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America's War on Terror Trapped in the War on Terror Why We're Losing the War on Terror The Global War on Terror An End to Evil War on Terror Interrogating the War on Terror 9/11 and the War on Terror: A Documentary and Reference Guide The War on Terror The War on Terror and American Popular Culture Winning the War of Words The War on Terror Encyclopedia: From the Rise of Al-Qaeda to 9/11 and Beyond The War on Terror The War on Terror The War on Terror and the Laws of War The Next Attack Kill Or Capture After 9/11 War by Other Means The War on Terror A War on Terror Law, Ethics, and the War on Terror Monsters to Destroy Full Spectrum Dominance Assessing the War on Terror Democracy and America's War on Terror Counter-Terrorism and State Political Violence How Just is the War on Terror? The Dark Side Gale Researcher Guide for: The War on Terror Special Forces, Strategy and the War on Terror Re-Imagining the War on Terror The War on Terror in Comparative Perspective Turkey and the War on Terror Hunting Bin Laden The New American Imperialism 9/11 and the War on

Terror Mental Health in the War on Terror Funding Extended Conflicts Risk and the War on Terror

Examining the legal dimension of the war on terror, James P. Terry carefully explores the myriad juridical concerns that must be addressed in prosecuting a war with few established legal boundaries. Robert Ivie discusses democracy's centrality to the national identity and how prevailing constructions of democracy constitute a republic of fear in which the threat of foreign and domestic "others" is chronically exaggerated through rituals of vilification and victimization. Developing ideas established in the successful first edition, this new version of America's War on Terror updates and expands the original collection of essays, allowing the reader to fully understand how the causes of the war on terror, both the domestic and foreign policy implications, and the future challenges faced by the United States have moved on since 2003. Features include: " Four specifically designed sections which examine the topic from different

perspectives and orientations to provide a balanced and nuanced understanding of the issues. " New material takes into account events through the election of Barack Obama and potential changes in the US-led war on terror. " Four additional core chapters look at Homeland Security, Afghanistan, Pakistan and Central Asia, Iraq and the Persian Gulf and Globalization, all with a focus on the War on Terror. " A robust introduction builds on the previous preface, while the editors have also developed a concluding section that brings together the major themes of the work and provides an overview of future policy challenges and options. The book's existing tables and appendices are also completely updated. " Essays written from a variety of perspectives provide instructors with a useful tool to supplement course materials. " The book also offers the student an analytical means with which to understand the factors behind the attacks, the nation's response to them, and the continuing evolving impact of terrorism on domestic and international politics. America's War on Terror, Second Edition will be of

interest and utility to academics, the general public and most significantly to students as a reader for such courses as US foreign policy, international security, terrorism, Islamic studies, American politics and international relations. The Dark Side is a dramatic, riveting, and definitive narrative account of how the United States made self-destructive decisions in the pursuit of terrorists around the world—decisions that not only violated the Constitution, but also hampered the pursuit of Al Qaeda. In spellbinding detail, Jane Mayer relates the impact of these decisions by which key players, namely Vice President Dick Cheney and his powerful, secretive adviser David Addington, exploited September 11 to further a long held agenda to enhance presidential powers to a degree never known in U.S. history, and obliterate Constitutional protections that define the very essence of the American experiment. With a new afterward. One of The New York Times 10 Best Books of the Year National Bestseller National Book Critics Circle Award Finalist A Best Book of the Year: Salon, Slate, The Economist, The Washington Post, Cleveland Plain-Dealer An innovative reassessment of the War on Terror organized around the themes of seeing, waiting, travelling. This volume undertakes a systematic analysis of the relationship between Special Forces and contemporary strategy, explaining the resurgence of interest in Special Forces, particularly in the West, by exploring their appeal over traditional conventional force

