



MAIN GALLERY



MASAMI TERAOKA

Hiroshima, Japan, b. 1936

***Pussy Riot Kubie Series/Putin Me
On, 2022***

Oil on panel in gold leaf triptych

Courtesy of the artist and Catharine
Clark Gallery

What's At Stake
Schneider Museum of Art



AL FARROW

Brooklyn, New York, b. 1943

Burnt Church, 2014

Three rifles from Verdun battlefield,
revolvers, bullets, steel

Courtesy of the artist and Catharine Clark
Gallery

What's At Stake
Schneider Museum of Art



AL FARROW

Brooklyn, New York, b. 1943

Casket Reliquary, Skull Fragment of Santo Guerro, 2021-2022

Gun, gun parts, bullets, religious artifacts, steel, glass, bone, antique textile (16th C. Genoa)

Courtesy of the artist and Catharine Clark Gallery

MAIN GALLERY



AL FARROW

Brooklyn, New York, b. 1943

The Middle Finger of Santo Guerro,
2021-2022

Gun parts, bullets, cartridge shells,
gears, steel, glass, bone, crucifix

Courtesy of the artist and Catharine
Clark Gallery

What's At Stake
Schneider Museum of Art

MAIN GALLERY



MASAMI TERAOKA

Hiroshima, Japan, b. 1936

***Pussy Riot Kubie Series/Masha
(Alekhina), 2022***

Oil on panel in gold leaf triptych

Courtesy of the artist and Catharine
Clark Gallery

What's At Stake
Schneider Museum of Art



AL FARROW

Brooklyn, New York, b. 1943

Gothic Mausoleum, 2019

Guns, gun parts, bullets, shell cartridges,
steel, lead and steel shot, glass, bone

