Securitization And The Iraq War The Rules Of Engagement In World Politics Routledge Critical Security Studies

This dissertation examines the politics of visuality surrounding one of the key events of the Iraq war - the Abu Ghraib tortures. In opposition to the dominant framing of Iraq as a "failed state," the first half of this dissertation argues that the American intervention in Iraq recalls an earlier colonial endeavor, the 1920s and 30s British Mandate for Iraq. The American and British militarized state-building enterprises both attempt to shore up legitimate states out of "failed states." Both belong to a common statist nomos that seeks to defend the state against the imagined threat of the return to a Hobbesean "state of nature." These projects of state securitization have, in historically distinct ways, relied on the proper visualization, segmentation, and disciplining of the future nation-state's subjects. In the 1920s and 30s, racial configurations and tribal alliances in Iraq were established with the help of the anthropometric visual typologies of Iraqis gathered by the American anthropologist Henry Field in 1927 and 1935, and the visual tableaux of photographs collected by the British administrator for Iraq Cecil Edmonds. Orientalist photography and visual typologies premised on anthropometric and biometric studies both enabled, and legitimized, American and British disciplinary projects by providing tools for the recognition and thus differentiation

of foe and friend within the state. Such processes of distinguishing legitimate states and peoples, however, were not implemented only in Iraq. Media coverage of the 2003 traumatic tortures at Abu Ghraib prompted profound redefinitions of American identity, which are explored in the second half of the dissertation. In an effort to reaffirm the status of the United States as a benevolent nation, the official discourse as well as popular media portrayed the tortures as isolated acts of a group of deviant and unfit citizen-subjects -- the so called "Hillbillies" exemplified by Lynndie England. In 2005, the cultural stereotype of the "Hillbilly" was remediated in an Internet-based global phenomenon called "Doing a Lynndie," in which bloggers posted snapshots drawn from everyday life that parodied England's iconic gestures in the Abu Ghraib photographs. "Doing a Lynndie" attests to the power of popular media to legitimate and further propagate state-sponsored mechanisms of social exclusion. While Lynndie England became the hypervisible icon of the tortures, the sexually abused and tortured female detainees from Abu Ghraib remained almost completely invisible in the popular media landscape. The media hypovisiblity of these Iraqi women signals the important role popular media plays in legitimating certain imaginaries of the political community by providing a powerful framework for the circulation of ideas and images. In sum, the dissertation analyzes the impact of visuality on remembering and forgetting traumatic historical events and in shaping legitimate political communities and common national imaginaries. This book argues that Islam has been securitized in US

foreign policy, especially during the W. Bush administration when it was increasingly portrayed as the ultimate "other." This securitization was realized through the association of Islam with unique security threats in speeches of foreign policy and national security. By analyzing the four recent US presidents' discourses on Islam, this work sheds light on how they viewed Islam and addresses the following questions: How do we talk about Islam, its place and relationship within the context of US security? How does the language we use to describe Islam influence the way we imagine it? How is Islam constructed as a security issue?
Argues that states' attachment to the strategy of deterrence can increases the chances of violence rather than avoid it.
Al Qaeda's deadly assaults against the American homeland on September 11, 2001 deeply altered regional security architectures the world over. Religious extremists responsible for having coordinated and implemented the 9/11 attacks have brought state and non-state actors to radically reconsider traditional concepts of security, including responses and the need for tactical and strategic preemption in the face of growing conventional and asymmetric threats to communities at home and abroad. Drawing upon critical new research, the analyses presented by the contributors of this volume challenge and even shatter previously held ideas about domestic and international terrorism and state-sanctioned violence. They shed light upon new conceptions of security as well as the need for actors to address existing and emerging cultures of fear

and critical susceptibilities in the face of wanton violence and security of the state in the 21st century.

This books aims at analyzing Turkish foreign and security policies in the 21st century. Turkey's foreign and security policies have become the focus of academic discussions since Turkey is located in the middle of the most unstable region in the world. Turkey's self-assured foreign policy has similarly attracted the attention of academicians worldwide. Meanwhile, Turkey's security policy has also been the subject of discussions as the country has been struggling with ethnic terrorism for 35 years. Furthermore, the US invasion of Iraq and the recent Syrian civil war, along with other factors, have caused religious radicalism to expand its power throughout the Middle East, which has heavily impacted on Turkey's security. Turkey's longstanding problems with its neighbors have also affected the general characteristics of its foreign policy, particularly leading to its securitization.

