

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

WAR CRIMINOLOGY:
EXPLORING DIMENSIONS,
ADDRESSING CHALLENGES

22ND JULY 2024

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FACULTY OF LAW, UNIVERSITY OF PORTO



Fundação
para a Ciência
e a Tecnologia



Organizing Committee

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Welcome to the International Conference on War Criminology: Exploring Dimensions, Addressing Challenges

We are honored to have you join us for this conference, where we will present the preliminary results of the InJUSTiceWar project, funded by FCT (Ref. 2022.05692.PTDC; DOI 10.54499/2022.05692.PTDC).

This conference provides a venue to host a series of presentations addressing the issue of war-related crimes, as well as their implications and impacts across different domains. By promoting multidisciplinary reflections, we aim to highlight the multifaceted nature of the phenomena resulting from relationships established between war and crime. Through presentations and discussions, we aim to enhance our collective understanding of how armed conflict challenges approaches exploring issues at the intersection of war and crime. This focus may prompt us to question how crimes are addressed within this unique setting, viewing the context of war as a distinct territory for criminology, as suggested by the conference theme War Criminology: Exploring Dimensions, Addressing Challenges’.

Your participation will significantly contribute to the success of this conference, enriching the exchange of ideas and fostering collaborations. We are excited to witness the dissemination of knowledge and the impactful outcomes that will emerge from our time together. Thank you for joining us, and we wish you an enriching and productive conference experience.

Conference Schedule

9h30-10h00 – Room 1.01 – Reception

10h00-10h30 – Room 1.01 - Opening Remarks

Paulo de Tarso Domingues - Dean of the Faculty of Law, University of Porto

Graça Enes - Director of the Centre for Interdisciplinary Research on Justice (CIJ)

Fátima Rodrigues - Principal Investigator of the InJUSTiceWar Project

Coronel Tirocinado Octávio João Marques Avelar - Subdirector of Direção dos Serviços de Pessoal do Exército Português

10h30-11h10 – Room 1.01 - Plenary 1

10h30-11h00 – Cândido da Agra – Emeritus Professor Of the University of Porto – “Criminologia da Guerra... Que diria Michel Foucault?”

11h00-11h10 – Debate

11h10-11h40 – Room 2.03 - Coffee Break

11h40-12h45 – Room 1.01 - Plenary 2

11h40-12h20 – Fátima Rodrigues, Maria Leonor Esteves, Pedro Sousa & Ana Guerreiro – “Preliminary Results of the Crime and Justice Administration in the Portuguese Colonial War (1961- 1974) Investigation Project”

12h20-12h45 – Debate

12h45-14h30 – Free Time for Lunch

14h30-17h00 - Panel 1

Room 1.01 - Moderator: Fátima Rodrigues

14h30-14h50 – Professor Fiammetta Bonfigli, PhD – “‘I never ever want to hear you lecture us on human rights and international law again’: some reflections on the limits and potentialities of international prosecution in the Israel-Palestine context”

14h50-15h10 – Professor Maarten van Munster, LL.M. – “Transitional Justice in Angola: reconciliation in a polarized society”

15h10-15h30 – Professor David M. Anderson, PhD – “The Prosecution of Colonial War Crimes in the United Kingdom”

15h30-15h50 – David Tomás Afonso, MA – “Between Three Worlds: The Kidnapping of Vincent Stanton in Macao during the Opium War”

15h50-16h10 – Filipa Pinto, BA – “A Natural Battlefield: Exploring the Intersection Between War Criminology and Green Criminology”

16h10-17h00 – Debate

17h00-17h30 – Room 2.03 - Coffee Break

14h30-17h00 - Panel 2

Room 1.03 - Moderator: Leonor Esteves

14h30-14h50 – Professor Jorge Gracia Ibáñez, PhD – “Vitimologia em guerra”

14h50-15h10 – Professor António Manuel Horta Fernandes, PhD – “A juridificação da guerra: uma falácia recorrente”

