” and/or “homeland security” practices. Other firms such as Steptoe & Johnson and Covington & Burling have “government affairs” or “government relations” practices. (See the Appendix, page 62, for a list of private law firms with national security-related industries and practices). Keywords to use when seeking a position with a private firm include “national security”, “homeland security”, “government affairs”, and “government relations.”

Private firms typically offer higher salary wages for entry-level associate positions than the federal government starting salaries. However, billable hour requirements and long work hours, particularly during the first several years of employment, can be expected. Private law firms offer a unique experience, especially for those interested in national security and the intersection of government and industry. The opportunity to work for commercial clients, U.S. government agencies, and government contractors on wide-ranging security issues including cybersecurity, critical infrastructure protection, and business continuity provides young national security lawyers unique work experience that can be applied to future positions in different sectors, including government agencies.

The career application process for most private sector firms is streamlined, and many major firms will recruit law students from various law schools. However, don’t wait to be recruited. If there is a law firm with a national security-related practice that does not have a presence in your region or with your law school, be proactive. All firms have career centers featured prominently on their websites.
C. Think Tanks & Non-Governmental Organizations

There are many think tanks and non-government organizations (NGOs and non-profit organizations) that address the various dimensions of national security. The domestic and international legal dimensions of national security have received increased attention from think tanks and non-government organizations since September 11th, and legal expertise on the relevant issues is in demand. This trend will likely continue in the coming years. Organizations such as the ABA Standing Committee on Law and National Security in Washington, D.C., the Council on Foreign Relations in New York, and the National Strategy Forum in Chicago have made significant contributions to the study of national security law via research, policy studies, and conferences convening experts from around the country.

If a position with a think tank or organization is a professional objective, a job search strategy is needed. The difficult first step is to identify the appropriate organizations (see the Appendix, page 59, for national-security related organizations). The next step is to determine whether there are job opportunities available for an individual with a J.D. degree interested in a research/analysis-type position. Generally, the job postings available on these organizations’ websites are clear, and the application process is less complicated than that for a federal job. Most require advanced degrees, and unless regional expertise is required, a general national security background is sufficient. The challenge is one of job competition. Unlike the federal government opportunities, the number of available positions is smaller. However, the demand for legal expertise on these issues is great.

D. Defense Contractors

Defense contractors offer various products and services to support and/or supplement the federal government on several critical national security and homeland security challenges around the world. A legal position with a private defense contractor can provide young lawyers with a robust national security legal experience. For a list of major U.S. defense contractors, see the Appendix, page 64.
E. Science and Technology

There is widespread recognition that improved cross-sector collaboration is needed among the science, technology, and national security communities. In recent years, more government and non-government programs have emerged aimed at closing this gap. Law students and lawyers interested in the intersection of these three critical areas might consider several tracks, including positions with the relevant government agencies (Defense Intelligence Agency, Department of State, Department of Energy, Federal Bureau of Investigation, etc.), associations and institutes (The American Association for the Advancement of Science, Homeland Security Institute), laboratories (Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Los Alamos), and private sector companies (Booz Allen Hamilton).

F. Academia & Other Opportunities

In recent years, law schools throughout the country have developed national security law curricula, research centers, and other programming (annual events on related topics). Many law schools have established, well-known “national security law” programs; others are in the initial phase of development offering a national security law course or concentration. For graduating law students and lawyers, academia offers several career opportunities to teach, research, and be involved in policymaking and legislation. While teaching opportunities may be limited, research positions or consultancies with the various academic centers on national or homeland security can also be considered.

Other Opportunities

The media may also offer opportunities of interest requiring legal expertise. For example, a writer with a law degree and an interest in national security legal issues might consider pursuing journalism or an editorial position with a relevant publication (journal, magazine, or newspaper). Reporting on national security affairs for a broadcast media entity (television or Internet, for example) is also a possibility.
A. Security Clearance

For those law students or lawyers requiring security clearance for a federal position, or those 1L students interested in pursuing positions requiring clearance, the process can be confusing, daunting, and lengthy. Consult with your law school on its policies for security clearance, particularly for those positions requiring extended security clearance which can take up to one year-plus.

The National Association for Law Placement’s Principles and Standards for Law Placement and Recruitment Activities specifies the current provisions for 1L students (www.nalp.org/content/index.php?pid=16).

To date, some exceptions have been made regarding these provisions for students and prospective national security employers. This has occurred on a case-by-case basis, and the specific guidelines have varied by school.

Many of these programs are documented in the annually published Government Honors & Internship Handbook, produced by the University of Arizona, James E. Rogers College of Law. Government Honors & Internship Handbook provides detailed information (over 200 pages) on hundreds of federal opportunities for law students. It also provides information on security clearance and “what to expect.”

Another useful resource is ClearanceJobs.com, which provides detailed information about the clearance process, the various levels of security clearance (confidential, secret, and top secret), and other detailed information. Visit: http://www.clearancejobs.com/security_clearance_faq.pdf. ClearanceJobs also hosts a blog on the subject, www.clearancejobsblog.com.

Also, the individual government agencies such as Department of State, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the U.S. military, for example, provide agency-specific information on their respective websites. In addition, the Security Clearance Expo and the TechExpo are just two of many organizations that conduct annual job fairs for those interested in positions requiring clearance.

Consult with your law school regarding security clearance policies.
“The Federal Security Clearance Process: 5 Things Students Need to Know”

by Brooke Bohnet


A student appears in your office saying she has landed a great summer internship in the federal government contingent on receiving a security clearance. The student has never robbed a bank or anything but has one “indiscretion” in the past that could come back to haunt her. Will she lose the job offer? Students are often turned off by federal government jobs because they don’t understand the security clearance process.

