

Chapter 1 : Quotes About Living And Dying. QuotesGram

Living and dying in Fallujah have changed little since The 'city of mosques' has been home to over ,, or roughly 1 per cent of Iraq's population; civilians and militia, Al-Qaeda and IS fighters, living, fighting, starving and perishing in violence, under siege or under sentence of death.

What are the chances of dying in Iraq, for a member of the U. To answer the question, we make and estimate based on an extrapolation from known data. A good source for values is the icasualties. You need to enter the rate that casualties occur. You can use recent data or overall data. The values used below are from July 1, to December 23, Days in time period: Number of US casualties during the above time period: Number of US forces in Iraq: Length of tour, in years: Chances of dying during the tour: This estimate will use data from this month only. Put into the above calculator yields an answer of about 1 in Different months and date ranges will yield different figures, as can be seen below. Divide by 30 to get the average daily rate then multiply by to get a yearly figure: Divide by the current number of troops , to get the average chance of dying for year: Washington times, May 10, So, everything else being equal, for a U. There are about , troops in Iraq, days running with U. Doing the math on these statistics gives the overall chance of dying during a year tour at approximately 0. What are the chances of being killed in Iraq, for a member of the U. Section , some of the material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving the included information for research and educational purposes. For more information go to:

Chapter 2 : Besieged: Living and Dying in Fallujah :: Iraq Body Count

Make of this what you will, and let the tin foil fly. German Anti-ISIS Coalition Chief Found Dead in Iraq Hotel. MAINZ, Germany "A German army chief in the U.S.-led coalition fighting ISIS in Iraq was found dead in his hotel room there Wednesday, officials said.

Related Books About the Book Taking a novel approach to the contradictory impulses of violence and care, illness and healing, this book radically shifts the way we think of the interrelations of institutions and experiences in a globalizing world. *Living and Dying in the Contemporary World* is not just another reader in medical anthropology but a true tour de force—a deep exploration of all that makes life unbearable and yet livable through the labor of ordinary people. This book comprises forty-four chapters by scholars whose ethnographic and historical work is conducted around the globe, including South Asia, East Asia, Latin America, Africa, the Middle East, Europe, and the United States. Bringing together the work of established scholars with the vibrant voices of younger scholars, *Living and Dying in the Contemporary World* will appeal to anthropologists, sociologists, health scientists, scholars of religion, and all who are curious about how to relate to the rapidly changing institutions and experiences in an ever more connected world. She is the author of *Affliction: Health, Disease, Poverty and Life and Words*: She is the author of *Life in Debt: Times of Care and Violence in Neoliberal Chile*. Reviews "This volume brings together internationally renowned scholars to tackle some of the most important and pressing issues currently debated in the social sciences. Ethnographically and historically rich, these essays go beyond synthesis of scholarly information; they seek to reframe medical anthropology and the discipline of anthropology overall. A major contribution not only to medical anthropology and to science, technology, and society studies but also to anthropology and social theory as a whole. *Conceiving Life and Death: New Lives for Children: Waiting and the Architecture of Care* Sophie Day 9. *The Social Phenomenology of the Next Epidemic: Living and Dying in Mental Health: The Wealth of Populations: Living and Dying with Mycobacteria: The Juridical Hospital* Joao Biehl *The Right of Recovery* Adriana Petryna *Secular Histories, Sainly Returns: The Good and the Bad Breast: Intimacy, Genital Injury, and the Flesh of the U. Life, Death, and Reverie: Life and Concept* Michael D. *Mourning, Grief, and the Loss of Politics in Palestine: Echoes of a Death: After Life* Michael Lambek *On Touching the Other* Roma Chatterji *Life beside Itself* Lisa Stevenson *The Evolution of Mortality Rates by Sex:*

Chapter 3 : ISIS in Iraq: Inside the Battle for Mosul

The best chance Iraq has at rebuilding is getting American troops out of Iraq and anywhere else they are stationed in the region. But Obama won't do any of that. His previous Iraq withdrawal has been replaced with the same sort of political backtracking that dominates actions by government agents.

