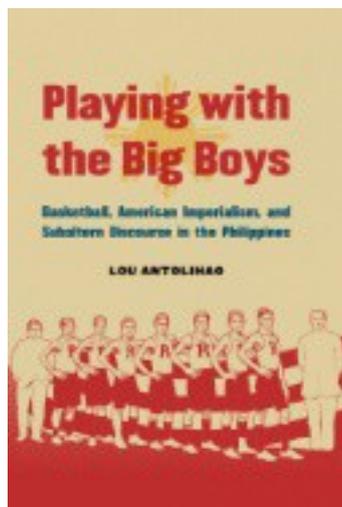


List of Filipiniana eBooks

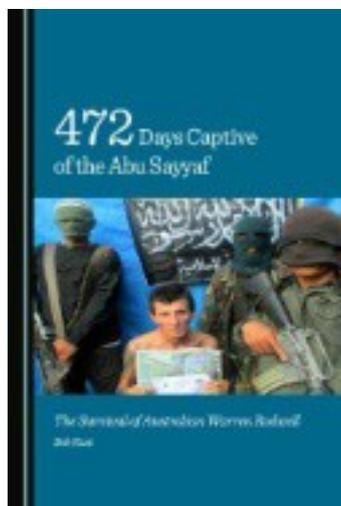


Antolihao, L. (2015). *Playing with the Big Boys : Basketball, American Imperialism, and Subaltern Discourse in the Philippines*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press.

Abstract:

Basketball has a lock on the Filipino soul. From big arenas in Manila to makeshift hoops in small villages, basketball is played by Filipinos of all walks of life and is used to mark everything from summer breaks for students to religious festivals and many other occasions. *Playing with the Big Boys* traces the social history of basketball in the Philippines from an educational and “civilizing” tool in the early twentieth century to its status as national pastime since the country gained independence after World War II. While the phrase “playing with the big boys” describes the

challenge of playing basketball against outsized opponents, it also describes the struggle for recognition that the Philippines, as a subaltern society, has had to contend with in its larger transnational relationships as a former U.S. Colony. Lou Antolihao goes beyond the empire-colony dichotomy by covering Filipino basketball in a wider range of comparisons, such as that involving the growing influence of Asia in its region, particularly China and Japan. In this context, Antolihao shows how **Philippines** basketball has moved from a vehicle for Americanization to a force for globalization in which the United States, while still a key player, is challenged by other basketball-playing countries.



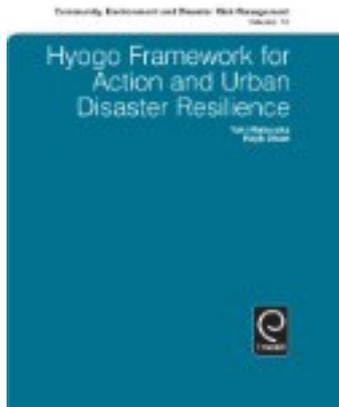
East, B. (2015). *472 Days Captive of the Abu Sayyaf : The Survival of Australian Warren Rodwell*. Newcastle upon Tyne: Cambridge Scholars Publishing.

Abstract:

In December 2011, the Australian world traveller, ex-member of the Australian Regular Army and university teacher Warren Richard Rodwell was kidnapped for ransom in the Mindanao region of the southern **Philippines** by a group of criminals claiming to be members of the notorious terrorist / insurgent organisation the Abu Sayyaf Group. This particular group had loose ties with other insurgent groups that were indulging in similar criminal activity in the greater Sulu Archipelago area including the Zamboanga peninsular – where Rodwell was abducted. Rodwell was kept prisoner for a total of 472 days making him the longest held Australian captive outside of official Prisoners-of-War (POWs). During his 472 days of captivity he was moved between various jungle hideouts in

the Islands of Basilan and Tawi-Tawi, eventually being freed by his captors only a few kilometres from where he was originally kidnapped. His tale of survival is made all the more remarkable considering he endured an untreated gunshot wound and an almost starvation diet – losing over one third of his body weight – and was forced to walk and climb in oppressive heat and under constant threat of being beheaded. When he was finally released in March 2013 he was emaciated, physically and emotionally at the lowest point in his life, and totally bewildered. During his period of obligatory debriefing by both **Philippine** and Australian authorities, an amazing tale of survival unfolded. Rodwell's determination to overcome all obstacles in his path to eventual freedom is the quintessence of all that is dear in life – life itself.

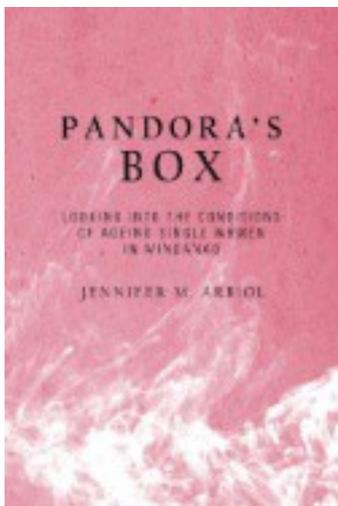
Matsuoka, Y., & Shaw, R. (2014). *Hyogo Framework for Action and Urban Disaster Resilience*. Bingley, U.K.: Emerald Group Publishing Limited.