You can break the process down for them if you know these five facts.

1. A suitability review, or minimal background check, is required for all federal internships and jobs. It is completed after a conditional offer has been made to evaluate the person’s reliability, trustworthiness, conduct, and character. This is different from a security clearance and consists of a criminal and credit check. A questionnaire, such as the Standard Form 85 (SF-85), is usually used (http://www.opm.gov/forms/pdf_fill/SF85.pdf). (For full security clearances, Standard Form 86 is also used.)

2. The full security clearance process begins after the job offer is made for positions related to national security. The hiring officer will let the applicant know that the process has begun and what the applicant needs to complete for the particular clearance they need for the position. There are three levels for positions: National Security (Confidential, Secret, and Top Secret), Public Trust (low, moderate, and high risk), and Non-Sensitive (only requires a suitability review).

3. Honesty is the best policy. Applicants who have been dishonest about their past won’t be granted a clearance. Even if there is only a minor blemish on their record, it is best to come clean with it. Jim Osuko, the Director of Personnel Security and Suitability at the State Department, explains that the amount of time since the past incident and the applicant’s level of involvement are taken into account. Check the specific agency website for its particular drug policy, as well as any other variations. Typically if an applicant’s drug use was infrequent and sufficient time has passed, it won’t mean automatic disqualification.
4. Prepare in advance. Tell students to start collecting information using the SF-85 form, as well as the SF-86 for full security clearances, well in advance so they are not rushed to gather information later. Students should keep track of where they have lived and worked, as well as of contacts who knew them at each place. This is especially important if students have lived abroad (see #5). And, as you know, students will need this information for their bar application materials as well. In addition, students need to apply early because once they’ve been hired many have to wait to start working until their clearance is processed — a 78-day average in FY 2007. Applicants can speed up the process by making sure their package is complete with contactable references and good fingerprint samples. The applicant should also contact the agency to make sure they have completed the security package if they have not heard from the agency after the first month.

5. Students with foreign ties need to be aware of additional points. Security clearances take longer for applicants with foreign experiences because agents have to interview references abroad. Encourage students who have studied or worked abroad to keep in touch with a couple people from those foreign experiences so that they have contactable references for the security clearance process. Dual citizenship may also factor into getting clearances, but students can lessen the negative impact by reducing their ties to the other country, such as by not holding a foreign passport or voting abroad. International citizens are usually not eligible for positions that require a security clearance, but naturalized citizens can apply. Learn more about security clearances and federal government opportunities at makingthedifference.org.

Brooke Bohnet is the Program Associate for Education and Outreach with the Partnership for Public Service. This article was submitted on behalf of the NALP Public Service Section. Reprinted with permission from the February 2008 NALP Bulletin, published and copyrighted by NALP (www.nalp.org).
### B. National Security Law: Law School Resources

The following list of U.S. law school resources represents (certificates, programs, and centers) a diverse cross section of various legal areas, all of which may be useful to prospective national security lawyers for research, contacts, or employment opportunities. An asterik (*) indicates law schools that offer “National Security Law” courses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LAW SCHOOL</th>
<th>RESOURCE(S)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albany Law School</td>
<td>• Government Law Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td><a href="http://www.albanylaw.edu/glc">www.albanylaw.edu/glc</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American University Washington College of Law*</td>
<td>• National Security and Law Society (NSLS) Chapter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington, D.C.</td>
<td>• Law and Government Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.wcl.american.edu">www.wcl.american.edu</a></td>
<td>• LL.M. in Law and Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Arizona College of Law</td>
<td>• Concentration in International and Comparative Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.law.arizona.edu">www.law.arizona.edu</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona State</td>
<td>• Concentration in International Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.law.asu.edu">www.law.asu.edu</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Baltimore</td>
<td>• Center for International and Comparative Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>law.ubalt.edu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston College Law School</td>
<td>• International Law Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.bc.edu/lawschool">www.bc.edu/lawschool</a></td>
<td>• Center for Human Rights and International Justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston University School of Law</td>
<td>• Concentration in International Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.bu.edu/law">www.bu.edu/law</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brigham Young J. Reuben Clark Law School</td>
<td>• International Center for Law and Religion Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>• American Society of Comparative Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.law.byu.edu">www.law.byu.edu</a></td>
<td>• Government and Politics Law Society</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Careers in National Security Law
### LAW SCHOOL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School Name</th>
<th>Website</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brooklyn Law School</td>
<td><a href="http://www.brooklaw.edu/">www.brooklaw.edu/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of California, Berkeley School of Law</td>
<td><a href="http://www.law.berkeley.edu">www.law.berkeley.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of California, Davis School of Law</td>
<td><a href="http://www.law.ucdavis.edu">www.law.ucdavis.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of California, Hastings School of Law</td>
<td><a href="http://www.uchastings.edu">www.uchastings.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of California, Los Angeles School of Law</td>
<td><a href="http://www.law.ucla.edu">www.law.ucla.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case Western Reserve School of Law*</td>
<td>law.case.edu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic University of America, Columbus School of Law</td>
<td><a href="http://www.law.edu/">www.law.edu/</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### RESOURCE(S)