15h10-15h30 – Daniel Eduardo Cândido, MA – “Crimes e cores, encontros e desencontros: a justiça castrense portuguesa na Guiné-Bissau (1963 - 1974)”

15h30-15h50 – Professor Pilar Irala-Hortal, PhD, & Professor Jorge Gracia Ibáñez, PhD – “In front of the Pain of Others: Compassion, Victims of Crime, and Photojournalism. An approach from cultural criminology” (online)

15h50-17h00 – Debate

17h00-17h30 – Room 2.03 - Coffee Break

14h30-17h00 - Panel 3

Room 2.02 - Moderator: Ana Guerreiro

14h30-14h50 – Tenente-Coronel Joaquim José da Cunha Roberto, MA – “A Justiça Militar e os Tribunais Militares Territoriais (TMT): Memória e Arquivo” (online)

14h50-15h10 – Ms. Tanya Vatsa, LL.M. – “Victims are not forgotten actors: Case of genocide victims from Nuremberg to Yugoslavia” (online)

15h10-15h30 – Ms. Dinisha Nayak, Research Scholar, & Professor Punyashree Panda, PhD – “Understanding Gendered Destructivity: A Study of Vietnam War through Nguyễn Phan Quế Mai’s The Mountains Sing (2020) and Dust Child (2023)” (online)

15h30-15h50 – Professor Manuela Catalá Pérez, PhD – “Mujeres en guerra: aproximación analítica a la representación de la mujer en las llamadas ‘revistas de guerra’ durante la Guerra Civil española” (online)

15h50-17h00 – Debate

17h00-17h30 – Room 2.03 - Coffee Break

17h30 – Room 1.01 - Closing Remarks

Pedro Sousa - Director of the Criminology School of the Faculty of Law, University of Porto

Fátima Rodrigues - Principal Investigator of the InJUSTiceWar Project

Parallels Overview

Afternoon

	Panel 1 <u>Room 1.01</u>	Panel 2 <u>Room 1.03</u>	Panel 3 <u>Room 2.02</u>
14:30 - 14:50	"I never ever want to hear you lecture us on human rights [...]"	Vitimologia em guerra	A Justiça Militar e os Tribunais Militares Territoriais (TMT): Memória e Arquivo
14:50 - 15:10	Transitional Justice in Angola: reconciliation in a polarized society	A juridificação da guerra: uma falácia recorrente	Victims are not forgotten actors: Case of genocide victims [...]
15:10 - 15:30	The Prosecution of Colonial War Crimes in the United Kingdom	Crimes e cores, encontros e desencontros: a justiça castrense portuguesa [...]	Understanding Gendered Destructivity: A Study of Vietnam War [...]
15:30 - 15:50	Between Three Worlds: The Kidnapping of Vincent Stanton [...]	In front of the Pain of Others: Compassion, Victims of Crime, and [...]	Mujeres en guerra: aproximación analítica a la representación de la mujer [...]
15:50 - 16:10	A Natural Battlefield: Exploring the Intersection Between War Criminology [...]	Debate	Debate
16:10 - 17:00	Debate		

Book of Abstracts

"I never ever want to hear you lecture us on human rights and international law again": some reflections on the limits and potentialities of international prosecution in the Israel-Palestine context.

