

contemporary challenges such as detention and application of IHL and IHRL in counter-terrorism operations are also studied in the *Guide*. Yet, as the book is also intended to be used by policymakers, legislators, government officials, and non-governmental organisations, the editors included a chapter to discuss implementation of IHL, which sheds light on the different roles that States and international organizations have to play to increase the level of compliance with the rules. The *Guide* also contains a chapter written by the late Professor Robert Cryer on war crimes.

With an in-depth introduction to various issues, reference to the case studies, and the State practice and case-law of national and international tribunals, the book has provided the readers with a valuable *Guide* illustrating how the IHL applies in practice.

Competing interests. the author declares none.

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Humane: How the United States Abandoned Peace and Reinvented War

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Humane: How the United States Abandoned Peace and Reinvented War is a thought-provoking work that invites us to rethink the role of contemporary international humanitarian law. The author who has examined the relationship between international human rights law and global neoliberalism in his previous works and continues his critique on liberal humanism in the present book. To explain the overlapping spaces between the humanitarian project and continued imperial aggression, the author analyses the trajectory of two historical projects: the international peace movement and the humanitarian law movement.

The book is divided into two parts. The first part concerns the way in which the demand of the peace movement to end war dominated debates on warfare in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Commencing with Leo Tolstoy, who condemned humanizing war and compared it to humanizing slavery, the book offers an eventful history of the transatlantic peace movement that attempted to use international law to ban warfare (Ch. 2). The yearnings of a generation of peace activists such as Bertha von Suttner is juxtaposed with the approach of pioneer humanitarians such as Henry Dunant and Gustave Moynier. While the former strived to eliminate war, the latter were sceptical of the possibility of eternal peace and pushed for international treaties that regulate warfare (Ch. 3). The author reminds us of a range of events, from the establishment of the League of Nations to the Nuremberg trials, in order to explain the dominance of the peace imperative during this epoch (Ch. 4). The second part of the book examines the displacement of the peace discourse. America's post-Vietnam endeavour to reform its image (Ch. 5), Jean-Pictet's initiative to rebrand *jus in bello* as international humanitarian law, and the rise of the international human rights movement

that took an interest in monitoring conflict situations (Ch. 6) converged in making a new paradigm that has become dominant since the 1990s. This new paradigm, which does not concern itself with the legality of war but rather with the legality of how the war is fought, has become convenient to the United States, which has invented new forms of warfare characterized by drone attacks and targeted killings (Chs. 7 and 8). Furthermore, the author suggests that the endeavour to humanize war has led towards legitimizing the endless war the United States has unleashed on foreign territories.

The book introduces a range of thinkers belonging to both pacifist and humanitarian traditions, spanning across more than a century. Readers acquainted with Moyn's previous work would identify the recurrence of familiar categories of minimalism and maximalism in the analysis. The limitation of the minimalist approach to war (humanitarianism) is explained in comparison to the maximalist imperative (pacifism). Although the discussion focuses mainly on debates that occurred in the United States, any reader would still benefit because the account provides useful insights on an important aspect of contemporary imperial dominance. The book could perhaps have been even more interesting if it had included a discussion on the way in which humanizing warfare might favour imperial states with technological superiority over peripheral states and irregular combatants lacking the sophistication to engage in targeted killings.

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Children and the Responsibility to Protect

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Children are generally the most vulnerable group and become more susceptible during times of armed conflict. The existing legal framework has failed to produce the desired results, as around 400 million children are currently adversely affected in various jurisdictions. This work is a timely reminder of the failure on the part of the international community to protect children during armed conflict where they are intentionally targeted, recruited, raped, abducted, and denied humanitarian access. It underlines the need to work at global, regional, and domestic levels for the protection of children.

This book is a collection of edited essays divided into three themes, the first being an analysis of recent global initiatives such as the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) adopted at the World Summit and the Resolution 1612 by the Security Council on Children and Armed Conflict (CAAC), which were both introduced in 2005. The first chapter by Luke Glanville provides a detailed account of evolution and commonalities between these two initiatives and examines the annual thematic reports of R2P up to 2016. The second chapter observes that the R2P may be useful for CAAC practitioners in extreme situations