

SATIS

INTRODUCTION

SATIS (from the Latin for ‘enough’) was born from the notion that shock factor may not be the most effective tactic to encourage conversation about a series of women’s rights. Due to an interest in creating conceptual photographs, Caterina Lombardi took inspiration from vanitas still life paintings, hoping they would pique the audience’s interest and in doing so, educate them.

In the spirit of this, Caterina felt it appropriate to give the project and each image a Latin title, as Latin is a language used universally throughout academia, which she hopes will remove any association to specific cultures.

T E R R A

Terra.
It's wrong, isn't it?
How the second sex falls subservient
to law.
To custom.
To assumed weaknesses.
*Regina Reprobi.*¹

A baby suckles on her mum's breast
like a bee drinking nectar from the honeysuckle.
O, how beautiful the embryonic blessing can be.
But, trees become hindering metal bars.
The sewing of fruits, and the erasure of voices.
Like the closure of an oyster, for no pearl nor
insatiable pleasure,
to exist.
To be shamed.
To be exiled.
The uterus an isolated jail cell with little light.
Little light.
Drifting chances.
Media Inservienta.²

¹ *Fallen queen*

² *Subservience*

Womanhood is a double-edged sword
where the womb serves as a ground for fruition
with roots of steel and buds of flowers,
or a fucking battleground.
A stolen choice.
Secundum Genus.¹

Yet, tectonic shifts are inspired by those
who have found both a bittersweet comfort
and a blessed hatred within,
the turbulent seas
and restricting laws.
Those who have succumbed to the water.
Discovered a taste,
of the penetrative, sickly sea water,
Mutare.²

¹ *Second Gender*

² *Change*

Hawks are awoken amongst the soft soil of the
riverbed,
as Terra calls for a plebiscite.
Doves arise from the ashes,
an adolescent stains her underwear with the blood
of fetal comprehension.
As red as the seeds of the sweet pomegranate.
A tonal shift.
The blood of a newfound intolerance.
Vincere.¹

Written by Margarita Epiphaniou

¹ *Conquer*



GENITALIUM FEMININORUM
MUTILATIONES

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) remains a relatively unknown horror that is forced upon many women worldwide. Globally, it is estimated that at least 200 million girls and women alive today have undergone some form of FGM. Disturbingly, girls 14 and younger represent almost a quarter of those who have been cut ^[1].

On top of the obvious trauma inflicted, the lasting consequences may include cysts, infections, infertility, as well as complications in childbirth, with an increased risk of newborn deaths. It is a violation of the human rights of girls and women ^[1].



PURGATIONIBUS MULIERUM
EXSILIUM

Chhaupadi is a socioreligious practise stemming from Hinduism that affects 95 percent of girls and women in far - and mid - western regions of Nepal, despite the fact it's been banned for nearly a decade. When menstruating, a girl is considered impure, and is banished to a poorly built hut. She becomes untouchable, and is not allowed to go to school, bathe or worship ^[2].

Thanks to freezing conditions and poor hygiene, women including young girls have died in these huts. It's believed dozens of women suffer and die every year ^[3].

Women suffer from pneumonia, diarrhoea, suffocation and respiratory tract infections while they are in seclusion, and most rural women cannot afford sanitary items ^[3].



Approximately, 85,000 women are raped every year, in England and Wales alone ^[4]. Around 120 million girls worldwide (slightly more than 1 in 10) have experienced forced intercourse or sexual assault ^[5].

Sadly, by far the most common perpetrators of sexual violence against girls are current or former husbands, partners or boyfriends ^[5]. Women who have been physically or sexually abused by their partners are more than twice as likely to have an abortion, almost twice as likely to experience depression, and in some regions, 1.5 times more likely to acquire HIV, as compared to women who have not experienced partner violence ^[5].



ABORTUS IURA

There are many countries around the world with antiquated laws on abortion, one of which lies within our borders. Every day 12 women and girls from Ireland have an abortion; 9 travel to the UK and at least 3 risk a 14 year prison sentence to take safe but illegal abortion pills. This violates international human rights standards on women's rights^[6].