options in the current 'War on Terror'. Special Forces, Terrorism and Strategy comprises four overarching themes: theory and practice command and control culture and technology operations and the 'War on Terror'. By developing a credible theory about the role of Special Forces in contemporary strategy, Alastair Finlan assesses the changing character of the relationship between conventional forces and Special Forces, illustrating the prominent role of these forces in the 'War on Terror'. This book will be of great interest to students of strategic studies and military history, as well as for professional military colleges. The war on terror is a lost cause. As the war heads towards its second decade, American security policy is in disarray - the Iraq War is a disaster, Afghanistan is deeply insecure and the al-Qaida movement remains as potent as ever with new generations of leaders coming to the fore. Well over 100,000 civilians have died in Iraq and Afghanistan, many tens of thousands have been detained without trial, and torture, prisoner abuse and rendition have sullied the reputation of the United States and its coalition partners. Why We're Losing the War on Terror examines the reasons for the failure, focusing on American political and military attitudes, the impact of 9/11, the fallacy of a New American Century, the role of oil and, above all, the consummate failure to go beyond a narrow western view of the world. More significantly, it argues that the disaster of the war may have a huge if unexpected bonus. Its very failure will

make it possible to completely re-think western attitudes to global security, moving towards a sustainable policy that will be much more effective in addressing the real threats to global security - the widening socio-economic divide and climate change. Interrogating the War on Terror presents a critique of contemporary war culture and politics, introducing a range of political, philosophical, legal, artistic and social perspectives on a devastating war. Bringing together contributors from the United States, UK and Australia "implicitly dissenting from within the Coalition of the Willing" this volume explores the discourses and cultural effects of the current "war on terror". Is the so-called war on terror justified? Seeking an ethical engagement with the problems and paradoxes of this global conflict, the authors situate the historical and legal meanings of terror and terrorism alongside the exploitation of such terms by the Bush Administration and other governments in recent years. Contributions by philosophers, sociologists, and law and literature scholars raise questions about neo-conservatism, freedom, security and the new legitimization of torture, and demonstrate how this war brings political and discursive power to bear on democracy, human rights and individuals in places as far-flung as Iraq, Bali, and the U.S. Artworks by internationally renowned war artist George Gittoes, and several essays by cultural theorists return a critical emphasis to the role of visual media, affect, gender and popular culture in

understanding and rethinking war. Interrogating the War on Terror's (TM)s multi-disciplinary and international perspectives will be useful to scholars and students alike in addressing this highly topical issue. The essays reference mainstream sources and widely-documented events in the war on terror, making it accessible also to the general reader. Terrorism kills far fewer Americans annually than automobile accidents, firearms, or even lightning strikes. Given this minimal risk, why does the U.S. continue expending lives and treasure to fight the global war on terror? In *Monsters to Destroy*, Navin A. Bapat argues that the war on terror provides the U.S. a cover for its efforts to expand and preserve American control over global energy markets. To gain dominance over these markets, the U.S. offered protection to states critical in the extraction, sale, and transportation of energy from their "terrorist" internal and external enemies. However, since the U.S. was willing to protect these states in perpetuity, the leaders of these regimes had no incentive to disarm their terrorists. This inaction allowed terrorists to transition into more powerful and virulent insurgencies, leading the protected states to chart their own courses and ultimately break with U.S. foreign policy objectives. Bapat provides a sweeping look at how the loss of influence over these states has accelerated the decline of U.S. economic and military power, locking it into a permanent war for its own economic security. Neil Krishan Aggarwal's

timely study finds that mental-health and biomedical professionals have created new forms of knowledge and practice in their desire to understand and fight terrorism. In the process, the state has used psychiatrists and psychologists to furnish knowledge on undesirable populations, and psychiatrists and psychologists have protected state interests. Professional interpretation, like all interpretations, is subject to cultural forces. Drawing on cultural psychiatry and medical anthropology, Aggarwal analyzes the transformation of definitions for normal and abnormal behavior in a vast array of sources: government documents, professional bioethical debates, legal motions and opinions, psychiatric and psychological scholarship, media publications, and policy briefs. Critical themes emerge on the use of mental health in awarding or denying disability to returning veterans, characterizing the confinement of Guantánamo detainees, contextualizing the actions of suicide bombers, portraying Muslim and Arab populations in psychiatric and psychological scholarship, illustrating bioethical issues in the treatment of detainees, and supplying the knowledge and practice to deradicalize terrorists. Throughout, Aggarwal explores this fascinating, troublesome transformation of mental-health science into a potential instrument of counterterrorism. Throughout history and especially during contemporary times, presidential rhetoric sets the foreign policy tone not only for Congress but mainly for