Courtesy of the artist and Catharine
Clark Gallery

What's At Stake
Schneider Museum of Art

MAIN GALLERY



MASAMI TERAOKA

Hiroshima, Japan, b. 1936

Evacuation, 2022

Oil on panel in gold leaf diptych

Courtesy of the artist and Catharine

Clark Gallery

What's At Stake
Schneider Museum of Art



AL FARROW

Brooklyn, New York, b. 1943

The White House, 2019

Guns, gun parts, shell casings, steel

Courtesy of the artist and Catharine

Clark Gallery

MAIN GALLERY



MASAMI TERAOKA

Hiroshima, Japan, b. 1936

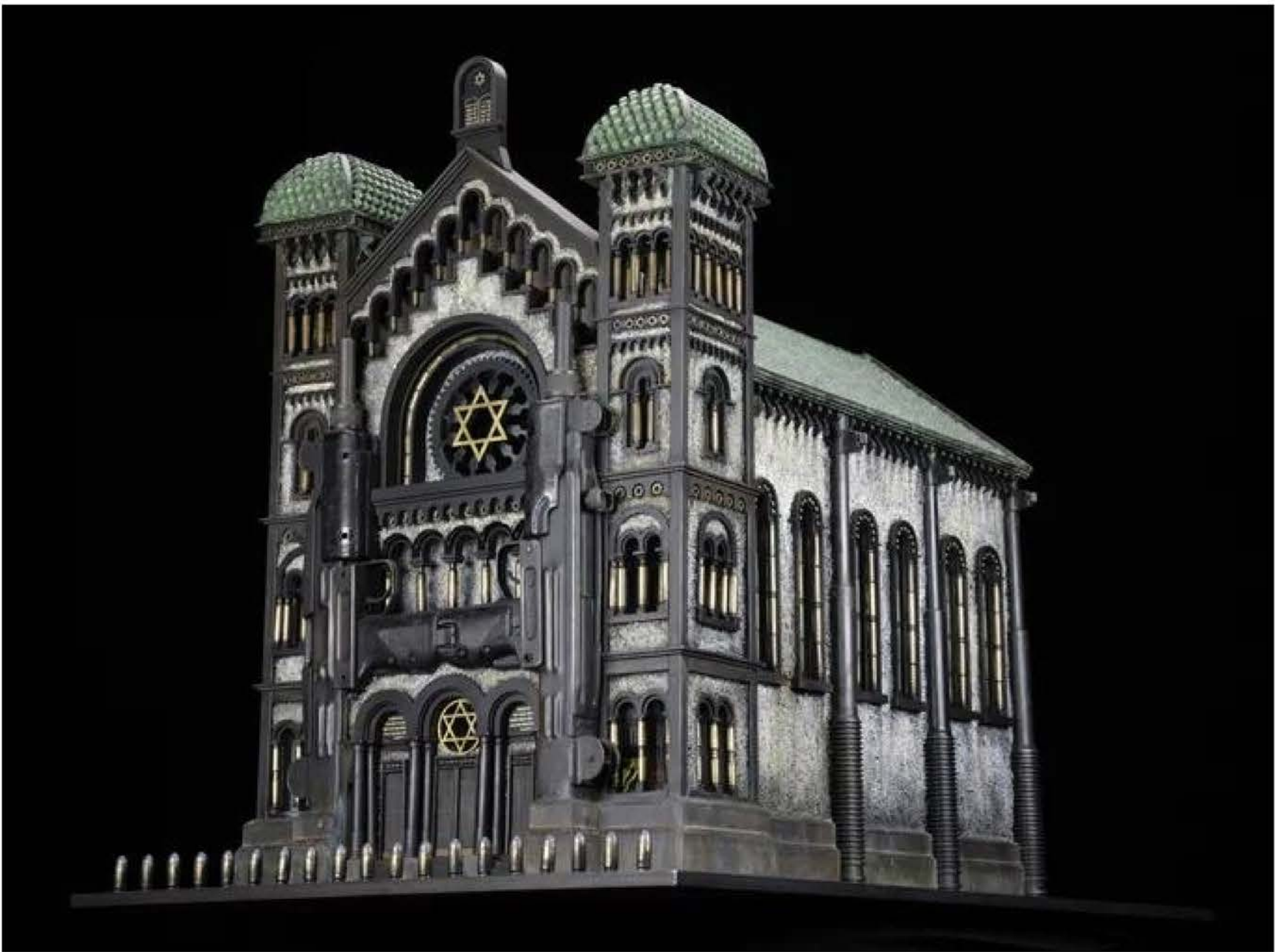
Last Swan Lake Rehearsal, 2022

Oil on panel in gold leaf triptych

Courtesy of the artist and Catharine

Clark Gallery

What's At Stake
Schneider Museum of Art



AL FARROW

Brooklyn, New York, b. 1943

Synagogue V, 2012

Guns, gun parts, steel, shell casings,
lead shot, glass

Courtesy of the artist and Catharine
Clark Gallery

MAIN GALLERY



MASAMI TERAOKA

Hiroshima, Japan, b. 1936

Notre Dame Swan Lake/Dress

Rehearsal, 2022

Oil on panel in gold leaf triptych

Courtesy of the artist and Catharine

Clark Gallery

What's At Stake
Schneider Museum of Art



AL FARROW

Brooklyn, New York, b. 1943

Vandalized Synagogue Door (III),
2020

Gun barrels, steel, glass, cartridge shells,
bullets, paint

Courtesy of the artist and Catharine
Clark Gallery

What's At Stake
Schneider Museum of Art

MAIN GALLERY



MASAMI TERAOKA

Hiroshima, Japan, b. 1936

Ruin Notre Dame/Stage Set, 2022

Oil on panel in gold leaf triptych

Courtesy of the artist and Catharine

Clark Gallery

What's At Stake
Schneider Museum of Art

MAIN GALLERY



MASAMI TERAOKA

Hiroshima, Japan, b. 1936

2nd Ave. Ramen Stop/Pussy Riot

Baptism, 2022

Oil on panel in gold leaf diptych

Courtesy of the artist and Catharine

Clark Gallery

What's At Stake
Schneider Museum of Art

MAIN GALLERY



MASAMI TERAOKA

Hiroshima, Japan, b. 1936

Grand Swan Lake/Final Dress

Rehearsal, 2022

Oil on panel in gold leaf diptych

Courtesy of the artist and Catharine

Clark Gallery

What's At Stake
Schneider Museum of Art

MAIN GALLERY



MASAMI TERAOKA

Hiroshima, Japan, b. 1936

No One Above the Rule of Law, 2022

Oil on panel in gold leaf diptych

Courtesy of the artist and Catharine

Clark Gallery

What's At Stake
Schneider Museum of Art

MAIN GALLERY



MASAMI TERAOKA

Hiroshima, Japan, b. 1936

Notre Dame Ruined/Stage Set I, 2022

Oil on panel in gold leaf diptych

Courtesy of the artist and Catharine

Clark Gallery

What's At Stake
Schneider Museum of Art

MAIN GALLERY



MASAMI TERAOKA

Hiroshima, Japan, b. 1936

Unsinkable Unthinkable Titanic's Last Breath, 2022

Oil on panel in gold leaf diptych

Courtesy of the artist and Catharine
Clark Gallery

What's At Stake
Schneider Museum of Art

MAIN GALLERY



MASAMI TERAOKA

Hiroshima, Japan, b. 1936

Covid Death Toll/Swan Lake

Rehearsal, 2022

Oil on panel in gold leaf diptych

Courtesy of the artist and Catharine

Clark Gallery

What's At Stake
Schneider Museum of Art

MAIN GALLERY



AL FARROW

Brooklyn, New York, b. 1943

The Two Thumbs of Santo Guerro, **2021-2022**

Guns, gun parts, bullets, cartridge shells,
glass, bone, crucifix, antique textile
(15th C. Florence)

Courtesy of the artist and Catharine
Clark Gallery

What's At Stake
Schneider Museum of Art

HEITER GALLERY