Professor Fiammetta Bonfigli, PhD // University of Vienna

This communication aims to share reflections and contemporary debates on the relationships and dynamics between Transitional Justice (TJ) and international prosecution, looking at TJ practices and experiences, and challenging the "one-fits-all" decontextualized approaches. In this context the focus is on the limits and potentialities of International Tribunals and Universal Jurisdiction, relying on a) the request for an arrest warrant (20th of May 2024) released by the ICC prosecutor Karim Khan against Netanyahu, other Israeli officials and Hamas members for the ongoing war on Gaza; b) the recent legal complaint to the ICC filed by over 650 Chilean lawyers (March 2024) on the same matter; c) the ongoing investigation at the ICC over alleged crimes committed in the occupied Palestinian Territory since June 13, 2014, and d) the previous attempt to exercise Universal Jurisdiction against Ariel Sharon and others, through Belgian courts, in the early 2000s (Sabra and Shatila case). Even though International Tribunals face increasing critiques on the incapability to provide accountability for alleged perpetrators of genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes in the Israeli-Palestine context, they are still used as an arena for legal action from a variety of different actors, such as the action brought by South Africa against Israel at the ICJ, among others. Therefore, the purpose here is to discuss the role of international mechanisms and to evaluate whether there is still some credible place for international prosecution in the field of Transitional Justice. Critical approaches towards Transitional Justice are therefore highly relevant for an interdisciplinary discussion capable of highlighting the potentialities and limits of current policies and theories.

Transitional Justice in Angola: reconciliation in a polarized society

Professor Maarten van Munster, LL.M. // The Hague University of Applied Sciences, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

For almost 17 years Angola pursued a policy of 'forgive and forget' regarding its civil war (1975-2002) employing hardly any transitional justice initiatives. This changed in 2019 when the government appointed a reconciliation commission aiming to 'heal the psychological wounds of families' and 'restore the spirit of brotherhood among Angolans'. The commission represents a local initiative operating without any support or interference from international actors. Whilst it is known from literature that citizens in post-conflict societies tend to see local and embedded transitional justice approaches as more legitimate, Angola's reconciliation commission was installed by an authoritarian regime with waning support from a largely discontent population. This leads to the question how the population perceives the commission's work. Our paper presents the results of a survey study among the population of two medium-sized Angolan towns and a series of expert interviews and interviews with villagers in rural Angola on knowledge about and perceptions of the reconciliation commission and its activities.

The Prosecution of Colonial War Crimes in the United Kingdom

Professor David M. Anderson, PhD // University of Warwick

Since 2011, the government of the United Kingdom has been prosecuted in the British courts in cases relating to human rights crimes committed in former British colonies during the twentieth century. The most prominent of these cases, a prosecution brought by alleged victims of torture from the Mau

Mau rebellion in 1950s Kenya, brought the first legal admission of torture by the British government in 2012, and resulted in an out-of-court settlement to more than 5,000 victims. Other cases relating to the Mau Mau rebellion have also come to court, but have not been successfully prosecuted. A case brought by torture victims from Cyprus who had been members of the EOKA nationalist movement in the 1950s, also resulted in successful prosecution, with victims again being awarded compensation. A further case, relating to the murder of civilians in colonial Malaya, in 1948, is currently in process. The British parliament has now legislated to try to hamper future cases of this kind being heard, but this continues to be vigorously contested. In Britain, such cases are closely connected to accusations of crimes committed by the military in Northern Ireland during the civil disturbances there, and this impinges upon perceptions of the colonial cases. This paper will set these prosecutions in an historical context, and explain by what methods, means and processes such cases have been able to be heard before the British courts. It will be shown that this has been a fragile legal opportunity, that the state is now anxious to foreclose: but it will also be argued that these cases have had an impact on public understandings of colonial wars and how they should be viewed.

Between Three Worlds: The Kidnapping of Vincent Stanton in Macao during the Opium War

David Tomás Afonso, MA // Universidade do Minho

This presentation is derived from a chapter of my thesis and an article, merely adding a criminological perspective. During the Opium War, the British naval blockade in June 1840 led to Chinese soldiers being sent to Macau to arrest British subjects. This escalated tensions, resulting in the British seizing Chinese merchant ships and goods. In retaliation, the Viceroy of Canton placed bounties on British officers' heads. This communication focuses on one incident, the 'kidnapping of Vincent Stanton,' a British tutor,

which sparked significant concern during the war. While the Portuguese Governor responded cautiously, British demands for action increased. Despite assurances from Chinese officials, doubts persisted about Stanton's fate. Eventually, it was confirmed that Stanton had been abducted and taken to Canton. The Portuguese and Chinese authorities collaborated to secure Stanton's release, defusing tensions. However, British naval forces attacked Chinese troops near the Barrier Gate, leading to a decisive British victory. This prompted a Portuguese military response and diplomatic efforts to prevent further conflict. In this presentation, I would show how the Portuguese authorities acted with the English and the Chinese authorities.

