

## Summaries

**Sarah Then Bergh & Siba N'Zatioula Grovogui: This Shouldn't Happen in Europe: The Problem of International Thought Seen from the Global South.**

This paper aims to revisit a plea by global south elites, particularly leaders and opinion-makers in Africa, to recast the debate around the Russian invasion into Ukraine along the axis of larger questions about the international order and attendant security systems. Accordingly, the article traces contemporary articulations of African non-alignment, which have held the question of Ukraine rights, Russian concerns, and NATO ambitions as three separate questions that are not to be confused or conflated as morally and legally indivisible. Though consistent with international norms and the principle of a rule-based international system, such views have confused European analysts and angered US policymakers operating on the predicate that the guidance of Europe and the West is of global normative utility, if not a desirable universal good. This has led to a false charge of African indifference toward Ukraine, exemplified in the repeated, if insinuated, contrast between a civilized liberal democratic Europe and an Africa that has yet to understand the stakes of international morality, law, and security. Against this misinformed judgement, the paper seeks to illuminate the competing memories and lessons of histories that African elites hold, which are neither part of the European/Western nor Russian commonsense.

**Raina Zimmering: The Attitude of Latin American Countries to the War in Ukraine against the Background of the Monroe Doctrine.**

The Monroe Doctrine, which represents a formative trauma for Latin American states, is influencing both their attitudes to the war in Ukraine, in which they distance themselves from both Russia and Western states, as well as their role as a neutralizing and stabilizing power in the international system. Since its beginning, most Latin American governments' assessment of the war in Ukraine has differed from Western countries in various important respects. On the one hand, all Latin American states condemn Russia's military intervention in Ukraine, yet, on the other hand, they diverge from the "West" on the causes of the war, on questions of sanctions and guilt, and on end scenarios. In this article, I investigate how Latin America's experiences with the Monroe Doctrine has influenced its independent attitude to the war in Ukraine, its intermediate position in the new tension between the great powers, and its peace-promoting potential in the newly forming international system. Theoretically, I deal critically with imperialism and strategic development approaches.

**Ilse Lenz: The Justice Movement for "Comfort Women" through an Intersectional Postcolonial Perspective.**

During the Asia Pacific War (1937-1945), the Japanese Imperial Army forced women in Japanese East Asian colonies to work as so-called "comfort women" (sex workers). The justice movement for these women is an international intersectional alliance of feminists from Japanese ex-colonies in East Asia, the former colonial power Japan, and other societies, such as Australia,

Germany, and the USA. This long-term feminist justice movement has campaigned for an apology and compensation from the Japanese government, as well as for recognition of “comfort women’s” suffering and of sexual violence in war in cultural memory. Through researching this justice movement from a processual intersectionality perspective, this paper shows that it gained power and legitimacy from reflecting and working on its internal intersectional inequalities. This included reflecting on the class hierarchies between many former “comfort women”, who had power of definition, and intellectual feminist activists, as well as on the postcolonial divide between former Japanese colonies and the former colonial power Japan, leading it to develop horizontal cooperation and practices. Following an overview, the paper outlines the movements in South Korea, Japan, and Germany, and highlights the different postcolonial constellation between East Asia and Germany, the main actors, and their aims. While the Japanese government rejected the justice movement’s demands and the right wing mobilised against it, has been able to influence cultural memory to widely recognize sexual violence in war and the dignity of the “comfort women”.