The Sexual Economy of War illuminates how the US Army used official policy, legal enforcement, and military operations to control the sexuality of its soldiers. This approach was not marginal to the institution and its scope of operations, but was integral to the military experience during a time of two global conflicts. The book analyzes how sexuality was managed through various regulations and policies, such as the ban on same-sex relationships and the use of sexualized punishments as a form of discipline. The author argues that this approach to sexuality was not just about controlling the soldiers’ behavior but also about shaping their identity and reinforcing the military’s hierarchical structure.

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The book also highlights how sexuality was used as a tool for social control and identity formation. It examines how the military used sexuality to reinforce the values of masculinity and heteronormativity, and to create a sense of community among the soldiers. The Sexual Economy of War also explores how sexuality was used as a way to manage the soldiers’ behavior and to prevent any form of dissent or rebellion.

Reagan, Clinton and George W. Bush. Provides a substantial account of the dramatic history of America since 1980, covering the Reagan years, the Clinton presidency, the impact of 9/11, the War on Terror, and the election of Obama. This revised edition includes new chapters and updated analysis throughout, with a selection of attractive illustrations. It is an indispensable guide for students of American history, and for anyone interested in understanding the recent past.

Youth and Social Change in Developing Societies

Yvonne Hapke (2017) uses a quantitative approach to assess the impact of youth and social change in Developing Societies. Her work demonstrates that classical identity research has been limited in its ability to capture the complexity of youth and social change in Developing Societies. Hapke argues that a more nuanced understanding of youth and social change is needed to fully grasp the dynamics of identity formation in these societies.

Hapke’s work also highlights the importance of historical context in understanding youth and social change. She argues that the historical context in which youth and social change occur has a significant impact on the way that individuals construct their identities. The book provides a comprehensive analysis of the factors that influence youth and social change in Developing Societies, and it offers a framework for understanding the complex dynamics of identity formation in these societies.

America’s Urban History

This book is a comprehensive and interdisciplinary approach to understanding the history of American cities. It examines how cities have developed over time, and how they have been shaped by a variety of factors, including economic, social, and political forces. The book also explores how cities have changed the lives of their residents and how they have been transformed by immigration and other factors.

Recent immigration and naturalization data from the 2010 U.S. Census Excerpts from American laws and customs A chronology of migration to the United States between 1500 to 2010

Making of American Immigrants

Hiroshi Motomura (2007-09-17) Although America is unquestionably a nation of immigrants, its immigration policies have inspired more questions than consensus on who should be admitted and what the consequences of overpopulation, to economic concerns that immigrants take jobs away from Americans, to assimilationist fears that newcomers—especially from Latin America, and Asia—will undermine American institutions and culture.

Conservative rhetoric and anti-immigrant legislation have been employed to address these concerns. Proponents of such policies argue that immigration is detrimental to the country’s economic health and social fabric, and that it dilutes the nation’s heritage and cultural identity. Conversely, proponents of more open immigration policies argue that immigration is a vital component of the country’s economic vitality, cultural diversity, and historical legacy.

In truth, the debate about immigration in the United States is much more complex than it appears on the surface. It is influenced by a variety of factors, including economic conditions, political climate, and cultural values. It is also shaped by the experiences of immigrants and their descendants, who have been integrated into American society in different ways. Despite the complexity of the issue, it is clear that immigration remains a central concern in American life.

The Sexual Economy of War By D. M. A. H. Simpson

The Sexual Economy of War is a comprehensive analysis of how the US Army managed the sexuality of its soldiers during two global conflicts. The book examines how sexuality was managed through various regulations and policies, such as the ban on same-sex relationships and the use of sexualized punishments as a form of discipline. The author argues that this approach to sexuality was not just about controlling the soldiers’ behavior but also about shaping their identity and reinforcing the military’s hierarchical structure.

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The book is a valuable resource for students of military history, gender studies, and social history. It provides a comprehensive analysis of how sexuality was managed in the military, and it offers a framework for understanding the complex dynamics of identity formation in this context.

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W.E.B. Du Bois, and Martin Luther King, Jr., and dissects the ideas of racists such as novelist Thomas Dixon. Most important, he offers striking new insights into black-white history, observing for instance that the Civil Rights movement really began as early as the 1930s, and that contrary to much recent writing, the Cold War was a setback rather than a boost to the quest for racial justice. He also breaks new ground on the role of popular culture in first promoting, but later helping defeat, notions of white supremacy. Though the struggle for equality is far from over, Burwell notes that today we are closer than ever to fulfilling the promise of our democratic values, a promise first made by Lincoln on the battlefield of Gettysburg.

Who Belongs in America?
Vanessa B. Beasley 2006-07-11 "How can the immigrant of yesterday be lionized as the very foundation of the nation’s character, while the immigrant of today is often demonized as a threat to the nation’s safety and stability?" ask volume editor Vanessa B. Beasley in her introduction to this timely book. As the nation’s ceremonial as well as political leader, presidents through their rhetoric help to create the frame for the American public’s understanding of immigration. In an overarching essay and ten case studies, Who Belongs in America? Explores select moments in U.S. immigration history, focusing on the presidential discourse that preceded, addressed, or otherwise corresponded to events. These chapters, which originated as presentations at the Texas A&M University Conference on Presidential Rhetoric, share a common interest in how, when and under what circumstances U.S. presidents or their administrations have negotiated the tension that lies at the heart of the immigration issue in the United States. The various authors look at the dual views of immigrants as either scapegoats for cultural fears, especially during trying times. U.S. presidents have had to navigate between these two motifs, and they have chosen different ways to do so. Indeed, as these studies show, their words have sometimes been at odds with their deeds and policies. Since 9/11, few issues have more public significance than how America views immigrants. The contributors to this volume provide context that will help inform the public debate, as well as the scholarship, for years to come. Vanessa B. Beasley, an associate professor of communication at the University of Georgia, is the author of You, the People: American National Identity in Presidential Rhetoric, also published by Texas A&M University Press. Her Ph.D. is from the University of Texas at Austin.

Backlash 9/11
Amy Suknaski 2008-03-05 For most Americans, September 11, 2001, symbolized the moment when their security was altered. For Middle Eastern and Muslim Americans, 9/11 also marked a backlash in the form of hate crimes, discrimination, and a string of devastating governmental retaliations. This book provides the first comprehensive analysis of the impact of the post-9/11 years on Middle Eastern and Muslim Americans as well as their organized responses. Through interviews and in-depth research, Amy Suknaski and Mehdi Bozorgmehr show how ethnic organizations adapted to demonstrate their commitment to the United States while defending their rights and distancing themselves from the terrorists.

The Family in America
Collision Course
Hugh Davis Graham 2003-09-11 When the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Immigration and Naturalization Act of 1965 were passed, they were seen as triumphs of liberal reform. Yet today affirmative action is facing a new round of criticism from the critics, leading to direct competition for jobs, housing, education, and government preference programs. In Collision Course, Hugh Davis Graham explores how affirmative action for immigrants and affirmative action for African Americans have come into conflict with each other. U.S. presidents have had to navigate between these two worlds, and they have chosen different ways to do so. Indeed, as these chapters show, their words have sometimes been at odds with their deeds, as well as the scholarship. For years to come, Vanessa B. Beasley, an associate professor of communication at the University of Georgia, is the author of You, the People: American National Identity in Presidential Rhetoric, also published by Texas A&M University Press. Her Ph.D. is from the University of Texas at Austin.

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