A Natural Battlefield: Exploring the Intersection Between War Criminology and Green Criminology

Filipa Pinto, BA // Universidade do Porto, Universidade do Minho

Criminology has been at a loss looking at both war and the environment. This work, however, pretends to look at the intersection between both these realities, to understand how war and green crimes are at stake, looking at victims that are usually overlooked. By examining the confluence of war criminology and green criminology, this study aims to uncover the multifaceted impacts of armed conflict on environmental degradation. It delves into the often neglected consequences of warfare on ecosystems and communities, highlighting the environmental crimes committed during conflicts and their far-reaching effects. This communication seeks to bring attention to the invisible victims of such crimes, fostering a comprehensive understanding of the intertwined nature of war and environmental harm, and advocating for more inclusive and interdisciplinary approaches in criminological studies.

Vitimologia em guerra

Professor Jorge Gracia Ibáñez, PhD // Universidad San Jorge,
Universidade do Porto

Como é evidente, a guerra gera vítimas diretas e indiretas. O impacto negativo da guerra nas suas vidas pode durar muito tempo, mesmo décadas. Paradoxalmente, a vitimologia, apesar da importância das consequências da Segunda Guerra Mundial na sua emergência, não se tem tradicionalmente focado nas vítimas de guerra. Este artigo tem como objetivo dar uma visão geral dos contributos da vitimologia para a compreensão das características específicas e da dinâmica da vitimização que ocorre tanto em consequência da guerra como em períodos de conflito. Analisa também a complexa e sempre socialmente conflituosa questão da memória das vítimas.

A juridificação da guerra: uma falácia recorrente

Professor António Manuel Horta Fernandes, PhD // Instituto
Português de Relações Internacionais (IPRI) - Universidade NOVA de
Lisboa

O Direito é, quase por definição, e não pode deixar de ser na sua essência um sistema articulado e impositivo que se quer estruturante, não podendo contentar-se com um carácter tentativo e avulso, ou como mera panaceia ou lenitivo de carácter legal puramente reactivo. Nesse sentido, aplicado à guerra, o Direito é uma tentativa de reter a guerra, repor-lhe uma ordem, balizá-la, de alguma forma, domesticá-la. Todavia, a força última ou primeira da guerra, a sua gramática é inexpugnável a essa captura, por causa da guerra absoluta que a define como fenómeno específico. O motor da guerra é a guerra absoluta enquanto desconformação (para não dizer descriação) vital e de horizontes de sentido intrínseca a qualquer guerra e qualquer acto que a sirva é, pelo contrário, conforme à gramática da guerra em si. Mais,

até se poderia dizer que actos mais desconformes serviriam melhor essa gramática destrutiva, pulverizadora de todos os nexos de sentido e de ordenamento da vida comum. Assim sendo, não valendo tudo, mas estando a solução na estratégia como ética do conflito, falar em crimes de guerra não faz sentido, porque pressupõe a presença do Direito como sistema configurador na guerra, a captura do essencial da guerra nas malhas do Direito. O problema com os “crimes de guerra” é, portanto, o não poderem passar em branco, contudo, no meio de tanta mortandade derivada da própria natureza da guerra, movida pela guerra absoluta, parece arbitrário julgar fulano e não sicrano; mas o que é mais, fruto dessa mesma natureza da guerra, não é possível dirimir provas proficientes, porquanto a guerra configura em si mesmo um constante desenfiamento das regras, expondo na raiz a arbitrariedade do julgamento. Em segundo lugar, pensando de forma puramente erística, admitindo que não haveria lugar a pensar noutros “crimes” senão naquele, porque nada se teria desviado em nenhum momento de uma determinada contenção, coisa inverosímil, a juridificação parece legitimar, sem querer, como razoável a restante violência, quando o não é nunca. O sintagma conceptual crime de guerra pressupõe fixar a guerra numa intensidade razoável, para além da qual haveria crime, mas a violência indómita da guerra nunca se deixa fixar numa tal razoabilidade, é permanentemente o oposto, um mundo às avessas, um corte radical com a vida comum que começa e se compraz no para além das regras. A violência bélica integrável, moldável, controlável pela ossatura do Direito, e é assim que o Direito justamente deve actuar, é um oxímoro. A presente proposta de comunicação pretende mostrar isso mesmo.