El Salvador is one of a few countries with a total ban on abortion. A side-effect is that women who suffer miscarriages or stillbirths are sometimes suspected of inducing an abortion and can even be jailed for murder. More than 200 women were reported to the police between 2000 and 2011: 129 were prosecuted and 49 convicted, 26 for murder (with sentences of 12 to 35 years) according to research by Citizens' Group for the Decriminalization of Abortion^[7].



EDUCATIONEM
INDIGENTIAM

62 million girls around the world are not in school. Millions more are fighting just to stay there ¹⁹¹. Without education, girls are more likely to marry young, have children early, and spend their life in poverty ¹⁹¹.

Once arriving at school, girls may face various forms of violence at the hands of teachers, peers and other people in the school environment. If parents find out school isn't safe, they may prevent their daughters from attending ¹⁹¹.

When girls are forced to marry, they are often pulled out of school at a critical age in development. The transition from primary to secondary education is key for girls to gain the life skills they need to escape poverty. Yet this is often the same time that many girls leave school due to early marriages or pregnancy ¹⁹¹.



1 in 7 girls in the developing world will be married before the age of 15 ^[8]. Every year, approximately 10 million teenage girls are wed. That's 25,000 per day, 19 every minute ^[8].

Girls from poor families are nearly twice as likely to marry before 18 than girls from wealthier families ^[8].

Among those whose first experience of sexual intercourse was forced, 31 per cent were less than 15 years old at the time. Another 14 per cent were aged between 15 and 17 ^[8]. Girls between the age of 10 and 14 are five times more likely to die in pregnancy or childbirth than women aged 20 to 24 ^[8].



OBSTETRICANTE
VIOLENTIAM

Obstetric Violence is an intersection between institutional violence and violence against women, during pregnancy, birth and the postpartum period ^[10].

Obstetric violence can be manifested through: denial of treatment, verbal humiliations, disregard of woman's needs and pain, physical violence, invasive practices, unnecessary use of medication, forced and coerced medical interventions, detention in facilities for failure to pay, dehumanising or rude treatment and discrimination based on race, ethnic or economic background, age, HIV status, gender non-conformity among others ^[10].

This is often an overlooked and normalised type of violence against women: extreme consequences are inhumane childbirth, health complications, severe psychological distress, trauma, and in some cases death due to neglect ^[10].



DOMESTICIS ABUSU

Domestic abuse is a gendered crime which is deeply rooted in the societal inequality between women and men. It takes place “because she is a woman and happens disproportionately to women” ^[11].

Women are more likely than men to experience multiple incidents of abuse, different types of domestic abuse (e.g. intimate partner violence, sexual assault and stalking) and in particular sexual violence ^[11].

Last year police recorded 464,886 cases of domestic abuse in just England and Wales alone: an increase of 10% on the previous year (ONS Crime Survey for England and Wales, year ending March 2017) ^[12].

REFERENCES

^[1] - All facts taken from: <http://www.un.org/en/events/femalegenitalmutilationday/>

^[2] - Taken from Dazed and Confused: <http://www.dazeddigital.com/artsandculture/article/36699/1/meet-the-nepalese-teens-rebelling-against-menstruation-huts>

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^[4] - Taken from Rape Crisis England and Wales: <https://rapecrisis.org.uk/statistics.php>

^[5] - Taken from UN Women: <http://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/ending-violence-against-women/facts-and-figures>

^[6] - All facts taken from Repeal the Eight: <https://www.repealeight.ie>

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^[9] - Taken from Plan Canada: <https://plancanada.ca/6-things-keeping-girls-out-of-school>

^[10] - Taken from May 28th: <http://www.may28.org/obstetric-violence/>

^[11] - Taken from Women's Aid: https://www.womensaid.org.uk/information-support/what-is-domestic-abuse/#_ednref3

^[12] - Taken from Victim Support: <https://www.victimsupport.org.uk/crime-info/types-crime/domestic-abuse>

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