Marcos Against the Church - Robert

Youngblood - 2019-05-15

The election of Ferdinand Marcos to the
democratic and caring communities. He coincided with the conclusion of the work of Vatican II in 1965; and Marcos's dictatorial policies would inevitably clash with the Vatican's call for the clergy to advocate greater social justice for the poor. In this authoritative account of the role of the Catholic Church in the recent history of the Philippines, Robert L. Youngblood traces the political engagement of the Church over the twenty years between Marcos's election and his ouster from power in 1986. Drawing upon extensive research, Youngblood explains how, although church and state professed to share the goal of improving the welfare of the poor, Marcos's economic development policies and oppressive rule created church opposition which helped accelerate the collapse of his regime. Youngblood considers the evolution of church programs from social action projects, such as the organization of cooperatives and credit unions, to the development of social justice programs that emphasized the creation of more democratic and caring communities. He examines the dynamics by which the leaders of the Philippine Roman Catholic and Protestant churches moved from a brief period of goodwill toward the Marcos dictatorship to considerable opposition by the late 1970s, as church-sponsored work among the poor was increasingly viewed by the regime as subversive. Youngblood shows that after the assassination of Benigno Aquino, Jr., in 1983, the deterioration of the standard of living of average Filipinos, along with Marcos's repressive policies toward the churches and other abuses in the name of national security, were factors which impelled powerful church figures to actively oppose the dictatorship. Tracing the internal deliberations of the Philippine churches as they came to take the lead in opposing human rights abuses, Marcos against the Church deepens our understanding of problematic relations between church and state. Historians and social scientists interested in the Philippines and modern Southeast Asia,
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**Marcos Against the Church** - Robert L. Youngblood -

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**Organizing for Democracy** - G. Sidney Silliman - 1998-05-01
The number, variety, and political prominence of non-governmental organization in the Philippines present a unique opportunity to study citizen activism. Nearly 60,000 in number by some estimates, grassroots and support organizations promote the interests of farmers, the urban poor, women, and indigenous peoples. They provide an avenue for political participation and a mechanism, unequaled elsewhere in Southeast Asia, for redressing the inequities of society. Organizing for Democracy brings together the most recent research on these organizations and their programs in the first book addressing the political significance of NGOs in the Philippines.

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**The History of the Philippines** - Kathleen M. Nadeau - 2008
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**In the Name of Civil Society** - Eva-Lotta Hedman - 2005-11-30
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Hedman’s detailed analysis shows how dominant elites in the Philippines shore up the structures of liberal democracy in order to ensure their continued hegemony over Philippine society. This book will be of interest to everyone concerned with civil society and the processes of democratization and democracy in capitalist societies. —Paul D. Hutchcroft, University of Wisconsin, Madison What is the politics of civil society? Focusing on the Philippines—home to the mother of all election-watch movements, the original People Power revolt, and one of the largest and most diverse NGO populations in the world—Eva-Lotta Hedman offers a critique that goes against the grain of much other current scholarship. Her highly original work challenges celebratory and universalist accounts that tend to reify "civil society" as a unified and coherent entity, and to ascribe a single meaning and automatic trajectory to its role in democratization. She shows how mobilization in...
called "secondary associations" (business, lay, intercession of citizens and performative displays of citizenship—as opposed to other appeals and articulations of identity, such as class. In short, Hedman argues, the very definitions of "civil" and "society" are at stake. Based on extensive research spanning the course of a decade (1991–2001), this study offers a powerful analysis of Philippine politics and society inspired by the writings of Antonio Gramsci. It draws on a rich collection of sources from archives, interviews, newspapers, and participant-observation. It identifies a cycle of recurring "crises of authority," involving mounting threats—from above and below—to oligarchical democracy in the Philippines. Tracing the trajectory of Gramscian "dominant bloc" of social forces, Hedman shows how each such crisis in the Philippines promotes a countermobilization by the "intellectuals" of the dominant bloc: the capitalist class, the Catholic Church, and the U.S. government. In documenting the capacity of so-

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**Church and State in the Modern World**
James Edward Wood - 2005
This comprehensive bibliography includes entries related to the subject of church and state.

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**The Nature of Asian Politics** - Bruce Gilley - 2014-09-15
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**Southeast Asia, Student Economy Edition** - D R SarDesai - 2018-01-31
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**Democratic Transition and Human Rights** - Sara Steinmetz - 1994-01-01
Through a comparative analysis of Iran under the Shah, Nicaragua under the Somozas and the Philippines under Marcos, Steinmetz evaluates the effectiveness of American priorities in authoritarian states that were perceived to protect U.S. interests.