As for water, they receive it once per week on Monday and only for one hour. The citizens told Asharq Al-Awsat that suicide in their city is happening on a daily basis. They noted that starving Fallujah was preplanned as the government and coalition forces have been practicing mass punishment against the city, which resisted them during their invasion. Between and June , 1, civilians were killed by Iraqi forces. While under the control of the Islamic State, , 1, were killed by Islamic State fighters. During the same period, 78 Iraqi civilians were killed by coalition air strikes in Fallujah. And this year 18 5 of them children were reported to have starved to death. He would have been just a boy when the first battles of Fallujah were fought in . Five days later, on April 28, a demonstration calling for the soldiers to leave, including from a school building they were occupying, turned violent. According to protesters, US soldiers fired on them without provocation, killing seventeen people and wounding more than seventy. According to participants in the demonstration, the protest was peaceful. Muhammad is his prophet! No to the US! Thirteen persons were killed at the scene, according to a local doctor, and their corpses were brought to the hospital for collection. An additional four persons died in the hospital over the following days. At a protest in town two days later, April 30, , a US military convoy opened fire killing three. Sixteen people were wounded. Two Battles of Fallujah in April The four armed contractors were killed by machine gun fire and a grenade thrown through a window of their SUVs. A mob then set their bodies ablaze, and their corpses were dragged through the streets and hung. On the night of 4 April , American forces launched a major assault. The first deaths included a breakdown showing that women and children under the age of 12 were among the dead. In April, Fallujah had been defended by an estimated 1, insurgents. By November, it was estimated that the numbers had doubled. The assault began on 8 November and the fighting continued until 23 December In this battle, " civilians were killed in nine neighbourhoods of Fallujah. Since , following the withdrawal of US forces from Iraq, Anbar has been under daily and nightly attacks by Iraqi forces, as the Shia PM tried to suppress Sunni insurgency. The shelling of Fallujah and Ramadi has caused thousands of civilian deaths, while the arrival of IS forces has added a few more thousands. Living in Fallujah now is living with insurgency, living with terrorism, living with air strikes and mortar attacks. Living in Fallujah is living with hunger and disease. Living in Fallujah is living in fear and despair. Living in Fallujah means death in explosions, death by fire, by bullet and by water, by lack of care and lack of food. And what are they fighting for? Groups looking to challenge the US and its allies know their ability to dominate militarily almost every operational environment: One response to superior conventional military power is to challenge superior established militaries using irregular forces, such as insurgents, terrorists and other paramilitary forces that can disperse, choose when, where and how to attack, then blend into the population. It was important to show the gratitude and collaboration of the Iraqis with the occupying forces; it was equally important to draw attention away from the insurgency and its causes: At its core, irregular warfare is based on and caused by grievances, such as ethnic or religious persecution, foreign occupation or domination, or other perceived injustice. In Fallujah, and in Iraq more generally, the types of insurgency we have seen are anarchist, aiming to weaken and destroy the existing order, apocalyptic-utopian, looking to mete out religious rewards or punishments, and traditionalist, trying to change the existing order to serve traditional norms. Most groups adopt irregular warfare because other forms of political violence are unavailable to them. They try to gain supporters, both local and international, at the same time causing enough instability and spreading enough fear to prevent the local population from assisting their enemies. Any such attempts regularly result in public summary executions. Guerrilla tactics are conducted to achieve operational and strategic goals, short and long-term: The subsequent vacuum is then filled by the insurgent political structure. Terrorist groups target the non-combatant civilian population and symbols associated with the state police, military, government employees and buildings etc to spread fear.

Living and dying in Fallujah have changed little since But one thing is already certain: In that respect, Fallujah is not unique but simply worst among equals.

Chapter 4 : Center for a Stateless Society Â» Obama: Living and Dying by the Sword in Iraq

Living and Dying in Baghdad: One Day in the World's Most Dangerous City; The Americans and British are looking for a way out of Iraq, and international conferences are underway at which Arab.