Crimes e cores, encontros e desencontros: a justiça castrense portuguesa na Guiné-Bissau (1963 -1974)

Daniel Eduardo Cândido, MA // Universidade do Porto, Universidade do Minho

A guerra, assim como o crime, é um fenómeno complexo que demanda uma abordagem transdisciplinar para sua compreensão. Já as guerras coloniais, frequentemente, expõem as contradições e injustiças do próprio colonialismo e desnudam tensões sociais, económicas e políticas profundas. A luta pelo controle do território e recursos muitas vezes se mistura com a busca pela autonomia e libertação dos povos colonizados. A presente investigação busca enfrentar este tema. Ao focar nossa atenção na Guerra Colonial Portuguesa, encontramos na Guiné-Bissau um conflito prolongado e significativo (1963 a 1974). Os confrontos entre a força colonizadora portuguesa e o movimento que lutou pela independência da Guiné-Bissau marcaram indelevelmente esse período. Tais conflitos, sem dúvidas, revelaram estratégias de guerrilhas e resistência, desempenhando um papel crucial tanto na história do país europeu quanto na do país africano. Ao problematizar esse fenómeno, Fátima Rodrigues explica que a guerra é "(...) um território de devastação e um lugar de transformação ontológica sem regresso" (Rodrigues, 2017, p. 18).

Posto isso, nesta investigação propõe-se uma análise comparativa entre sanções penais que foram aplicadas por crimes comuns a militares das Forças Armadas Portuguesas, nascidos em Portugal (antiga metrópole) e na Guiné-Bissau (ex-colónia). Para alcançar esse objetivo central, os seguintes objetivos específicos foram elencados: i) descrever a dinâmica histórico-social entre Portugal e Guiné-Bissau durante o período de 1963 a 1974; ii) analisar como a justiça militar portuguesa aborda a intrincada relação colonizatória durante tempos de guerra, com base nos processos-crime examinados disponíveis no Arquivo Histórico Militar na cidade de Lisboa; iii) cotejar as sanções penais aplicadas aos combatentes do exército português, sejam eles naturais da metrópole (Portugal) ou da colónia (Guiné-Bissau),

no período mencionado em i. Espera-se, assim, poder contribuir para ampliar os conhecimentos criminológicos sobre a administração da justiça na Guerra Colonial Portuguesa.

In front of the Pain of Others: Compassion, Victims of Crime, and Photojournalism. An approach from cultural criminology

Professor Pilar Irala-Hortal, PhD // Universidad San Jorge

Professor Jorge Gracia Ibáñez, PhD // Universidad San Jorge, Universidade do Porto

Documentary photography, due to its dual role as witness and narrator, has traditionally maintained a close link with criminology and victimology. Apart from its scientific-forensic uses, photojournalism has helped societies to learn about the suffering of victims, including those generated by crime and armed conflicts. Despite its fragility, compassion as a public virtue is based on the recognition of the suffering of others and is the emotional foundation, by promoting justice, of public policies for the care of victims. Photojournalists play a fundamental role in building public interest in criminal events, wars in any of their dimensions, and victims by providing enduring images in visual culture that can sometimes be disturbing as they are direct witnesses of that suffering. For this reason, photojournalistic images are able to present evidence of an act or situation and thus generate the kind of public compassion that moves towards politics and justice. However, its position, on some occasions and from certain areas, has raised controversy and for that reason raises interesting reflections on the ethical limits of photographic testimony. We intend to present how photojournalism visually addresses the suffering of victims, and how its language helps to transmit information from the acceptance of the sufferers, becoming powerful arguments for social mobilization. We will also propose future research strategies in this field from a cultural criminology approach.