Limitations on the Power of the Occupying Power Stemming from the Lack of Sovereignty Over Occupied Territory. Belligerent occupation in a foreign war, being based upon the possession of enemy territory, necessarily implies that the sovereignty of the occupied territory is not vested in the Occupying Power. Occupation is essentially provisional. Because sovereignty is not vested in the Occupying Power, the fact of military occupation does not authorize the Occupying Power to take certain actions. For example, the Occupying Power is not authorized by the fact of belligerent occupation to annex occupied territory or to create a new State. In addition, the Occupying Power may not compel the inhabitants of occupied territory to become its nationals or otherwise to swear allegiance to it. Similarly, in view of the provisional nature of belligerent occupation, the authority of the Occupying Power under occupation law has been interpreted as being subject to limitations on the ability of the Occupying Power to alter institutions of government permanently or change the constitution of a country.



ZEINA BARAKEH

Beirut, Lebanon, b. 1972

***01-Holy Land-Limitations on the
Power of the Occupying Power, 2019***

Inkjet prints

Courtesy of the artist and Catharine
Clark Gallery

What's At Stake
Schneider Museum of Art

Overview of Rules in Conducting Attacks. Parties to a conflict must conduct attacks in accordance with the principles of distinction and proportionality. In particular, the following rules must be observed: # Combatants may make military objectives the object of attack, but may not direct attacks against civilians, civilian objects, or other protected persons and objects. # Combatants must refrain from attacks in which the expected loss of life or injury to civilians, and damage to civilian objects incidental to the attack, would be excessive in relation to the concrete and direct military advantage expected to be gained. # Combatants must take feasible precautions in planning and conducting attacks to reduce the risk of harm to civilians and other persons, and objects protected from being made the object of attack. # In conducting attacks, combatants must assess in good faith the information that is available to them. # Combatants may not kill or wound the enemy by resort to perfidy. # Specific rules apply to the use of certain types of weapons.



ZEINA BARAKEH

Beirut, Lebanon, b. 1972

02-Holy Land-Overview of Rules in Conducting Attacks, 2019

Inkjet prints

Courtesy of the artist and Catharine Clark Gallery

What's At Stake
Schneider Museum of Art

HEITER GALLERY



AL FARROW

Brooklyn, New York, b. 1943

Legacy, 2021-2022

Guns, military helmet, artillery projectile,
gear, steel

Courtesy of the artist and Catharine
Clark Gallery

What's At Stake
Schneider Museum of Art

Overview of Additional Protections for the Population That Are Specific to Occupation. There are a number of protections for the population of occupied territory that are specific to occupation. For example, specific provision exists for the protection of children in occupied territory. Specific constraints exist on the authority of the Occupying Power to punish protected persons, direct their movement, or compel them to perform labor. Provision also is made with respect to: Q food and medical supplies of the population; Q public health and hygiene; Q spiritual assistance; and Q relief efforts and consignments.

Levée en Masse. A Levée en Masse is a spontaneous uprising of the inhabitants of an occupied territory who, on the approach of the enemy in an international armed conflict, take up arms to resist the invading forces, without having time to form themselves into regular armed units. Participants in a levée en masse are entitled to the privileges of combatant status, provided that they carry their arms openly and respect the laws and customs of war.