the American public. Consequently, US foreign policy is actively marketed and spun to the American public. This book describes the marketing strategy of the War on Terror and how that strategy compelled public opinion towards supporting the spread of the War on Terror from Afghanistan to Iraq. The author investigates how President George W. Bush's initial framing of the September 11th attacks provided the platform for the creation of long term public support for the War on Terror and established early public support for U.S. action in Iraq. Mining public opinion data and nearly 1500 presidential speeches over a four year period, the book argues that presidential framing of threats and losses, not gains, contributed to public support for war in Afghanistan, war in Iraq, and President Bush's successful reelection campaign. President Bush's initial framing of the terrorist threat was introduced immediately after the September 11th attacks and reinforced throughout the Afghanistan invasion. During this time period, presidential threat framing established the broad parameters for the War on Terror and enabled the president to successfully market a punitive war in Afghanistan. Second, the president marketed the strategy of preemptive war and led the country into the more costly war in Iraq by focusing on the potentially global threat of terrorism and the proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction. President Bush's previous war rhetoric was repackaged into a leaner, more focused format in which the Iraq

war became part of the War on Terror, resulting in increased support for the president and a successful reelection campaign. Finally, the author examines the withdraw vs. surge in Iraq debate bringing the book up to date. The book shows the influencing potential of presidential spin and of risky foreign policy in the Middle East, and presents a systematic analysis of how a president effectively pursued a marketing strategy that continues to show an enduring ability to influence public support. Even two years after the Iraq invasion, 52% of Americans believed that the U.S. should stay in Iraq until it is stabilized. This finding bypasses agenda setting explanations, which prescribes issue salience amongst the public for only one year. The large speech database available with the study will also be an added benefit to scholars seeking to teach undergraduate and graduate level qualitative research methods. The cataclysmic events of September 11, 2001 destroyed the World Trade Center in New York, and later the Pentagon, was attacked by al Qaeda terrorists. The US government responded by invading Afghanistan on October 7, 2001, and the global war on terror had begun. The US and the UK would then invade Iraq on March 20th, 2003, supposedly to stop Saddam Husseins WMD and the Iraqi regimes alleged ties to al Qaeda. The Global War On Terror provides a thorough analysis of 9/11, the Iraq War, the occupation of Iraq, the British role in Iraq, the expansion of the al Qaeda network, and the breakdown of Iraq into

sectarian war. The Global War on Terror exposes the underlying political substructure to reveal:

- o How both the FBI and CIA failed to understand the al Qaeda terrorist plot on 9/11 and failed to stop al Qaeda.
- o How the Bush administration actually planned the invasion of Iraq before 9/11.
- o How the Pentagons Office of Special Plans exaggerated both Iraqs WMD threat and the alleged connection between al Qaeda and the Hussein regime.
- o How American and British casualty levels greatly increased during the occupation of Iraq after combat operations ended with regard to the regime change in Iraq.
- o How Iraq became a breeding ground for terrorism, and how the Taliban would regroup in Afghanistan.
- o How the Blair government would attempt to sanitize the David Kelly scandal and how intelligence operations were manipulated concerning the British invasion of Iraq.
- o How the Plame-gate affair would expose the Bush administrations intricate web of deceit in regard to the alleged Niger uranium and the role Vice President Dick Cheneys office played in the scandal.
- o How the global war on terror would begin to unravel in Iraq amid the breakdown of Iraq into civil war and chaos. Examines the staying power of the global supremacy of the United States, which is directly dependent on how long and how effectively its preponderance in Eurasia is sustained. Presents articles that argue for and against different types of terrorism prevention, discussing the effects of recent reforms, preemptive war, and whether or not military

justice violates human rights. Presents an examination of the Obama administration that explores its internal power struggles and the seemingly ambivalent measures considered by the president to redefine national security. Radical critique of the 'war on terror' by leading media commentator and peace scholar. The attacks of September 11 and the resulting War on Terror have defined the first decade and a half of the 21st century. This text closely examines and analyzes the primary documents that provide the historical background of today's worldwide War on Terror.