A Justiça Militar e os Tribunais Militares Territoriais (TMT): Memória e Arquivo

Tenente-Coronel Joaquim José da Cunha Roberto, MA // Arquivo Histórico Militar / Exército

A Justiça Militar compreende duas componentes distintas: a Penal e a Disciplinar. A origem da Justiça Militar data do aparecimento dos Exércitos permanentes e remonta à Antiguidade Clássica, estando relacionada com o aparecimento do Estado e a necessidade de um corpo armado de defesa. Considera-se que, em Portugal, o direito penal militar só alcançou autonomia em 1640, quando D. João IV instituiu o Conselho de Guerra, criado na sequência da Restauração, tendo sido, na mesma altura, publicado o primeiro Código de Justiça Militar (CJM) em 1875. Nessa sequência, foi concebido, também, o Código de Processo Criminal Militar (CPCM), em 1911. Em relação à pena de morte em Portugal, a mesma foi abolida logo a partir de 1 de julho de 1867, tendo sido esta medida mandada aplicar a todo o império colonial por Decreto de 9 de junho de 1870. Ainda assim, verificou-se a sua reintrodução efetiva com a entrada de Portugal na Grande Guerra (1916). O Código de 1911 cria os Tribunais Militares Territoriais (TMT). Com o processo de descolonização, deu-se a extinção destes tribunais nos territórios ultramarinos e o desaforamento dos respetivos processos para os tribunais militares metropolitanos. A Lei Constitucional de 1997 suprimiu a existência dos tribunais militares em tempo de paz e, com a Lei n.º 100/2003, de 15 de novembro, foi revogado o CJM de 1977, tendo sido aprovado o CJM, atualmente em vigor, desde 14 de setembro de 2000. A partir desta data, procedeu-se à transferência dos processos dos Tribunais para o Arquivo Histórico Militar, onde se encontram depositados e disponíveis para consulta e investigação. Assim, perspetiva-se a apresentação desta comunicação do ponto de vista histórico e de Arquivo, abrangendo o panorama da Justiça Militar e dos Tribunais Militares Territoriais em Portugal diante do fenómeno complexo da Guerra.

Victims are not forgotten actors: Case of genocide victims from Nuremberg to Yugoslavia

Ms. Tanya Vatsa, LL.M. // University of Edinburgh

The evolution of war crime trials from Nuremberg to the Yugoslav Tribunal underscores a significant shift in the role and recognition of victims and witnesses. Initially marginalized, victims have gradually gained prominence in the pursuit of justice throughout the 20th century. This paper explores the journey from victim invisibility to acknowledgment, tracing pivotal moments such as the creation of the Genocide Convention in 1948 and subsequent trials. The Nuremberg Trials, while groundbreaking, exemplified a perpetrator-centric approach that sidelined victims. The focus on retribution overshadowed the voices of those who suffered, perpetuating collective amnesia and hindering post-war recovery. However, subsequent trials, notably the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY), marked a turning point. Recognizing the necessity of victim and witness participation, the ICTY established measures to protect and empower them, setting a precedent for international criminal justice. Central to this transformation is the acknowledgment of victims as seekers of truth rather than mere instruments of vengeance. The inclusion of victims in trials not only contributes to the recovery of facts but also serves as a validation of their suffering and a repudiation of impunity. Despite challenges such as witness intimidation and limited resources for reparations, the ICTY's efforts have significantly elevated the status of victims in transitional justice. Looking ahead, initiatives like the International Criminal Court (ICC) and truth commissions offer promising avenues for victim recognition and redress. By prioritizing victim and witness protection, these institutions continue the legacy of trials like the ICTY while addressing the shortcomings of past approaches. Ultimately, the evolution from Nuremberg to the present underscores the imperative of centering victims in the pursuit of justice, ensuring that their voices are not only heard but also integral to the process.