Modern Iraq covers almost the same area as ancient Mesopotamia, which centered on the land between the Tigris and the Euphrates Rivers. Mesopotamia, also referred to as the Fertile Crescent, was an important center of early civilization and saw the rise and fall of many cultures and settlements. In the medieval era, Iraq was the name of an Arab province that made up the southern half of the modern-day country. The second-largest cultural group is the Kurds, who are in the highlands and mountain valleys of the north in a politically autonomous settlement. The Kurds occupy the provinces of As Sulaymaniyah, Dahuk and Irbil, the area of which is commonly referred to as Kurdistan. Iraq, in the Middle East, is , square miles , square kilometers , which is comparable to twice the size of Idaho. Baghdad was the name of a village that the Arabs chose to develop as their capital and is in the central plains. The northern border areas near Iran and Turkey are mountainous and experience cold, harsh winters, while the west is mostly desert. The differences in climate have influenced the economies of the various areas and ethnic groups, especially since a large part of the economy used to be agriculturally based. The estimated Iraqi population for is 22,, people. Arabs comprise about three-fourths of the population, and Kurds compose about one-fifth. The remaining people are divided into several ethnic groups, including Assyrian, Turkoman, Chaldean, Armenian, Yazidi, and Jewish. Almost all Iraqis speak and understand their official language, Arabic. Arabic, a Semitic language, was introduced by the Arab conquerors and has three different forms: Modern standard Arabic, which has virtually the same structure in all Arabic-speaking countries, is taught in schools for reading and writing. The spoken language is Iraqi Arabic, and is extremely similar to that which is spoken in Syria, Lebanon, and parts of Jordan. Those who go to school learn Modern Standard Arabic, and many that do not attend school are likely to at least understand it. The major differences between modern standard and Iraqi Arabic are changes in verb form, and an overall simplicity in grammar of the spoken Arabic. Kurdish is the official language in Kurdistan, and serves to distinguish Kurds from other Iraqis. It is not of Semitic origin nor an Arab or Persian dialect, but a distinct language from the Indo-European family. Other minority languages include Aramaic, Turkic, Armenian, and Persian. Archaeological museums were built in several cities, which held exhibitions and educational programs especially for children, so that they were made aware of the historical importance of their culture and nation. In order to promote this center of attention on history, several ancient sites from the city of Babylon were reconstructed, such as the Ziggurat of Aqarquf, the ruins of Babylon, the temple of Ishtar, the southern Iraq fortress of Nebuchadnezzar, and the Greek amphitheater. The Iraqi flag is also an important national symbol, and is composed of three colored, horizontal sections, starting with red on the top, white, and black. On the white band there are three green five-pointed stars. History and Ethnic Relations Emergence of the Nation. Starting from prehistory, the area of Mesopotamia has been under the Iraqi men socialize at a tea stall in Baghdad. In about B. Literature was produced, including the first known recorded story, the Epic of Gilgamesh. Unlike their Egyptian counterparts who believed that all land belonged to the pharaoh, Sumerians believed in private property, still an important notion in Iraq today. When the Sumerian civilization collapsed in about B. Hammurabi, a great leader known for creating the first recorded legal code in history, united the Assyrians and Babylonians in harmony. Following several changes in power, Nebuchadnezzar II came to rule from to B. Babylon, which is about thirty miles forty-eight kilometers south of modern-day Baghdad, became the most famous city in the world, and boasted, among other things, the Hanging Gardens of Babylon. At the time of the invasion, the people of Mesopotamia were mostly Christian, and paid non-Muslim taxes to the invaders. As the Persians were eventually defeated, the people of Mesopotamia began to convert to Islam and intermarry with Arabs. It linked Asia to Mediterranean countries via trade; welcomed visitors, scholars, and commercial traders from all over the world; and produced incredible philosophical and scientific works by both Arab and Persian thinkers. The s witnessed yet another invasion, and control went to the Mongols, who ruled until the s. The Ottoman Turks took control in the

