Fighting from a Distance

Imelda Marcos of the Philippines

Marcos Against the Church

Marcos Legacy Revisited

From Ferdinand Magellan (in 1521) to Ferdinand Marcos (under P.D. 1081)

Ferdinand Marcos

President Ferdinand E. Marcos' Constitutional Revolution

The Conjugal Dictatorship of Ferdinand and Imelda Marcos

The Anti-Marcos Struggle

The Conjugal Dictatorship of Ferdinand and Imelda Marcos

Passionate Revolutions

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The Marcos Dynasty

United States Foreign Relations with the Philippines During the Ferdinand Marcos Administration

Turmoil and Triumph

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The Democratic Revolution in the Philippines

Untold Story of Imelda Marcos

Thirty Years Later . . . Catching Up with the Marcos-Era Crimes

Crisis in the Philippines

The Marcos tapes

The Travels of Marco Polo, the Venetian

The Life of Ferdinand Edralin Marcos

The New Philippine Republic

Fighting from a Distance

Imelda Marcos of the Philippines

Marcos Against the Church

Marcos Legacy Revisited

From the 1960s to the 1990s, seven members of the Quimpo family dedicated themselves to the anti-Marcos resistance in the Philippines, sometimes at profound personal cost. In this unprecedented memoir, eight siblings (plus one by marriage) tell their remarkable stories in individually authored chapters that comprise a family saga of revolution, persistence, and, ultimately, vindication, even as easy resolution eluded their struggles. Subversive Lives tells of attempts to smuggle weapons for the New People's Army (the armed branch of the Communist Party of the Philippines); of heady times organizing uprisings and strikes; of the cruel discovery of one brother's death and the inexplicable disappearance of another (now believed to be dead); and of imprisonment and torture by the military. These stories show the sacrifices and daily heroism of those in the movement. But they also reveal its messy legacies: sons alienated from their father; daughters abused by the military; friends betrayed; and revolutionary affection soured by intractable ideological differences. The rich and distinctive contributions span the martial law years of Ferdinand Marcos's rule. Subversive Lives is a riveting and accessible primer for those unfamiliar with the era, and a resonant history for those with a personal connection to what it meant to be Filipino at that time, or for anyone who has fought political repression.
Access Free Ferdinand Marcos And The Philippines The Political Economy Of Authoritarianism

Author's Foreword

This book is unfinished. The Filipino people shall finish it for me. I wrote this volume very, very slowly. I could have done with it in three months after my defection from the International Conference on Journalism. But I was caught up in the relentless pursuit of my professional calling, which required me to devote my energies to the study of the political and social conditions in the Philippines.

I was drawn to the subject matter of this book by my desire to contribute to the understanding of the Marcos regime and its impact on Philippine society. I believed that if I wrote about this subject, my work would be of great value to the Filipino people. I also believed that this work would be of great value to the world, as it would provide insights into the workings of dictatorship and the challenges that confront democratic societies in the face of political violence.

I am deeply grateful to all who have supported me in my efforts to complete this book. I would especially like to thank my friends and colleagues at the University of the Philippines, who provided me with encouragement and advice throughout the writing process.

I hope that you will enjoy reading this book and that it will help you to understand the politics of the Philippines and the challenges that face it in the twenty-first century.

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Primitivo “Tibo” Mijares was Ferdinand Marcos’s prized “media czar” and chief propagandist until his defection in 1975. In 1972, Tibo moved to the Marcos-controlled Daily Express and assumed the presidency of the National Press Club of the Philippines and chairperson of the Media Advisory Council, effectively becoming—in his own words—“the sole conduit between the military government and the practicing media.” In 1975, Tibo defected. He knew too much and so informed a Congressional Committee in the United States, in June 1975. Despite Marcos’s efforts to stop its publication, The Conjugal Dictatorship was published in 1976. A year after the publication of the book, Tibo was never heard from again and was declared legally dead years later. Tibo’s youngest son, Luis Manuel, was abducted, tortured, and later found murdered and mutilated in 1977, as a result of the publication of The Conjugal Dictatorship. He was 16 years old.