ZEINA BARAKEH

Beirut, Lebanon, b. 1972

06-Holy Land-Levée en Masse, 2019

Inkjet prints

Courtesy of the artist and Catharine

Clark Gallery

Protection of the Population of an Occupied Territory. Under the law of belligerent occupation, the Occupying Power has certain duties with respect to the population of an occupied territory including protected persons under the GC. General Protections and Humane Treatment of the Population of an Occupied Territory. The population of an occupied territory like other protected persons under the GC, are entitled, in all circumstances, to respect for their persons, their honor, their family rights, their religious convictions and practices, and their manners and customs. They shall at all times be humanely treated, and shall be protected especially against all acts of violence or threats of violence, and against insults and public curiosity. Expulsions against protected persons and their property are prohibited. In addition, protected persons in occupied territory shall have every facility for making application to the Protecting Powers, the ICRC, the National Red Cross and Crescent Societies and Society of the country where they may be, as well as to any organization that might assist them.



ZEINA BARAKEH

Beirut, Lebanon, b. 1972

***05-Holy Land-Protection of the
Population of an Occupied Territory,
2019***

Inkjet prints

Courtesy of the artist and Catharine

Clark Gallery

What's At Stake

Schneider Museum of Art



AL FARROW

Brooklyn, New York, b. 1943

Vandalized Mosque Door, 2016

Ammo boxes, guns, gun parts, bullets, shell casings, steel, wood, paint, cluster bomb parts

Courtesy of the artist and Catharine

Clark Gallery

What's At Stake
Schneider Museum of Art

HEITER GALLERY

Prohibited Weapons General Prohibitions Applicable to All Types of Weapons
Fundamental prohibitions based in customary international law apply to all weapons. It is prohibited to use:
weapons calculated to cause superfluous injury or # inherently indiscriminate weapons. Specifically prohibited types of weapons. In addition, the use of the following types of weapons is prohibited by treaty or customary international law: # poison, poisoned weapons, poisonous gases, and other chemical weapons; # biological weapons; # certain environmental modification techniques; # weapons that injure by fragments that are non-detectable by X-rays; # certain types of mines, booby traps, and other devices; and # blinding lasers. Superfluous Injury Rule - the Principle of Humanity
The superfluous injury rule is an application of the principle of humanity in the context of weapons. The superfluous injury rule prohibits weapons that are designed to increase the injury or suffering of the persons attacked beyond that justified by military necessity.