Abstract:

We live in a world which continues to experience dramatic suffering and loss of life due to natural hazard. The disaster paradigm has accelerated efforts towards resilience building, particularly since the adoption of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA), a ten year plan to build the resilience of nations and communities to disasters Urban areas present complexity and interconnectivity of various elements, and this needs to be considered when building the resilience of such areas to disasters. To address urban risks, local level disaster risk reduction (DRR) is of fundamental importance, not only because it is closer to the citizens, but because it is the repository of regulatory governance functions and local knowledge The need to scale up the capacity of DRR at the local government level to build urban resilience is a key incentive for this study. With particular reference

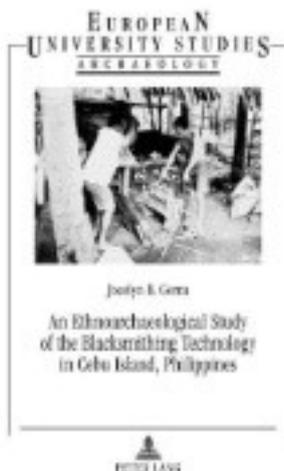
to the example of Makati City in the **Philippines**, this book analyses a local DRR approach with reference to the HFA, applies a micro-level resilience assessment and discusses an effective model for enhancing local DRR capacity in the future.



Arbiol, J. M. (2014). *Pandora's Box : Looking Into the Conditions of Ageing Single Women in Mindanao*. [Place of publication not identified]: Cambridge Scholars Publishing.

Abstract:

This book presents the stories of 10 single women who are in their old age and have never been married, and explores the psychological conditions of these women. Specifically, it discusses issues pertaining to their self-concepts, mental states, and coping strategies. It also examines the women's recollections of childhood memories, family history, experiences with death, and their thoughts on the meaning of life. Pandora's Box: Looking into the Conditions of Ageing Single Women in Mindanao sheds light on the physiological and psychological changes that the women experienced in their late adulthood. This book is also designed to provide an intervention program for ageing single women.



Gerra, J. B. (2013). *An Ethnoarchaeological Study of the Blacksmithing Technology in Cebu Island, Philippines*. Frankfurt am Main: Peter Lang AG.

Abstract:

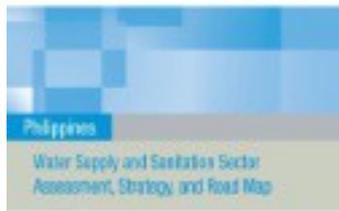
The island of Cebu, located in Central **Philippines**, appeared in Western documents basically due to two events in world history. First, when Ferdinand Magellan's fleet returned to Seville in 1522 after circumnavigating the world. Cebu arose for the second.



Asian Development, B. (2013). *Philippines Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Assessment, Strategy, and Road Map*. Manila, Philippines: ADB.

Abstract:

Access to improved water supply and sanitation results in economic development and poverty reduction, ensures food safety and better livelihoods, and preserves the environment. These publications present a current assessment of the water supply and sanitation sector, and the strategic investment priorities of ADB and the developing member country government.

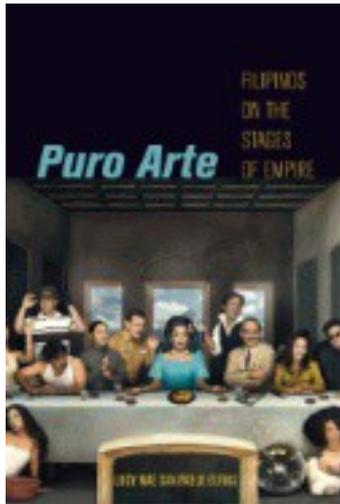


San Pablo Burns, L. M. (2013). *Puro Arte : Filipinos on the Stages of Empire*. New York: NYU Press.

Abstract:

Winner of the 2012 Outstanding Book Award in Cultural Studies, Association for Asian American Studies Puro Arte explores the emergence of Filipino American theater and performance from the early 20th century to the present. It stresses the Filipino performing body's location as it conjoins colonial histories of the **Philippines** with U.S. race relations and discourses of globalization. Puro arte, translated from Spanish into English, simply means "pure art." In Filipino, puro arte however performs a much more ironic function, gesturing rather to the labor of over-acting, histrionics, playfulness, and purely over-the-top dramatics. In this book, puro arte functions as an episteme, a way of approaching the Filipino/a performing body at key moments in U.S.-**Philippine** imperial relations, from the 1904 St. Louis World's Fair, early American plays about the **Philippines**, Filipino patrons in U.S. taxi dance halls to the

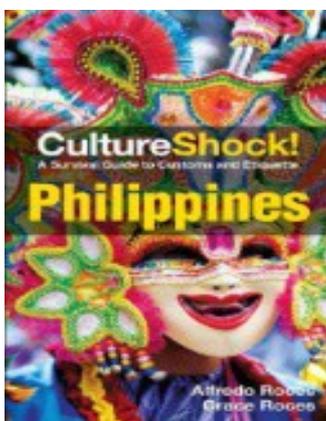
phenomenon of Filipino/a actors in Miss Saigon. Using this varied archive, Puro Arte turns to performance as an object of study and as a way of understanding complex historical processes of racialization in relation to empire and colonialism.



Roces, A. R., & Roces, G. (2013). *Culture Shock! : A Survival Guide to Customs and Etiquette*. Singapore: Marshall Cavendish International [Asia] Pte Ltd.

Abstract:

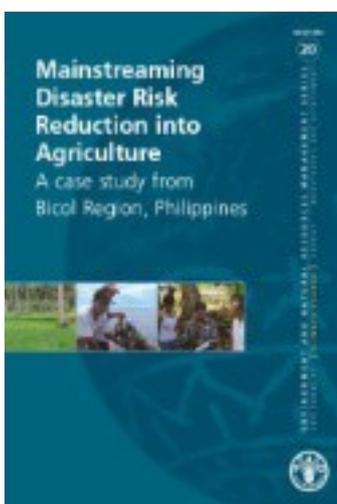
Etiquette--Philippines
National characteristics, Philippine



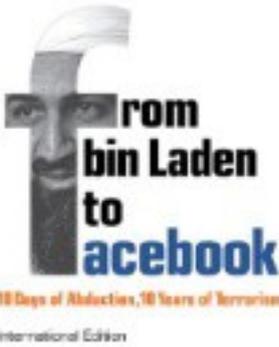
Baas, S., Mascarnas, A. M., & Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (2013). *Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction Into Agriculture : A Case Study From Bicol Region, Philippines*. Rome: FAO.