We are living amidst the fallout of the most controversial conflict of our times. This book is a tough examination of how and why it was fought and of its continuing effects. This major new work contains analysis of the Iraq War from several different academic, as well as military perspectives. Its emphasis is on the links between US foreign policy, US strategy and the US conduct of war and it also covers Iraqi grand strategies, the consequences of the War for transatlantic relations, and includes a chapter on the International Law dimension. In scrutinzing the war and the behaviour of its main parties, the editors draw upon international relations, political

science, strategic thought and military theory, plus international law and media studies. For those wishing to understand the Iraq war from a very wide range of rigorous perspectives, this is a must-read.

The dominant powers in world energy geopolitics have radically changed in last couple of decades due to the increased demand for natural energy resources (i.e., coal and oil). Because of these power shifts, the economics of energy has become much more entangled in international relations. Economic Dynamics of Global Energy Geopolitics provides emerging research exploring the theoretical and practical aspects of the geo-economics of energy resources and how this affects countries' economies. It also explores the implementation of energy supply and demand in world markets. Featuring coverage on a broad range of topics such as socio-economics, supply/demand fluctuations, and foreign direct investment, this book is ideally designed for engineers, economists, academicians, researchers, policymakers, and graduate-level students seeking current research on the role of economics and policy in energy geopolitics.

This book offers the first comprehensive and critical investigation of the specific modes of risk calculation that are emerging in the so-called War on Terror. Risk and the War on Terror offers an interdisciplinary set of contributions which debate and analyze both the empirical manifestations of risk in the War on Terror and their theoretical implications. From border controls and biometrics to financial targeting and policing practice, the imperative to deploy public and private data in order to

'connect the dots' of terrorism risk raises important questions for social scientists and practitioners alike. How are risk technologies redeployed from commercial, environmental and policing domains to the domain of the War on Terror? How can the invocation of risk in the War on Terror be understood conceptually? Do these moves embody transformations from sovereignty to governmentality; from discipline to risk; from geopolitics to biopolitics? What are the implications of such moves for the populations that come to be designated as 'risky' or 'at risk'? Where are the gaps, ambiguities and potential resistances to these practices? In contrast with previous historical moments of risk measurement, governing by risk in the War on Terror has taken on a distinctive orientation to an uncertain future. This book will be of strong interest to students and researchers of international studies, political science, geography, legal studies, criminology and sociology.

This volume provides researchers and students with a discussion of a broad range of methods and their practical application to the study of non-state actors in international security. All researchers face the same challenge, not only must they identify a suitable method for analysing their research question, they must also apply it. This volume prepares students and scholars for the key challenges they confront when using social-science methods in their own research. To bridge the gap between knowing methods and actually employing them, the book not only introduces a broad range of

interpretive and explanatory methods, it also discusses their practical application. Contributors reflect on how they have used methods, or combinations of methods, such as narrative analysis, interviews, qualitative comparative analysis (QCA), case studies, experiments or participant observation in their own research on non-state actors in international security. Moreover, experts on the relevant methods discuss these applications as well as the merits and limitations of the various methods in use. Research on non-state actors in international security provides ample challenges and opportunities to probe different methodological approaches. It is thus particularly instructive for students and scholars seeking insights on how to best use particular methods for their research projects in International Relations (IR), security studies and neighbouring disciplines. It also offers an innovative laboratory for developing new research techniques and engaging in unconventional combinations of methods. This book will be of much interest to students of non-state security actors such as private military and security companies, research methods, security studies and International Relations in general.

The tactical organization and protection of resources is a vital component for any governmental entity. Effectively managing national security through various networks ensures the highest level of

protection and defense for citizens and classified information. National Security: Breakthroughs in Research and Practice is an authoritative resource for the latest research on the multiple dimensions of national security, including the political, physical, economic, ecological, and computational dimensions. Highlighting a range of pertinent topics such as data breaches, surveillance, and threat detection, this publication is an ideal reference source for government officials, law enforcement, professionals, researchers, IT professionals, academicians, and graduate-level students seeking current research on the various aspects of national security.

