

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910787526203321
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Titolo	Masking terror [[electronic resource] ] : how women contain violence in Southern Sri Lanka // Alex Argenti-Pillen
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Philadelphia, : University of Pennsylvania Press, c2003
ISBN	0-8122-0115-9
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (256 p.)
Collana	Ethnography of political violence
Disciplina	303.6/095493
Soggetti	Women and war - Sri Lanka Ethnic conflict - Sri Lanka Rural women - Sri Lanka - Language Mothers of soldiers - Sri Lanka Psychic trauma - Sri Lanka Sociolinguistics - Sri Lanka
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. [225]-234) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- Contents -- List Of Illustrations -- Preface -- A Note On Transliteration -- 1. Introduction: How Women Contain Violence -- Part I: The Wild In Udahenagama -- 2. "Have Some Tea With A Piece Of Nirvana!": A Lifetime Under The Gaze Of The Wild -- 3. "Even The Wild Spirits Are Afraid!": The Gaze Of The Wild In Five Neighborhoods -- Part II: Cautious Discourses About The Wild -- 4. "We Can Tell Anything To The Milk Tree": Udahenagama Soundscapes -- 5. "Those And These Things Happened": Ambiguous Forms Of Speech -- 6. "She Said That He Had Said That ... ": The Use Of Reported Speech -- Part III: Agents Of Discursive Change -- 7. "It wasn't like that when we were young": Civil War, National Mental Health NGOs, and the International Community of Trauma Specialists -- 8. The Power of Ambiguity -- Notes -- Bibliography -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	In Sri Lanka, staggering numbers of young men were killed fighting in the armed forces against Tamil separatists. The war became one of attrition-year after year waves of young foot soldiers were sent to almost certain death in a war so bloody that the very names of the most famous battle scenes still fill people with horror. Alex Argenti-Pillen

describes the social fabric of a rural community that has become a breeding ground and reservoir of soldiers for the Sri Lankan nation-state, arguing that this reservoir has been created on the basis of a culture of poverty and terror. Focusing on the involvement of the pseudonymous village of Udahenagama in the atrocities of the civil war of the late 1980's and the interethnic war against the Tamil guerrillas, *Masking Terror* describes the response of women in the rural slums of southern Sri Lanka to the further spread of violence. To reconstruct the violent backgrounds of these soldiers, she presents the stories of their mothers, sisters, wives, and grandmothers, providing a perspective on the conflict between Sinhalese and Tamil populations not found elsewhere. In addition to interpreting the impact of high levels of violence on a small community, Argenti-Pillen questions the effects of trauma counseling services brought by the international humanitarian community into war-torn non-Western cultural contexts. Her study shows how Euro-American methods for dealing with traumatized survivors poses a threat to the culture-specific methods local women use to contain violence. *Masking Terror* provides a sobering introduction to the difficulties and methodological problems field researchers, social scientists, human rights activists, and mental health workers face in working with victims and perpetrators of ethnic and political violence and large-scale civil war. The narratives of the women from Udahenagama provide necessary insight into how survivors of wartime atrocities reconstruct their communicative worlds and disrupt the cycle of violence in ways that may be foreign to Euro-American professionals.

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