Abstract:

The Disaster Risk Reduction project in Bicol Region, **Philippines**, aimed at strengthening the institutional and technical capacities, risks related services' provision and coordination in agriculture to better prepare for and manage climate-related risks, and enhancing the risk reduction capacities and livelihood resilience of farmers and fisher folks, who are highly vulnerable to risk and extreme climatic events. This technical summary presents results and lessons from the project.



MARIA A. RESSA



Ressa, M. (2013). *From Bin Laden To Facebook: 10 Days Of Abduction, 10 Years Of Terrorism*. Hackensack, NJ: Imperial College Press.

Abstract:

Maria A Ressa has been interviewed by The Wall Street Journal (High-Profile Journalist Reshapes Her Role in Terrorism Fight) and Channel NewsAsia (Terrorism Goes Online). The two most wanted terrorists in Southeast Asia — a Malaysian and a Singaporean — are on the run in the **Philippines**, but they manage to keep their friends and family updated on Facebook. Filipinos connect with al-Qaeda-linked groups in Somalia and Yemen. The black flag — embedded in al-Qaeda lore — pops up on websites and Facebook pages from around the world, including the **Philippines**, Indonesia, the Middle East, Afghanistan, Australia, and North Africa. The black flag is believed to herald an apocalypse that brings Islam's triumph. These are a few of the signs that define terrorism's new battleground: the Internet and social media. In this groundbreaking work of investigative journalism, Maria Ressa traces the spread of terrorism from

the training camps of Afghanistan to Southeast Asia and the **Philippines**. Through research done at the International Center for Political Violence & Terrorism Research in Singapore and sociograms created by the CORE Lab at the Naval Postgraduate School, the book examines the social networks which spread the virulent ideology that powered terrorist attacks in the past 10 years. Many of the stories here have never been told before, including details about the 10 days during which Ressa led the crisis team in the Ces Drilon kidnapping case by the Abu Sayyaf in 2008. The book forms the powerful narrative that glues together the social networks — both physical and virtual — which spread the jihadi virus from bin Laden to Facebook. Contents: Kidnapped Crisis Roots A Piece of the Action The Virus Deadline Ultimatum Double-Cross Breakdown Homecoming Readership: Professionals and general readers interested in security and social issues and counter-terrorism research.



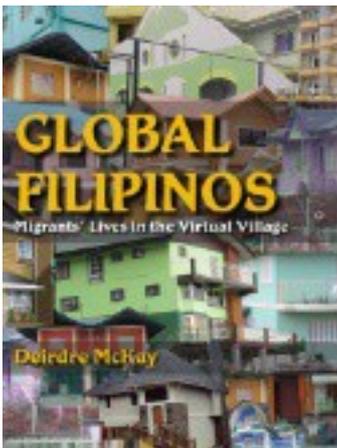
Asian Development, B. (2012). *Philippines Transport Sector Assessment, Strategy, and Road Map*. Mandaluyong City: ADB.



Abstract:

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is preparing sector assessments, strategies, and road maps (ASRs) to help align future ADB support with the needs and strategies of developing member countries and other development partners. ASRs are working documents that help inform the development of country partnership strategies. This transport sector ASR highlights development issues, needs, and strategic assistance priorities of the Government of the **Philippines** and ADB, with a focus on roads and intermodal integration, governance and institutional capacity, urban transport, and private sector provision of infrastructure. It highlights sector performance, priority development constraints, the government's strategy and plans, other development partner support, lessons learned

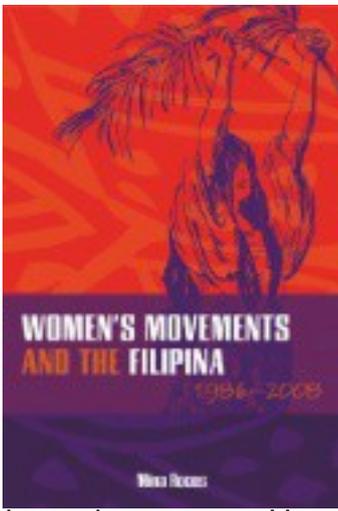
from past ADB support, and possible future ADB assistance including knowledge support and investments. The report serves as a basis for further dialogue on how ADB and the government can work together to tackle the challenges of managing transport sector development in the **Philippines** in the coming years.



McKay, D. (2012). *Global Filipinos : Migrants' Lives in the Virtual Village*. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press.

Abstract:

Contract workers from the **Philippines** make up one of the world's largest movements of temporary labor migrants. Deirdre McKay follows Filipino migrants from one rural community to work sites overseas and then home again. Focusing on the experiences of individuals, McKay interrogates current approaches to globalization, multi-sited research, subjectivity, and the village itself. She shows that rather than weakening village ties, temporary labor migration gives the village a new global dimension created in and through the relationships, imaginations, and faith of its members in its potential as a site for a better future.

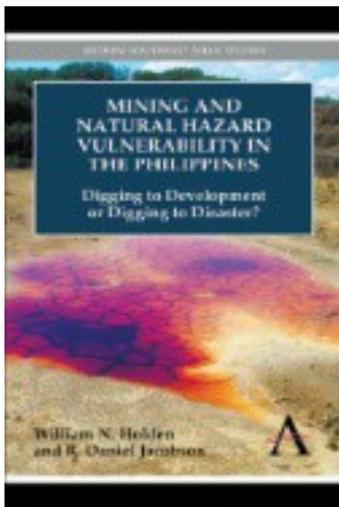


Roces, M. (2012). *Women's Movements and the Filipina, 1986-2008*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press.