sixteenth century, in a reign that lasted until the end of World War I. When the Ottoman Empire was defeated in that war, the League of Nations assigned Britain to set up the administration in Mesopotamia. The British defined the territory of Iraq, and in doing so paid little attention to natural boundaries and ethnic divisions. They set up the institutional framework for government and politics, which included installation of a monarchy and influence in writing the constitution. On 14 July the monarchy was overthrown, and Iraq was declared a republic. The following ten years were followed by much political instability. Arab rule during the medieval period had the greatest cultural impact on modern Iraq. The dominating culture within Iraq is Arab, and most Arabs are Muslim. Iraqi Muslims are split into two groups, the Sunnis and the Shias Shiites. The Sunnis, a majority in Islam, are a minority in Iraq, and the Shias, a minority in the Arab world, are the majority in Iraq. Between the Shia and Sunni Muslims, loyalty to Iraq has come to be a common factor. Though they have differing views, both Sunnis and Shias hold high leadership positions in the government including the Sunni Saddam Hussein , as do some Christians. The Arab culture, as influenced by the conquerors in the seventh century, withstood many changes of power throughout the centuries, and managed to remain influential. In the nineteenth century, while the Ottoman Empire was focusing on the "Turkification" of its people, rebels in Mesopotamia were building their Arab nationalist movement. They were granted an opportunity to act during World War I, when the British agreed to recognize Arab independence in Mesopotamia if they helped fight against the Turks. Though Iraq was subject to British mandate rule following the defeat of the Ottoman Empire, Arab nationalism stood strong. Today Iraq stands firm in its belief in pro-Arab nationalism. The largest minority in Iraq, the Kurds, continually battle with the majority Arabs, and the sparring between these two cultural groups has contributed to a survivalist mentality for the Kurds. The Turkomans, who populate the northern mountainous areas, also have had strained relations with the Kurds due to their historical role as buffers between Arab and Kurdish areas. Other cultural groups who are sometimes subject to the will of the Arab majority are the Yazidis, who are of Kurdish descent, but differ from the Kurds because of their unique religion. There are the Assyrians, who are direct descendents of the ancient Mesopotamian people and speak Aramaic. They are mainly Christian, and though they compose a significant minority in Iraq, the government does not officially recognize them as an ethnic group. However, due to oil production, an economic boom hit Iraq in the s, and with the change of economic basis, much of population migrated toward urban centers. Modern apartment and office buildings sprang up in Baghdad, and programs and services such as education and health care developed with the shift from rural areas to urban population centers. In addition to modernization, the influx of monetary resources allowed Iraq to do things for its cultural identity and preservation, especially in architecture. High priority was placed on restoring and building according to historic style, and the structures targeted included archaeological sites, mosques, and government buildings. Some of the traditional aspects of the architecture include rooms surrounding an open center or courtyard, and use of multiple colors, tiles, and arches. Food and Economy Food in Daily Life. Prior to the United Nations economic sanctions, the traditional diet included rice with soup or sauce, accompanied by lamb and vegetables. Today, because food is tightly rationed, most people eat rice or another grain sometimes with sauce. Both vegetables and meat are hard to come by. In rural areas it is customary for families to eat together out of a common bowl, while in urban areas individuals eat with plates and utensils. Food Customs at Ceremonial Occasions. It is traditional to sacrifice a lamb or a goat to celebrate holidays. However, today few Iraqis have the means to do this, and celebrations are now minimal. Following the Persian Gulf War, the United Nations imposed Security Council Resolution , which requires Iraq to disclose the full extent of its programs to develop chemical and nuclear weapons and missiles, and to eliminate its weapons of mass destruction. Until Iraq complies with these requirements, the United Nations attests that there will be an economic embargo and trade sanctions against Iraq. At first the resolution meant that Iraq could not assume trade relations with any foreign country. The most important industries in Iraq produce crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas. Prior to the sanctions, Iraq imported about 70 percent of its food. However, food shortages have forced people to grow their own, but given the severity of the economic situation of the country, it is difficult for Iraqis to find the means to do this. Items that are imported through the oil-for-food program are distributed to people in a food basket on the first of each month. The rations are estimated to last

twenty to twenty-three days and include flour, tea, sugar, rice, beans, milk, cooking oil, soap, and salt. Land Tenure and Property. Private property was an important notion first introduced by the Sumerians during their control of Mesopotamia, and emerged again in the late nineteenth century. At present many people have sold or are selling their land to the government to purchase essentials such as food and medicine. Though private property does exist, fewer and fewer people can now claim it. Oil, mining, manufacturing, construction, and agriculture are the major types of goods and services produced for sale. Crude oil, refined petroleum products, and natural gas are products produced by the most important industry in Iraq. Other products and services include light manufacturing, food processing, textiles, and mining of nonmetallic minerals. Iraq may only legally trade with other countries through the oil-for-food program, wherein they are allowed to sell oil to buy basic food supplies. However, diplomatic reports have indicated that Iraq has been illegally exporting some of its medical supplies and food, purchased through the oil-for-food program, to Lebanon, Syria, and Jordan. It is common for jobs to be assigned through knowing people in the government. Those who enter the military may have more opportunity locating work, as they are trained for jobs that are specifically needed in the country. Social Stratification Classes and Castes. Arabs, Kurds, and other ethnic groups each have their own social stratospheres, and no one ethnicity dominates another in a caste system. In terms of social class there is great disparity between rich and poor. Those who compose the high class in society of Iraq are essentially chosen by the government, since there is no opportunity to start a business or make a name for oneself without the endorsement of the government. The once-dominant middle class of the s has deteriorated in the face of the economic crisis. These people, who are very well educated, now perform unskilled labor, if they have jobs at all, and have joined the ranking of the majority lower or poor class. Iraq is a republic divided into eighteen provinces, which are subdivided into districts.

