Activity Report of ICCM Clusters September 2011

The International Collaboratory on Critical Security Studies aims at investigating the potential of critical methods for security studies and at providing a space for collaboration and collective writing. The collaboratory comprises of five clusters that work on five different methods: Visuality, Mapping, Discourses and materialities, Situated knowledge, and Genealogies, history and time. Each cluster is composed by an average of five to six participants, with a high percentage of PhD students. This report on the various activities that the clusters have recently undertaken will shed light on the practical implementation of a collaborative and virtual research environment.

Main Web Activities

The different clusters used the ICCM website in order to carry out discussions through forums, to create wikis, and to post library items of interest and relevance to their methods and to the whole of the collaboratory. In addition to the ICCM website, the clusters made use of google documents and skype in order to enhance their communication and collaborative online work.
Forum discussions were mainly focussing on specific authors' understandings of different methodologies, although the Genealogy cluster also used the forum to prepare conference panels and to put together a wiki page.
The wikis were used to work on specific projects as for instance the paper "Securing Mobility: Infrastructures and Airports, the 2006 ban of liquids on planes" of the Discourses and materialities cluster, or the work on "A Genealogy of Kettling: Genealogies, histories, time" by the Genealogy cluster, or to open up discussions on criticality and methodology, as it was the case for the Situated Knowledge cluster, or on the traditions of semiotics, for the Visuality cluster.
Altogether, the clusters posted around 60 library entries, most of which were journal articles, and some online documents.

Panels and Presentations

The clusters were active in preparing a number of panels and presentations. All of the clusters organised at least one panel and presentation at the March 2011 International Studies Association Annual Convention in Montreal. The five clusters also organised panels and presentations for the March 2011 ICCM Training School in Milton Keynes, and for the September 2011 ICCM Meeting in Edinburgh. Other conferences in which clusters presented their collaborative work include the September 2010 European Consortium in Political Research, Standing Group on International Relations Conference, Stockholm, and the March 2011, New Methodologies in Critical Security Studies Conference in Ottawa. In total, the clusters organised 30 presentations/panels.

Collaborative Publications and Papers

The clusters have produced a considerable number of papers. At the time of this Report 11 papers had been published or forthcoming, and three were under review.

Networking

The clusters within the ICCM were also actively networking with other projects and Universities, including *La Bibliothèque Foucaldienne*, IRI/ PUC in Rio de Janeiro, and the University of Sussex.

Below the detailed information on the cluster activities

METHOD 1. Visuality

1. Short description, participants:

Presentation:
Images and symbols are inextricable from security studies. The way we perceive threat determines where and how societies and soldiers apply force, and reciprocally, it is usually through images and symbols that the application of force is contextualized, justified and rationalized. The purpose of this methodological cluster is to analyze the security implications of the perceptual process as a whole, that is, how individuals physically perceive, how what they perceive is generated and propagated, and in what way meaning is attributed to that which is perceived.

Visuality cluster deals with questions surrounding the use of visuals (images, film, graphics) in security studies. Cluster's discussions focuss on the (ab)use of visuals and different perspectives/methods for studying visuals.

Main Participants:
Can E. Mutlu,
Juha Vuori,
Axel Heck,
Gabi Schlag,
Rune Saugmann Andersen.

Prior to his departure from the collaboratory Youri Courmier was the original cluster coordinator. Since his departure in January 2010, Can E. Mutlu has been the Cluster coordinator.

2. Main web activities – including forums, wikis, library entries

The Visuality Cluster had several discussion on the forum section – 9 topics in total, a wiki section with 8 sub headings that eventually became the mainframe of the publication for the Edinburgh workshop. Gabi Schlag wrote a blog post for the website. However, most of our web activities have been over SKYPE. The cluster meets at least 2 times a month over SKYPE during which we discuss our publication and articles that we have assigned for the week.

Topics of discussion:

- Problems of 'elite analysts' as interpreters of images
- Reappropriation of the Delphi Method in order to deal with issues of 'elite analysts', and investigating the ICCMSS as an 'interpretative community' (the 'collective analyst')
- Issues of production, reading, and reception of images
- Semiotics/semiology and sociology
- Interpretation of images
- Visual methodologies
- Similitude vs. resemblance
- Mediums of images
- Affect and images
- What is methodology
- What is criticality
- What is visuality
- Visual aspects of Abu Ghraib, 9/11, Fukushima, death of Osama bin Laden

2.1 Library entries

Kangas, Anni (2009), "From Interfaces to Interpretants: A Pragmatist Exploration into Popular Culture". In: Millennium: Journal of International Studies Vol.38 No.2, pp. 317–343

Vuori, Juha A. (2010), "A Timely Prophet? The Doomsday Clock as a Visualization of Securitization Moves with a Global Referent Object". In: Security Dialogue Vol 41, pp. 255-277

Campbell, David (2003): Cultural Governance and Pictorial Resistance: Reflections on the Imaging of War. RIS 29 (dec) pp 57-73

Chouliaraki, Lilie (2008) The symbolic power of transnational media : Managing the visibility of suffering. Global Media and Communication 2008 4: 329

3. Panels and presentations organized

I have seen it all? A methodological inquiry into visuality and criticality in security studies (Juha Vuori, Rune Saugmann Andersen, Can Mutlu), International Collaboratory on Critical Methods in Security Studies, Edinburgh, 12-13 September 2011

What's Love Got to do with It? Affective Resonance of Images on Securitization Moves (Can E. Mutlu), International Studies Association Annual Convention, Montreal, 16-19 March 2011

What's Love Got To Do With It? Affect and Securitization European Consortium in Political Research, (Can E. Mutlu) Standing Group on International Relations Conference, Stockholm, 9-11 September 2010

The Politics of Visual Security: Visual Representations and the Public Diplomacy Strategy of the European Union in Africa (Gabi Schlag and Axel Heck), paper presented at the SGIR Conference, 8-11 September 2010, Stockholm, Sweden

The TIME Cover 'Aisha' and the justification of the war in Afghanistan (Gabi Schlag and Axel Heck), paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the International Studies Association, 16-19 March 2011, Montreal/Canada

Visualizing the International Actorness of the European Union: Visual representations of ESDP missions in the DR Congo (Gabi Schlag and Axel Heck), paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the International Studies Association, 16-19 March 2011, Montreal/Canada

Conference Presentations

I have seen it all? A methodological inquiry into visuality and criticality in security studies, **(Juha Vuori, Rune Saugmann Andersen, Can Mutlu)** International Collaboratory on Critical Methods in Security Studies, Edinburgh, 12-13 September 2011

What's Love Got to do with It? Affective Resonance of Images on Securitization Moves (Can E. Mutlu), International Studies Association Annual Convention, Montreal, 16-19 March 2011

What's Love Got To Do With It? Affect and Securitization (Can E. Mutlu), European Consortium in Political Research, Standing Group on International Relations Conference, Stockholm, 9-11 September 2010

The Politics of Visual Security: Visual Representations and the Public Diplomacy Strategy of the European Union in Africa, (Gabi Schlag and Axel Heck), paper presented at the SGIR Conference, 8-11 September 2010, Stockholm, Sweden

The TIME Cover 'Aisha' and the justification of the war in Afghanistan, **(Gabi Schlag and Axel Heck)** paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the International Studies Association, 16-19 March 2011, Montreal/Canada

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4. Collaborative publications and papers

Towards a Methodology for Studying the Semiotics of Securitization (Juha A. Vuori)
Abstract: One of the criticisms directed at the Copenhagen School of securitization has been the lack of images or visualization within the framework of study. In the visual age, methods for studying visuality are, however, quite pertinent for critical students of security. Accordingly, this paper examines the possibilities of combining speech act theory and semiotics within securitization theory in order to gain better means to deal with images and visuality within this critical framework of security studies.
The use of speech act theory in the study of how issues become matters of security has been criticised for a focus on the production of speech. On the side of semiotics, much of its application has been criticised for mere production of readings by 'elite analysts'. The paper explores whether such critiques may be transcended within the framework of securitization studies, or whether a combination of speech act theory and semiotics may transpire to even out some of the problems.