Abstract:

This book is about a fundamental aspect of the feminist project in the **Philippines**: rethinking the Filipino woman. It focuses on how contemporary women's organizations have represented and refashioned the Filipina in their campaigns to improve women's status by locating her in history, society and politics; imagining her past, present and future; representing her in advocacy; and identifying strategies to transform her. The drive to alter the situation of women included a political aspect (lobbying and changing legislation) and a cultural one (modifying social attitudes and women's own assessments of themselves). In this work Mina Roces examines the cultural side of the feminist agenda: how activists have critiqued Filipino womanhood and engaged in fashioning an

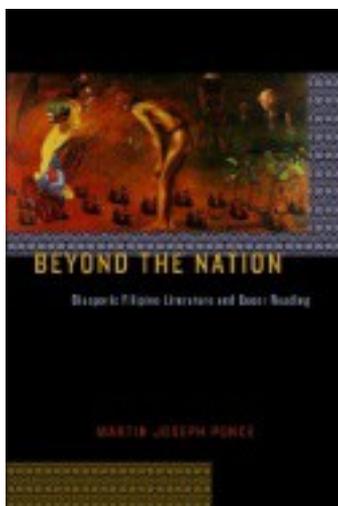
alternative woman. How did activists theorize the Filipina and how did they use this analysis to lobby for pro-women's legislation or alter social attitudes? What sort of Filipina role models did women's organizations propose, and how were these new ideas disseminated to the general public? What cultural strategies did activists deploy in order to gain a mass following? Analyzing data from over seventy five interviews with feminist activists, radio and television shows, romance novels, periodicals and books published by women's organizations and feminist nuns, comics, newsletters, and personal papers, Roces shows how representations of the Filipino woman have been central to debates about women's empowerment. She explores the transnational character of women's activism and offers a seminal study on the important contributions of feminist Catholic nuns. *Women's Movements and the Filipina* provides an original and passionate account of the contemporary feminist movement in the **Philippines**, bringing to light how women's organizations have initiated change in cultural attitudes and had a significant impact on contemporary **Philippine** society.



Holden, W. N., & Jacobson, R. D. (2012). *Mining and Natural Hazard Vulnerability in the Philippines : Digging to Development or Digging to Disaster?*. London: Anthem Press.

Abstract:

This book explores how natural hazards in the **Philippines** can amplify the environmental harm prevalent in mining and pose a substantial threat to the livelihoods of archipelago's poor, who depend upon subsistence agriculture and subsistence aquaculture.



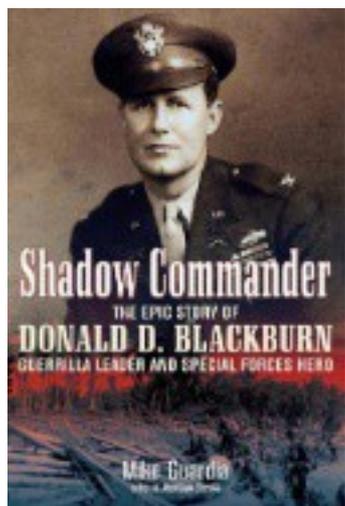
Ponce, M. J. (2012). *Beyond the Nation : Diasporic Filipino Literature and Queer Reading*. New York: NYU Press.

Abstract:

Part of the American Literatures Initiative Series *Beyond the Nation* charts an expansive history of Filipino literature in the U.S., forged within the dual contexts of imperialism and migration, from the early twentieth century into the twenty-first. Martin Joseph Ponce theorizes and enacts a queer diasporic reading practice that attends to the complex crossings of race and nation with gender and sexuality. Tracing the conditions of possibility of Anglophone Filipino literature to U.S. colonialism in the **Philippines** in the early twentieth century, the book examines how a host of writers from across the century both imagine and address the **Philippines** and the United States, inventing a variety of artistic lineages and social formations in the process. *Beyond the Nation* considers a broad array of issues, from

early **Philippine** nationalism, queer modernism, and transnational radicalism, to music-influenced and cross-cultural poetics, gay male engagements with martial law and popular culture, second-generational dynamics, and the relation between reading and revolution. Ponce elucidates not only

the internal differences that mark this literary tradition but also the wealth of expressive practices that exceed the terms of colonial complicity, defiant nationalism, or conciliatory assimilation. Moving beyond the nation as both the primary analytical framework and locus of belonging, Ponce proposes that diasporic Filipino literature has much to teach us about alternative ways of imagining erotic relationships and political communities.

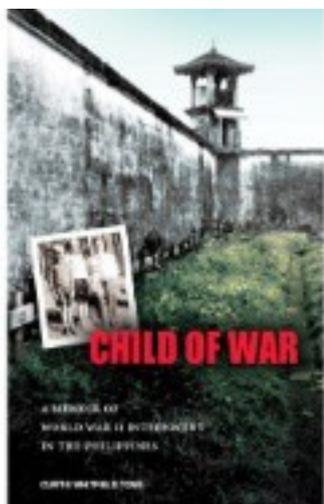


Guardia, M. (2011). *Shadow Commander : The Epic Story of Donald D. Blackburn: Guerrilla Leader and Special Forces Hero*. Havertown, PA: Casemate.