ZEINA BARAKEH

Beirut, Lebanon, b. 1972

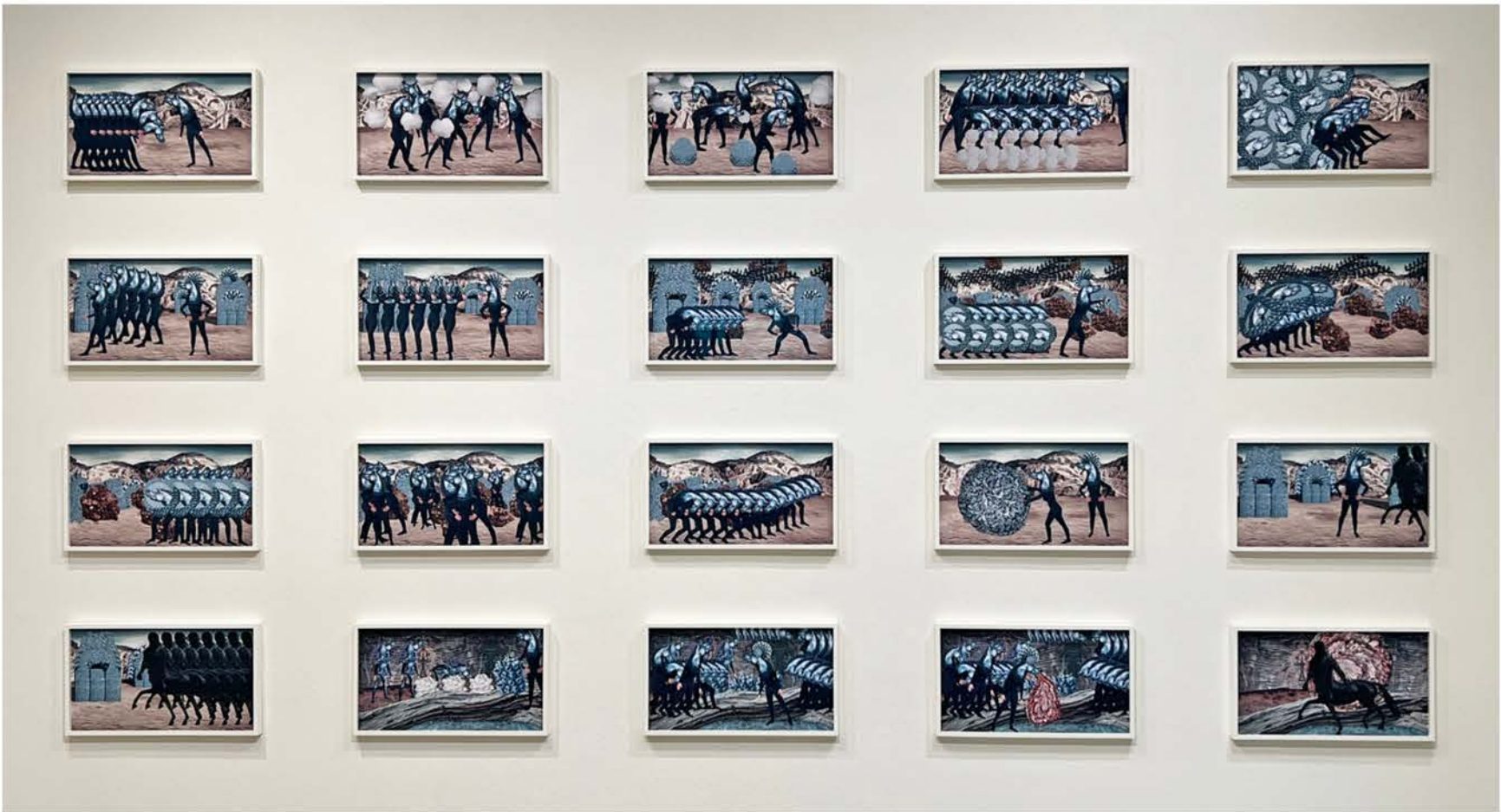
04-Holy Land-Prohibited Weapons,
2019

Inkjet prints

Courtesy of the artist and Catharine
Clark Gallery

What's At Stake
Schneider Museum of Art

HEITER GALLERY



ZEINA BARAKEH

Beirut, Lebanon, b. 1972

HomeLand Insecurity Series

(01.017)-(12.095), 2016/2018

20 Inkjet prints

Courtesy of the artist and Catharine
Clark Gallery

What's At Stake
Schneider Museum of Art

Proportionality. Proportionality may be defined as the principle that even where one is justified in acting, one must not act in a way that is unreasonable or excessive. Proportionality has also been viewed as a legal restatement of the military concept of economy of force.

Distinction. Distinction, sometimes called discrimination, obliges parties to a conflict to distinguish principally between the armed forces and the civilian population and between unprotected and protected objects. Honor demands a certain amount of fairness in offense and defense and a certain mutual respect between military forces.

Humane Treatment of Detainees. Detainees shall in all circumstances be treated humanely and protected against any cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment. This requirement has been reflected in international law, domestic law, national policy, and UN policies. Informing of Reasons for Detention. Detainees shall be informed promptly of the reasons for their detention in a language that they understand.



ZEINA BARAKEH

Beirut, Lebanon, b. 1972

03-Holy Land-Proportionality and Distinction, 2019

Inkjet prints

Courtesy of the artist and Catharine
Clark Gallery

What's At Stake
Schneider Museum of Art

HEITER GALLERY



AL FARROW

Brooklyn, New York, b. 1943

Blue Helmet, 2021-2022

Gun parts, military helmet, cartridge shells, child's gas mask, hand grenade, gears, steel