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**Theorizing Revolutions** - John Foran -
considered in this way include state-centred perspectives, structural theory, world-system analysis, elite models, demographic theories and feminism and the revolutions covered range in time from the French Revolution to Eastern Europe in 1989 and in place from Russia to Vietnam and Nicaragua.

**Theorizing Revolutions** - John Foran - 2003-09-02

In Theorizing Revolutions, some of the most exciting thinkers in the study of revolutions today look critically at the many theoretical frameworks through which revolutions can be understood and apply them to specific revolutionary cases. The theoretical approaches considered in this way include state-centred perspectives, structural theory, world-system analysis, elite models, demographic theories and feminism and the revolutions covered range in time from the French Revolution to Eastern Europe in 1989 and in place from Russia to Vietnam and Nicaragua.

**Crisis in the Philippines** - John Bresnan - 2014-07-14

The book provides an overview of the history of the Philippines from the period of Spanish colonial domination to the present and analyzes the twenty-year Marcos record and the causes of the downfall of the Marcos regime. The essays will greatly aid the general reader in understanding the Philippine-American relationship. Originally published in 1986. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts
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**Taking Power** - John Foran - 2005-11-17
Taking Power analyzes the causes behind some three dozen revolutions in the Third World between 1910 and the present. It advances a theory that seeks to integrate the political, economic, and cultural factors that brought these revolutions about, and links structural theorizing with original ideas on culture and agency. It attempts to explain why so few revolutions have succeeded, while so many have failed. The book is divided into chapters that treat particular sets of revolutions including the great social revolutions of Mexico 1910, China 1949, Cuba 1959, Iran 1979, and Nicaragua 1979, the anticolonial revolutions in Algeria, Vietnam,
Angola, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe from the 1940s to the 1970s, and the failed revolutionary attempts in El Salvador, Peru, and elsewhere. It closes with speculation about the future of revolutions in an age of globalization, with special attention to Chiapas, the post-September 11 world, and the global justice movement.

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**The Political Economy of Democratic Transitions** - Stephan Haggard - 2018-06-05

In the last two decades, there has been a widespread movement from authoritarian to democratic rule among developing countries, often occurring against a backdrop of severe economic crises and the adoption of market-oriented reforms. The coincidence of these events raises long-standing questions about the relationship between economic and political change. In this book, Stephan Haggard and Robert Kaufman explore this relationship, addressing a variety of questions: What role have economic crises played in the current wave of political liberalization and democratization? Can
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Drawing on contemporary political economy and the experiences of twelve Latin American and Asian countries, they develop a new approach to understanding democratic transitions. Haggard and Kaufman first analyze the relationship between economic crisis and authoritarian withdrawal and then examine how the economic and institutional legacies of authoritarian rule affect the capacity of new democratic governments to initiate and sustain economic policy reform. Finally, the authors analyze the consolidation of political and economic reform over the long run. Throughout, they emphasize the relationship between economic conditions, the interests and power of contending social groups, and the mediating role of representative institutions, particularly political parties.
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This updated and revised volume explores the history of the Philippines, from early indigenous inhabitants to President Duterte's controversial war on drugs today. Updated and expanded since it first published in 2008, The History of the Philippines dives deeper into this island nation's history and explores the recent political, cultural, Readers will find a wealth of information on pre-colonial and post-colonial historical periods, covering the Philippines' earliest inhabitants. Also covered are the modern tyrannical periods of the Marcos dictatorship and President Duterte's controversial "war on drugs," as well as the more optimistic and promising presidencies in between. Among the many topics covered in this new edition are the feminization of outmigration that peaked at the end of the 20th century, globalization and the spread of export processing zones, and the impact of the "call center culture" coupled with that of the overseas diaspora on the changing structure of the traditional family. Ideal for high school and undergraduate readers, this volume includes expanded and new chapters, as well as an updated timeline and annotated bibliography. Includes a Timeline of significant events in the history of the Philippines, providing students with an at-a-glance overview of the Philippines'
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Dictators and their Secret Police - Sheena Chestnut Greitens - 2016-08-16

