

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910466223903321
Autore	Cohen Dara Kay <1979->
Titolo	Rape during civil war // Dara Kay Cohen
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Ithaca, New York ; ; London, England : , : Cornell University Press, , 2016 2016
ISBN	1-5017-0598-9
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (289 pages)
Disciplina	362.883
Soggetti	Rape as a weapon of war Soldiers - Sexual behavior Civil war Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Frontmatter -- Contents -- Tables and Figures -- Acknowledgments -- Introduction: THE PUZZLE OF RAPE IN CIVIL WAR -- 1. THE LOGIC OF WARTIME RAPE -- 2. RESEARCH STRATEGY, CROSSNATIONAL EVIDENCE (1980-2009), AND STATISTICAL TESTS -- 3 MASS RAPE BY REBEL ACTORS -- 4. MASS RAPE BY STATE ACTORS -- 5. LESS FREQUENT RAPE IN WARTIME -- Conclusion: UNDERSTANDING AND PREVENTING RAPE DURING CIVIL WAR -- Appendix: NOTES ON DATA COLLECTION ON WARTIME RAPE -- Notes -- Works Cited -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	Rape is common during wartime, but even within the context of the same war, some armed groups perpetrate rape on a massive scale while others never do. In Rape during Civil War Dara Kay Cohen examines variation in the severity and perpetrators of rape using an original dataset of reported rape during all major civil wars from 1980 to 2012. Cohen also conducted extensive fieldwork, including interviews with perpetrators of wartime rape, in three postconflict counties, finding that rape was widespread in the civil wars of the Sierra Leone and Timor-Leste but was far less common during El Salvador's civil war. Cohen argues that armed groups that recruit their fighters through the random abduction of strangers use rape-and especially gang rape-to

create bonds of loyalty and trust between soldiers. The statistical evidence confirms that armed groups that recruit using abduction are more likely to perpetrate rape than are groups that use voluntary methods, even controlling for other confounding factors. Important findings from the fieldwork-across cases-include that rape, even when it occurs on a massive scale, rarely seems to be directly ordered. Instead, former fighters describe participating in rape as a violent socialization practice that served to cut ties with fighters' past lives and to signal their commitment to their new groups. Results from the book lay the groundwork for the systematic analysis of an understudied form of civilian abuse. The book will also be useful to policymakers and organizations seeking to understand and to mitigate the horrors of wartime rape.
