Looting and Rape in Wartime

Tuba Inal - 2016-06-30

Of all acts of violence in war, rape is one of the most abhorrent. It is one of the few acts which have been prohibited by international law. This prohibition is based on the recognition of the sanctity of private property, which made the act of looting seem more abhorrent. Meanwhile, the existence of conscripted andregulated armies meant that militaries could take measures to prevent it. In that period, however, rape was still considered a crime of passion or a symptom of a behavioral disorder—in other words, a distortion of male sexuality andoutside of state control—and it would take many decades to erode the grip of those ideas. Only toward the end of the nineteenth century did international law begin to acknowledge the idea that rape is an act of violence. In politics we begin with the recognition of sexual violence in war. Violence against women, and women's roles in politics play an essential role in this process. International law, for the existence of a global prohibitionregime: first, a state must believe that it is necessary to comply with the prohibition and that to do otherwise would be costly; second, the idea that a particular practice is undesirable must become the norm; finally, a prohibition regime emerges with state and nonstate actors supporting it all along the way. These stages form the analytical framework for the understanding of international law in terms of the role war plays in the diminishment of women's rights, both inside and outside of state control. In the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, the prohibition against pillage did not extend to the female body. There is a gap of nearly a hundred years between the early prohibitions of pillage and the violation of rape finally enacted in the Rome Statute of 1998. In Looting and Rape in Wartime, Tuba Inal addresses the development of these two separate "prohibition regimes," explaining why states make and agree to laws that determine the way war is conducted, and what role gender and politics play in those processes. In an examination of these processes, Inal argues that the emergence of a prohibitionregime: first, a state must believe that it is necessary to comply with the prohibition and that to do otherwise would be costly; second, the idea that a particular practice is undesirable must become the norm; finally, a prohibition regime emerges with state and nonstate actors supporting it all along the way. These stages form the analytical framework for the understanding of international law in terms of the role war plays in the diminishment of women's rights, both inside and outside of state control. In the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, the prohibition against pillage did not extend to the female body. There is a gap of nearly a hundred years between the early prohibitions of pillage and the violation of rape finally enacted in the Rome Statute of 1998. In Looting and Rape in Wartime, Tuba Inal addresses the development of these two separate "prohibition regimes," explaining why states make and agree to laws that determine the way war is conducted, and what role gender and politics play in those processes. In an examination of these processes, Inal argues that the emergence of a prohibition

Prosecuting Conflict-Related Sexual Violence at the ICTY

Benjamin Y. Saul - 2016-06-30

Bringing perpetrators to account for conflict-related sexual violence in war is a major challenge for international criminal justice. The International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) was tasked with investigating war crimes and crimes against humanity committed during the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia. This book documents the experiences, achievements, challenges, and fundamental insights of the OTP in prosecuting conflict-related sexual violence cases at the ICTY over the two decades. It draws on the experiences of the OTP's prosecutors, investigators, lawyers, criminal lawyers, human rights fact-finders, policy makers, rule of law experts, and academics.

The Landscape of Silence

Anna-Maria Murr - 2016-05-15

Women were historically treated in wartime as property. Yet in the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, the prohibition against pillage did not extend to the female body. There is a gap of nearly a hundred years between the early prohibitions of pillage and the violation of rape finally enacted in the Rome Statute of 1998. In Looting and Rape in Wartime, Tuba Inal addresses the development of these two separate "prohibition regimes," explaining why states make and agree to laws that determine the way war is conducted, and what role gender and politics play in those processes. In an examination of these processes, Inal argues that the emergence of a prohibitionregime: first, a state must believe that it is necessary to comply with the prohibition and that to do otherwise would be costly; second, the idea that a particular practice is undesirable must become the norm; finally, a prohibition regime emerges with state and nonstate actors supporting it all along the way. These stages form the analytical framework for the understanding of international law in terms of the role war plays in the diminishment of women's rights, both inside and outside of state control. In the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, the prohibition against pillage did not extend to the female body. There is a gap of nearly a hundred years between the early prohibitions of pillage and the violation of rape finally enacted in the Rome Statute of 1998. In Looting and Rape in Wartime, Tuba Inal addresses the development of these two separate "prohibition regimes," explaining why states make and agree to laws that determine the way war is conducted, and what role gender and politics play in those processes. In an examination of these processes, Inal argues that the emergence of a prohibitionregime: first, a state must believe that it is necessary to comply with the prohibition and that to do otherwise would be costly; second, the idea that a particular practice is undesirable must become the norm; finally, a prohibition regime emerges with state and nonstate actors supporting it all along the way.
Men and the Politics of Gender in Post-Conflict Timor-Leste - Sara Niner - 2014-08-05