Mediatized visual discourse and security: the case of #Neda (Rune Saugmann Andersen)
Abstract: This paper aims to understand the mediated visual icon #Neda, and asks what this mode of 'speaking security' visually and through 'new media' mean for critical security studies.
It conducts a media-semiotic analysis of the widely circulated videos of the death of a young woman in Iran in 2009, teasing out how semiotic markers interact with contemporary media structures to produce this extraordinarily strong referent object for politics of international security. In taking serious the agency of non-verbal communicaiton it challenges

the speech act understanding of political communication underlying securitization theory, and outlines as a contrast a critical semiotic analysis of the mediatized video sequences allegedly depicting the death of Neda Agha-Soltan. It argues that a media-semiotic framework for understanding of political communication (and constitution of referent objects) might be more fit for today's mediatized international relations than the speech act theory, and shows how it could help securitization framework overcome problems of silence and elite bias.

In making this series of arguments it strikes a note now familiar in Security Studies, challenging the dominance of the verbal in poststructuralist thought, as well as the notions of actors and audiences that go with it. But it furthermore aims to note a familiar absence in critiques of the securitization framework, namely mediatization, and what mediatization as a condition for successful political speech does to a theory based upon speech acts.

Remediating #IranElection. Journalistic strategies used in positioning citizen-made snapshots and text bites from the 2009 Iranian post-election conflict (Rune Saugmann Andersen) Forthcoming in Journalism Practice.

Abstract: When mass protests and violent crackdown followed the 2009 Iranian presidential election, western mass media found themselves in a precarious situation: eager to report on the situation, but without access to it, save through snapshots and text bites posted to content-sharing sites by unknown users. Basing news coverage on such content challenged journalistic understandings of credibility as produced by professional routines, disturbing the foundation of epistemic authority on which professional journalism builds. But neglecting it would challenge journalism's ability to portray anything at all. The article investigates how the positioning of citizen micro-journalism was textually negotiated in news reports by attributing different degrees of epistemic authority to citizen-made content. It argues that the strategies used greatly privilege the unknown image vis-à-vis the unknown verbal report. While verbal reports are treated as illustrative of communications practices or attributed doubt, images are allowed to represent the crisis, and frequently made indistinguishable from professionally produced content. Furthermore, in attributing citizen-made content to news agencies and mediation channels, the incorporation practices treat intermediation as a source of credibility. Deconstructing the process of constructing epistemologically authoritative news thus highlights how mediation, news values, source practices, and image conventions are relied on to perform credibility.

Bildpolitik und Sicherheitskultur: Das TIME-Cover "Aisha", in: Sicherheit + Frieden, 2/2011 (peer reviewed) (Gabi Schlag and Axel Heck), (under review)

Abstract: In the digital age of global media networks, where pictures travel more easily than ever before, images of war, violence and human catastrophes have a strong impact on security cultures. In this article, I briefly summarize the recent 'visual turn' in critical security studies and introduce an iconological approach. Taking images as images seriously, thus, is the first goal of this contribution. Secondly, by applying this approach to the case of a TIME cover showing a young Afghan women whose ears and nose were cut off, this article shows how this image constructs a visual icon of a responsibility to protect, including a tension between securitizing and de-politicizing effects on gender and human rights. In conclusion, I argue that images are a powerful expression of security cultures students in IR should pay more attention to.

Securitizing images: The TIME cover 'Aisha' as an iconic act, (Gabi Schlag and Axel Heck) (under review)

Abstract: Referring to the recent 'visual turn' in Critical Security Studies, the aim of this article is threefold. First, by summarizing attempts to address the performative relation between visuality and securitization (Hansen, 2011), we intend to theorize the image as an iconic act (Bredekamp, 2010). This turn to the performativity of the visual directs our attention to the securitizing power of images. Secondly, this article addresses the methodological challenges of analyzing images and introduces an iconological approach (Panofsky, [1955] 2006). Iconology enables the systematic interpretation of images as images by also taking their social embeddedness into account. In the third part of this article we apply this theoretical and methodological framework to analyze a cover of the TIME Magazine published in summer 2010. The cover shows a young Afghan woman whose ears and nose were cut off accompanied by the headline: 'What happens if we leave Afghanistan'. This cover image not only provoked a heated debate in the USA about the (ab)use of images in order to legitimize the continuity of the war in Afghanistan, but shows how gender and the body are visually securitized.

More Than a Feeling? Affect, Emotions and Securitization (Can E. Mutlu) (under review) European Journal of International Relations

Abstract: Securitization Theory (ST), established a three-part structure consisting of: securitizing actors, referent objects and the audience, which is central to every securitization move. While a lot of emphasis has been placed on the relationship between the securitizing agent and the audience, there has been little discussion of the link between the audience and the referent object of a securitization move. This article argues that a successful securitization requires an a priori affective and emotional connection between the audience and the referent object. Juxtaposing the photographs from the September 11 Photo Project and the iconic image of the "Fallen Man", this article introduces affect and emotions as a factor in shaping outcomes of securitization moves. Consequently, contributing to the further development of the ST as well as providing a methodological discussion over use of visuals in affect and emotion-attuned methodologies.

5. Networking

The cluster's work, especially at the ISA 2010 in Montreal but also at the SGIR conference in Stockholm, attracted a lot of attention. We have had the chance to meet with senior scholars working on visuality and critical security but also

established connections with more junior scholars working on images, security and visuality in general. The cluster was also very useful in establishing a great spirit of collaboration between the cluster members that will last many more years after the conclusion of the ICCM grant.

METHOD 2. Interrogating Mapping as Critical Methodology

1. Short description, participants:

Presentation:
This cluster focuses on the relationship between mapping and critical security studies. We consider mapping to be both a method and an object of inquiry. That is, it can be a means for understanding how actors, ideas and objects relate to one another, be it in networks, fields, controversies or other to-be-named social or geographical spaces; a means of mapping (in)security. But it can also be, simultaneously, a process to be studied. Maps are a form of articulated relations. Our cluster, taking this into consideration, believes that the social uses of mapping are to be interrogated as much as the actors, ideas, objects that are represented.
Spatial and geometric metaphors often linked to specific methodologies involving spatial representations, are increasingly present within critical security studies. Yet mapping, to a certain extent, is a process of controlling, fixing, bordering and disciplining by transforming qualitative differences into quantitative data; so how can it be used in a critical way? Can one map social realities, be they geographical or not, while simultaneously accounting for complexity, contingency, transformations, movement and reflexivity? Or is mapping essentially linked to an ontology of determinism, fixity and what James C. Scott has called state simplifications that do not just fulfil a didactic purpose but also enable a tighter form of governance?
In order to answer the abovementioned questions, we have so far looked into the mapping of terrorist networks through Social Network Analysis (SNA). Our aim has here been to see how it differs from a critical take on maps. We have also tried to counter-map the practice of SNA-mapping, but this aspect of our research has not been completed yet. We are currently also working on a paper on the methodological differences and commonalities between Latour's Actor-Network Theory (ANT) and Bourdieu's general theory of fields. We are here interested in the critical potential of the respective theories (and corresponding mapping-practices) in security studies.