Chapter 5 : Plea to help dying Iraqi woman fly home to see son - BBC News

The video also refers to UNESCO's actions to ensure the safety of journalists, promote press freedom and freedom of the press in Iraq. Regardless of its vibrant media scene, Iraq is one of the most dangerous places in the world for journalists.

In March, the Iraqi government announced the launch of a military operation to retake Mosul, but so far the campaign has only made incremental progress, reclaiming a series of villages with the help of the U. The Iraqi military lacks the troops to launch a full-scale assault on the city, and in late May the government committed troops to a separate campaign to retake Fallujah, another key ISIS-held city that lies closer to Baghdad. Pro-government forces retook the center of Fallujah on June. The Mosul campaign is complicated by a political stalemate within Iraq. The military is expected to rely on powerful Kurdish militias to help pave the way to Mosul, but the semi-autonomous Kurdish government in northern Iraq has yet to commit to the operation, claiming they are not properly equipped for an attack on the city. Prime Minister Abadi said in February that the militias would join the battle for Mosul, but to date none of them have been sent to the front lines approaching the city. Rights groups have accused some of those groups of war crimes, and critics say that sending the militias into a Sunni-majority city like Mosul could cause further sectarian violence. While the battle for Mosul has yet to begin in earnest, members of the Iraqi military, Kurdish militias, and the U. Iraqi civilians are fleeing by the thousands, and hundreds of thousands of others remain trapped under ISIS rule. The jihadists continue to counterattack the opposing forces, harassing the troops holding the front lines. We spoke with Iraqi, Kurdish, and U. Our reporting took us to several places that had recently been wrested from ISIS control, a set of devastated towns now under the control of an array of competing forces. We visited a village south of Mosul called Kharbardan that had been retaken by the Iraqi military in March. The Iraqi troops there are in control of a deserted hamlet, with ISIS forces just out of sight in an adjacent village. The troops there had repelled an ISIS ambush only two days before we arrived. It was just one example of the kaleidoscope of armed groups operating on the ground in Iraq, and the tensions among forces that may share little more than an enemy. ISIS jihadists killed hundreds of people and captured and raped thousands of women and girls from the Yazidi religious minority. Like other recaptured towns, Sinjar today is an empty shell, and only a handful of locals have returned. The ruins of Sinjar illustrate the double-edged nature of the U. While the local forces battling ISIS depend on the airstrikes for support, the raids can also result in immense destruction. Coalition airstrikes have killed at least 1,000 civilians in Iraq and Syria since the war began in 2014, according to a rigorous count by the London-based group Airwars. Recapturing cities like Mosul and Fallujah will only spawn a deeper set of problems of reconstruction, governance, and counterinsurgency. The only way to defeat ISIS is to retake lost territory and dismantle its so-called caliphate. But victory, ironically, would transform the conflict from a contest over territory to an endless battle against a determined jihadist group that has a proven ability to carry out or inspire attacks far beyond its territorial core. Your browser is out of date. Please update your browser at <http://www.mozilla.org/en-US/firefox/new/>

Chapter 6 : Living and Dying in Baghdad: One Day in the World's Most Dangerous City - SPIEGEL ONLINE

Living and Dying in the Contemporary World is not just another reader in medical anthropology but a true tour de force—a deep exploration of all that makes life unbearable and yet livable through the labor of ordinary people.

Chapter 7 : German military brass living and dying large in Iraq. — Social Extinction

United Nations, New York, May - Far too often, working as a journalist means putting your life in jeopardy. At least reporters were murdered in the.

Chapter 8 : Jon Lee Anderson | www.nxgvision.com

WARRIORS, DEATH AND DYING. assisted living and hospice populations â€¢ Veterans of the Iraq and Afghanistan Wars are dying young of many.

Chapter 9 : Culture of Iraq - history, people, women, beliefs, food, customs, family, social, dress

Rush Limbaugh compared the number of murders in Philadelphia to American military deaths in Iraq; in fact, the rate of military deaths in Iraq is far higher than the murder rate in Philadelphia.