- Center for International Business Law
- Public Interest Law Program
- Institute for Global Challenges and Law
- International Human Rights Law Clinic
- International Legal Studies Program
- Boalt Hall Committee for Human Rights
- Concentration in International Law
- Certificate in Public Interest Law
- Hastings Public Interest Law Foundation
- Hastings International Human Rights Organization
- Public Law Research Institute
- Office of Public Interest Programs
- Program in International and Comparative Law
- Program in Public Interest Law and Policy
- Public Interest Law Fund
- NSLS Chapter
- Institute for Global Security Law and Policy
- Fredrick C. Cox International Law Center
- Concentration in International Law
- National Security Legal Forum
- Military and National Security Law Students Association
- Comparative and International Law Institute
- Law and Public Policy Program
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LAW SCHOOL</th>
<th>RESOURCE(S)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>University of Chicago Law School</td>
<td>• Program in International Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.law.uchicago.edu">www.law.uchicago.edu</a></td>
<td>• International Human Rights Law Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• NSLS Chapter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Global Law and Policy Initiative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Certificate in International and Comparative Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago-Kent College of Law</td>
<td>• Concentration in International Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.kentlaw.edu">www.kentlaw.edu</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Cincinnati College of Law</td>
<td>• International Women’s Human Rights Clinic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.law.uc.edu">www.law.uc.edu</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City University of New York (CUNY) School of Law</td>
<td>• Centers for Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and European Legal Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.law.cuny.edu">www.law.cuny.edu</a></td>
<td>• Center for Public Interest Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Center on Global Legal Problems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Human Rights Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Parker School for International and Comparative Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Public Interest Law Initiative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia University School of Law</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.law.columbia.edu">www.law.columbia.edu</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornell Law School</td>
<td>• Berger International Legal Studies Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>• Clarke Center for International and Comparative Legal Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.law.cornell.edu">www.law.cornell.edu</a></td>
<td>• Asylum and Convention Against Torture Clinic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• International Human Rights Clinic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Concentration in International and Comparative Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creighton University School of Law</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>law.creighton.edu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DePaul University College of Law</td>
<td>• International Weapons Control Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>• Center for Public Interest Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.law.depaul.edu">www.law.depaul.edu</a></td>
<td>• Certificate in International and Comparative Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Careers in National Security Law</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW SCHOOL</td>
<td>RESOURCE(S)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Duke University School of Law* | * Center on Law, Ethics, and National Security  
| North Carolina | * Center for International and Comparative Law  
| www.law.duke.edu | * Global Law Workshop  
| | * NSLS Chapter  
| Emory University School of Law | * Concentration in International and Comparative Law  
| Georgia |  
| www.law.emory.edu |  
| University of Florida Fredric G. Levin College of Law | * Program in International and Comparative Law  
| www.law.ufl.edu | * Carlos A. Costa Immigration and Human Rights Clinic  
| Florida International University College of Law | * Certificate in International Law  
| law.fiu.edu |  
| Florida State University College of Law | * NSLS Chapter  
| www.law.fsu.edu | * Fordham Center on European Union Law  
| | * Leitner Center for International Law and Justice  
| | * NSLS Chapter  
| | * Clinic for Legal Assistance to Servicemember  
| | * Critical Infrastructure Protection Program  
| Fordham University School of Law | * Center on National Security and the Law  
| law.fordham.edu | * Women in International Security  
| | * Military Law Society  
| | * National Security Law Association  
| | * International Rule of Law Center  
| | * International Human Rights Clinic  
| | * Focus in International and Comparative Law  
| George Mason School of Law* |  
| Washington, D.C. |  
| www.law.gmu.edu |  
| Georgetown University Law School* |  
| Washington, D.C. |  
| www.law.georgetown.edu |  
| The George Washington University Law School* |  
| Washington, D.C. |  
| www.law.gwu.edu |  

