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## Occupation Masculinities: The Residues of Colonial Power in Australian Occupied Japan

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### Abstract

Military occupations and interventions have a gendered impact on both those engaged in occupying, and those whose lands have been occupied. Yet little is known about this gendered impact, in terms of both masculinities and femininities, either historically or in contemporary times. While research in this area has begun to grow since events in Iraq and Afghanistan, this collection helps redress the relative neglect by examining and analysing the impact of occupation on men and women, both occupied and occupier, in a variety of geographical spaces from Japan to Palestine to Iraq. Gendered perspectives are also intimately tied to analyses of 'power': how power is enacted by the occupier; how powerlessness is experienced by the occupied; how power is negotiated, shared, compromised, subverted, reclaimed; power as visible and invisible; institutional power; contested power in post-conflict societies; and power as discursively constructed. The term 'military occupation' is interpreted broadly to include occupation, interventions, the presence of military bases and peacekeeping/post-conflict operations. This interpretation allows space to demonstrate that the lines between each definition are blurred, especially when it comes to analysing gender and power. [Excerpt from publisher's website].

### Comments

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*Gender, power, and military occupations: Asia Pacific and the Middle East since 1945* may be accessed from the publisher [here](#)

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have to compete against the entrenched, xenophobic, pre-colonial identity that had continued to exist in Korea after its annexation in 1910. The Korea Government General, for example, was headed by Army Generals from annexation until the end of WWII.<sup>4</sup> These Generals rebuffed liberal attempts to reform colonial policy in the 1920s and asserted the appropriateness of their military rule by citing Korea's greater geopolitical importance to Japan's safety over that of Taiwan.<sup>5</sup> The slightly lower strategic priority given to