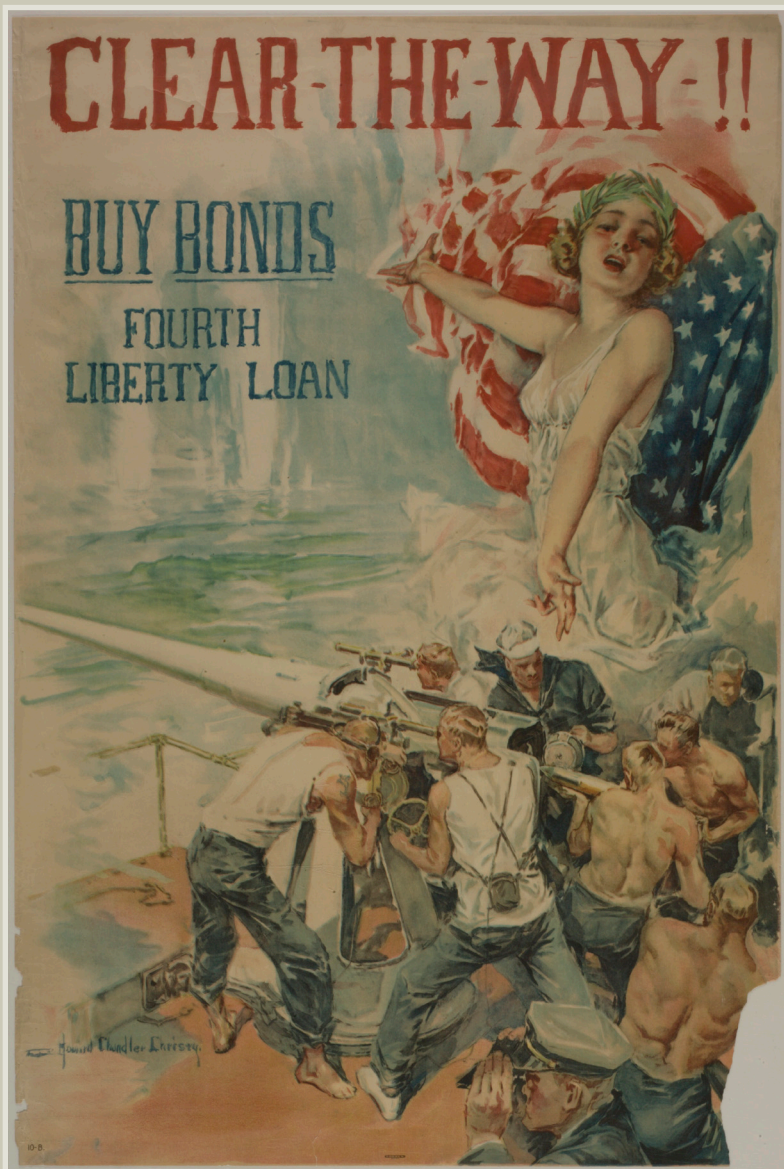


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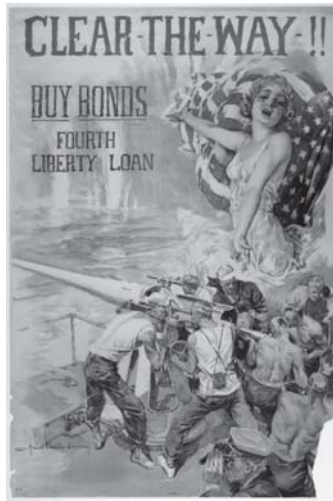
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On the Cover: color lithograph by Howard Chandler Christy (1873-1952) entitled *Clear the Way!!* (1918). Along with many cartoonists, illustrators, and other artists, Christy was solicited by the American propaganda administration created by President Woodrow Wilson and the Committee on Public Information to help convince the American public to invest in war bonds in order to cover the unexpected and escalating costs of war. The illustrators and cartoonists were instructed to ‘consider closely the psychology’ of their works and design them for maximum personal effectiveness. They were advised to make images that would conjure ‘strong emotions,’ activate people, and signify that it is one’s patriotic duty to invest in war bonds (liberty loans). Cartoons and illustrations were important mediums for the US government in the lead up to and duration of World War I because the influenza epidemic made large public meetings (the standard medium up to that point) dangerous. This, combined with the fact that public opinion about the need for more military spending was waning, puts Christy’s piece in the context of one of the largest and most successful (in terms of money generated) propaganda efforts of the period.