- Provides introductory commentary as well as in-depth analysis from an expert in the field
- Includes a collection of thematically related primary source documents accompanied by adjoined introductions and analyses
- Offers a clear synopsis of the arguments utilized by both the United States and Al Qaeda against each other during the War on Terror
- Presents sidebars containing details, facts, and figures crucial to understanding the content in question as well as a bibliography that directs readers toward additional resources for further study on the September 11th attacks and the War on Terror

Many years after the United States initiated a military response to the terrorist attacks of September 11th, 2001, the nation continues to prosecute what it considers an armed conflict against transnational terrorist groups. Understanding how the law of armed conflict applies to and regulates military operations executed within the scope of this armed conflict

against transnational non-state terrorist groups is as important today as it was in September 2001. In *The War on Terror and the Laws of War* seven legal scholars, each with experience as military officers, focus on how to strike an effective balance between the necessity of using armed violence to subdue a threat to the nation with the humanitarian interest of mitigating the suffering inevitably associated with that use. Each chapter addresses a specific operational issue, including the national right of self-defense, military targeting and the use of drones, detention, interrogation, trial by military commission of captured terrorist operatives, and the impact of battlefield perspectives on counter-terror military operations, while illustrating how the law of armed conflict influences resolution of that issue. This Second Edition carries on the critical mission of continuing the ongoing dialogue about the law from an unabashedly military perspective, bringing practical wisdom to the contentious topic of applying international law to the battlefield. This volume is a collection of articles that critically examine the efficacy, ethics, and impact of the War on Terror as it has evolved since 9/11. During the decade and a half of the Global War on Terror (GWOT), numerous books have considered the political, psychosocial, and economic impacts of terrorism. However, there has been little systematic effort to examine the effectiveness of the GWOT in achieving its goals. Furthermore, there is virtually nothing that

presents a comparative analysis of the GWOT by the people most directly affected by it—citizens and scholars from conflict zones in the Middle East. There is, therefore, great need for a book that analyzes the strategies, tactics, and outcomes of the GWOT and that also presents facts and ideas that are missing or underrepresented in the dominant public narratives. The contributions in this volume were chosen to specifically address this need. In doing so, it uniquely provides not only Western perspectives of the GWOT, but also importantly includes perspectives from the Middle East and those most directly affected by it, including contributions from scholars and policy makers. Overall, the contributions demonstrate how views differ based on geographical location, and how views have changed during the course of the still-evolving War on Terror. The book will be of much interest to students and scholars of terrorism and counter-terrorism, foreign policy, Middle Eastern politics, security studies and IR, as well as policy makers. This book offers a thoughtful analysis of the international and domestic political impact of the global war on terrorism through the prism of US security relations in the wake of September 11, 2001. While focused on regional and country-specific responses and consequences, the book redresses the balance between change and continuity in the international system brought about by the war on terror. The unusual meshing of wide-ranging views and perspectives represents the shared

wisdom of an epistemic community emerging at the intersection of international relations, comparative politics and foreign policy analysis. Gale Researcher Guide for: *The War on Terror* is selected from Gale's academic platform Gale Researcher. These study guides provide peer-reviewed articles that allow students early success in finding scholarly materials and to gain the confidence and vocabulary needed to pursue deeper research. This fascinating reference chronicles the individuals, operations, and events of the War on Terror around the world, exploring its causes and consequences through the lens of policy, doctrine, and tactics of combat. • Features a timeline that enables readers to quickly grasp the succession of key events and developments in the War on Terror • Highlights specific individuals on both sides of this conflict, providing an objective and fair-minded approach to the topic • Provides a bibliography that directs students toward additional sources of information for further research • Connects related entries through helpful cross references