This book critiques the conceptualization of security found in mainstream and critical theoretical debates, and applies this to the empirical case of the 2003 Iraq War. The Iraq War represents one of the most puzzling, complex, and controversial events in the post-Cold War era. The manner in which the Bush administration finally decided to hold Saddam Hussein accountable through military intervention provoked a worldwide outcry due to the narratives they constructed to justify the "pre-emptive use of force" and "enhanced interrogation techniques." Responding to constructivist and post-structuralist scholars' calls for a turn to discourse, and aligning its argument with critical security studies, particularly the Copenhagen School (CS), this book

conceptualizes language as a pivotal mechanism of power. Adopting a Wittgensteinian approach, it moves away from thinking about the nexus between security and language from a single action, or speech act, to a series of actions or interactions. To illustrate this new approach, the author examines two cases in particular: the UN inspectors' finding that there was no credible evidence that Iraq possessed weapons of mass destruction (WMD) in early 2003 and the Abu Ghraib scandal in 2004. Both events show that the boundaries and relations between securitized rules and environments are not pre-given but produced in a particular language game. This book will be of much interest to students of critical security studies, US foreign policy, and IR in general.

Drawing on the empirical case of the Russian–Georgian war of 2008, the book explores the theoretical underpinnings of the idea of 'great power management' first articulated within the English School of International Relations. The contributors to the volume approach this idea from a variety of theoretical perspectives, ranging from policy-analysis to critical theory, but all of them are addressing the same question: What does the Russian-Georgian war of 2008 tell us about great power management as an institution of international society?

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Most research on framing has focused on media and
elite frames: the ways that the mass media and
politicians present information about issues and
events to the public. Until now, the process by which
citizens' opinions may affect the initial frame-
building process has been largely ignored. The two-
way flow of influence between public opinion and
decision-makers has been analyzed more from a top-
down than a bottom-up perspective. Olmastroni
addresses this issue by introducing a cyclical model
of framing. Additionally, most empirical studies on
media framing have centered on the United States.
Olmastroni's text seeks to overcome this limitation
of prior research by examining different types of
framing in three different countries. Framing War
uses the recent war on Iraq as a case study,
focusing on the elite and media framing of this event
in order to examine the interaction between the
political elite and the mass public in three Western
democracies—France, Italy, and the US—during the
early and on-going stages of the military crisis. The
book analyzes whether and, potentially, the extent to
which decision-makers tracked and responded to
public opinion in presenting their foreign policy
choices. It examines the strategies and approaches
that governments potentially adopted to influence
public opinion towards either the need for or the lack
of need for a military intervention. By representing

the framing paradigm as a cycle, Olmastroni shows how each actor within the system (i.e., government and other elites, news media, and public opinion) is linked to the others and contributes to the final representation of an issue. In contrast with other theoretical perspectives of framing, this book states that the framing influence does not only proceed from the government to the public, but it often moves at the same level of the system, with each actor playing different roles. Olmastroni's insights on framing are significant for researchers in international relations, political communication, public opinion, comparative politics, and political psychology, as well as policy analysts, journalists, and commentators.

It is commonly alleged that politicians misrepresent events for their own gain, but very few (if any) critics can produce facts to support their allegations. Have Democrats knowingly misrepresented George W. Bush's involvement in stealing an election, getting us into the Iraq War, and causing the 2008 financial crisis? An analyst separates fact from fiction. For example, the Financial Crisis Commission Report, which purports to explain the cause of the 2008 financial crisis with detailed facts, fails to support its own conclusions. The author therefore challenges readers to carefully parse through the facts within to reach their own conclusions. To rely on any third party to interpret events is a surrender of political

independence and intellectual freedoms. The author intends to donate 50 percent of the net profits from the sale of this book to the Wounded Warrior Project (www.WoundedWarriorProject.org).