Abstract:

The fires on Bataan burned on the evening of April 9, 1942 — illuminating the white flags of surrender against the nighttime sky. Woefully outnumbered, outgunned, and ill-equipped, battered remnants of the American-**Philippine** army surrendered to the forces of the Rising Sun. Yet amongst the chaos and devastation of the American defeat, Army Captain Donald D. Blackburn refused to lay down his arms. With future SF legend Russell Volckmann, Blackburn escaped from Bataan and fled to the mountainous jungles of North Luzon, where they raised a private army of over 22,000 men against the Japanese. Once there, Blackburn organized a guerrilla regiment from among the native tribes in the Cagayan Valley. “Blackburn's Headhunters,” as they came to be known,

devastated the Japanese 14th Army within the western provinces of North Luzon and destroyed the Japanese naval base at Aparri — the largest enemy anchorage in the **Philippines**. After the war, Blackburn remained on active duty and played a key role in initiating Special Forces operations in Southeast Asia. In 1958, as commander of the 77th Special Forces Group, he spearheaded Operation White Star in Laos — the first major deployment of American Special Forces to a country with an active insurgency. Seven years later, Blackburn took command of the highly classified Studies and Observations Group (SOG), charged with performing secret missions now that main-force Communist incursions were on the rise. In the wake of the CIA's disastrous Leaping Lena program, in 1964 Blackburn revitalized the Special Operations campaign in South Vietnam. Sending cross-border reconnaissance teams into Cambodia and North Vietnam, he discovered the clandestine networks and supply nodes of the infamous Ho Chi Minh Trail. Taking this information directly to General Westmoreland, Blackburn received authorization to conduct full-scale operations against the NVA and Viet Cong operating in Laos and Cambodia. In combats large and small, the Communists realized they had met a master of insurgent tactics — and he was on the US side. Following his return to the United States, Blackburn was appointed “Special Assistant for Counterinsurgency and Special Activities,” where he was the architect of the infamous Son Tay Prison Raid. Officially termed Operation Ivory Coast, the Son Tay raid was the largest POW rescue mission — and indeed, the largest Special Forces operation — of the Vietnam War. During a period when United States troops in Southeast Asia faced guerrilla armies on every side, it has been little recognized today that America had a superb covert commander of its own, his guerrilla skills honed in resistance against Japan. This book follows Donald D. Blackburn through both his youthful days of desperate combat against an Empire, and through his days as a commander, imparting his lessons to the newly-realized ranks of America's own Special Forces.



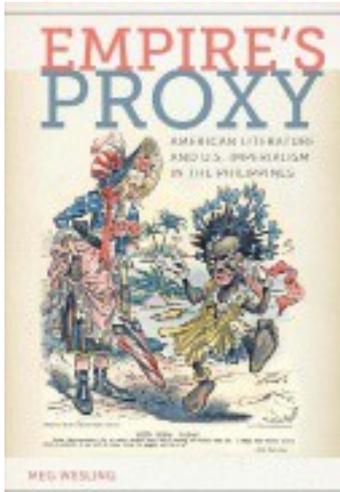
Tong, C. W., & Yamashita, S. H. (2011). *Child of War : A Memoir of World War II Internment in the Philippines*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press.

Abstract:

Hours after attacking Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, Japanese bombers stormed across the **Philippine** city of Baguio, where seven-year-old Curt Tong, the son of American missionaries, hid with his classmates in the woods near his school. Three weeks later, Curt, his mother, and two sisters were among the nearly five hundred Americans who surrendered to the Japanese army in Baguio. *Child of War* is Tong's touching story of the next three years of his childhood as he endured fear, starvation, sickness, and separation from his father while interned in three different Japanese prison camps on the island of Luzon. Written by the adult Tong looking back on his wartime ordeal, it offers a rich trove of memories about internment life and camp experiences. Relegated first to the men's

barracks at Camp John Hay, Curt is taken under the wing of a close family friend who is also the

camp's civilian leader. From this vantage point, he is able to observe the running of the camp firsthand as the war continues and increasing numbers of Americans are imprisoned. Curt's days are occupied with work detail, baseball, and childhood adventures. Along with his mother and sisters, he experiences daily life under a series of camp commandants, some ruling with intimidation and cruelty but one, memorably, with compassion. In the last months of the war the entire family is finally reunited, and their ordeal ends when they are liberated from Manila's Bilibid Prison by American troops. *Child of War* is an engaging and thoughtful memoir that presents an unusual view of life as a World War II internee—that of a young boy. It is a valuable addition to existing wartime autobiographies and diaries and contributes significantly to a greater understanding of the Pacific War and its impact on American civilians in Asia.

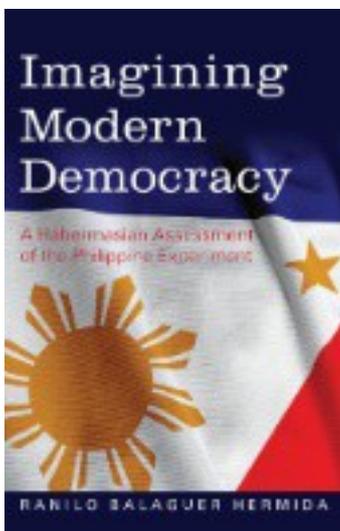


Wesling, M. (2011). *Empire's Proxy : American Literature and U.S. Imperialism in the Philippines*. New York: NYU Press.

Abstract:

In the late nineteenth century, American teachers descended on the **Philippines**, which had been newly purchased by the U.S. at the end of the Spanish-American War. Motivated by President McKinley's project of "benevolent assimilation," they established a school system that centered on English language and American literature to advance the superiority of the Anglo-Saxon tradition, which was held up as justification for the U.S.'s civilizing mission and offered as a promise of moral uplift and political advancement. Meanwhile, on American soil, the field of American literature was just being developed and fundamentally, though invisibly, defined by this new, extraterritorial expansion. Drawing on a wealth of material, including historical records, governmental documents from the War Department and the Bureau of Insular Affairs, curriculum guides, memoirs

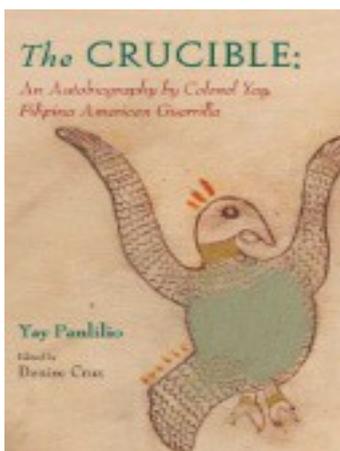
of American teachers in the **Philippines**, and 19th century literature, Meg Wesling not only links empire with education, but also demonstrates that the rearticulation of American literary studies through the imperial occupation in the **Philippines** served to actually define and strengthen the field. *Empire's Proxy* boldly argues that the practical and ideological work of colonial dominance figured into the emergence of the field of American literature, and that the consolidation of a canon of American literature was intertwined with the administrative and intellectual tasks of colonial management.