The World Changed Forever on September 11, 2001 Best-selling author Grant R. Jeffrey explores the motives and plans of the Islamic terrorists that declared war on America. *War on Terror* examines the truth “behind the headlines” about this vital struggle that affects all of us. Learn how the American-led alliance will use our powerful intelligence and military forces to destroy the thousands of terrorists as well as the governments of Iraq, Sudan, and

Yemen that support terrorism. Key features include: ·Compelling evidence Iraq is behind Bin Laden's attacks on America ·The war on terror against Iraq was prophesied by Jeremiah 2500 years ago ·The nations that support Islamic terror ·Why Islamic terrorists hate America, Israel, and Arab governments ·How America will defeat the global threat from Islamic terrorists ·The Taliban-the Pashtun tribe and the Ten Lost Tribes ·Terror attacks on Israel-America's key strategic ally in the Middle East ·Russia's Strategic Goal-to turn the coalition against Israel ·New surveillance and counter-terrorism technology and world government ·The need for security versus our privacy and freedom Presents a chronological account of terrorist attacks inside Turkey and against Turkish targets outside the country, places them in the global setting. This book is useful to the students and scholars of international relations, terrorism and security studies. In recent years the mass murder of thousands of innocent civilians by al Qaeda terrorists has plumbed the depths of criminality and immorality. Yet it is the response to those attacks, particularly by the United States, that has provoked widespread accusations that the anti-terrorist cure may be worse than the terrorist disease. This book explores the key legal and ethical controversies that arose in the wake of the brutal attacks of 11 September 2001. After the Cold War, progress in human rights and limitations on warfare created an impression that "global civil society" had

emerged to challenge the dominance of states and establish new norms to guide their behavior. The events of 9/11, however, witnessed a reassertion of state prerogatives, reflected in challenges to the Geneva Conventions and the stigma against torture. Focusing on core debates about preventive war and the implications of targeted assassination, kidnapping, indefinite detention, and the torture of suspected terrorists, Evangelista asks whether state practice will further undermine the very norms of international law and morality, or whether efforts to combat terrorism can be brought back into conformity with ethical and legal standards. The terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, were used by the Bush administration to usher in a war without borders, a war against many enemies in many different parts of the world, a war without end. This is America's War on Terror. Yet this War on Terror is in reality an imperialist war that seeks to make the world secure for global economic and strategic interests of the United States. This war seeks to reorder the world through imperialist expansion. The military occupation of Iraq in March 2003 signals only a stage in this ongoing war. It signals also the application of the new doctrines that the Bush administration has championed. Ninan Koshy makes a meticulous scrutiny of official documents and statements, and shows how the military might of the US is actually used to buttress globalization, that is, the sway of multinational capital. He also

demonstrates how military occupation is intrinsic to the expansion of the American empire. Koshy makes the point that the main theatre of the War on Terror is Asia, from West to North East, and includes Central, South and South East Asia. He also puts forward a sharp critique of the policy followed by New Delhi, which involves the calculated dismantling of the entire rationale of non-alignment and the edifice of an independent foreign policy, as well as the subjugation of India's national interests to US war plans. What we are witnessing today is the demise of the world order that emerged after the Second World War. A new world order is taking its place. This lucidly argued book explains the architecture and nature of this new world order. America's war on terror is widely defined by the Afghanistan and Iraq fronts. Yet, as this book demonstrates, both the international campaign and the new ways of fighting that grew out of it played out across multiple fronts beyond the Middle East. Maria Ryan explores how secondary fronts in the Philippines, sub-Saharan Africa, Georgia, and the Caspian Sea Basin became key test sites for developing what the Department of Defense called "full spectrum dominance": mastery across the entire range of possible conflict, from conventional through irregular warfare. Full Spectrum Dominance is the first sustained historical examination of the secondary fronts in the war on terror. It explores whether irregular warfare has been effective in creating global stability or if new terrorist groups have