In this significant Marxist critique of contemporary American imperialism, the cultural theorist Randy Martin argues that a finance-based logic of risk control has come to dominate Americans' everyday lives as well as U.S. foreign and domestic policy. Risk management—the ability to adjust for risk and to leverage it for financial gain—is the key to personal finance as well as the defining element of the massive global market in financial derivatives. The United States wages its amorphous war on terror by leveraging particular interventions (such as Iraq) to much larger ends (winning the war on terror) and by deploying small numbers of troops and targeted weaponry to achieve broad effects. Both in global financial markets and on far-flung battlegrounds, the multiplier effects are difficult to foresee or control. Drawing on theorists including Michel Foucault, Giorgio Agamben, Michael Hardt, Antonio Negri, and Achille Mbembe, Martin illuminates a frightening financial logic that must be understood in order to be countered. Martin maintains that finance divides the world between those able to avail themselves of wealth opportunities through risk taking (investors) and those who cannot do so, who are considered "at risk." He contends that modern-day American

imperialism differs from previous models of
imperialism, in which the occupiers engaged with the
occupied to "civilize" them, siphon off wealth, or
both. American imperialism, by contrast, is an
empire of indifference: a massive flight from
engagement. The United States urges an embrace
of risk and self-management on the occupied and
then ignores or dispossesses those who cannot
make the grade.

Security concerns increasingly influence foreign aid:
how Western countries give aid, to whom and why.
With contributions from experts in the field, this book
examines the impact of security issues on six of the
world's largest aid donors, as well as on key
crosscutting issues such as gender equality and
climate change.

In this age of information technology, the media's
role in international, bilateral, and diplomatic
relations is increasingly important. It plays a crucial
part in keeping countries connected and updated
about actual and ground-level realities. Media
Diplomacy and Its Evolving Role in the Current
Geopolitical Climate provides emerging research on
the changing practices in diplomacy, new media, and
the connections between media and policy. It
highlights how the media is changing countries'
approaches to diplomacy and readers will learn the
valuable aspects of the role that communication
technology plays in resolving regional and

international issues. This book is an important resource for professionals and researchers working in the field of media diplomacy, internet and diplomacy, e-diplomacy, international relations and media diplomacy, and contemporary diplomatic policy seeking current research on the best ways to globally expand on media and policy.

Preponderance in U.S. Foreign Policy examines the factors that contribute to the presence and severity of blunders in U.S. foreign policy, focusing primarily on ideational variables inherent in the American identity. It presents a theory for their recurrence in accordance with those variables and the pursuit of the grand strategy of preponderance.

This second edition of Historical Dictionary of United States-Middle East Relations contains a chronology, an introduction, appendixes, and a bibliography. The dictionary section has over 300 cross-referenced entries on national leaders, non-governmental organizations, policy initiatives, and armed conflicts. This volume aims to provide a new framework for the analysis of securitization processes, increasing our understanding of how security issues emerge, evolve and dissolve. Securitisation theory has become one of the key components of security studies and IR courses in recent years, and this book represents the first attempt to provide an integrated and rigorous overview of securitization practices within a coherent framework. To do so, it

organizes securitization around three core assumptions which make the theory applicable to empirical studies: the centrality of audience, the co-dependency of agency and context and the structuring force of the dispositif. These assumptions are then investigated through discourse analysis, process-tracing, ethnographic research, and content analysis and discussed in relation to extensive case studies. This innovative new book will be of much interest to students of securitisation and critical security studies, as well as IR theory and sociology. Thierry Balzacq is holder of the Tocqueville Chair on Security Policies and Professor at the University of Namur. He is Research Director at the University of Louvain and Associate Researcher at the Centre for European Studies at Sciences Po Paris. Defining things through binary opposition – male/female, familiar/foreign, life/death – forms the base of human thinking. Adding moral assessment to logic, we often represent binaries even as divisions into good and evil. Exclusions based on the division of Us vs. Them make their presence felt during any conflict, and become crucial in times of war. However, binary thinking is inherent also in peaceful, everyday conversation, when politics, social issues, ethnicities and religious identities are described and debated. Binaries in Battle: Representations of Division and Conflict is a wide-ranging multidisciplinary anthology that presents the