This book presents a wide-ranging overview of the position of women in Timor-Leste, 15 years after the country’s independence. It covers the role of women in the political arena, in the economy, in the family, and in society. It also discusses the challenges faced by women in the country, including gender-based violence, gender equality, and women’s participation in decision-making processes. The book concludes with a discussion of the future direction for gender equality in Timor-Leste.

Essays on Political Economy - Frédéric Bastiat - 1880

Essays on Political Economy is a collection of essays by Frédéric Bastiat, a French economist and journalist. The essays cover a wide range of topics, including the principles of political economy, the role of government, and the nature of scarcity. The essays are characterized by their logical reasoning and clear exposition, and they continue to influence political economic thought to this day.

Defence of Loyalty - Vicky Osterweil - 2020-08-25

This essay argues for loyalty and restraint as the most powerful tools for dismantling white supremacy. Loyalty—a people of public, openly, and directly seeing gods—is one of the major steps that can take place to bring about social reform. Even self-identified progressives are often unaware of the history of violent tactics that reflect badly on the broader movement. But Vicky Osterweil argues that seeing gods and demonstrating restraint are direct, pragmatic strategies of widespread redistribution and improving life for the working class—not to mention the larger reasons these methods send to the police and the state. All our beliefs about the incapacity of the right and the strength of the left are interwoven with the innate righteousness of property and ownership, Osterweil explains, are built on the history of anti-Black, anti-Indigenous oppression. From slave revolts to labor strikes to the modern-day movements for climate change, Black lives, and police abolition, Osterweil makes a convincing case for rethinking and using weapons that have been used against us. In this essay, she shows how our own, personal, and political experience of protest sparking social change, a compelling refutation of revolutionary activism, and a practical vision for a dramatically restructured society.

Countering Sexual Violence in Conflict - Cintra Wilson - 2010-07-15

In this innovative and biting satire, acclaimed novelist and cultural critic Cintra Wilson reimagines America’s Manifest Destiny as helmed by Caligula, the only leader in world history capable of turning our flagrant dysfunctionality into a beacon for the rest of the world. From his privileged childhood in Syria to his ascent to power to his eventual takedown by the hands of an angry citizenry, gain their utterly terrified trust and obedience—yes, and then they beg for more; Rape, pillage, and loot—America will finally be able to achieve what the founding fathers really wanted, but never had the nerve to admit. Here, in this incredible and hilarious send-up of the contemporary state of our Union, Wilson reimagines a new kind of American hero: Caligula. A call for a dramatically restructured society.

Women and Power in Post-Conflict Africa - Sara Niner - 2014-08-05

Women and Power in Post-Conflict Africa is a collection of essays that explore the role of women in post-conflict societies. The essays cover a wide range of topics, including the political and economic participation of women, gender-based violence, and the challenges faced by women in the aftermath of conflict. The essays are characterized by their interdisciplinary approach, drawing on sociology, political science, and anthropology, and they continue to influence scholarly and policy debates on gender and conflict.

Scares of Independence - Holger Hoock - 2017

This book explores the experiences of war and displacement in Europe during the Second World War, focusing on the impact on civilians in the United Kingdom and Germany. Hoock argues that the experience of war and displacement was a defining moment for many individuals, shaping their political and social identities. The book analyzes the ways in which these experiences were remembered and narrated, both in the contemporary period and in later years.

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Conflicting Sexual Violence in Conflict - Jacqui True - 2017-01-01

Conflicting Sexual Violence in Conflict is a collection of essays that explore the experiences of women, men, and children in conflict zones around the world. The essays cover a wide range of topics, including the political, economic, and social impacts of conflict on gender relations, and the ways in which these experiences are remembered and narrated. The essays are characterized by their interdisciplinary approach, drawing on sociology, political science, and anthropology, and they continue to influence scholarly and policy debates on gender and conflict.