Hermida, R. B. (2014). *Imagining Modern Democracy : A Habermasian Assessment of the Philippine Experiment*. Albany: SUNY Press.

Abstract:

Examines democracy in the **Philippines** using the political thought of Jürgen Habermas.

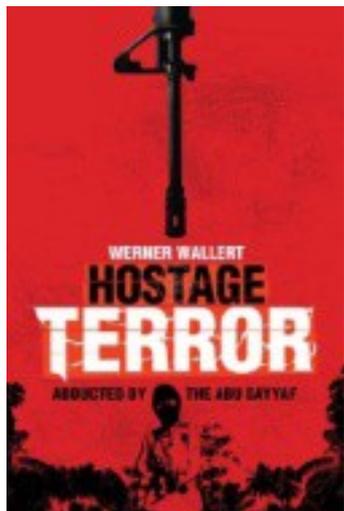


Panlilio, Y. (2010). *The Crucible : An Autobiography by Colonel Yay, Filipina American Guerrilla*. New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers University Press.

Abstract:

On December 8, 1941, as the Pacific War reached the **Philippines**, Yay Panlilio, a Filipina-Irish American, faced a question with no easy answer: How could she contribute to the war? In this 1950 memoir, *The Crucible: An Autobiography by Colonel Yay, Filipina American Guerrilla*, Panlilio narrates her experience as a journalist, triple agent, leader in the Philippine resistance against the Japanese, and lover of the guerrilla general Marcos V. Augustin. From the war-torn streets of Japanese-occupied Manila, to battlegrounds in the countryside, and the rural

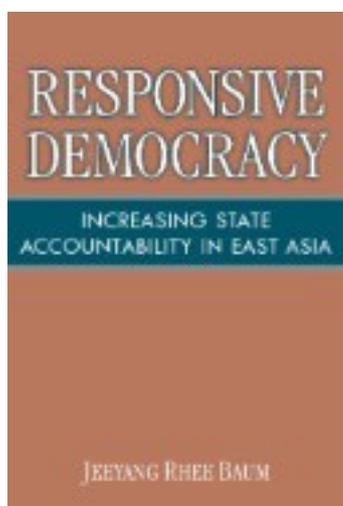
farmlands of central California, Panlilio blends wry commentary, rigorous journalistic detail, and popular romance. Weaving together appearances by Douglas MacArthur and Carlos Romulo with dangerous espionage networks, this work provides an insightful perspective on the war. *The Crucible* invites readers to see new intersections in Filipina/o, Asian American, and American literature studies, and Denise Cruz's introduction imparts key biographical, historical, and cultural contexts to that purpose.



Wallert, W. (2010). *Hostage Terror : Abducted by the Abu Sayaff*. Singapore: Marshall Cavendish International [Asia] Pte Ltd.

Abstract:

Hostages--Philippines--Biography
Political kidnapping--Philippines

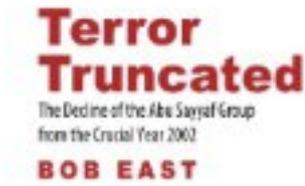


Baum, J. R. (2010). *Responsive Democracy : Increasing State Accountability in East Asia*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press.

Abstract:

Responsive Democracy is a pioneering contribution to the political of administrative law in East Asia. Both political scientists and legal academics will greatly benefit from the author's in-depth analysis of the intersection between presidential power and administrative law in the contrasting cases of South Korea, Taiwan, and the **Philippines**. '---Susan Rose-Ackerman, Yale University Law School' Baum's book is a very significant contribution because it focuses on a part of the world that has often been neglected in studies of democratization. It focuses attention on the nuts and bolts of what we mean by democratic consolidation and responsiveness. Indeed, if more political science were written with this clarity, we would all enjoy reading the literature much more!'---Joseph Fewsmith, Boston University Under what conditions is a newly democratic

government likely to increase transparency, accountability, and responsiveness to its citizens? What incentives might there be for bureaucrats, including those appointed by a previously authoritarian government, to carry out the wishes of an emerging democratic regime? *Responsive Democracy* addresses an important problem in democratic transition and consolidation: the ability of the chief executive to control the state bureaucracy. Using three well-chosen case studies---the **Philippines**, South Korea, and Taiwan---Jeeyang Rhee Baum explores the causes and consequences of codifying rules and procedures in a newly democratic government. In the **Philippines**, a president facing opposition has the option of appointing and dismissing officials at will and, therefore, has no need for administrative procedure acts. However, in South Korea and Taiwan, presidents employ such legislation to rein in recalcitrant government agencies, and, as a consequence, increase transparency, accountability, and responsiveness. Moreover, as Baum demonstrates by drawing upon surveys conducted both before and after implementation, administrative procedural reforms in South Korea and Taiwan improved public confidence in and attitudes toward democratic institutions. Jeeyang Rhee Baum is a Research Fellow at the Ash Center for Democratic Governance and Innovation, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University.

