Introduction

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The *Review of Human Rights* has completed its third year of successful publication process. We received more than two-dozen research articles out of which only five could make it through the review process. The acceptance rate accordingly has reached to 18.5%, which means that its quality considerations are quite high. Our indexing and abstracting has expanded, so has our peer review board. Many renowned scholars in the fields of social sciences and humanities are now connected with us.

In this volume we have published five papers. Each of these papers is theoretically and empirically well-informed. The article by David E. Toohey advances a new theory to consider the rights to land and environment of immigrants and diaspora communities (in the United States). Moreover, it is also a good fit for the journal because rather than considering these immigrants within the United States alone it considers a broader geographic area in the developing world: Mexico and Central America. It also considers the historical trends that persist into the present of the imposition of Western ideas of land as property onto Spanish-Mexican communal land in the US South-west.

Toohey engages Deleuze and Guattari's assemblage theory to study to study the above-mentioned problematic. However, he also takes into account how Deleuze and Guattari's theories can be used more practically by incorporating the idea of primitive accumulation and Chantal and Mouffe's idea of positive and negative activation in discourse to analyze examples of how land and environment have shown the positive and negative issues of immigration in literature and film. Thus, it fits into some emerging trends of analyzing Deleuze's relationship to Marxist theory. It also is unique among scholarship of primitive accumulation because: a) it uses Deluezian theory and creative media; and b) it fits into scholarship that applies this to environmentalism and Mexican-American

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populations U.S. Southwest. For instance, Gunn (2016) is one of the few recent scholars whose approach is not based on aesthetics, but is focused on a smaller area and set of land practices. Similarly, many of the other sources on primitive accumulation have focused on countries outside of North and Central America.

Lorenzo R. Rinelli also takes up the issue of immigration, but his geographic area is Mediterranean Sea where African illegal migrants set on perilous journeys to reach Europe. Rinelli focuses on the dynamic of providing assistance to illegal migrants when they are faced with deadly conditions on sea. He points out that certain laws in Europe criminalize providing such humanitarian assistance to illegal migrants even when they are facing deadly conditions. He discusses a number of cases filed in the European Court of Human Rights and argues that criminalizing humanitarian assistance by private individuals/fishermen is against the international human rights' conventions and European liberal values. He points out the imagined fear of "invasion" of illegal migrants from Africa is behind the making and sustaining of such laws.

Benjamin Schrader's article studies the life experiences of two American snipers and how they are instructive for understanding the human condition of the battleground of the War on Terror. He juxtaposes the life experiences (as well as life backgrounds) of two veteran snipers of the US Army. Through reading their life experiences he throws light on the politics of US militarism and war making, which have adverse impacts on the human rights condition both at home and at war front like Iraq and Afghanistan. By thinking about subjectivity through the inter-textual comparison of two snipers in the US military, the author suggests that multiple subjectivities (including ones that address trauma and war-induced anxiety) can emerge from the tensions and encounters with the US imperial war machine and its military apparatus (which paradoxically attempts to prevent the emergence of any subjectivity that does not correspond with its own hierarchy of needs). One of the strengths of the article is that the author creatively engages a variety of genres of encounter, i.e., inter-personal, literary, and cinematic to a conversation. It explores the different contours of the US war machine and the subjectivities it generates in the post-9/11 context. It also presents us with enough theoretical and ethical material to help us better inhabit and critique the growing war machine.

Sabah Carrim takes up an important concept of Hanah Arendt—the banality of evil—to see how it has occasioned the way certain new concepts like banality of heroism, banality of everyday thought, and banality of goodness. With these concepts the scope of Arendt's original concept has considerably expanded. For instance, Zimbardo's banality of heroism highlights those institutions that teach heroism and allow us to imbibe in us the culture of engaging in heroic actions. On the other hand, the concept of banality of everyday thought explains how the danger of thoughtlessness is looms large in the everyday and affects us on daily basis. Through these concepts Carrim underscores the importance of acknowledging, accepting and valuing differences among the people.

Shehzad Ali studies the pressing issue of terminal illness in the backdrop of the modern corporate economy. He focuses on certain recent cases of terminally ill children in England who died when the life support medical assistance was withdrawn at the order of court. Ali argues that the socialized medicine program in England has resulted in taking away individual's right to decide his/her best health interests. The terminal illness presents an example of exposing this program—its basis in monetary considerations; its preference of state interest on individual's interests; and its tendency to even cause ethical violence.