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The Rape of Europa - Lynn H. Nicholas - 2009-12-22
Women played a major role in the creation of the Pax Britannica. The real story behind the major motion picture The Monuments Men. The cast of characters includes Hitler and Goering. Gertrude Stein and Marc Chaspal—to mention only a few. Hitler, Goering and Stein are all major figures in the story of the Monuments Men—a book that is that of the Third Reich’s war on European culture and the Allies’ desperate effort to preserve it. From the Nazi purpose of “Degenerate Art” and Goering’s shopping sprees in occupied Paris to the perilous journey of the Museum art in risk of being destroyed. The book does a scholarly job of telling the story of the Monuments Men. Europe is a sweeping narrative of greed, philosophy, and heroism that combines speculative scholarship with a compelling drama.

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The fury of the Red Army. It was the most terrifying example of fire and sword ever known. Antony Beecroft, Sex and Violence Against Men in Global Politics - Marysa Zalewski - 2018-05-11

Sexual violence against men is an under-theorised and under-noticed topic, though it is becoming increasingly apparent that these experiences are not as rare as once thought. In the third section, the authors turn to the importance of understanding and acting on the incidences of sexual violence against men using both new and existing data. Additionally, the authors pay close attention to the ethical and political dilemmas of doing research in this area. They explore the histories of fielding questions about the new and under-noticed violence against men, asking new questions about the issues of violence against men and related theories of gender hierarchy. The book will be of great interest to students and scholars of sex, gender, masculinities, corporeality, violence, and global politics, as well as to practitioners and activists.


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The United Nations Peacebuilding Commission (UNPBC) was established in December 2005 to develop outlines of best practice in post-conflict reconstruction, and to secure the political and material resources necessary to assist states in transition from conflict to peacetime. Currently, the organization is involved in reconstruction and peacebuilding activities in six countries. Yet, a 2010 review by permanent representatives to the United Nations found that the hopes of the UN peacebuilding architecture "despite committed and dedicated effort[ed] yet to be realized." Two of these hopes relate to gender and power, specifically that peacebuilding efforts integrate a "gender perspective" and that the Commission consult with civil society, NGOs, and women’s organizations. This book is the first to offer an extensive and dedicated analysis of the activities of the UN Peacebuilding Commission with regard to both gender politics, broadly conceived, and the gendered dynamics of civil society participation in peacebuilding activities. Laura J. Shepherd draws upon original fieldwork that she conducted at the UN to argue that the gendered and spatial politics of peacebuilding not only feminizes civil society organizations, but also perpetuates hierarchies that privilege the international over the domestic realms. The book argues that the dominant representations of women, gender, and civil society in UN peacebuilding discourse produce spatial hierarchies that paradoxically undermine the contemporary emphasis on "bottom-up" governance of peacebuilding activities.

Inglorious Empire - Shashi Tharoor - 2018-02
The Sunday Times Top 10 bestseller on India’s experience of British colonialism, by the internationally-acclaimed author and diplomat Shashi Tharoor Tharoor’s impassioned polemic slices straight to the heart of the darkness that drives all empires laying bare the grim, and high, cost of the British Empire for its former subjects. An essential read’ Financial Times In the eighteenth century, India’s share of the world economy was as large as Europe’s. By 1947, after two centuries of British rule, it had decreased six-fold. The Empire blew rebels from cannon, massacred unarmed protesters, entrenched institutionalised racism, and caused millions to die from starvation. British imperialism justified itself as enlightened despotism for the benefit of the governed, but Shashi Tharoor takes demolition this position, demonstrating how every supposed imperial ‘gift’ - from the railways to the rule of law - was designed in Britain’s interests alone. He goes on to show how Britain’s Industrial Revolution was founded on India’s deindustrialisation, and the destruction of its textile industry. In this bold and incisive reassessment of colonialism, Tharoor exposes to devastating effect the inglorious reality of Britain’s stained Indian legacy.