Main Participants :
Victoria Loughlan,
Christopher Alderson,
Peer Schouten,
Christian Olsson

2. Main web activities – including forums, wikis, library entries

After we encountered initial problems with the wiki on the ICCM website, we began using google docs in order to facilitate and conduct our collaborative writing process. This has worked really well as we had meetings where we all simultaneously worked on the document while either chatting on the google docs side bar or being connected on a skype conference call. These sessions have been most productive in terms of written output. We also produced a power point presentation of our case study for the meeting in Milton Keynes, as well as two documents, one on brainstorming issues and the other representing the article to be presented at the final meeting in September in Edinburgh ("Rerouting Maps: On Bourdieu's and Latour's method(ologie)s in Critical Security Studies") all of which are shared through google.

2.1 - Library Entries

Bigo, Didier. (1996) Polices en réseaux. L'expérience européenne. Paris: Presses de Sciences Po.

Bigo, Didier (2008). "Globalized (In)Security: The field and the Ban-Opticon" in Terror, Insecurity and Liberty. Illiberal practices of liberal regimes after 9/11. (D. Bigo and A. Tsoukala) New York: Routledge, pp. 10-48.

Bigo D. (2011) "Pierre Bourdieu and International Relations: Power of Practices, Practices of Power", International Political Sociology, Vol.5, Issue 3

Bigo (B.), Bonditti (Ph.), Olsson (Ch.) "Mapping the European Field of Security Professionals", in Bigo (Didier), Carrera (Sergio), Guild (Elspeth), Walker (Rob), Europe's 21st Century Challenge, Delivering Liberty , Londres: Ashgate, 2010, p.49-65

Bigo (D.), Bonelli (L.), Olsson (Ch.), "Mapping the Field of the EU Internal Security Agencies" in D. Bigo, L. Bonelli, Ch Olsson (ed) The Field of the EU Internal Security Agencies. Centre d'études sur les conflits/ l'Harmattan, 2008. p. 5-66

Bourdieu (P.) (1989) La Noblesse d'État. Grandes écoles et esprit de corps. Paris: Les Éditions de Minuit.

Bourdieu (P.) Rules of Art: Genesis and Structure of the Literary Field, Stanford University Press, 1996.

Bourdieu (P.). (1996) The State Nobility: Elites Schools in the Field of Power, translated by Lauretta C. Clough. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press.

Bourdieu (P.), Distinction: a Social Critique of the Judgment of Taste, trans. Richard Nice, Harvard University Press, 1984

Bourdieu (P.), Practical Reason: On the Theory of Action, Stanford University Press, 1998.

Bourdieu (P.), Outline of a Theory of Practice, Cambridge University Press 1977.

Dalby, S (1996) "Reading Rio, writing the world: the New York Times and the 'Earth Summit'," Political Geography, 15(6/7): 593-613

Dalby, S. (2008) "Imperialism, Domination, Culture: The Continued Relevance of Critical Geopolitics," Geopolitics, 13(3): 413-436.

Dezalay, Y (2011) "Hegemonic Battles and the International Division of Labor in the Market for the Import and Export of State Governing Expertise" International Political Sociology, vol. 5, no. 3, p. 276.

Dodds, K (1996) "The 1982 Falklands War and a critical geopolitical eye: Steve Bell and the If... cartoons," Political Geography, 15(6/7): 571-592

Niilo Kauppi and Tero Erkkilä (2011) "The Making of a Global Field of Higher Education: Actors, Institutions and Public Policy Instruments", International Political Sociology, Vol.5, Issue 3

Leander A. (2011) "The Promises, Problems and Potentials of a Bourdieu Inspired Approach to International Relations", International Political Sociology, Vol.5, Issue 3

Mérand, F. (2010). «Pierre Bourdieu and the Birth of ESDP». Security Studies, 19(2): 342-74.

Ó Tuathail, G. and S. Dalby (1998) "Introduction: Rethinking Geopolitics. Towards a critical geopolitics," in Rethinking Geopolitics (London: Routledge), pp. 1-15, reproduced at http://www.nvc.vt.edu/toalg/Website/Publish/Papers/ToalDalbyRethinkingIn....

Routledge, P. (1996) "Critical geopolitics and terrains of resistance," Political Geography, 15(6/7): 509-531

Ruming, K.J. (2009) 'Following the actors: mobilizing an actor-network theory methodology in geography' Australian Geographer, 40, 4, 451-469.

Sharp, J. (1996) "Hegemony, popular culture and geopolitics: the Reader's Digest and the construction of danger," Political Geography, 15(6/7): 557-570

Sparke, M (1996) "Negotiating national action: free trade, constitutional debate and the gendered geopolitics of Canada," Political Geography, 15(6/7), 615-639

Walters, W. (2010). 'Anti-Political Economy: Cartographies of "Illegal Immigration" and the Displacement of the Economy', in J. Best and M. Paterson (eds) Cultural Political Economy, London: Routledge, 113-138.

3. Panels and presentations organized

ANTerstanding International Security Practices (Peer Schouten) submitted to ISA's International Political Sociology and Theory sections. Hopefully the panel wil be accepted for ISA's 1212 anual convention in San Diego.:

Abstract: This panel brings together case studies as well as theoretical explorations that explore the possible contribution that actor network theory can make to the understanding of international security practices. In line with our postmodern or globalized condition, actor network theory (ANT) potentially forces IR scholars to rethink the proper levels of analysis as vast networks requiring upkeeping. The task for the scholar then becomes tracing such networks and the controversies around them. At the heart of ANT are the assumptions that (1) nothing is stable and (2) controversies are the core 'moments' of the political. But rather than answers, ANT opens up an array of questions and tools the utility of which this panel hopes to investigate for IR/critical security studies. As a post-discursive theory ANT challenges IR scholars to expand their view and incorporate both discursive and material elements and practices as pivotal agencies in the analysis of security assemblages. As such, it both opens new ways to transcend traditional state-centric approaches to IR and security studies and offers persuasive tools to account for the very pervasiveness of that system.

Mapping Security Practices: Evaluating Latour's Mapping Methodology for Critical Security Studies (Victoria Loughlan & Christopher Alderson)

Abstract: This paper examines the potential for an Actor-Network-Theory or Latour-influenced "mapping" methodology in Critical Security Studies (CSS). Compared to the concepts of "translation" and "inscription" which are beginning to take root in some critical literature, Latour's methodological use of "mapping" has received little attention in the field. Put in Latour's terms, the actors and actants of security matters have not been followed, and the controversies surrounding matters of concern have not been an organizing principle of security research. Our first aim is to consider what critical potential exists in the mapping of security issues and controversy following Latour. We ask: what intervention is made possible for the critical security scholar? The second objective of the paper is to evaluate from what location in a debate or controversy does the critical scholar make her observations. This second query leads us to consider ongoing methodological issues in IR, where we then ask how and to what extent can we bridge Latour's mapping to other well-honed and observed methodological principles. We hope to demonstrate the capacity of Latourian mapping for CSS but also to contribute to the problematic and ongoing debate of method/ology.