The Origin of Marcos Gold

Examines the life of the Philippine political leader whose presidency was viewed by some as a dictatorship.

Encyclopaedia Britannica

Drawing on entries from Ferdinand Marcos’s secret daily journals, a journalist explores the mind of the dictator, from the height of his power in the late 1960s, through his growing unpopularity and intrigues, to his final collapse.

President Ferdinand E. Marcos’ Constitutional Revolution

The Conjugal Dictatorship of Ferdinand and Imelda Marcos

Through a policy and legal analysis, this book shows how corruption facilitates money laundering, and vice versa. Furthermore, it demonstrates specifically how the responses developed to combat one type of financial crime can productively be employed in fighting the other.

Passionate Revolutions

Aiding and Abetting

The Philippine dictatorship of Ferdinand E. Marcos was characterized by family-based rule and corruption. This sultanistic regime—in which the ruler exercised power freely, without loyalty to any ideology or institution—had to be brought down because Marcos would never step down. In this book Mark Thompson analyzes how Marcos’ opponents in the political and economic elite coped with this situation and why their struggle resulted in a transition to democracy through “people power” rather than through violence and revolution. Based on 150 interviews that Thompson conducted with key participants and on unpublished materials collected during his five trips to the Philippines, the book sheds new light on the transition process. Thompson reveals how anti-Marcos politicians backed a terrorist campaign by social democrats and then, after its failure, joined a “united front” with the communists. But when opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino, Jr., was assassinated in 1983, the politicians were able to draw on public outrage and challenge Marcos at the polls. The opposition’s “moral crusade” brought down

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Marcos and enabled the new president, Corazon C. Aquino, to consolidate democracy despite the troubling legacies of the dictatorship. Thompson argues that the Philippines' long-standing democratic tradition and the appeal that honest government had to the Filipinos were important elements in explaining the peaceful transition process.

The Marcos Dynasty

United States Foreign Relations with the Philippines During the Ferdinand Marcos Administration

Turmoil and Triumph

From the John Holmes Library collection.

Ferdinand Marcos, President of the Philippines

First released in 1969, during a time of great uncertainty for the Philippines, this unauthorized biography of one of the most intriguing women in the world was banned in her own country. For writing it, Carmen Pedrosa, with her family, was exiled to London for 20 years. Despite that, The Untold Story of Imelda Marcos became a local and international hit, selling out all of its print runs. Now, decades after the end of Martial Law, the book returns to tell the story of Imelda Romualdez-Marcos to a new generation. A modern Cinderella tale, The Untold Story of Imelda Marcos tells of how she rose from being a destitute child to becoming the most powerful woman of the country. Starry-eyed, penniless, and provincial, Imelda was in search of good fortune in Manila. Then came Ferdinand E. Marcos, a knight in shining armor, rescuing her from poverty and misery. “I will make you the First Lady of the land,” he promised her. Complete, detailed, and replete with facts and documents that have been painstakingly hidden from the public by the administration’s image-makers, her life story unfolds, one truth at a time. It explains Imelda’s much vaunted charisma that, in President Marcos’ own words, garnered one million votes in the 1965 elections. She is a person who is difficult to be indifferent to. This book tells us why.

For Every Tear a Victory

In 1986 the overthrow of Ferdinand and Imelda Marcos by Cory Aquino’s ‘People Power’ revolution focused global attention on the Philippines. Western media took their lead from the US, and the untrammelled denigration of the fleeing dictator and his wife served to tarnish the Philippines more generally. James Hamilton-Paterson, who knew the Philippines well having lived there for some years, resolved in America’s Boy (1998) to examine the Marcoses more closely – not to exonerate them but, rather, to explain the political and social roots of their regime, sustained for so long by support from Washington. ‘The ultimate book about the national character of the Philippines both a history and a psychoanalysis of a whole people, a socio-political tour de force.’ Carmen Guerrero Nakpil, Malaya ‘Every page displays Hamilton-Paterson’s mastery of his material required reading for anyone interested in the enduring impact of US policy in the Philippines.’ Publishers Weekly

Corruption and Money Laundering

Reveals the inside story behind the rise of Imelda and Ferdinand Marcos and the roles played by American business, organized crime, the CIA, and the White House and describes how Manila became an international hub for crime.