The woman in *Clear the Way!!* roughly resembles ‘the Christy Girl,’ a particular female character that reoccurs in many of Christy’s works, especially his propaganda pieces. He frequently experi-

mented with images of femininity, a theme which appears in his works as early as his first magazine illustrations in 1895. Christy was a well-known illustrator by the time of this work, having worked for various magazines out of New York City. He was elected posthumously to the Society of Illustrators Hall of Fame in 1980.

—Shaun Parkman

Acknowledgments

We would like to thank all of the individuals that were crucial to the production of Volume 27 of *Social Thought and Research* (STAR). Gwen Claassen of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences Word Processing Division was invaluable; her hard work, diligent attention to detail, and expertise were vital in formatting this volume for publication. Special thanks to Kate Meyer and Hannah Seger of the Spencer Museum of Art for their help in selecting and preparing the cover image for printing. Thanks are also due to Eve Clark, Melissa Freiburger, Aislinn Addington, Brittany Hanstad, Brian Meier, Nikki Perry, graduate students in the Department of Sociology, for their editorial help in preparing the manuscripts. We wish to thank the previous editors of STAR, Tori Barnes-Brus and Brian Tongier, for important advice, and the Department of Sociology for their support. Finally, thanks to all of those who offered their time as anonymous reviewers as well as those who submitted their work for Volume 27—your efforts are essential to the journal's success.

—Elizabeth Miklya Legerski

From the Editor: Introduction to Volume 27

The World War I propaganda portrayed on the cover of this volume of *Social Thought and Research* typifies the way images of respectable, patriotic, and noble men and women are used in war campaigns. Depictions of masculinity are often mobilized to illicit men's direct participation in armed conflict as soldiers, whereas feminine imagery has historically been used to draw women into war through supportive, more indirect, capacities. Although evidence of the use of masculine and feminine representations to maintain material and social support for war can be found across time, conflict, and culture, the specific meanings of these images are dynamic and contextually specific; for example, the "Christy Girl" used to sell war bonds in World War I grows up to work on the production line as "Rosie the Riveter" in World War II. The messages may change, but does the political process remain the same?

In her 2004 Carroll D. Clark lecture at the University of Kansas, Cynthia Enloe, Research Professor and author of *The Curious Feminist* (2004), argues that by taking seriously the lives of four diverse women we will have better, more nuanced knowledge about the U.S. war in Iraq. In order to truly understand war she asks us as social scientists and public consumers to embrace principles of feminist inquiry. In the process we learn that classical images of U.S. women's participation in war, like Rosie the Riveter, fail to cover the diverse range of roles women play in military maneuvers. We also learn that women, as wives and mothers, are crucial to successful military operations around the world; although their participation is unpaid, and publicly unacknowledged, in their relationships to male soldiers, women are an important part of military defense strategies. Despite the significance of mothers and wives in military planning, in the field, and as soldiers themselves, it appears that women's experience may take a back seat to other war priorities. In a second example, Enloe draws our attention to the lack of rape kits in military units: clear evidence that defense leaders have inadequately acknowledged the position of women as soldiers in a predominately male, aggressive, and hypermasculinized

environment where sexual abuse, intimidation, and rape are often not taken seriously by superiors or go unreported out of fear of retaliation and embarrassment.

Analyzing a war from the perspective of a soldier, the wife of a soldier, or a military leader who believes wives and mothers have an important role in the success of a war, broadens our understanding of militarization. Further widening the scope of her inquiry, Enloe does not limit her analysis to the experiences of Western women; she pushes the boundaries of our understanding of the relationship between gender, war, and politics by also considering the lives of women in Iraq. Enloe describes the life of a woman, an engineer who was persecuted under the Saddam Hussein regime but is now politically active in organizing other women to mobilize against the introduction of repressive family laws into Iraq's new constitution. Another woman runs a beauty parlor from her home in Baghdad, a place Enloe describes as safe for women to gather and discuss politics, although the women there insist they are not politically active. In her talk, Enloe uses the stories of these women to illustrate the way notions of citizenship and respectability become salient when war leads to social upheaval and increased religious and political conservatism.