Mapping Security Practices - Latour's methodology in a European-data baseof Latour's mapping (Christian Olsson et al.)

Abstract: Drawing on the insight that modern political life is assembled through the superposition of technical and scientific controversies, Bruno Latour has recently devised a set of methods allowing for the visualization and tracing of controversies with the goal of promoting public participation. While most of the burgeoning literature on Latour tends to neglect these political interventions on the part of the author, the aim of this paper is to investigate his "controversy mapping" in order to highlight its methodological feasibility, value and limits. It will draw on the practical example of the ongoing controversy concerning the potential interconnection of EU-wide data-bases through technological expert software systems, in the name of the fight against "terrorism", "transnational organized crime" and "illegal immigration". At the core of this controversy lies a constellation of more than 20 different data-bases constituted within the purview of SIS, VIS, EURODAC, EUROPOL, SITCEN, EU-PNR to name but a few. It involves a heterogeneous network of human rights activists, security agencies, data technicians and European institutions such as the European Data Protection Supervisor or the European Parliament. Through the mapping of this controversy, the aim is to interrogate the methodology's capacity to trace and understand the variety of actors involved, the agency of technological tools and deal with questions pertaining to intelligence, surveillance and the right to privacy in the transatlantic security cooperation context. Ultimately, we will try to understand what type of political interventions this method/ology allows for.

4. Collaborative publications and papers

This 2012 ISA paper as well as the paper for the last ICCM meeting in September will hopefully be making into a publication. A third draft on the mapping of Social Network Analysis (SNA) and the SNA of mapping in the context of counter-terrorism, presented at the Open University, could also be turned into an article or book chapter. This is however a more distant objective for the time being.

5. Networking

Most of the networking we have done as a group has either taken place at events directly organised by the ICCM (at University of Sussex, Open University, SGIR/ ECPR in Stockholm, 2011 ISA convention in Montréal) or through the contribution that we have ourselves submitted to next year's ISA convention (mainly with people of the "ANTerstanding International Security Practices" panel whom we did not know prior to ICCM) . Of course, each one of us has also profited from ICCM in terms of networking on a more individual level (independently from the cohesive group that we form within the ICCM)

6. Other

Other activities include collective discussions on articles relevant for our cluster (Vincent J del Casino; JB Harley...), both through skype and through the exchange of files, the exchange of relevant bibliographies (on map, mapping, Bourdieu, Latour and critical security studies) and the elaboration of two preliminary/ exploratory documents: one on Latourian epistemology, methodology and mapping, the other on Bourdieu's epstemology, methodology and mapping in the context of security studies. The latter two documents have allow to launch the writing process for the paper to be presented at Edinburgh.

METHOD 3. Discourses and Materialities

1. Short description, participants:

Presentation:
This methodological cluster looks at the relations between discourses and materialities. By exploring different conceptualizations of discourses and materialities, we wish to create a methodological vocabulary/grammar and develop critical methods in particular contexts and sites. Some of these sites include the constitution of counter-terrorism through the governance of crowded places and through (de)listing of so-called terrorist suspects, the constitution of subjectivity in contemporary border and human (in)security practices. We also explore the role of materiality in the constitution of subjectivity, in the circulation of knowledge, and the relationality of scales and spaces.

1.1 Main Participants

Main Participants:
Martin Coward
Eva Herschinger
Nadine Voelkner
Owen Thomas
Claudia Aradau

2. Main web activities – including forums, wikis, library entries

2.1 Forum Discussions

Forum discussions of the following authors' work on discourse and materiality:

• Agamben, Giorgio. (2009) "What Is an Apparatus?" And Other Essays, translated by David Kishik and Stefan Pedatella. Stanford University Press.

- Deleuze, Gilles. (1992) 'What Is a Dispositif?' In Michel Foucault Philosopher, edited by Timothy J. Armstrong, pp. 159-68. Hemel Hempstead: Harvester Wheatsheaf.
- Latour, Bruno. (1996) On Actor-Network Theory: A Few Clarifications. Soziale Welt 47:369-81.
- Latour, Bruno. (2000) 'When Things Strike Back: A Possible Contribution of 'Science Studies' to the Social Sciences' British Journal of Sociology 51:107-23.
- Latour, Bruno. (2004) How to Bring a Collective Together. In Politics of Nature: How to Bring the Sciences into Democracy, translated by Catherine Porter. London; Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
- Crawford, T. Hugh. (1993) 'An Interview with Bruno Latour' Configurations 1:247-68.
- Coward, Martin. (2006) 'Against Anthropocentrism: The Destruction of the Built Environment as a Distinct Form of Political Violence' Review of International Studies 32:419-37.

2.2 Wiki Entries

- Early draft of a paper entitled "Securing Mobility: Infrastructures and Airports. The 2006 ban of liquids on planes" applying cluster research to an empirical site
- 'Reporting Back' paper presented at the OU training school in March 2011
- Three abstracts for output papers arising from cluster research, one of which in draft for the Edinburgh Workshop (see below)
- Several 'inactive wikis' containing early cluster work or earlier drafts of the above.

2.3 Library Entries

Deleuze, G. (1992). 'What is a Dispositif?' in T.J. Armstrong (ed), Michel Foucault Philosopher. Hemel Hempstead: Harvester Wheatsheaf pp. 159-168.

Harding, Sandra (1987) 'The Method Question', Hypatia vol. 2(3): 19-35.
Aradau, Claudia (2010), 'Security that matters: critical infrastructure and objects of protection', Security Dialogue vol. 41(5): 491-514.

Laclau, Ernesto and Mouffe, Chantal (1987), "Postmarxism without Apologies". In: New Left Review, Vol. 166, pp. 79-106.
Bennett, Jane (2005), "The Agency of Assemblages and the North American Blackout". In: Public Culture, 17(3), pp. 445–65.

Aradau, Claudia and van Munster, Rens (2007), "Governing Terrorism through Risk: Taking Precautions, (Un)Knowing the Future". In: European Journal of International Relations, 13(1), pp. 89–115.

Barad, Karen (1998), "Getting Real: Technoscientific Practices and the Materialization of Reality". In: Differences: A Journal of Feminist Cultural Studies, Vol. 10, no. 2, pp 87-128

3. Panels and presentations organized

The Stuff of Security I: Materiality and Discourses of Security (Chair: Jef Huysmans, Discussant: William Walters)
Panel at the annual International Studies Association convention in Montreal, March 2011
Abstract: In discourses of security, things such as small arms, the built environment, viruses, lists, cyberspace, borderlines, geography, and technology tend to appear as raw, brute, or inert objects that are either indispensable for or disruptive of the functioning of contemporary global social and political life. Informing these discourses is a tendency to see the world in terms of the binary of subject (vibrant life) and object (dull matter). This differentiation has encouraged us to concentrate either on the rationality and self-reflexivity of agents or on the inter-subjective relations of individuals in the production of identity and meaning in discourses of security. At the same time, the bias towards human subjectivity has encouraged us to ignore the vital role that matter and material formations play in the possibility and operability of discourses of security. This panel aims to bring a range of theories of materiality and discourse to bear on our understanding of the relationship between materiality and discourses of security. When and how does a thing become included in or excluded from discourses of security? How is the thing part of governing through security? Conversely, how

is the thing to be governed through security? How do dangerous things differ from dangerous objects? What difference would it make to the politics of security were matter to be figured not simply as an object of discourse but also and more radically as an 'actant' with a life outside discourse? How do we know the agency of a thing if nothing can be said about it?