How do dictators stay in power? When, and how, do they use repression to do so? Dictators and their Secret Police explores the role of the coercive apparatus under authoritarian rule in Asia - how these secret organizations originated, how they operated, and how their violence affected ordinary citizens. Greitens argues that autocrats face a coercive dilemma: whether to create internal security forces designed to manage popular mobilization, or defend against potential coup. Violence against civilians, she suggests, is a byproduct of their attempt to resolve this dilemma. Drawing on a wealth of new historical evidence, this book challenges conventional wisdom on dictatorship: what autocrats are threatened by, how they respond, and how this affects the lives and security of the millions under their rule. It offers an unprecedented view into the use of surveillance, coercion, and violence, and sheds new light on the institutional and social foundations of authoritarian power.
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**Whither the Philippines in the 21st Century?**
- Rodolfo C Severino - 2007
Examines contradictory economic and political
trends occurring in the Philippines in order to
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**Martial Law Melodrama** - José B. Capino -
2020-01-07
Lino Brocka (1939–1991) was one of Asia and the
Global South’s most celebrated filmmakers. A
versatile talent, he was at once a bankable
director of genre movies, an internationally
acclaimed auteur of social films, a pioneer of
queer cinema, and an outspoken critic of
Ferdinand Marcos’s autocratic regime. José B.
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Filipino director’s movies, illuminating their
historical contexts, allegorical tropes, and social
critiques. Combining eye-opening archival
research with fresh interpretations of over fifteen
of Brocka’s major and minor works, Martial Law
Melodrama does more than reveal the breadth of
his political vision. It also offers a timely lesson
about popular cinema’s vital role in the struggle
for democracy.

Filipino American Transnational Activism - - 2019-12-09

Democratic Transitions - Sergio Bitar - 2015-09-15
This unique book should be valuable for political leaders, civil society activists, journalists, scholars, and all who want to support democratic transitions.

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Theology and Power - Stephan Bullivant - 2016-10-26

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**An Anarchy of Families** - Alfred W. McCoy - 2009

Winner of the Philippine National Book Award, this pioneering volume reveals how the power of the country's family-based oligarchy both derives from and contributes to a weak Philippine state. From provincial warlords to modern managers, prominent Filipino leaders have fused family, politics, and business to compromise public institutions and amass private wealth—a historic pattern that persists to the present day. Edited by Alfred W. McCoy, An Anarchy of Families explores the pervasive influence of the modern dynasties that have led the Philippines during the past century. Exemplified by the Osmeñas and Lopezes, elite Filipino families have formed a powerful oligarchy—controlling capital, dominating national politics, and often owning the media. Beyond Manila, strong men such as Montano have used “guns, goons, and gold” to accumulate wealth and power in far-flung islands and provinces. In a new preface for this revised edition, the editor shows how this pattern of oligarchic control has continued into the twenty-first century, despite dramatic socio-economic change that has supplanted the classic “three g's” of Philippine politics with the contemporary “four c's”—continuity, Chinese, criminality, and celebrity.

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political institutions and organizations matter in economic growth.

**Democracy, Governance, and Economic Performance** - Yi Feng - 2003
A theoretical and empirical examination of why political institutions and organizations matter in economic growth.

**Pluralist Constitutions in Southeast Asia** - Jaclyn L Neo - 2019-04-04
This book examines the presence of ethnic, religious, political, and ideational pluralities in Southeast Asian societies and how their respective constitutions respond to these pluralities. Countries covered in this book are Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam. The chapters examine: first, the range of pluralist constitutional values and ideas embodied in the constitutions; secondly, the pluralist sources of constitutional norms; thirdly, the design of constitutional structures.
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**Culture and Customs of the Philippines** -
Paul A. Rodell - 2002
Discusses the traditions, culture, religion, media,
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**The Revolution Falters** - Patricio Abinales -
2018-05-31
A detailed investigation of the contemporary
Philippine Left, focusing on the political
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**Sustainable Planet: Issues and Solutions for our Environment's Future [2 volumes]** - Barbara J. McNicol - 2021-04-26
Sustainable Planet is a two-volume resource that provides comprehensive coverage on the world's in countries around the world, and how—or if—they are being addressed. Sustainable Planet: Issues and Solutions for Our Environment's Future examines contemporary challenges to sustainability, including population, climate change, decreasing biodiversity, land degradation, and water quality. Each chapter analyzes one of these challenges by first providing an introduction to the topic as well as key concepts to provide readers with a basic understanding of the issue. Essays deepen comprehension by investigating different aspects of the challenge. Case studies written by experts in the field follow. Each case study considers how a specific country is affected by the particular issue as well as the measures the country is taking to find solutions that will provide for a more sustainable future. The final chapter of the book explores sustainability at a global level by examining, through annotated primary documents, a number of multinational initiatives.
Future examines contemporary challenges to sustainable planet. Delivers comprehensive content that builds on introductory material, culminating in case studies that examine real-world problems and solutions. Examines the most important global sustainability issues as addressed by the United Nations and a number of sustainability degree programs across the country. Provides annotated primary documents, furthering understanding of the issues explored in the book. Includes interesting facts relevant to the discussion in sidebars generously sprinkled throughout the text.