emerged in response to the intervention. As the U.S. military, Department of Defense, White House, and State Department have increasingly turned to irregular capabilities and objectives, understanding the underlying causes as well as the effects of the quest for full spectrum dominance become ever more important. The development of irregular strategies has left a deeply ambiguous and concerning global legacy. *An End to Evil* charts the agenda for what's next in the war on terrorism, as articulated by David Frum, former presidential speechwriter and bestselling author of *The Right Man*, and Richard Perle, former assistant secretary of defense and one of the most influential foreign-policy leaders in Washington. This world is an unsafe place for Americans—and the U.S. government remains unready to defend its people. In *An End to Evil*, David Frum and Richard Perle sound the alert about the dangers around us: the continuing threat from terrorism, the crisis with North Korea, the aggressive ambitions of China. Frum and Perle provide a detailed, candid account of America's vulnerabilities: a military whose leaders resist change, intelligence agencies mired in bureaucracy, diplomats who put friendly relations with their foreign colleagues ahead of the nation's interests. Perle and Frum lay out a bold program to defend America—and to win the war on terror. Among the topics this book addresses: • why the United States risks its security if it submits to the authority of the United Nations • why France and Saudi Arabia

have to be treated as adversaries, not allies, in the war on terror • why the United States must take decisive action against Iran—now • what to do in North Korea if negotiations fail • why everything you read in the newspapers about the Israeli-Arab dispute is wrong • how our government must be changed if we are to fight the war on terror to victory—not just stalemate • where the next great terror threat is coming from—and what we can do to protect ourselves

An End to Evil will define the conservative point of view on foreign policy for a new generation—and shape the agenda for the 2004 presidential-election year and beyond. With a keen insiders' perspective on how our leaders are confronting—or not confronting—the war on terrorism, David Frum and Richard Perle make a convincing argument for why the toughest line is the safest line. "Ian Lustick has written a brave, forceful, and very valuable book. I wish that every politician promising to 'defend' America would read what he has to say. Failing that, the voters should."—James Fallows, National Correspondent, *The Atlantic Monthly*

Examines the history of the war on terror from a variety of viewpoints, with primary sources, case studies, and topics for classroom debate. A pair of best-selling graphic-novel artists explores and depicts the post-September 11 world in illustrated form, in an intricately detailed work that depicts critical events, responses, and the consequences of the war on terror. Simultaneous. This interdisciplinary study of how 9/11 and the 'war

on terror' were represented during the Bush era, shows how culture often functioned as a vital resource, for citizens attempting to make sense of momentous historical events that frequently seemed beyond their influence or control. Illustrated throughout, the book discusses representation of 9/11 and the war on terror in Hollywood film, the 9/11 novel, mass media, visual art and photography, political discourse, and revisionist historical accounts of American 'empire, ' between the September 11 attacks and the Congressional midterm elections in 2006. As well as prompting an international security crisis, and a crisis in international governance and law, David Holloway suggests the culture of the time also points to a 'crisis' unfolding in the institutions and processes of republican democracy in the United States. His book offers a cultural and ideological history of the period

Contends that America is losing the war on terror and what needs to be done in order to find Osama bin Laden and defeat al-Qaeda, tracing the origins and growth of terrorism throughout the past few decades while drawing on recent findings to identify bin Laden's whereabouts. 25,000 first printing. *The War on Terror and American Popular Culture* is a collection of original essays by academics and researchers from around the world that examines the complex interrelation between the Bush administration's "War on Terror" and American popular culture. Written by experts in the fields of literature, film, and cultural studies, this book examines in

detail how popular culture reflects concerns and anxieties about the September 11 attacks and the war those attacks generated, how it interrogates the individual and collective impacts that war has wrought, how it might challenge or critique current policy, and how it might reinforce or endorse the war and its sociopolitical paradigms. One aspect of war is often overlooked: how much do they cost and how are they funded. *Funding Extended Conflicts* develops a baseline on Federal spending for the two extended conflicts of the Cold War era, Korea and Vietnam, and compares them with the global war on terror, including current outlays for Iraq and Afghanistan. It also provides wartime cases that offer recommendations on how to pay for future wars and focuses on the length of the tails of such spending, which are often omitted in the final analyses and distort funding estimates. Background chapters examine financing and budget issues as well as problems associated with defining the real cost of Korea, Vietnam, and the so-called long war against terrorism and are complemented by an assessment of the open-ended commitment to support homeland defense and conduct ongoing military operations in Southwest Asia. One aspect of war is often overlooked: how much do they cost and how are they funded. *Funding Extended Conflicts* develops a baseline on Federal spending for the two extended conflicts of the Cold War era, Korea and Vietnam, and compares them with the global war on terror,