Report back presentation at OU Training School March 2011

Securing Mobility: Infrastructures and Airports, the 2006 ban of liquids on planes" Paper Presentation at Analysing Cases: Critical Security Methodologies at Work, Panel at OU Training School March 2011

4. Collaborative publications and papers

Molecular Security: Biopolitics, Resilience Planning, and the Political Force of Materiality, **(Tom Lundborg & Nick Vaughan-Williams)**
Abstract: This paper examines how the management of populations can be analysed in relation to the spatial and material arrangement of critical infrastructure, civil contingency, and resilience planning. Specifically, we investigate how this arrangement and planning establish connections between bodies and spaces in ways that make it difficult to disentangle the "population" from the material objects that condition its movements. Here our focus is not on the 'exceptional' dimensions of security, however, but rather on the banal, everyday, and otherwise mundane aspects of critical infrastructure, such as telecommunications networks, electronic cables, and sewage/water treatment works. An approach that seeks to recover the political force of materiality allows for discussion of the vital roles that these otherwise invisible objects perform in national security strategies. Our interest is in how sovereign attempts to secure these material apparatuses, particularly in the European context, produce populations in ways that enable particular forms of governance. Adopting a biopolitical perspective, we argue that it is precisely through these molecular practices of security that diverse and heterogeneous subjectivities are produced as governable populations in the first place.

On Defiant Matter and the Politics of Human Security (Nadine Voelkner)
Abstract: This paper analyses the active role of matter and material formations in limiting the governmental discourse of human security. Specifically, drawing on insights from Bennett's vital materialism and others, the paper examines how recalcitrant matter makes visible the limits of human security. Recalcitrant matter are the things which, when dropped in target sites by the circuits of human security governance, interact with these sites in unintended and unforeseen ways. Central to the logic of human security is the struggle for governmental management of dispersed circuits in global politics. This struggle precludes any political solution other than those of a governmental logic in which a range of things deemed essential to the achievement of the condition of human security are included in while others excluded from human security. Things that are included are logistical frameworks (logframes), computers, software, e-mails, technical manuals, and spidergrams. These technological things are employed to manage populations earmarked as human in-secure such as the Vietnamese women and children deemed 'at risk of trafficking'. Most of these things are developed elsewhere and dropped in target sites such as Vietnamese provinces in the Mekong Delta. In the process, some enter and leave human security assemblages, re-assembling themselves from existing local repertoires and habits, thus making visible the boundaries of human security.

Security that matters: terrorism and critical infrastructure protection (Claudia Aradau)
Abstract: Critical infrastructures have emerged as an increasingly important priority in counter-terrorism activities after 9/11 in Europe. 'The potential for catastrophic terrorist attacks that affect critical infrastructures is increasing', warns the European Commission. Unlike the protection of citizens, critical infrastructure is mainly concerned with physical and cyber-based systems; things and their material connectivities have become instrumental in the understanding of what it means to secure societies against terrorist attacks and other risks and hazards. Increasing arrays of objects and things appear as indispensable for the functioning of social and political life. However, the importance of materiality in discussions of critical infrastructure protection has remained largely within the remit of managerial responses. Critical security studies in particular have yet to engage with 'materiality' in a postpositivist way. Drawing on the materialist feminism of Karen Barad, this paper shows how critical infrastructure in Europe is neither an empty receptacle of discourse nor does it have 'essential' characteristics, but emerges out of material-discursive practices. Understanding securitisation as a process of materialisation allows for an understanding of the 'active' role of things and the boundary-drawing practices that materialize infrastructure as objects to be protected rather than things that need repair or replacement.

Toward a methodology of the dispositif: Discourses and materialities in the biometric border (Owen D Thomas)
Abstract: This paper examines biometric border controls as an instantiation of the Foucauldian dispositif; an interplay of elements in a heterogeneous ensemble of 'the said as much as the unsaid.' In particular, this paper joins the growing call to develop a methodology of the dispositif that acknowledges the role of both discourses and materialities. Biometric border controls makes possible the biopolitical governance and management of legitimate and illegitimate flows of mobility without recourse to a physical frontier. Yet while the territorial border may be overcome, the operability of the dispositif

remains contingent on seemingly intrinsic materialities through the coalescence of risk-profiling technologies and biometric identification tools, in which discourses of riskiness are fixed to the permanent corporeal anchor of the traveler's intrinsic physiology. Multiple materialities feature in this ensemble; iris recognition algorithms, scanners, and human flesh and more. Developing a methodology of the dispostif, and understanding the process by which power relations can be stabilized or disrupted, requires an investigation of the 'interplay' between these material and discursive elements. Moreover, acknowledging these material elements requires a sincere engagement with questions of their ontology, and intrinsic capacity.

5. Networking

•   At the recent ISA panel, the cluster invited researchers working in similar areas to take part (William Walters and Nick Vaughan Williams & Tom Lundborg). This has established opportunities for a future workshop on materiality and security.
•   Cluster members attended and participated with other 'ICCM' clusters at the ISA Convention, Montreal 2011
•   The cluster has included new ICCM members, and members from other clusters, in Skype debates and discussion forums that have fostered cross-cluster collaboration and learning on shared themes and interests.

METHOD 4. Situated Knowledge

1. Short description, participants:

Presentation:
The Research Group Situated Knowledge is a group of researchers which are fascinated by ethnographical, pragmatist and practice theoretical accounts. They take as a key puzzle of how one embraces complexity, contingency, ambiguity and fluidity while attempting to produce certainty the same time. In order to speak about complexity, fluidity and contingency the group has opted for the term situation and in order to speak about certainty and the things that we produce, the term knowledge. Knowledge and situation have to be seen in relation to each other, hence the term situated knowledge. A core claim of the group is that thought held to be reliable is to be seen in relation to the situation out of which it emerges. What actually defines or maybe better makes up a situation is contested among the group members, and object of ongoing debate. In its broadest sense a situation is a distinct tempo-spatial, material and ideational setting. While getting an understanding of what makes up a situation and what knowledge is an important foundation for the groups discussion, the members are primarily interested in the problems that turn up once one relates knowledge and situation.

Main Participants:
Christian Bueger
Lara Montesinos Coleman
Xavier Guillaume
Hannah Hughes
Jef Huysmans
Manuel Mireanu

2. Main web activities – including forums, wikis, library entries

2.1 Online Discussions

1. Monthly online [Skype] discussions with all members:
• Discussions centred on one or more texts chosen by one member at a time
• Laying out the main themes and directions of the cluster's work
• All themes have been transcribed and kept

2. Online discussions between two or three members:

• Establishing more concrete lines of theoretical engagement, in congruence with the particular research interests and experience of different members

2.2 Wikis

- List of recent references on 'criticality' and other things critical, in security studies and in general
- Procedures of work
- Reading list for methods course
- Situated knowledges, main issues
- Situated research – reflection on case studies
- Reflections on representation format

2.3 Library Entries

Stuvoey, K. (2010) "Human Security Research Practices: Conceptualizing Security for Women's Crisis Centres in Russia" Security Dialogue. Vol. 41(3): 279–299

Coutin, Susan B., and Hirsch, Susan F. (1998) "Naming resistance: Ethnographers, dissidents, and states", In: Anthropological Quarterly 71(1), pp. 1-17.