51 Careers in National Security Law
LAW SCHOOL
University of Georgia School of Law
www.law.uga.edu

Harvard Law School*
Massachusetts
www.law.harvard.edu

Howard University School of Law
Washington, D.C.
www.law.howard.edu

University of Illinois College of Law
www.law.uiuc.edu

Indiana University School of Law-
Bloomington
www.law.indiana.edu

Indiana University School of Law-
Indianapolis
indylaw.indiana.edu

The University of Iowa College of Law
www.law.uiowa.edu

The John Marshall Law School
(Chicago, Illinois)
www.jmls.edu

RESOURCE(S)
• Dean Rusk Center for International, Comparative, and Graduate Legal Studies
• NSLS Chapter
• Harvard National Security and Law Association
• Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs
• Society for Law and Global Policy
• Program on International Financial Systems
• Clinic in International Human Rights Litigation
• Clinic in Internet Law and Politics
• Clinic in Refugee and Asylum Law and Advocacy
• NSLS Chapter
• Program in International and Comparative Law
• International Human Rights Clinic
• Focus area in International and Comparative Law and Globalization
• NSLS Chapter
• Center for International and Comparative Law
• Program in International Human Rights Law
• Program in International and Comparative Law
• The Institute of Public Affairs
• UI Center for Human Rights
• NSLS Chapter
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LAW SCHOOL</th>
<th>RESOURCE(S)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kansas University School of Law</td>
<td>• International and Comparative Law Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.law.ku.edu">www.law.ku.edu</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loyola University School of Law, Chicago</td>
<td>• International Law and Practice Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.luc.edu/law">www.luc.edu/law</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loyola Law School, Los Angeles</td>
<td>• Track in Public International Law and International Business Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.lls.edu">www.lls.edu</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loyola University New Orleans, College of Law</td>
<td>• Specialization in International Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>law.loyno.edu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Maryland School of Law</td>
<td>• NSLS Chapter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.law.umaryland.edu">www.law.umaryland.edu</a></td>
<td>• Specialization in International and Comparative Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Center for Health and Homeland Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Initiative in Legislation, Politics, and Public Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law</td>
<td>• Institute on Bioterrorism and National Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.mcgeorge.edu">www.mcgeorge.edu</a></td>
<td>• Consortium on Law and Strategic Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Institute for Development of Legal Infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Certificate in Government Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Certificate in International Legal Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan State University College of Law</td>
<td>• Concentration in International and Comparative Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.law.msu.edu">www.law.msu.edu</a></td>
<td>• Center for International and Comparative Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The University of Michigan Law School</td>
<td>• Michigan Law Model United Nations Club</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.law.umich.edu">www.law.umich.edu</a></td>
<td>• National Remote Sensing and Space Law Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The University of Mississippi School of Law</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.law.olemiss.edu">www.law.olemiss.edu</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW SCHOOL</td>
<td>RESOURCE(S)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New England School of Law</td>
<td>• Center for International Law and Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.nesl.edu">www.nesl.edu</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of New Mexico School of Law</td>
<td>• Program in International Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lawschool.unm.edu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York Law School</td>
<td>• Center for International Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.nyls.edu">www.nyls.edu</a></td>
<td>• Lawyers Without Borders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York University School of Law</td>
<td>• Institute for International Law and Justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.law.nyu.edu">www.law.nyu.edu</a></td>
<td>• Center for International and Regional Law and Justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Hauser Global Law School Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Opportunity to pursue international programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of North Carolina School of Law - Chapel Hill</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.law.unc.edu">www.law.unc.edu</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeastern University School of Law</td>
<td>• Program on Human Rights and Global Economy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.slaw.neu.edu">www.slaw.neu.edu</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Illinois University College of Law</td>
<td>• NSLS Chapter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>law.niu.edu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwestern University School of Law</td>
<td>• Concentration in Law and Social Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>• Concentration in International Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.law.northwestern.edu">www.law.northwestern.edu</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nova Southeastern University Law</td>
<td>• NSLS Chapter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.nsulaw.nova.edu">www.nsulaw.nova.edu</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio State University Moritz College of Law</td>
<td>• Mershon Center for International Security Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moritzlaw.osu.edu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Oregon School of Law</td>
<td>• Wayne Morse Center for Law and Politics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.law.uoregon.edu">www.law.uoregon.edu</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Careers in National Security Law</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LAW SCHOOL
Pace University School of Law
New York
www.law.pace.edu

University of Pennsylvania Law School
www.law.upenn.edu

Penn State Dickinson School of Law
www.dsl.psu.edu

University of Pittsburgh School of Law
www.law.pitt.edu

Rutgers School of Law - Newark, New Jersey
law.newark.rutgers.edu

Saint Louis University School of Law
law.slu.edu

St. Mary’s University School of Law - San Antonio, Texas
www.stmarytx.edu/law

University of St. Thomas School of Law
Florida
stthomas.edu/law

Santa Clara University Law
California
www.scu.edu/law

RESOURCE(S)
• NSLS Chapter
• International Law Certificate
• Energy Project
• Institute for International and Commercial Law
• Transnational Clinic
• The Lauder Institute at Wharton

• Specialization in International Law
• Specialization in Public Interest Law

• Certificate in International and Comparative Law
• University of Pittsburgh, Medical Center, Center for Biosecurity
• Center for Global Change and Governance

• Certificate in International and Comparative Law

• Center for Terrorism Law
• Center for International Legal Studies

• Master of Laws (LL.M.) Program in Intercultural Human Rights
• Doctor of the Science of Law (J.S.D.) Program in Intercultural Human Rights
• Diplomacy Monitor
• Human Rights Institute
• Center for Global Law and Policy
• International Law Certificate
• International High Tech Law Certificate