Understanding Gendered Destructivity: A Study of Vietnam War through Nguyễn Phan Quế Mai's The Mountains Sing (2020) and Dust Child (2023)

Ms. Dinisha Nayak, Research Scholar // Indian Institute of Technology Bhubaneswar

Professor Punyashree Panda, PhD // Indian Institute of Technology Bhubaneswar

In 1998, at the First Ladies' Conference on Domestic Violence in El Salvador, Bill Clinton stated, "Women have always been the primary victims of war." Whether primary or not, war as a human-made occurrence affects humans and also its environment at large. Individuals' engagement in armed conflict can be both facilitated and hindered by traditional gender roles, which impose specific behaviours and expectations on men and women. The focus of this research will be on how war affects both men and women, as well as how they cope with the experience. Using Vietnamese poet and novelist Nguyễn Phan Quế Mai's books *The Mountains Sing* (2020) and *Dust Child* (2023), the study will examine the Vietnam War and its aftermath. In his book *War and Gender: How Gender Shapes the War System and Vice Versa* (2001), Joshua S. Goldstein elaborates on the intricate connection between war and gender. He contends that gender is a critical factor in determining the nature, conduct, and results of war, and that war itself serves to entrench and sustain gender disparities. As per him, "Across cultures and through time, the selection of men as potential combatants (and of women for feminine war support roles) has helped shape the war system" (Goldstein 9). Using Goldstein's lens, the study will shed light on how war functions beyond the concept of primary and secondary victimhood, encompassing everyone with its various forms of destructivity. In order to promote gender equality, reduce violence associated with conflicts, and develop a more inclusive and lasting peace, it is crucial to understand and manage these dynamics.

Mujeres en guerra: aproximación analítica a la representación de la mujer en las llamadas “revistas de guerra” durante la Guerra Civil española

Professor Manuela Catalá Pérez, PhD // Universidad San Jorge

Durante la Guerra Civil española, la propaganda impresa fue determinante en la formación de una cultura de 'tiempos de guerra'. Las revistas fueron auténticos laboratorios de propaganda, donde se dieron cita artistas, escritores, militares y políticos. Tanto el frente republicano como el frente nacional pusieron en marcha diversas revistas por todo el territorio. La propaganda, según Pizarroso (2005), tiene un comportamiento holístico ya que “se dirige en primer lugar a la propia vanguardia para sostener la moral combatiente; luego a la propia retaguardia que nutre de hombres y pertrechos a la vanguardia; también a los neutrales para impedir que se alíen al enemigo, para mantenerlos en su posición equidistante o para atraerlos hacia nuestra causa; se dirige también al enemigo tanto a su vanguardia como a su retaguardia. En este caso es cuando podemos hablar de guerra psicológica”. Entre todos estos objetivos encontramos a la mujer como víctima y protagonista de la situación de un país en guerra. Esta contribución supone una aproximación analítica a la representación de la mujer en diferentes publicaciones periódicas editadas durante el período bélico, tanto del bando nacional como del bando republicano.

Recommendations of Hotels in Porto

Hotel Tuela Porto ***

<https://www.hfhotels.com/pt/hoteis/hf-tuela-porto-pt/>

Hotel Douro ***

<https://www.hoteldouro.pt/pt/quartos>

Hotel Pão de Açúcar ***

<https://paodeacucarhotel.pt/>

Recommendations of Restaurants in Porto

O Caçula

<https://www.ocacula.com/restaurante-porto>

Le Palais

<https://www.lepalais.pt/>

Adega do Carregal

https://www.tripadvisor.pt/Restaurant_Review-g189180-d4187370-Reviews-Adega_Do_Carregal-Porto_Porto_District_Northern_Portugal.html

FLOW - Dinner

<http://www.flowrestaurant.pt/flow/>

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