Ortner, Sherry B. (1995), "Resistance and the problem of ethnographic refusal". In: Comparative Studies in Society and History 37(1), pp. 173-193.

Hultin, N. (2010). "Repositioning the Front Lines? Reflections on the Ethnography of African Securityscapes." African Security 3(2): 104-125.

Neumann, I. B. (2007). ""A Speech That the Entire Ministry May Stand for," or: Why Diplomats Never Produce Anything New." International Political Sociology 1(2): 183-200.

Leander, A. (2002). "Do we really need reflexivity in IPE? Bourdieu's two reasons for answering affirmatively." Review of International Political Economy 9(4): 601-609.

Wacquant, L. J. D. (1996). "Toward a reflexive sociology: A workshop with Pierre Bourdieu." Social theory and sociology: The classics and beyond: 213-229.

Roberts, J. (1999), "Philosophizing the everyday. The philosophy of praxis and the fate of cultural studies". In: Radical Philosophy, 98 (November/December 1999), pp. 16 – 29

Emirbayer M. and Mische, A. (1998), "What is Agency?". In: American Journal of Sociology, vol. 103, pp. 962-1023.

Huysmans, J. (2010), "What is in an act? Dispersing politics of insecurity". Paper prepared for The Politics of Securitization, Conference organized by the Centre for Advanced Security Theory (CAST), 13-14 September 2010, Copenhagen.

3. Panels and presentations organized

Presentation of the 'Situated knowledge' cluster within the roundtable on 'Critical Methods in Security Studies' in the 7th SGIR pan-European International Relations conference, Stockholm, 9-11 September 2010

Panel on 'Situated knowledge', entitled 'Situating knowledge as a critical method of enquiry' in the ISA Convention, Montreal, March 2011

Abstract: This panel aims to explore how situating knowledge can be used as a critical method of enquiry into security practices. Situating knowledge takes both security and researcher as objects that require positioning and contextualising in the wider fields and struggles in which they are embedded. Security is often a privileged line of enquiry in International Relations, and with the broadening and deepening of the security agenda in the 1980s many more referent objects came under security's gaze. This panel turns its attention to this process, probing whether and by what means security can be re-situated amongst more mundane, every day practices of politics. Mobilising a variety of theoretical and methodological techniques from ethnography through ANT to Michel Foucault and Pierre Bourdieu, the panellists attempt to develop the means to situate and resist security's trajectory.

Situated Knowledge: Perspectives and Insights on the Field Panel proposal for ISA 2012

Abstract: This panel explores the potential insights that research into other people, practices and places offer for understanding our own practices of knowledge production. The researchers situation within the disciplinary field of IR conditions the scholarly gaze and yet the social processes and effects of its constitution remain a much neglected component of scholarly practice. The panelists turn the thinking tools they developed to interrogate sites as varied as the electronic archive; social movements in Peru and Colombia, and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, back on the field of IR in order to confront the power effects and grids of intelligibility that underwrite the critical gaze. In taking this reflexive turn the contributions, underpinned by the work of social theorists such as Michel Foucault and Pierre Bourdieu, begin to tease out some of the hypocrisies and contradictions of our situation in the field, with the aim of lessening the social magic that the key characters, events and concepts of IR currently conjure. The purpose is not to destroy what we know, but to learn from how we knew it, so we may identify and acknowledge its distortion in our political interpretations of the world

4. Collaborative publications and papers

The limits of security as methodology: a conversation on situated knowledge (Lara Coleman and Hannah Hughes)

Abstract/introduction: This conversation emerged from discussions we had as part of the situated knowledge cluster of the ICCM. Two of the questions that animated these discussions were (1) how might we understand and theorise the practice of security within broader problematics and power relations, and (2) how might our own situatedness inform this situating of security? Through a number of discussions that took place over several months via Skype, we addressed these questions by reflecting upon and sharing our respective research interests, theoretical engagements, and our situations in both academic fields and fields of fieldwork. These discussions are based on our own experience of analysing and interpreting complex struggles involving multiple sites and actors. For Lara, this involved ethnographic engagement with struggles of peasants and workers in Colombia and with associated solidarity campaigns in Europe, through which she explored the problem of the reabsorption and elimination of resistance to neoliberal ordering. Hannah's interest on the other hand, has been in the climate change problematic and meaning production. This interest took her on a journey, via the securitization framework and the British government, to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, an institution she uses to explore how the practice of writing assessment reports and producing knowledge renders climate change meaningful. These conversations on our research converged around the concept of security as we both grappled with how security as a scholarly object of interest, as a method, and as a condition of the field, constrained and enabled particular constructions of the research problematic.

Negotiating Proximity: Participant Observation and Critical Security Studies (Christian Beuger and Manuel Mireanu)

Abstract: Interpretative research holds that in order to grasp the meaning of a situation and the practices that thrive in it we need to get close to it, ideally participate in it. In many ways, the ideal many researchers strive for is the one formulated by traditional ethnography. Yet ethnography's ideal had been challenged in several ways by ethnographers themselves. In the age of globalization spending time in a neat field doesn't suffice anymore. Multisitedness, speed, geographical spread are only among some of the challenges outlined, (along with the problem of the positioning of the researcher in the context of the situation itself). In this contribution we ask for the value of participant observation within critical security studies. We discuss [several] examples of (our own) research that tries to live up to the classical ethnographic ideal. We argue that what is required is a consideration of what kind of proximity to our research object is appropriate and intelligible, (and also a negotiation of this proximity in relation to the assumed role of the researcher vis-à-vis her or his objects of study). We (also) offer a discussion of the costs and benefits of participant observation.

5. Other

5.1 Work done for the Training School in Milton Keynes, February 2011

Drafted a presentation document outlining the results of the conversations and exchanges that took place during the first year of work within the cluster, as well as a number of research directions, conceptualizations and challenges put ahead by all members.

Presented a case study (the security practices surrounding the piracy cases in Somalia) and articulated a debate among the members around the problems unearthed while working on the case.

We designed a working method within the group that places emphasis on the ways in which individual works of members can be (hyper)linked with each other to generate a cohesive network of arguments and position(alitie)s.

METHOD 5. Genealogies, Histories, Time

1. Short description, participants:

Presentation:
Genealogy begins with the recognition of the politics of history. History is composed of struggles, concessions, victories and defeats, and the way history is represented is itself political. Genealogy begins with a challenge to think history not in terms of a series of 'past presents' arranged in a linear flow (e.g. Newton), but as a field of complexity, marked by bifurcations and non-linearity, whose contingent structure exerts a real force on the present and potential futures.
Genealogy aims not to reduce complexity to a historical model, but to articulate its mechanisms of openness and closure. It aims to draw attention to the temporal complexity of historical problematizations, their multiple streams, branches, tributaries and confluences, creating new courses and dried up possibilities. Finally, it aims to recognize the politics of continuities, stabilities and non-events as much as it recognizes the politics of rupture.
Genealogy does not seek to make a representation of history, but to act upon it, or as Nietzsche describes it: "acting against time, and thus on time, for the sake of a time one hopes will come." (Deleuze)
To guide our investigation, we have set out a number of guiding questions:

- What understanding of critique operates within genealogies and how does this distinguish it from performing a 'history'?
- How can archival work be mobilized to identify continuities and ruptures through a systematic, but non-exhaustive, method?
- And how do social agents identify and produce continuities and ruptures in their own narratives?
- And how do institutions, materialities, networks and things create these continuities themselves?
- How do we study both events and non-events without making a fetish of either continuity or rupture?
- The aim of the 'Genealogies, Histories, Time' cluster is to work towards an understanding of genealogy that is both political and critical.