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LAW SCHOOL</th>
<th>RESOURCE(S)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seattle University School of Law</td>
<td>• Concentration in International Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.law.seattleu.edu">www.law.seattleu.edu</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Southern California Gould School of Law</td>
<td>• Center for the Study of Law and Politics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lawweb.usc.edu</td>
<td>• Center for Communication Law and Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Illinois University School of Law - Carbondale</td>
<td>• Concentration in International Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.law.siu.edu">www.law.siu.edu</a></td>
<td>• Concentration in Public Interest Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Methodist University Dedman School of Law</td>
<td>• Center for Pacific Rim Legal Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.law.smu.edu">www.law.smu.edu</a></td>
<td>• Law Institute of the Americas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Texas College of Law - Houston</td>
<td>• NSLS Chapter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.stcl.edu">www.stcl.edu</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stanford Law School</td>
<td>• NSLS Chapter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.law.stanford.edu">www.law.stanford.edu</a></td>
<td>• Stanford Center on International Conflict and Negotiation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Hoover Institution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Rule of Law Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Program in International Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• International Human Rights Law Clinic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• CyberLaw Clinic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State University of New York at Buffalo School of Law</td>
<td>• Baldy Center for Law and Social Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.law.buffalo">www.law.buffalo</a></td>
<td>• Buffalo Human Rights Cente</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stetson University College of Law Florida</td>
<td>• Concentration in International Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.law.stetson.edu">www.law.stetson.edu</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suffolk University Law School</td>
<td>• Concentration in International Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.law.suffolk.edu">www.law.suffolk.edu</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW SCHOOL</td>
<td>RESOURCE(S)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syracuse University College of Law</td>
<td>• NSLS Chapter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>• Certificate in National Security and Counterterrorism Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.law.syr.edu">www.law.syr.edu</a></td>
<td>• Institute for National Security and Counterterrorism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Foreign Study at the Institute for Counterterrorism in Herzliya, Israel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Global Law and Practice Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temple University Law School</td>
<td>• Institute for International Law and Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>• National Security and Human Rights Clinic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.law.temple.edu">www.law.temple.edu</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Texas Law</td>
<td>• Institute for International and Immigration Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.utexas.edu/law">www.utexas.edu/law</a></td>
<td>• Center for Government Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas Southern University Law</td>
<td>• Biodefense Law Certificate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.tsulaw.edu/">www.tsulaw.edu/</a></td>
<td>• Center for Biodefense, Law, and Public Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas Tech University School of Law</td>
<td>• Center for Military Law and Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.law.ttu.edu">www.law.ttu.edu</a></td>
<td>• Concentration in Public and International Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas M. Cooley Law School</td>
<td>• Certificate in International and Comparative Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>• Comparative and International Law Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.cooley.edu">www.cooley.edu</a></td>
<td>• National Energy-Environment and Law Policy Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Tulsa College of Law</td>
<td>• Program in International Legal Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>• International Law Practice Lab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.law.utulsa.edu">www.law.utulsa.edu</a></td>
<td>• Vanderbilt Regulatory Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanderbilt University Law School</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW SCHOOL</td>
<td>RESOURCE(S)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Virginia School of Law</td>
<td>• Center for National Security Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.law.virginia.edu">www.law.virginia.edu</a>*</td>
<td>• Concentration in International and National Security Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Concentration in Jurisprudence and Comparative Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Center for Oceans Law and Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Course offerings on national security law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wake Forest School of Law</td>
<td>• Transnational Law Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>law.wfu.edu/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington and Lee University School of Law</td>
<td>• Center for Law, Science, and Global Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>law.wlu.edu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Washington School of Law</td>
<td>• Transnational Law Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.law.washington.edu">www.law.washington.edu</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington University in St. Louis Law School</td>
<td>• Course offerings on national security law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>law.wustl.edu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willamette University College of Law</td>
<td>• Course offerings on national security law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.willamette.edu/wucl">www.willamette.edu/wucl</a></td>
<td>• Transnational Law Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William and Mary School of Law</td>
<td>• Certificate in International and Comparative Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>• Center for Law and Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.wm.edu/law">www.wm.edu/law</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Wisconsin Law School</td>
<td>• Human Rights and National Security Law Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.law.wisc.edu">www.law.wisc.edu</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yale Law School</td>
<td>• Global Legal Studies Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>• Joint initiative with the Division of International Studies to promote an understanding of international, transnational, and comparative legal systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.law.yale.edu">www.law.yale.edu</a></td>
<td>• Allard K. Lowenstein International Human Rights Clinic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Balancing Civil Liberties and National Security After September 11 Clinic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Middle East Legal Studies Seminar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Americans for Informed Democracy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Additional Academic Resources on National Security**