fundamental rationale of binary thinking from many different angles. The evidence is drawn from cases ranging from historical to contemporary and near future, covering both wartime and peacetime conflicts. The writers apply a wide variety of methods, including linguistics, visual semiotics, ethnography, and leadership and organisational analysis. Seemingly unconnected topics, such as humanitarianism and warfare, or death and tourism, appear strangely connected, and the relevance of speed to cyber warfare is revealed to contain a paradox. Mass immigration is observed from several, mutually exclusive angles to provide a 360 degree view. Despite its multifaceted baselines, the book provides a solid understanding of the manifestations of binary thinking. By deconstructing ideological discourses it dispels black-and-white imageries, replacing them with softer shades of grey. The volume is the first study to explore the intersection of memory and securitisation in the European context. By analysing a variety of practices ranging from film to art and new media, the book expands the existing theoretical framework of securitisation. The authors consider memory as a precondition for contemporary integration projects such as the European Union, and also showcase how memory is used to stage international conflicts. Following this memory-securitisation nexus, the European Union, and Europe more generally,

emerges as an on-going cultural, political and social project. The book also examines developments outside the EU such as the conflict in Ukraine and the creation of the Eurasian Economic Union, which, the authors argues, have a profound impact on Europe. From a consideration of historical contexts such as national referenda the discussion proceeds to media and film analysis, artistic practice and more transient phenomena such as climate change. This book examines NATO's transition from a Cold War mutual defence organization into a global alliance, and puts the recent crisis over the Afghanistan mission in the context of long-standing debates over out-of-area interventions. Originally, NATO bound the western allies together for the purposes of mutual defence as defined by Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty, which declared that an attack on the territory of one ally was to be considered an attack on them all. However, Article 4 of the Treaty invites the allies to consult with each other on a less formal basis whenever their 'territorial integrity, political independence, or security' was threatened, without the automatic commitment to a shared response. During the Cold War, the allies consulted both formally and informally on issues beyond mutual defence in debates that were, more often than not, extremely contentious. After the Cold War, these out-of-area missions became the primary focus of NATO's military missions. The allies had to

debate the scope of co-operation for every mission they considered undertaking collectively. This book argues that NATO's identity has changed from a Cold War mutual defence organization to a global alliance in the course of debates over how to respond to the changing circumstances of its security environment. This book will be of much interest to students of security studies, international organisations, contemporary history and IR in general.

Put quite simply, the twin impacts of globalization and environmental degradation pose new security dangers and concerns. In this new work on global security thinking, 91 authors from five continents and many disciplines, from science and practice, assess the worldwide reassessment of the meaning of security triggered by the end of the Cold War and globalization, as well as the multifarious impacts of global environmental change in the early 21st century.

This pioneering book explains the causes of war through a sustained combination of theoretical insights and detailed case studies from WWI to the Iraq War. Cashman and Robinson find that, while all wars have multiple causes, specific factors typically combine in identifiable "dangerous patterns" that lead to bloody conflicts between countries.

On both sides of the Atlantic, restrictive immigration policies have been framed as security imperatives

since the 1990s. This trend accelerated in the aftermath of 9/11 and subsequent terrorist attacks in Europe. In Frontiers of Fear, Ariane Chebel d'Appollonia raises two central questions with profound consequences for national security and immigration policy: First, does the securitization of immigration issues actually contribute to the enhancement of internal security? Second, does the use of counterterrorist measures address such immigration issues as the increasing number of illegal immigrants, the resilience of ethnic tensions, and the emergence of homegrown radicalization? Chebel d'Appollonia questions the main assumptions that inform political agendas in the United States and throughout Europe, analyzing implementation and evaluating the effectiveness of policies in terms of their stated objectives. She argues that the new security-based immigration regime has proven ineffective in achieving its prescribed goals and even aggravated the problems it was supposed to solve: A security/insecurity cycle has been created that results in less security and less democracy. The excesses of securitization have harmed both immigration and counterterrorist policies and seriously damaged the delicate balance between security and respect for civil liberties.
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In an effort to make sense of war beyond the battlefield in studying the wars that were captured under the rubric of the "War on Terror", this special issue book seeks to explore the complex spatial relationships between war and the spaces that one is not used to thinking of as the battlefield. It focuses on the conflicts that still animate the spaces and places where violence has been launched and that the war has not left untouched. In focusing on war beyond the battlefield, it is not that the battlefield as the place where war is waged has gone in smoke or has borne out of importance, it is rather the case that the battlefield has been dis-placed, re-designed, re-shaped and rethought through new spatializing practices of warfare. These new spaces of war – new in the sense that they are not traditionally thought of as spaces where war takes place or is brought to – are television screens, cellular phones and bandwidth, George W. Bush's ranch in Crawford, Texas, videogames, popular culture sites, news media, blogs, and so on. These spaces of war beyond the battlefield are crucial to understanding what goes on the battlefield, in Iraq, Afghanistan, or in other fronts of the War on Terror (such as the homeland) – to understand how terror has globally been waged beyond the battlefield. This book was originally published as a special issue of Geopolitics. Ali Shariati and the Future of Social Theory: Religion, Revolution and the Role of the Intellectual