Main Participants :
Andrew Neal, University of Edinburgh, UK
Chris Zebrowski, Univeristy of Keele, UK
Sven Opitz, University of Hamburg, Germany
Philippe Bonditti, PUC-Rio, Brazil

2. Main web activities – including forums, wikis, library entries

The work under the *Genealogies, Histories, time* cluster runs smoothly. We mainly used our time reflecting upon technology and how it could possibly enable collaborative research as well as upon the limits of the usages of these technologies for research that is meant to be collaborative.
We did a quite extensive literature review on "collaborative work", notably looking at what had already been produced in the STS literature.
To keep up the momentum of the collective/ collaborative research, we had Skype sessions every two weeks, exchanged a lot of emails while also trying to use the wikis we had launched for collective writing which proved to be more difficult than we had thought.

2.1 - Forums

There are currently six forums under the *Genealogies, Histories, time* cluster:

- Wiki development forum (NEW)
- Discussion of Hodge's 'Rethinking time's arrow' and Colwell's 'Deleuze and Foucault' (NEW)
- Discussion of Patrica Clough's "Affect and Sociological Method" (NEW)
- Discussion of Giorgio Agamben's Methodological work" (NEW)
- ISA panel submission: Critical Methods in Security Studies: Temporalities of Security
- Discussion of Paul Veyne and Dreyfus and Rabinow chapters on Foucault's methodology

2.2 - Wikis

There are currently three wikis Under the *Genealogies, histories, time* cluster:
- A Genealogy of Kettling: Genealogies, histories, time wiki
- Temporalities of Police: Kettling as a Governmental Technology
- Collaborative Genealogy

The two first ones are dedicated to the genealogical research conducted under the *Genealogies, histories, time* cluster on the police tactic/ technique known as kettling, and the third one on the reflection members of the cluster have upon their research trying to figure out how far their method(s) has/ have been collaborative and genealogical.

The Genealogy of Kettling: Genealogies, histories, time wiki mainly served so far to compile the "empirical" knowledge members of the cluster managed to gather. The second one exposes how we have been working so far. It is expected to be updated on a regular basis for wider audiences and would also serve as a "tracking system" about how the research developed in time. Finally, the third wiki, Collaborative Genealogy, serves more as a writing tool for the collective paper which will address the issue of collaborative research methods

2.3 - Library Entries

Mitchell DEAN, "Prologue for a Genealogy of War and Peace: Genealogical Approaches", in Gerard Delabty and Engin F. Isin (Eds.), *Handbook of Historical Sociology*, Sage Publication, pp. 180-191.

Mitchell DEAN, *Critical and Effective Histories, Foucault's methods and historical sociology*, Routledge, 2003 (1994), 237 p.

Richard RORTY, "Method, Social Science and Social Hope", in *Cobnsequences of Pragmatism (Essay : 1972-1980)*, University of Minnesota press, 1994 (1982), pp. 191-211.

Waterton, Claire (2010): "Experimenting with the Archive: STSers As Analysts and Co-constructors of Databases and Other Archival Forms", in: *Science, Technology, & Human Values* 35(5): 645-676.

Leigh Star, Susan (2010): "This is Not a Boundary Object: Reflections on the Origin of a Concept", in: *Sceinece, technology, & Human Values* 35(5): 601-617.

Hodges, Matt (2008), "Rethinking time's arrow: Bergson, Deleuze and the anthropology of time". In: *Anthropological Theory* 8(4), pp. 399-429.

Clough, Patricia (2009), "The New Empiricism: Affect and Sociological Method". In: *European Journal of Social Theory* 12 (1), pp. 43-61.

Massumi, Brian (2003), "Navigating movements: An interview with Brian Massumi." Interview by Mary Zournazi: http://www.theport.tv/wp/pdf/pdf1.pdf.

Veyne, Paul, (2010). Foucault : His Thought, His Character. Cambridge: Polity, pp. 5-21.

Bourdieu, Pierre, (1990), 'Structures, habitus, practices', in The Logic of Practice. Cambridge: Polity, pp. 52-65.

Deleuze, G. (1992). 'What is a Dispositif?' in T.J. Armstrong (ed), *Michel Foucault Philosopher*. Hemel Hempstead: Harvester Wheatsheaf pp. 159-168.

3. Panels and presentations organized

Members of the *Genealogies, histories, time* cluster participated in two different conferences – the ISA Annual convention and the *New Methodologies in Critical Security Studies Conference* - where they presented papers that all reflect the ongoing discussions under the *Genealogies, histories, time* cluster.

3.1 - ISA Annual Convention – Montreal, 16-19 March 2011

Critical methods in security studies 3 - Temporalities of security (Andrew Neal) panel at the ISA convention titled

Panel Description: How should we understand the relationship between the politics of security and the multiple temporalities that security rationalities invoke? These temporalities may include potential futures that bear risks or worst case scenarios. They may also include multiple pasts that capture the experiences or lessons learned of the actors involved. This panel will explore questions about temporalities of security and how to study them critically. These questions include: how do social actors identify and produce pasts, futures, continuities and ruptures in their own narratives on security? How do institutions, materialities, networks and things create these temporalities themselves? How should we study temporalities of security critically without making a fetish of either continuity or rupture?

Panel composition:
Chair : Huysmans, Jef (Open University)
Discussant : Petersen, Karen Lund (University of Copenhagen)
Bonditti. « Of the Utility of Genealogy and the Dispositif »
Burgess. « The Time of Security »
Johnson. « Development Fictions : Nature, Politics and time »
Neal. « Normalisation and legislative exceptionalism: counter-terrorist lawmaking and the changing times of security emergencies»
Zebrowski. « Temporalities of resilience : A Biopolitical Genealogy

(see abstracts of the papers presented bellow)

3.2 - New Methodologies in Critical Security Studies Conference – Ottawa, 14-15 March 2011

Andrew Neal, Chris Zebrowski and Philippe Bonditti have been part of this conference organized by Mark B. Salter and Can Mutlu from University of Ottawa. (see abstracts of the papers presented below)

Normalisation and legislative exceptionalism: counter-terrorist lawmaking and the changing times of security emergencies (Andrew Neal)
Abstract: This paper analyses counter-terrorist lawmaking as an instance of security politics. It does so through archival parliamentary analysis of British counter-terrorism legislation at three different times: in the wake of a perceived security emergency (2001), when the impact of an emergency is fading (2008), and when there is no emergency (2000). The findings show that over time, legislative exceptions and emergencies become normalised. By taking a parliamentary, legislative, historical perspective, the article also challenges some of the assumptions of the exceptionalism debate.