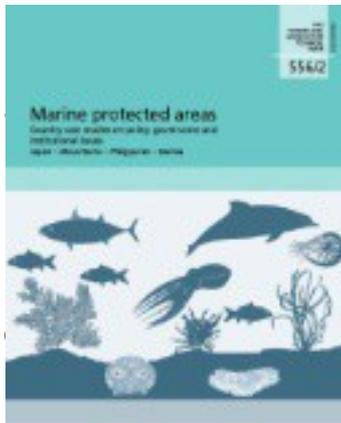


East, B. (2013). *Terror Truncated : The Decline of the Abu Sayyaf Group From the Crucial Year 2002*. Newcastle upon Tyne, U.K.: Cambridge Scholars Publishing.

Abstract:

The task of researching the material for this book proved more arduous originally anticipated. The Abu Sayyaf Group was generally misunderstood their formation, goals, ideology – if any – and structure. Consequently, it became necessary to chronologically trace all the crimes attributed to the group as well as research the lives and deeds of the leaders and majordomos in the group. This at times became a task of trying to distinguish what was fact from what was myth. The main source of primary evidence for this book came from newspaper reports and official **Philippine** Government media releases – including Armed Forces of the **Philippines** (AFP) releases. The newspaper reports, and AFP releases, were, in the main, carefully choreographed to reflect the domestic security

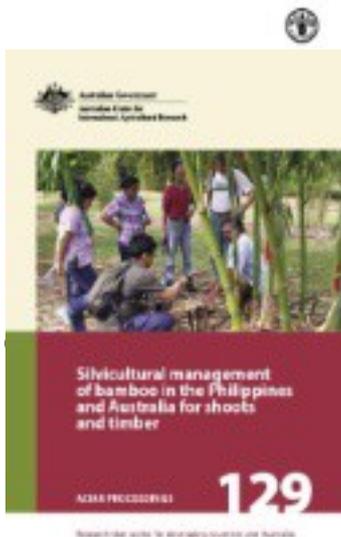
policies of the **Philippine** Administration of the time. Individual reports, including those from the Bangkok-based Focus on the Global South, gave a more balanced account of the Abu Sayyaf activities and their leaders. After careful consideration of all data and evidence available, it became obvious the Abu Sayyaf had been in decline since its heyday of 2002. This was even more so since the death of Khadaffy Janjalani in the middle part of the first decade of the 21st century. The conclusion reached was that the Abu Sayyaf in 2012 existed in name only – or fragmented cells – more so than any organised terrorist entity.



Hjort, A., Geboval, D. F., Sanders, J. S., & Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (2013). *Marine Protected Areas : Case Studies on Policy, Governance and Institutional Issues: Mauritania - Philippines - Samoa*. Rome: FAO.

Abstracts:

This document presents case studies of the policy, governance and institutional issues of marine protected areas in Japan, Mauritania, the **Philippines** and Samoa. It is the second of four in a global series of case studies on MPAs. The set of global MPA case studies was designed to a deficit in information on the governance of MPAs and spatial management tools, within both fisheries management and biodiversity conservation contexts.

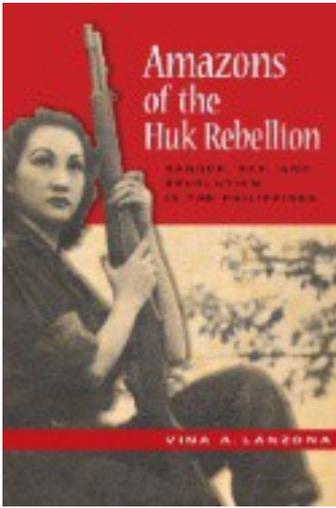


Midmore, D. J., & Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research. (2009). *Silvicultural Management of Bamboo in the Philippines and Australia for Shoots and Timber : Proceedings of a Workshop Held in Batangas, the Philippines, 22-23 November 2006* Canberra, A.C.T.: ACIAR.

Abstract:

There is a push at the national and international levels to (re)introduce perennial species into cropping and 'at-risk' lands, capitalising upon their properties of containing soil and water erosion, protecting soil carbon reserves and sequestering atmospheric carbon dioxide on a real-time basis. Bamboo is one such species. It has extensive social and economic importance in Asia, and it is gaining ground in Africa and Latin America. In Australia, it was introduced over the past 20 years as a potential plantation species, principally for bamboo shoots but also for timber, while in the **Philippines**, bamboo culms (poles) are a poor-person's resource at the household level, and it is also commercially exploited. ACIAR funded

research in Australia and the **Philippines** aimed to identify production practices that lead to sustainable harvesting of shoots and/or culms from newly established or old and degenerated stands of bamboo. Co-sponsored by the **Philippine** Council for Agriculture, Forestry and Natural Resources Research and Development (PCARRD), a symposium was organised in November 2006 in the **Philippines**, to provide an opportunity for researchers to present their findings. The peer-reviewed papers contained herein provide an opportunity to fully report on the research. They will act as a valuable resource for people interested in the sustainable production and use of bamboo.

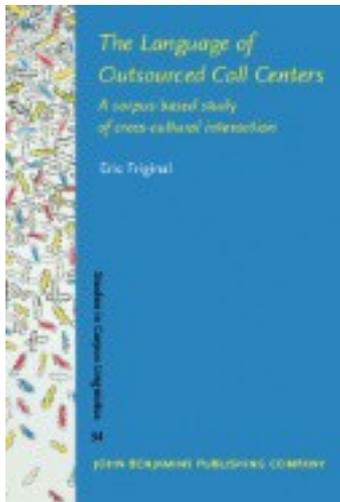


Lanzona, V. A. (2009). *Amazons of the Huk Rebellion : Gender, Sex, and Revolution in the Philippines*. Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin Press.