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**Critical Intersections** - M.D. Litonjua - 2006-06-19
Life is all about intersections. Living is where sorrow meets joy, where pain encounters ecstasy, where the weakness of the flesh is buoyed by the strength of faith, where love conquers all doubts and betrayals. Marriage is for better and worse, for richer and poorer, in sickness and health; it is for life and death. Spirituality is the arduous integration of lifes dispositions and tendencies, of ones urges and habits, for the whole to reach out in transcendence to ones fellow human beings and actualizing the intersecting, because cruciform, demands of love of God and love of neighbor, which follows the path that leads from Good Friday to Easter Sunday. Academic life is also becoming one of intersections. After the increasing structural differentiation and functional specialization characteristic of modernity, academic disciplines are critically intersecting and cross-fertilizing with each other for integration, enrichment, and further enlightenment. The behavioral sciences need genetics and biology for a more adequate explanation of human behavior. Homo oeconomicus of neoclassical economics is complemented by the realities of power of homo sociologicus. Theology calls on the social sciences, in addition to its ancient ancilla, philosophy, to make moral sense of social and global problems. Interdisciplinary courses try to make connections between the disciplines students have studied, and to integrate the
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Climate Politics and the Power of Religion

Evan Berry

Whether it be Hindu nationalists in India, Catholic priests in Peru, or working-class activists concerned about an injured Gaia in
Elections and Democratization in the Philippines - Jennifer Franco - 2020-03-24
First published in 2001. This study shows how legitimate elections held under centralized authoritarian conditions before 1986, though not democratic, still contributed to democratization by creating the political space needed for democratic opposition to arise.

Climate Politics and the Power of Religion - Evan Berry - 2022-03
Whether it be Hindu nationalists in India, Catholic priests in Peru, or working-class activists concerned about an injured Gaia in Trinidad--religion affects how they all are making sense of and responding to this escalating global catastrophe.

Unconventional Sisterhood - Heather L. Claussen - 2001
An unusual ethnography of Catholic sisters in the Philippines

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The Philippines is a fascinating example of a "poor country democracy" where issues of economic development and poverty, political
microfinance, technocracy, economic and migration are crucial. The Routledge Handbook of the Contemporary Philippines provides a comprehensive overview of the current political, economic, social, and cultural issues of the country. The Handbook is divided into the following four sections concentrating on a different aspect of the Philippines: domestic politics; foreign relations; economics and social policy; cultures and movements. In terms of domestic politics, chapters discuss clientelism, bossism, dynasties, pork barrel and corruption as well as institutions - the presidency, congress, the judiciary, the civil service, political parties, and civilian-military relations. The Philippines is confronted with many overseas challenges, with the foreign relations section focused on the country’s relationship with China, Japan, and the USA as well as assessing the impact of the Filipino diaspora community around the world. Regarding economics and social policy, authors examine industrial policy, capital flight, nationalism, poverty, social welfare programs, and livelihoods. The final section on Philippine cultures and movements highlights issues of customs, gender, religion, and nationalism while also examining various social and political forces - the peasantry, the middle class, indigenous peoples, NGOs, the left, trade unionism, the women’s movement, and major insurgencies. Written by leading experts in the field, the Handbook provides students, scholars, and policymakers of Southeast Asia with an interdisciplinary resource on the evolving politics, society, and economics of the Philippines.


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Towards Just Gender Relations - Gunter Prüller-Jagenteufel - 2019-06-17
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**Christianities in Asia** - Peter C. Phan -
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The Cultural Dynamics of Democratization in Spain - Peter McDonough - 2018-09-05
Since the death of Franco in 1975, Spain has made a successful transition to democracy. This book looks at what that transition has meant for the Spanish people. Drawing on national surveys taken in 1978, 1980, 1984, and 1990, the authors explore three questions: What is the basis of the new regime's political legitimacy? How did Spanish democracy move from the conservative center-right coalition that engineered the transition to the socialist government that consolidated it? And why is political participation so low among Spaniards? The answers to the first two questions highlight the ambiguity built into the political contrast with the Franco regime and a certain appreciation of the material accomplishments of authoritarianism, the pivotal role of the king in opting for democracy while
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