Temporalities of resilience: A Biopolitical Genealogy (Chris Zebrowski)
Abstract: Contemporary biopolitical governance is characterised by the imperative to secure against the non-linear emergence of threats within a complex and rapidly evolving security environments. In recent years, the rapid proliferation of a range of speculative technologies aimed at optimizing the adaptive capacity, or 'resilience', of various vital systems have been advanced as a way of securing populations within such a threat environment. This paper traces a genealogy of security practices and logics associated with contemporary resilience discourses to developments within British Cold War Civil Defence. Historians have recognized the advent of thermonuclear weaponry as a turning point in British logics of Civil Defence (Cf. Grant, 2010, Hennessy, 2010). These accounts stress the massive amplification in blast power possessed by these weapons. This paper instead argues that the event of 'discovery' of nuclear fallout, while far less lethal than blast, proved more significant in triggering a fundamental restructuring of civil defence logics. Fallout represented a fundamentally new type of threat—one which integrated with the ebbs and flows of the atmosphere to poison the environmental milieu in which life lives. Moreover, the study of fallout radically exceeded the metrics which had been developed by operational researchers during Second World War for the study of blast (Cf. Zuckerman, 1941, Zuckerman, 1940, Adey, 2010), which only served to amplify the fear surrounding it. Fallout thus contributed to a wholly different imaginary of a post-nuclear world in which radioactive contamination raised questions as to *post*-attack survivability.   This paper proceeds by investigating how the rationalities and practices developed in reference to the problematic of fallout continue to structure UK civil contingencies planning. The paper concludes by remarking on the implications of this historical investigation for understanding the specific temporality of contemporary biopolitical security.

Of Utility of genealogy and the Dispositif (Philippe Bonditti)
Abstract: Method has been posed as the condition of scientific knowledge. It often refers to order and rules because of the systems of hypothesis and research protocols it often implies. Debates about method generally articulate the basic divisions between quantitative and qualitative techniques and among the latter, also deal with specific techniques such as participant observation, content analysis, intensive interviewing techniques, in-depth unstructured or semi-structured interviews, and guided conversation. These techniques are antithetical to my own way of researching. However, this does not mean that those researchers who, like me, do not resort to the above-mentioned techniques don't have a method if re-conceptualised as the very technicality of the everyday life-research.

The paper is not another paper about "security". It does not aim to answer the question of what "security" is by proposing a ready-made method that would end up giving the "true" meaning of security. Instead, I will try to explore the relation between, and the relative status of two dimensions that I am trying to articulate as a research method in my own work on antiterrorism: genealogy (approach), and the Foucaldian *dispositif* (tool). In the first part of the paper, I will argue for the utility of a double genealogy of "terrorism" and "antiterrorism". Drawing on Nietzsche, Foucault, Ashley and Der Derian, genealogy I will argue, is an *approach*, which implies a particular understanding of history and helps to decipher the *machinery* of security. I will then argue for a methodological use of the Foucaldian *dispositif* and try to demonstrate how the latter can help to actualise genealogy. This second part will also include a discussion of the *triptychs tool/ instrument/ technique* and *approach/ theory/ method* so as to argue for the deployment of both genealogy and the *dispositif* within an anarchist theory of knowledge (cf. Feyerabend). In the last part of the paper, I will explore how and why this articulation of *genealogy* and *dispositif*, if it cannot and should not be understood as a ready-made method, might nonetheless serve as the basis for collective research that (critically) engages with the political.

Legislative practice (Andrew Neal)
No abstract available.

Empricism without positivism (Andrew Neal)
No abstract available.

Genealogy and the Value(s) of Critique (Chris Zebrowski)
No abstract available

4. Collaborative publications and papers

Members of the cluster are currently working on two collective papers that closely relate to one another. The first one is a genealogy of the police technique known as kettling, while the other one is a collective reflection upon the collaborative methods that we are deploying in the research process on kettling.

Temporalities of Police: Kettling as Governmental Technology
Abstract: Although the kettle has to be seen in relation to broader topics such as public order policing and crowd behavior, this paper considers "kettling" as providing us with a relatively concrete and narrow focal point. Broadly speaking, the collaborative research we have been conducting on kettling allowed us to extracted three analytical dimensions that we ought the futher explore in the paper: genealogy, temporality and materiality.
1. Genealogy: Coming from Foucault, we understand genealogy as a historical method to investigate the emergence and the transformation of practices in relation to forms of power. Hence, the questions the paper will address is: What is the genealogy of the police kettle? How does the practice of kettling correspond with rationalities of power identified by Foucault – sovereign power, disciplinary power and governmental power?
2. Temporality: Drawing on Deleuze and Luhmann, the paper will pay attention to temporal patterns and durations, expectations toward future events and forms of acceleration or deceleration. The paper will explore these aspects of time in the context of kettling mainly asking the question of what is the specific temporality of the kettle?
3. Materiality: Based on Agamben's understanding of the dispositif, Massumi's view on affect, the paper will eventually address the question of materiality. How does the kettle function as a technology immanent to the contemporary security dispositif? And how is this technology involved in the regulation of affect?

Collaborative genealogy
Abstract: For Foucault, genealogy was a historical activity shaped by the idea of intellectual if not physical warfare, but generally conducted alone in dusty archives. While Foucault cultivated this image of himself, we also know that he found his exalted and solitary position on the lectern at the Collège de France frustrating, dreaming of time when he could work more collaboratively with colleagues and students (Elden).
Many have followed genealogy as a methodology, but today, technological developments allow us to respond to Foucault's frustrations in a new way. First, the archive is now online. Second, technology offers unprecedented opportunities for research collaboration. Technology enables researchers to bridge the gap between these two things: what we research and what we write, because the tools are interlinked.

In this chapter we argue that these technologies offer an opportunity for a profound rethink of genealogy as a methodology. Skype, social networking, search engines, Wikipedia and its offspring are built on models of collective use of information and collaborative interaction. They offer an opportunity for a new kind of collaborative work and rapid mobilization on pressing political problems: a force multiplier for intellectual warfare.

A recent example of the power of collective mobilization was the collaborative documentation of plagiarism in the doctoral dissertation of German defence minister Karl-Theodor zu Guttenberg, who was subsequently forced to resign. The wiki page GuttenPlag went from nothing to two million page views in two days in February 2011, with many thousands of people contributing to the project.

In reflections on our own wiki-based work on the police containment tactic popularly known as 'kettling', we argue that we have used these tools on a smaller but more intellectual scale. Wikis in particular are designed for online collaboration. They not only create a common platform for multiple contributors, but being online they encourage users to pool their research from multiple online sources, which can then be hyperlinked.

Our aim is not 'crowd sourcing' but a move from the dusty archive to the online archive, an effacement of the individual author in collaboration, a force multiplication of the intellectual skills and knowledge of each, and the possibility for rapid mobilization on an area of critical concern. It is a new way to follow Nietzsche's description of genealogy: 'acting against time, and thus on time, for the sake of a time one hopes will come' (Deleuze)

5. Networking

Members of the Genealogies, histories, time cluster have established contacts with scholars at University of Ottawa, ETH Zurich, people in IRI/ PUC-Rio and members of the French research program *La Bibliothèque Foucaldienne*

Through the participation of some of us (in the cluster but also within ICCM community) to the Ottawa conference above mentioned, contacts have been established with the group of **people working on similar issues at the University of Ottawa**.

Andrew Neal and Chris Zebowski have presented papers at a workshop on critical security at ETH Zurich.

Another possibility we plan to further explore in the future is to organize a **session of the ICCM at IRI/PUC-Rio** in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Finally, we have established contacts with members of the **French research program *La Bibliothèque Foucaldienne*** – including Frédéric Gros (one of the editors of Foucault's most recently published Lectures at the Collège de France).

On these matters, further collaborations could be initiated depending on what could potentially be collectively decided at the next ICCM meeting in Edinburgh.