Editorial: Women’s March and Trump, Part II

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This, the second of two issues focused on the Women’s March of 21 January 2017, contains a series of qualitative, reflective entries on participation in the Women’s March, and one quantitative research paper from a rapidly deployed survey of participation and future intentions in the Washington, DC event. We are delighted to share this final part of the Women’s March special issue of IPED. For Part I please visit our website. The value of the open access and encouraging innovative pieces has allowed us to piece together a fascinating special issue, drawing on a range of perspectives and narrative styles. We hope you enjoy reading the papers and contributions as much as we enjoyed collating the special issue.

Elizabeth Ablett, Anne Benmore, Heather Griffiths, Louise Mahoney, Kate Mahoney, Terry Mahoney, and Elsa Oomen contribute a collection of individual reflexive blog entries on the meaning of participation in the Women’s March both personally and the larger frame of Trump and structures of power and injustice. The short pieces describe the march as a catalysing but sometimes trepidatious moment of action where apprehension, the unfamiliar nature of activism, and activist cultures mixed with the feelings of solidarity and comradeship that came with participating. As such, this entry constitutes a record of meaning for the Women’s March that goes beyond the nonetheless important discussion about its overall impact or attempts at measuring participation.

In the second paper, Carli Rowell engages in a reflection on the role of class in her decision and motivation to participate in the march. Feminism, particularly Western feminism, Rowell points out, can come across as middle-class and exclude those of working-class backgrounds. Participation in the Women’s March thus speaks to a much deeper question of equality within feminism for Rowell.

Bettina Spencer and Ernesto Verdeja report on their rapidly deployed survey of the Washington, DC Women’s March. Their study finds that at the moment of the DC march, their sample of study participants appeared eager to participate in future action. In this way, their paper contributes an early attempt at quantifying the larger meaning of the march, and supports the qualitative narrative from other entries in these special issues that March provided a catalyst for future collective action in this age of political
upheaval. To what end this action leads however, remains an area we hope authors will consider in future issues of IPED.

As a last reflection, we would like to thank all the authors and reviewers in this special issue. The Women’s March was an opportunity for people to come together to share in a moment. We don’t yet know where the Women’s March and the subsequent protests will lead us. We hope that these conversations will continue and as we work towards a more just world, IPED will continue to locate social justice at the heart of all we do.

Chris and Kate