**California State University - Bernardino National Security Studies Program**
polisci.csusb.edu/nss

**The Institute for World Politics, A Graduate School of National Security and International Affairs**
www.iwp.edu/programs

**John F. Kennedy School of Government, Carr Center for Human Rights, National Security and Human Rights Program**
www.hks.harvard.edu/cchrp

**John Hopkins Institute National Security Technology Department & JHU Information Security Institute**
www.jhuapl.edu/aboutapl/organization/NSTD.asp; web.jhu.edu/jhuisi

**Monterey Institute of International Studies**  
**Center for NonProliferation Studies**
cns.miis.edu

**National Defense University (NDU)**  
**Institute for Homeland Security Studies & Institute for National Strategic Studies**
www.ndu.edu/IHSS / www.ndu.edu/inss

**National Security Studies (NSS) Program at Syracuse University’s Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs**
www.nss.edu

**The Princeton Project on National Security**
www.princeton.edu/~ppns

**Texas A & M University**  
**Public Policy Research Institute.**  
**Homeland Security: Disaster and Emergency Management Information Network (DEMIN)**
ccs.tamu.edu/homeland_security/index_home.html
### C. Think Tanks and Research Centers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Think Tank or Research Center</th>
<th>Website</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research</td>
<td><a href="http://www.aei.org">www.aei.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Foreign Policy Council</td>
<td><a href="http://www.afpc.org">www.afpc.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anser Institute for Homeland Security</td>
<td><a href="http://www.homelandsecurity.org">www.homelandsecurity.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspen Institute</td>
<td><a href="http://www.aspeninstitute.org">www.aspeninstitute.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic Council of the United States</td>
<td><a href="http://www.acus.org">www.acus.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brookings</td>
<td><a href="http://www.brookings.edu">www.brookings.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Executives for National Security</td>
<td><a href="http://www.bens.org">www.bens.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carnegie Endowment for International Peace</td>
<td><a href="http://www.ceip.org">www.ceip.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The CATO Institute</td>
<td><a href="http://www.cato.org">www.cato.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center for Defense Information</td>
<td><a href="http://www.cdi.org">www.cdi.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center for Democracy and Technology</td>
<td><a href="http://www.cdt.org">www.cdt.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Century Foundation</td>
<td><a href="http://www.tcf.org">www.tcf.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center for International Policy</td>
<td><a href="http://www.ciponline.org">www.ciponline.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center for National Security Studies</td>
<td><a href="http://www.cnss.org">www.cnss.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center for National Policy</td>
<td><a href="http://www.cnponline.org">www.cnponline.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center for Naval Warfare Studies (Naval War College)</td>
<td><a href="http://www.nwc.navy.mil/cnws">www.nwc.navy.mil/cnws</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center for Security Policy</td>
<td><a href="http://www.security-policy.org">www.security-policy.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center for Strategic and Budgetary Assessments</td>
<td><a href="http://www.csbaonline.org">www.csbaonline.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center for Strategic and International Studies</td>
<td><a href="http://www.csis.org">www.csis.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center for Technology and National Security Policy (National Defense University)</td>
<td><a href="http://www.ndu.edu/CTNSP/home.html">www.ndu.edu/CTNSP/home.html</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Think Tanks and Research Centers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Center for Defense Information</strong>&lt;br&gt;www.cdi.org</td>
<td><strong>Center for Technology and National Security Policy</strong> (National Defense University)&lt;br&gt;www.ndu.edu/CTNSP/home.html</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chicago Council on Global Affairs</strong>&lt;br&gt;www.thechicagocouncil.org</td>
<td><strong>Hudson Institute</strong>&lt;br&gt;www.hudson.org</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Claremont Institute</strong>&lt;br&gt;www.claremont.org</td>
<td><strong>Institute for Advanced Study of Information Warfare</strong>&lt;br&gt;www psycom.net/iwar.1.html</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Council on Foreign Relations</strong>&lt;br&gt;www.cfr.org</td>
<td><strong>Institute for the Analysis of Global Security</strong>&lt;br&gt;www.iags.org</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Electronic Privacy Information Center</strong>&lt;br&gt;www.epic.org</td>
<td><strong>Institute for Defense Analyses</strong>&lt;br&gt;www.ida.org</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Federation of American Scientists</strong>&lt;br&gt;www.fas.org</td>
<td><strong>Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis</strong>&lt;br&gt;www.ifpa.org</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Foreign Policy Association</strong>&lt;br&gt;www.fpa.org</td>
<td><strong>Institute for Policy Studies</strong>&lt;br&gt;www.ips-dc.org</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Foreign Policy Research Institute</strong>&lt;br&gt;www.fpri.org</td>
<td><strong>Institute for Science and International Security</strong>&lt;br&gt;www.isis-online.org</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GlobalSecurity.org</strong>&lt;br&gt;www.globalsecurity.org</td>
<td><strong>Investigative Project</strong>&lt;br&gt;www.investigativeproject.org</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Henry L. Stimson Center</strong>&lt;br&gt;www.stimson.org</td>
<td><strong>The Jamestown Foundation</strong>&lt;br&gt;jamestown.org/terrorism/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Heritage Foundation</strong>&lt;br&gt;www.heritage.org</td>
<td><strong>Lexington Institute</strong>&lt;br&gt;www.lexingtoninstitute.org</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| National Academies, National Academy of Sciences | Strategic Studies Institute  
www.nasonline.org | www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil |
| National Institute for Public Policy  
www.nipp.org | The United States Institute of Peace  
www.usip.org |
| National Institute of Military Justice  
www.nimj.org/home.aspx | Washington Institute for Near East Policy  
www.washingtoninstitute.org |
| National Strategy Forum  
www.nationalstrategy.com | Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars  
www.wilsoncenter.org |
| The Nautilus Institute  
www-nautilus.org | World Policy Institute  
www.worldpolicy.org |
| Manhattan Institute for Policy Research  
www.manhattan-institute.org | |
| The Middle East Institute  
www.mideasti.org | |
| Potomac Institute for Policy Studies  
www.potomac institute.org | |
| Project on National Security Reform  
Center for the Study of the Presidency  
www.pnsr.org | |
| RAND Corporation  
www.rand.org | |
| Site Institute  
www.siteinstitution.org | |
D. Private Law Firms - National Security Practices and Industries

Following is a list of prominent law firms with national security-related practices and/or industries:

Arnold & Porter LLP
National and Homeland Security, Cybersecurity, and Homeland Defense
Web address: www.arnoldporter.com/industries.cfm?action=related_industries&id=302&parent_id=302

Buchanan Ingersoll & Rooney
Government Relations - National Security
Web address: www.bipc.com/services.php?ServiceID=101

Covington & Burling LLP
Homeland and National Security
Web address: www.cov.com/industry/homeland_and_national_security/

Greenburg Traurig
Defense & Homeland Security

Kaye Scholer LLP
National Security

Latham & Watkins
Homeland Security

Nixon Peabody
Government Contracts: Defense and Homeland Security
Web address: www.nixonpeabody.com/services_overview.asp?SID=198

Patton Boggs LLP
Homeland Defense, Security, and Technology Transfer
Web address: www.pattonboggs.com/services/ServiceDetail.aspx?firmService=42
Kirkpatrick and Lockhart Preston Gates Ellis LLP (K&L Gates)
Homeland Security & Public Policy and Law
Web address: www.klgates.com/practices/ServiceDetail.aspx?service=58

Steptoe & Johnson
Government Affairs and Public Policy / Privacy and Data Security
Web address: www.steptoe.com/practices-174.html

Venable LLP
Government and Regulatory Practices / Homeland Security

Williams & Connolly LLP
Federal Programs and National Defense
Web address: www.wc.com/practice.cfm?practice_id=72

Wilmer Hale
Defense and National Security
E. Defense Contractors

Following is a select list of the top U.S. defense contractors. *For an extensive list featuring the top 100 U.S. Defense Contractors* (2007), visit: www.govexec.com/features/0807-15/0807-15s3s1.htm:

**BAE Systems**  
*Web address:* www.baesystems.com / careers.na.baesystems.com

**Bechtel**  

**Boeing Company**  
*Web address:* www.boeing.com / www.boeing.com/employment

**Booz Allen Hamilton**  

**General Dynamics Corp.**  
*Web address:* www.generaldynamics.com / www.generaldynamics.com/employment

**Haliburton**  
*Web address:* www.halliburton.com/careers

**ITT Defense Electronics and Services**  

**Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC)**  

**Lockheed Martin**  
*Web address:* www.lockheedmartin.com / www.lockheedmartinjobs.com

**L-3 Communications**  

**Northrop Grumman Corp.**  
*Web address:* www.northropgrumman.com / careers.northropgrumman.com
Raytheon
*Web address:* www.raytheon.com / www.rayjobs.com