is a collection of essays engaged in a future-oriented remembrance of the life and praxis of one of Iran's most influential revolutionary intellectuals: Ali Shariati.

'Contemporary Security Studies' introduces students to the broad range of issues that dominate the security agenda in the 21st century and provides up-to-date coverage of traditional and non-traditional threats to survival.

This book offers a critical inquiry into the framing of health and disease as a security issue. In particular, the book examines what happens in the United Nations when the ostensibly 'low' politics of global health meet the 'high' politics of security, and when the logic of security comes to shape global health initiatives. It offers a critical re-assessment of efforts in the United Nations system to position HIV as a security threat with the hope that this would attract greater attention and resources for the global HIV response. The book advances securitization theory by presenting a new framework for studying HIV as a policy process, uniting several theoretical strands into a single, powerful model for empirical application. It uses this model to draw attention to important, understudied aspects of HIV securitization, including the role played by discourses about Africa, and the evolution of ideas about HIV and security as actors learned over time. On the basis of this empirically grounded

assessment of how securitization works as a theory and a political strategy, the book suggests that securitization is inherently limited, and perhaps dangerous, as a strategy for 'securing' social change. This book will be of much interest to students of critical security studies, global health, development studies, and IR in general. This volume presents a practical demonstration of the relevance of Carl Schmitt's thought to parapolitical studies, arguing that his constitutional theory is the one best suited to investing the 'deep state' with intellectual and doctrinal coherence. Critiquing Schmitt's work from a variety of intellectual perspectives, the chapters discuss current parapolitical reality within the domain of criminology, the parapolitical nature of both the dual state and the national security state corporate complex. Using the USA as a prime example of the world's current dual or 'deep political state', the criminogenic dimensions of the parapolitical systems of post 9/11 America are discussed. Using case studies, the dual state is examined as the causal factor of inexplicable parapolitical events within both the developed and developing world, including Sweden, Canada, Italy, Turkey, and Africa. This book examines changes in the Persian Gulf security complex following the United States (US) invasion of Iraq in 2003, focusing on threats to the collective identities of two religious sects - Shia and

Sunni. Although there is a growing body of literature examining security in the Persian Gulf, little focus has been given to the theoretical and methodological aspects of the problem. In this volume, Shayan analyses the causes behind the security changes which occurred in the region since 2003 and demonstrates how regional security dynamics are interlinked to perceived sectarian threats on the Shia and Sunni religious identities. This text is essential reading for political scientists, policy makers and scholars of international relations.

Fully revised to incorporate recent developments, this third edition of Understanding Global Security analyses the variety of ways in which people's lives are threatened and/or secured in contemporary global politics. The traditional focus of Security Studies texts: war, deterrence and terrorism, are analysed alongside non-military security issues such as famine, crime, disease, disasters, environmental degradation and human rights abuses to provide a comprehensive survey of how and why people are killed in the contemporary world. New to this edition: Greater coverage of the evolving theoretical literature on security, including more analysis of critical theory perspectives and emerging schools of thought. A revamp of the sections examining the causes of inter-state war and counter-terrorism strategies. Analysis of key recent developments including the global economic recession, Haiti