Subversive Lives

Revolution from the Center
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 of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

Delusions of a Dictator

President Marcos and the Philippine Political Culture

Marcos of the Philippines; a Biography

During February 1986, a grassroots revolution overthrew the fourteen-year dictatorship of former president Ferdinand Marcos in the Philippines. In this book, Jose V. Fuentecilla describes how Filipino exiles and immigrants in the United States played a crucial role in this victory, acting as the overseas arm of the opposition to help return their country to democracy. A member of one of the major U.S.-based anti-Marcos movements, Fuentecilla tells the story of how small groups of Filipino exiles—short on resources and shunned by some of their compatriots—arrived and survived in the United States during the 1970s, overcame fear, apathy, and personal differences to form opposition organizations after Marcos's imposition of martial law, and learned to lobby the U.S. government during the Cold War. In the process, he draws from multiple hours of interviews with the principal activists, personal files of resistance leaders, and U.S. government records revealing the surveillance of the resistance by pro-Marcos White House administrations. The first full-length book to detail the history of U.S.-based opposition to the Marcos regime, Fighting from a Distance provides valuable lessons on how to persevere against a well-entrenched opponent.

A Dialogue with My People

The Philippines and the United States have long been connected through economics and politics. The connection between both countries strengthened when Ferdinand Marcos rose to power in 1965. His rise to power came during a time in which corruption and unrest were at a high within the Philippines. The United States gave large amounts of money and resources to the Philippines during the Marcos administration because it allowed the United States to have a vested interest in seeing the Philippines succeed. The United States support of the Marcos' administration increased his ability to conduct violent attacks on perceived opposition, who he felt were attempting to remove him from power. Marcos' control over the country rose to an all-time high when he declared martial law throughout the country in order to better fight against the communists. The United States history of supporting authoritarian regimes played into how it allowed Marcos to take total control of the country. This control, however, would ultimately lead to his downfall. The strength of the Marcos regime came to an end when the United States were soon behind the eight ball when Marcos' nemerous crimes came to light, and it was clear he was going to lose power. The United States now had to remove its ties while also establishing new ties to Corazon Aquino who became the new president. The United States support of the Marcos regime was strong, even though Marcos was responsible for thousands of killings of his own people and soon the corruption of total control caught up with Marcos and the United States.

America's Boy

The United States is the world's leading foreign aid donor. Yet there has been little inquiry into how such assistance affects the politics and societies of recipient nations. Drawing on four decades of data on U.S. economic and military aid, Aiding and Abetting explores whether foreign aid does more harm than good. Jessica Trisko Darden challenges long-standing ideas about aid and its consequences, and highlights key patterns in the relationship between assistance and violence. She persuasively demonstrates that many of the foreign aid policy challenges the U.S. faced in the Cold War era, such as the propping up of dictators friendly to U.S. interests, remain salient today. Historical case studies of Indonesia, El Salvador, and South Korea illustrate how aid can uphold human freedoms or propagate human rights abuses. Aiding and Abetting encourages both advocates and critics of foreign assistance to reconsider its political and social consequences by focusing international aid efforts on the expansion of human freedom.
Access Free Ferdinand Marcos And The Philippines The Political Economy Of Authoritarianism

Untold Story of Imelda Marcos

Thirty Years Later... Catching Up with the Marcos-Era Crimes

This work is a case study of the tumultuous rule of Ferdinand Marcos in the Philippines from 1972 to 1986, examining the levers of power available to absolute rulers and the development of a political economy of authoritarianism.