Throughout her talk, and later in an interview with STAR staff, Enloe admonishes social scientists to ask the kinds of questions that move us beyond simple description to more complex understandings of the processes of globalization, militarization, and gender. Then as consumers of media and public information she encourages us to become active participants in the creation of knowledge instead of simply passive receptacles of politicized and diluted information. She describes the importance of site-specific research and the usefulness of global ethnographies which require us to look past our immediate site of investigation. By getting our information from as close to the source as possible and by using interdisciplinary perspectives Enloe argues that we are better able to understand how regional politics shape global military policies such as non-fraternization and rest and recreation and, furthermore, how processes like war and globalization affect the daily lives of individuals.

In a quantitative analysis following Cynthia Enloe's talk and interview, Monika Drake, of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, and United States Marine Corps Captain, offers a preliminary analysis of variations in attitudes towards women across military organizations. Drake provides some intriguing descriptive statistics which show a great deal of variability in gender inequality, rules regarding combat exclusion, organizational age, and occupational sex segregation within military organizations among each of the military services. Her analysis shows that emphasis on masculine culture, and attitudes about discrimination and harassment, have differential significance across groups of ROTC and federal service academy students and active duty officers. Drake's findings suggest the need to further explore the differing organizational histories, characteristics, and policies that shape various military institutions. Perhaps such an analysis will help us to better explain how a military organization like the Air Force Academy, which has the highest proportion of women of any of the service academies, could also be the site of one of the most extensive and highly publicized rape scandals in recent history.

While Cynthia Enloe's analysis illustrates the consequences of unrestrained militarization on women's lives, Brian Azcona, of the University of Kansas, describes the consequences of unrestrained and irresponsible economic growth and development on local communities in New Orleans. By the release of this volume we will have reached the one year anniversary of an important domestic disaster and example of government failure: Hurricane Katrina. In this paper, Azcona offers a significant socio-historical analysis of the built environment and social inequality of New Orleans and describes how these conditions contributed to the devastation wrought by the hurricane. Azcona argues that a powerful board of non-elected business elites had a great deal of influence over the development of the New Orleans port area: clearly to the detriment of local families, and particularly the poor. I felt it appropriate to include Azcona's article in our featured section of Volume 27 as his analysis highlights the consequences of local politics.

Following Azcona's article on the politics of the port of New Orleans is an interview conducted by Brian Azcona with Donald

Worster, a Distinguished Professor of History at the University of Kansas. In the interview, Worster questions the widely embraced, although perhaps unacknowledged, notion that through technology we are able to adequately control nature. He discusses the consequences of unrestrained domestic and international development in a context of environmental instability and describes the need for environmental historians to seriously consider the Mississippi River and the New Orleans area. The consequences of the failure of the Army Corps of Engineers, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and other local and federal agencies were made public in the days and months following Hurricane Katrina. Combined with declining support for the war in Iraq, both events constitute serious contemporary challenges to the legitimacy of the federal government and local politics.

Finally, we conclude Volume 27 with an exploratory analysis of the experiences of novice field workers by Travis Satterlund, of North Carolina State University, and Christine Mallinson, of the University of Maryland, Baltimore County. Satterlund and Mallinson provide an honest and insightful description of the emotional side of field work, highlighting the level of personal investment this method of investigation requires and some of the common ethical quandaries inexperienced fieldworkers find themselves in. They offer several helpful suggestions for individuals who plan to teach field methods courses as well as counsel for students who plan to gather observational data in the field. If institutions heed the advice of Cynthia Enloe and expand their methods instruction to include a section on global ethnographies, then the practical analysis offered by Satterlund and Mallinson may help novice researchers maximize their experience in the field and prevent them from making some important, albeit common, mistakes.

I am excited to present to you Volume 27 of *Social Thought and Research*. The papers and interviews presented in this volume highlight the historical, social, and personal significance of two of the most important contemporary disasters in the U.S. I hope that you will take the time to read each of the pieces and consider their implications in both a personal and global context.