earthquake of 2010 and Fukushima nuclear disaster of 2011. New quantitative analysis of the impact of global crime and environmental change. Greater evaluation of the divergences in how human security is interpreted and the future prospects for this way of thinking and acting in international relations. User-friendly and easy to follow, this textbook is designed to make a complex subject accessible to all. Key features include: 'Top ten' tables highlighting the most destructive events or forms of death in that areas throughout history. Boxed descriptions elaborating key concepts in the fields of security and International Relations. 'Biographical boxes' of key individuals who have shaped security politics. Further reading and websites at the end of each chapter guiding you towards the most up-to-date information on the various topics. Glossary of political terminology. This highly acclaimed and popular academic text will continue to be essential reading for everyone interested in security. This book uses a comparative analysis to examine foreign policy discourses and the dynamics of the 'War on Terror'. The book considers the three principal members of the Coalition of the Willing in Afghanistan and Iraq: the United States, Britain and Australia. Despite significant cultural, historical and political overlap, the War on Terror was nevertheless rendered possible in these contexts in distinct ways, drawing on different discourses and narratives of

foreign policy and identity. This volume explores these differences and their origins, arguing that they have important implications for the way we understand foreign policy and political possibility. The author rejects prevalent interpretations of a War on Terror foreign policy discourse, in the singular, highlighting that coalition states both demonstrated and relied upon divergent policy framings to make the War on Terror possible. The book thus contributes to our understanding of political possibility, in the process correcting a tendency to view the War on Terror as a universal and monolithic political discourse. This book will be of much interest to students of foreign policy, critical security studies, terrorism studies, discourse analysis, and IR in general.

Containing essays by an array of top international scholars, this new book provides a comprehensive analytical critique of the current state of research in the terrorism and counterterrorism studies field, what it has substantively achieved over the years and where it should be heading in the future. Offering an overall examination of research achievements and gaps in scholarly efforts towards understanding terrorism as a complex behavioural and social phenomenon, it also assesses various research approaches into counterterrorism studies, clearly identifying a pathway for prioritized future research agendas in the field. This future research agenda is

further enhanced by the provision of an appendix containing 444 identified research topics developed by the United Nations Terrorism Prevention Branch. Mapping Terrorism Research builds a cohesive, interdisciplinary and high-quality research agenda in terrorism and counterterrorism for future generations of academic students, scholars as well as practitioners, and will appeal to students of terrorism studies, political science and international relations. The book discusses how the two interrelated questions of biopolitics and ethics influence discursive and non-discursive practices in the fields of international relations and strategic studies. The book debates the following research question of how discussions on global regimes that rule human empowerment and human fragility in international and strategic arenas require the establishment of a complex relation between the contested concepts of biopolitics and ethics. The book focuses on six main areas which are (1) the politics of (in)security, (2) complex emergencies and contemporary terrorism, (3) health, risk and population management, (4) environment and climate change, (5) the politics of memory and trauma and (6) migration and refugee flows. The usefulness of the book derives from critically questioning how, international public policies in sensitive areas like terrorism, global health, global migration flows or humanitarian assistance are being built through global policy

regimes and global discursive regimes.
The Securitization of Memorial Space argues that the National September 11 Memorial and Memorial Museum is a securitized site of memory--what Foucault called a dispositif--that polices visitors and publics to remember trauma, darkness, and victimage in ways that perpetuate the "necessity" of the Global War on Terrorism. Contributing to studies in public memory, rhetoric and argumentation, and critical security studies, Nicholas S. Paliewicz and Marouf Hasian Jr. show how various human and nonhuman actors participated in complicated argumentative formations that have mobilized political, performative, and militaristic practices of anti-terroristic violence in other parts of the world. While there were times that certain argumentative stakeholders--such as local New Yorkers--questioned the necessity of securitizing this site of memory, agentic factions including the families of those who died on 9/11, public supporters, security agents, and politicians created an ideologically oriented security assemblage that remembers 9/11 through counter-terroristic performances at Ground Zero. In chronological order from the 2001 "dustbowl" to the present popularization of 9/11 memories, the authors present seven chapters of rich rhetorical analysis that show how the National September 11 Memorial and Memorial Museum perpetuates grief, uncertainty,

and angst that affects public memory in multidirectional ways.

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