SRI International
*Web address:* www.sri.com / sri.ats.hrsmart.com

United Technologies Corp.
F. Online Career Sites for Prospective National Security Lawyers

Following is a table of general and specific career sites for national security lawyers. This list does include more mainstream, all-inclusive job sites such as CareerBuilder.com. The following is a selection of those sites with specific national security-related legal opportunities; there may be overlap in the categories:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>American Bar Association Law Student Division, Student Lawyer Magazine Jobs Column: <a href="http://www.abanet.org/lsd">www.abanet.org/lsd</a> ; <a href="http://www.abanet.org/lsd/studentlawyer">www.abanet.org/lsd/studentlawyer</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Career Voyages, Homeland Security <a href="http://www.careervoyages.com">www.careervoyages.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ClearanceJobs.com (all Federal employment opportunities requiring security clearance) <a href="http://www.clearancejobs.com">www.clearancejobs.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Office of Personnel Management <a href="http://www.opm.gov">www.opm.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Student Resource for Government Jobs <a href="http://www.studentjobs.gov/">www.studentjobs.gov/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>USA Jobs (all Federal employment job opportunities): <a href="http://www.usajobs.opm.gov">www.usajobs.opm.gov</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Congressional Opportunities


U.S. Senate: www.senate.gov


Federal Judicial Center: www.fjc.gov

The United States Sentencing Commission www.ussc.gov/Jobs.htm

Intelligence Community: www.intelligence.gov

Intelligence Community

Director of National Intelligence (DNI): www.dni.gov

Undersecretary of Defense for Intelligence: www.defenselink.mil/osd

Air Force Intelligence: www.af.mil

Army Intelligence: www.inscom.army.mil

Central Intelligence Agency: www.cia.gov

Coast Guard Intelligence: www.uscg.mil

Defense Intelligence Agency: www.dia.gov

Department of Energy (DOE): www.doe.gov
  • Office of Counterintelligence: www.ch.doe.gov/offices/OCI
  • Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation Office: www.nn.doe.gov
  • Office of Security: www.so.doe.gov
  • National Nuclear Security Administration: www.nnsa.doe.gov
  • International Affairs and Domestic Policy: www.policy.energy.gov
## Intelligence Community (cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Website</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Department of State</td>
<td><a href="http://www.dos.gov">www.dos.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Bureau of Intelligence and Research</td>
<td><a href="http://www.state.gov/s/inr">www.state.gov/s/inr</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Bureau of Arms Control</td>
<td><a href="http://www.state.gov/t/ac">www.state.gov/t/ac</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation</td>
<td><a href="http://www.state.gov/t/isn">www.state.gov/t/isn</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Bureau of Political-Military Affairs</td>
<td><a href="http://www.state.gov/t/pm">www.state.gov/t/pm</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Coordinator for Counterterrorism</td>
<td><a href="http://www.state.gov/s/ct">www.state.gov/s/ct</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of the Treasury</td>
<td><a href="http://www.ustreas.gov">www.ustreas.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Enforcement Administration</td>
<td><a href="http://www.usdoj.gov/dea">www.usdoj.gov/dea</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Bureau of Investigation</td>
<td><a href="http://www.fbi.gov">www.fbi.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine Corps Intelligence (MCIA)</td>
<td><a href="http://www.quantico.usmc.mil/activities/?Section=MCIA">www.quantico.usmc.mil/activities/?Section=MCIA</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency</td>
<td><a href="http://www.nga.mil">www.nga.mil</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Reconnaissance Office</td>
<td><a href="http://www.nro.gov">www.nro.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy Intelligence</td>
<td><a href="http://www.nmic.navy.mil">www.nmic.navy.mil</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
U.S. Armed Forces

Department of Defense: www.defenselink.mil

United States Air Force: www.af.mil

United States Army: www.army.mil

United States Coast Guard: www.uscg.mil

United States Marine Corp: www.usmc.mil

United States Navy: www.navy.mil

Joint Chiefs of Staff
www.dtic.mil/jcs


Armed Forces Careers:
www.armedforcescareers.com

Other Federal Agency Resources

Department of Justice, National Security Division’s Office of Intelligence: www.usdoj.gov

Department of Justice, Office of Intelligence Policy and Review
www.usdoj.gov/oipr


United States Secret Service:
www.ustreas.gov/usss
Other Federal Agency Resources (cont.)

Border and Transportation Security Directorate Customs and Border Protection
www.cbp.gov

Citizenship and Immigration Services
www.uscis.gov

Immigration and Customs Enforcement
www.ice.gov

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
www.atf.gov

Environmental Protection Agency / Homeland Security Office
www.epa.gov

Department of Transportation
www.dot.gov

Federal Transit Administration
www.fta.dot.gov

Transportation Security Administration
www.tsa.gov

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)
www.hq.nasa.gov
G. National Security Law Listserves and Blogs
The following list includes national security law-related listserves and blogs.

**National Security Law ListServes**

[The National Security Law (NSL) Listserv](http://www.wfu.edu/~chesner/NationalSecurityLaw/listserv.htm): Sign up by email to Professor Robert Chesney: robert.chesney@wfu.edu and at rchesney@law.utexas.edu.