Crisis in the Philippines

Yamashita's gold, also referred to as the Yamashita treasure, is the name given to the alleged war loot stolen in Southeast Asia by Imperial Japanese forces during World War II and hidden in caves, tunnels, underground complexes, or just underground in the Philippines. It is named for the Japanese general Tomoyuki Yamashita, nicknamed "The Tiger of Malaya". Though accounts that the treasure remains hidden in the Philippines have lured treasure hunters from around the world for over fifty years, its existence is dismissed by most experts. The rumored treasure has been the subject of a complex lawsuit that was filed in a Hawaiian state court in 1988 involving a Filipino treasure hunter, Rogelio Roxas, and the former Philippine president, Ferdinand Marcos. Prominent among those arguing for the existence of Yamashita's gold are Sterling Seagrave and Peggy Seagrave, who have written two books relating to the subject: The Yamato Dynasty: The Secret History of Japan's Imperial Family (2000) and Gold Warriors: America's Secret Recovery of Yamashita's Gold (2003). The Seagraves contend that looting was organized on a massive scale, by both yakuza gangsters such as Yoshio Kodama, and the highest levels of Japanese society, including Emperor Hirohito. The Japanese government intended that loot from Southeast Asia would finance Japan's war effort. The Seagraves allege that Hirohito appointed his brother, Prince Yasuhito Chichibu, to head a secret organization called Kin no yuri ("Golden Lily"), for this purpose. It is purported that many of those who knew the locations of the loot were killed during the war, or later tried by the Allies for war crimes and executed or incarcerated. Yamashita himself was convicted of war crimes and executed by the U.S. Army on February 23, 1946, in Los Baños, Laguna, the Philippines. The stolen property reportedly included many different kinds of valuables looted from banks, depositories, other commercial premises, museums, private homes, and religious buildings. It takes its name from General Tomoyuki Yamashita, who assumed command of the Japanese forces in the Philippines in 1944. According to various accounts, the loot was initially concentrated in Singapore, and later transported to the Philippines. The Japanese hoped to ship the treasure from the Philippines to the Japanese Home Islands after the war ended. As the War in the Pacific progressed, U.S. Navy submarines and Allied warplanes inflicted increasingly heavy sinkings of Japanese merchant shipping. Some of the ships carrying the war booty back to Japan were sunk in combat. The Seagraves and a few others have claimed that American military intelligence operatives (Edward Lansdale) located much of the loot; they colluded with Hirohito and other senior Japanese figures to conceal its existence, and they used it to finance American covert intelligence operations around the world during the Cold War. These rumors have inspired many hopeful treasure hunters, but most experts and Filipino historians say there is no credible evidence behind these claims. In 1992, Imelda Marcos claimed that Yamashita's gold accounted for the bulk of the wealth of her husband, Ferdinand Marcos. Many individuals and consortia, both Philippine and foreign, continue to search for treasure sites. A number of accidental deaths, injuries and financial losses incurred by treasure hunters have been reported. The National Museum of the Philippines is responsible for the issuance of treasure hunting permits and licenses.
Access Free Ferdinand Marcos And The Philippines The Political Economy Of Authoritarianism

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, historians of religion, political scientists working in comparative politics and political development, and others concerned with issues of human rights will want to read it.

The Life of Ferdinand Edralin Marcos

Turmoil and Triumph isn't just a memoir—though it is that, too—it's a thrilling retrospective on the eight tumultuous years that Schultz worked as secretary of state under President Ronald Reagan. Under Schultz's strong leadership, America braved a nuclear arms race with the Soviet Union, increasingly damaging waves of terrorism abroad, scandals such as the Iran-Contra crisis, and eventually the end of the decades-long Cold War. With the strong convictions and startling candor for which Schultz is known, this personal account takes readers into the heart of the Reagan administration, revealing the behind-the-scenes talks and churning tensions that informed a transitional decade that many Americans now look back on as one of the country's most exalted.