Courtesy of the artist and Catharine
Clark Gallery

What's At Stake
Schneider Museum of Art

TREEHAVEN GALLERY



ZEINA BARAKEH

Beirut, Lebanon, b. 1972

Homeland Insecurity, 2016

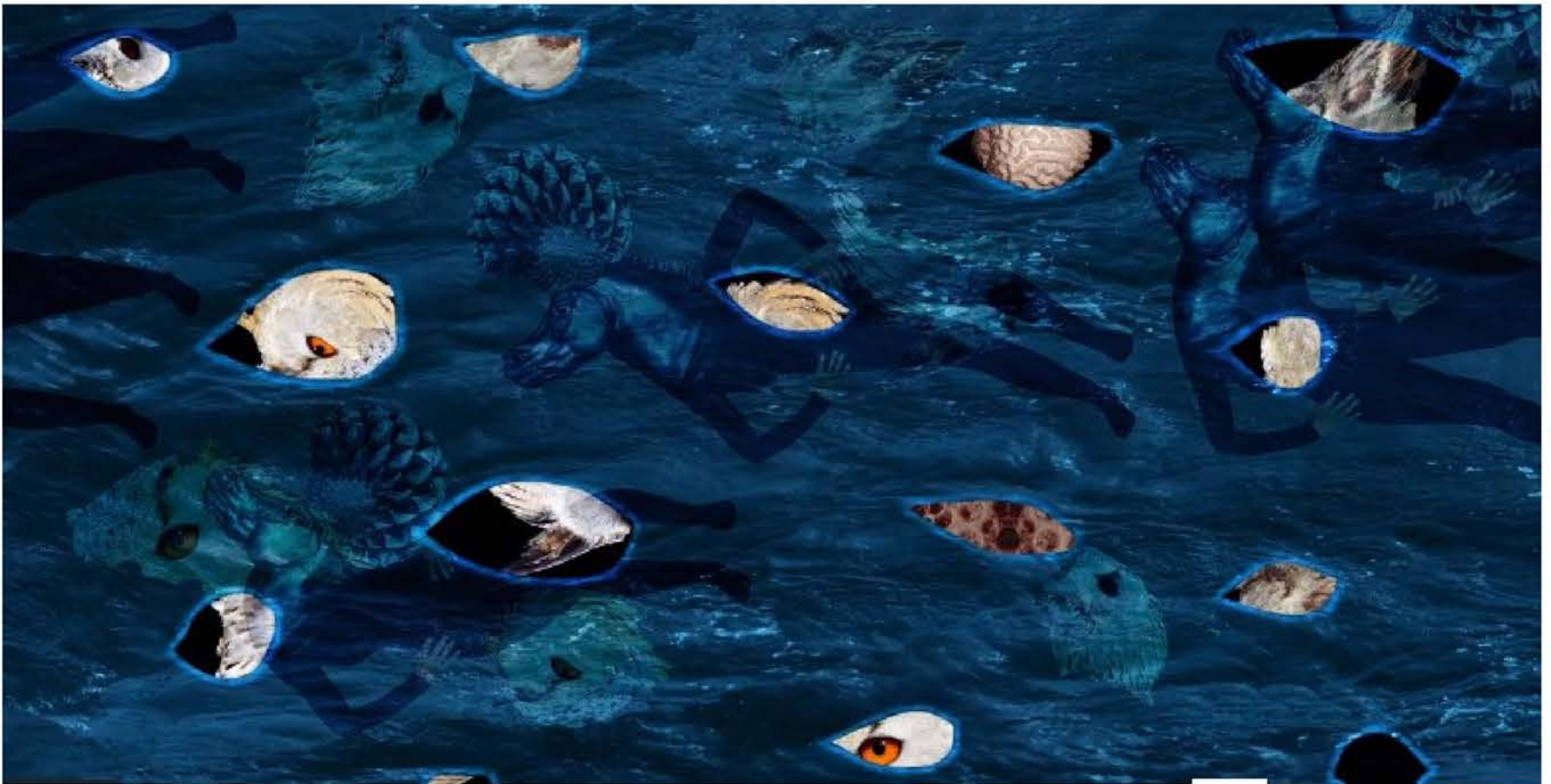
Digital Animation

9:50 minutes

Courtesy of the artist and Catharine
Clark Gallery

What's At Stake
Schneider Museum of Art

TREEHAVEN GALLERY



ZEINA BARAKEH

Beirut, Lebanon, b. 1972

***Slam Bang Blue*, 2018**

Digital Animation

7:10 minutes

Courtesy of the artist and Catharine
Clark Gallery

What's At Stake
Schneider Museum of Art

TREEHAVEN GALLERY



ZEINA BARAKEH

Beirut, Lebanon, b. 1972

Projections From The Third Half

[Cloud Storm], 2020

Digital Animation

3:00 minutes

Courtesy of the artist and Catharine

Clark Gallery

What's At Stake

Schneider Museum of Art