[Syracuse University / Maxwell School, Student Association on Terrorism and Security Analysis (SATSA)](mailto: satsa@maxwell.syr.edu): To subscribe, send an email to: satsa@maxwell.syr.edu;


**National Security Law Blogs**

[Counterterrorism Blog](http://counterterrorismblog.org/)

[CrimProf Blog](http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/crimprof_blog)

[Global Guerrillas](http://globalguerrillas.typepad.com)

[IntLaw Grrls](http://intlawgrrls.blogspot.com)

[Law Career Blog](http://law-career.blogspot.com/)

[National Security Law Blog](http://www.natseclaw.com)


[Washington Post IntelDump](http://blog.washingtonpost.com/inteldump)
## H. Books, Journals, and Other Resources
### (Print and Internet)

The following book list is a selection of relevant reading. For a more comprehensive repository of national security law materials, visit Georgetown Law’s searchable database of books, cases, congressional documents, and other materials. A search for national security law and legislation yields over 100 results, which include some of the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Books (including treatises, casebooks, and reports)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Law and the Long War: The Future of Justice in the Age of Terror</em> (2008), Benjamin Wittes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Intelligence Community Legal Reference Book</em> (2007)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Preventing Surprise Attack: Intelligence Reform in the Wake of 9/11</em> (2005), Richard A. Posner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Patriot Debates: Experts Debate the USA Patriot Act</em> (2005), Stewart A. Baker and John Kavanagh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Managing Terrorism’s Consequences</em> (2003), Barry Kellman</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Books (including treatises, casebooks, and reports)


Cases and Materials on U.S. Law and National Security (2000), Ron Sievert

Journals and Magazines

The American Interest
www.the-american-interest.com

Foreign Policy
www.foreignpolicy.com

Foreign Affairs
www.foreignaffairs.org

International Security
ksgnotes1.harvard.edu/BCSIA/ISP.nsf/web/IS

Journal of National Security Law and Policy, McGeorge School of Law
www.mcgeorge.edu/x704.xml

The National Interest
www.nationalinterest.org

National Security Law Report
www.abanet.org/natsecurity/nslr.shtml

Orbis
www.fpri.org/orbis

Studies in Intelligence - Journal of the American Intelligence Professional, Center for the Study of Intelligence, CIA

The Washington Quarterly
www.twq.com

The Wilson Quarterly
www.wilsoncenter.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=wq.welcome
## Law School Journals and Reviews

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>University</th>
<th>Journal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American University</td>
<td>International Law Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston University</td>
<td>Public Interest Law Journal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of California - Berkeley</td>
<td>Berkeley Journal of International Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of California - Hastings</td>
<td>Hastings International and Comparative Law Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case Western Reserve</td>
<td>Journal of International Law &amp; Case Western Reserve Law Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Chicago</td>
<td>Chicago Journal of International Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago-Kent</td>
<td>Journal of International and Comparative Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Connecticut</td>
<td>Journal of International Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornell</td>
<td>International Law Journal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Denver</td>
<td>Denver Journal of International Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke University</td>
<td>Duke Journal of Comparative and International Law &amp; Law and Contemporary Problems Journal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emory</td>
<td>Emory International Law Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Florida</td>
<td>Journal of Law and Public Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida State</td>
<td>Journal of Transnational Law and Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fordham</td>
<td>Fordham International Law Journal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgetown University</td>
<td>Journal of International Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Washington</td>
<td>George Washington International Law Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Georgia</td>
<td>Journal of International and Comparative Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamline</td>
<td>Journal of Public Law and Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvard University</td>
<td>Human Rights Journal &amp; Harvard International Law Journal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
University of Indiana, Bloomington, Indiana Journal of Global Legal Studies & Federal Communications Law Journal

University of Indiana, Indianapolis, Indiana International and Comparative Law Review

University of Iowa, Journal of Transnational Law and Contemporary Problems

Loyola University, Chicago, International Law Review

Loyola University, Los Angeles, Loyola of Los Angeles International and Comparative Law Review

Loyola University, New Orleans, Maritime Law Journal

Michigan State, Journal of International Law

University of Michigan, Michigan Journal of International Law

University of Mississippi, Journal of Space Law


University of North Carolina, NC Journal of International Law and Commercial Regulation


Nova Southeastern, Journal of International and Comparative Law

University of Oregon, Oregon Review of International Law

Pace, International Law Review

University of Pennsylvania, Journal of International Law

St. Thomas University, Florida, Intercultural Human Rights Law Review

Santa Clara University, Journal of International Law

University of South Carolina, Journal of International Law and Business

Southern Methodist University, The International Lawyer (journal)

South Texas, Currents-International Trade Law Journal

Stanford University, Stanford Journal of International Law & Stanford Law and Policy Review

Syracuse University, *Syracuse Journal of International Law and Commerce*

Temple University, *International Law Journal*

University of Texas, *Texas International Law Journal*

University of Tulsa, *Energy Law Journal & Journal of International and Comparative Law*

Vanderbilt University, *Vanderbilt Journal of Transnational Law*


Willamette University, *Willamette Journal of International Law and Dispute Resolution*

University of Wisconsin, *Wisconsin International Law Journal*

Relevant Articles (Available Online)


(Visiting law school websites that currently have “national security law” programs, certificates, and/or curriculum can provide resources and guidance for career tracks, key events and people, and other relevant information.)

(Links to other relevant articles)

www.mcgeorge.edu/Documents/publications/jnslp/01_PARKER_MASTER.pdf

www.mcgeorge.edu/documents/publications/jnslp/07_Sillman_MASTER.pdf

www.abanet.org/lsd/studentlawyer/oct04/hotpractice.html


Faculty pages for professors and national security law experts, Robert Chesney (http://law.wfu.edu/faculty/profile/chesner/publications), formerly Wake Forest University School of Law, and Robert Turner, University of Virginia Law (www.law.virginia.edu/lawweb/Faculty.nsf/FHPbI/4459), feature articles of interest.