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assassinated by a CIA pilotless drone in the deserts of Yemen. "At its core, *War by Other Means* offers spirited, detailed and often enlightening accounts of the decision-making process behind the key 2001-03 legal decisions." —The Washington Post "Unambiguous and combative, Yoo's philosophy is sure to spark further debate." —Publishers Weekly This timely and important book is about ethics and military action in the age of terrorism. The book examines both general ethical considerations relevant to war as well as current United States and Coalition operations in Iraq. Author Eileen Flynn analyzes the ethics of military action in the age of terrorism. She makes a straightforward, jargon-free case that the importance of ethical training for those who join the military cannot be overestimated since people must live with the ethical choices they make. Dr. Flynn argues that it is crucial for young men and women to understand the importance of adhering to the just war tradition. *HOW JUST IS THE WAR ON TERROR?* traces the development of the just war tradition and goes on to consider such questions as: ?Is the individual soldier free to act according to his or her own conscience in a war, or are they required to show unconditional obedience to the commanding officers? ?How do the Rules of Engagement governing the conduct of war measure up to the criteria of the just war tradition? ?How should we evaluate the war on terror and the conduct of individual soldiers in the light of just war criteria? This

book is must reading for general readers, students, and men and women in uniform. It will help readers to understand the ethical implications of elective wars against nations suspected of supporting terrorism. The discussion questions and case studies that supplement each chapter invite thoughtful engagement. Flynn takes on the most troubling moral issues of our times in a treatment that is both thorough and evenhanded. Written by leading scholars in the field, 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. This edited volume aims to deepen our understanding of state power through a series of case studies of political violence arising from state 'counter-terrorism' strategies. The book examines how state counter-terrorism strategies are invariably underpinned by terror, in the form of state political violence. It seeks to answer three key questions: To what extent can counter-terror strategies be read as a form of state terror? How fundamental is state terror to the maintenance of a neo-liberal social order? What are the features of counter-terrorism that

render it so easily reducible to state terror? In order to explore these issues, and to reach an understanding of what it means to say that the 'war on terror' is terror, the contributing authors draw upon case studies from a range of geographical contexts including the UK and Northern Ireland, the US and Colombia, and Sri Lanka and Tamil Eelam. Analysing these case studies from a psychological-warfare and hegemonic perspective, the book also includes two chapters from Noam Chomsky and John Pilger, which provide a global and historical context. This book will be of great interest to students of critical terrorism studies, political violence, war and conflict studies, sociology, international security and IR. The authors of the bestseller *The Age of Sacred Terror* show how the United States is losing the war on terror and what we need to do if we're serious about winning it. We are losing. Four years and two wars after September 11, 2001, the United States is no closer to victory in the "war on terror." In fact, we are unwittingly clearing the way for the next attack. In this provocative new book, Daniel Benjamin and Steven Simon show how the terrorist threat is evolving, with a broadening array of tactics, an army of new

fighters and, most ominously, a widening base of support in the global Muslim community. The jihadist movement has been galvanized by the example of 9/11 and the missteps of the U.S. government, which has consistently failed to understand the nature of the new terror. Left on this trajectory, much worse faces us in the near future. It doesn't have to be this way. *The Next Attack* makes the case that America has the capacity to stem the tide of Islamic terrorism, but Benjamin and Simon caution that this will require a far-reaching and creative new strategy, one that recognizes that the struggle has been over-militarized and that a campaign for reform must be more than rhetoric and less than bayonets. And they point out how America's increasing tendency to frame the conflict in religious terms has undermined our ability to advance our interests. Is America truly equipped to do what is necessary to combat Islamist terrorism, or are we too blinded by our own ideology? The answer to that question will determine how secure we will truly be, in the years and decades to come.

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