Abstract:

Labeled “Amazons” by the national press, women played a central role in the Huk rebellion, one of the most significant peasant-based revolutions in modern **Philippine** history. As spies, organizers, nurses, couriers, soldiers, and even military commanders, women worked closely with men to resist first Japanese occupation and later, after WWII, to challenge the new **Philippine** republic. But in the midst of the uncertainty and violence of rebellion, these women also pursued personal lives, falling in love, becoming pregnant, and raising families, often with their male comrades-in-arms. Drawing on interviews with over one hundred veterans of the movement, Vina A. Lanzona explores the Huk rebellion from the intimate and collective experiences of its female participants, demonstrating how

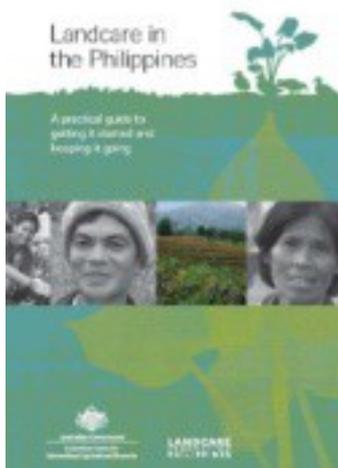
their presence, and the complex questions of gender, family, and sexuality they provoked, ultimately shaped the nature of the revolutionary struggle. Winner, Kenneth W. Baldrige Prize for the best history book written by a resident of Hawaii, sponsored by Brigham Young University–Hawaii.



Friginal, E. (2009). *The Language of Outsourced Call Centers : A Corpus-based Study of Cross-cultural Interaction*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Co.

Abstract:

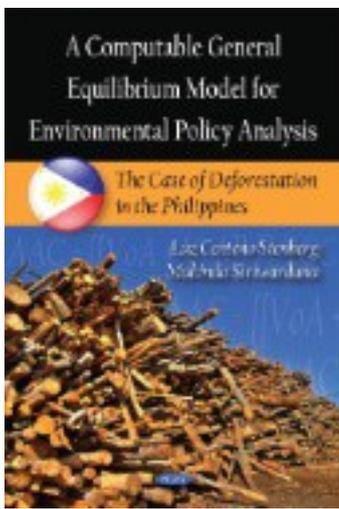
English language--Philippines--Usage
Call center agents--Philippines--Language
Intercultural communication--Philippines



Landcare Foundation of the P., & Australian Centre for International Agricultural, R. (2009). *Landcare in the Philippines : A Practical Guide to Getting It Started and Keeping It Going*. Canberra, A.C.T.: ACIAR.

Abstract:

The Australian aid program has been working with the landcare movement in the **Philippines** for 10 years. During this time, landcare has been working closely with farmers and their communities, encouraging them to take control of their own problems and to implement appropriate solutions. By using this approach, landcare has been able to achieve changes in attitudes and adoption of new farming systems at a rate rarely before seen in the country. The skills of facilitation—working with farmers and others in the community to bring about change ‘from the inside out’—are essential to the landcare approach. This book, written by 15 experienced landcare facilitators and farmers, provides practical guidelines for all those involved in this important role.



Stenberg, L. C., & Siriwardana, M. (2009). *A Computable General Equilibrium Model for Environmental Policy Analysis : The Case of Deforestation in the Philippines*. New York: Nova Science Publishers, Inc.

Abstract:

The aim of the book is to illustrate the application of computable general equilibrium (CGE) models in analysing environmental issues, specifically deforestation in countries with limited access to primary/secondary data. It is an outcome of a government funded research project on deforestation in developing economies. We hope that this book will appeal to policy makers, politicians, academics, government officials especially in developing countries, post-graduate students interested in applied general equilibrium research and the like. The book brings into light a state-of-the-art CGE model with empirical applications into forestry policies in a developing Asian economy. Hence the analytical methodology and the

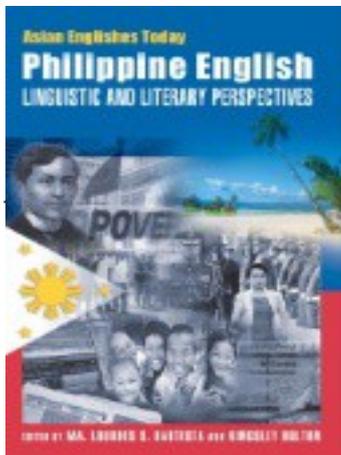
empirical policy analysis have a greater applicability to many countries in Asia and beyond where deforestation has become a critical dynamic issue. This book can also be used as a textbook, in advanced courses in economic modeling at graduate level in universities.



Zhuang, J., Khan, M. E., Canlas, D. B., & Asian Development, B.(2009). *Diagnosing the Philippine Economy : Toward Inclusive Growth*. London: Anthem Press.

Abstract:

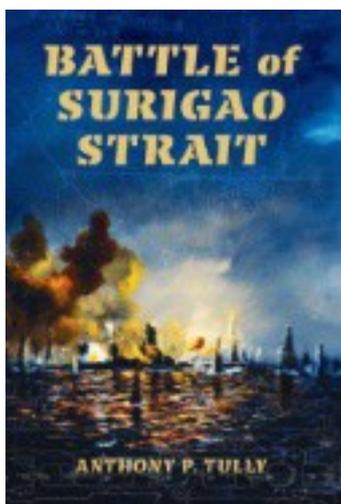
Diagnosing the **Philippine** Economy'describes the conditions that depress economic growth in the **Philippine** economy and their causes and potential solutions. The studies findings provide insight for politicians, academicians, and economists into the issues and their potential solutions.



Bolton, K., & Bautista, M. S. (2008). *Philippine English : Linguistic and Literary Perspectives*. Hong Kong: Hong Kong University Press.

Abstract:

An overview and analysis of the role of English in the**Philippines**, the that led to its spread and retention, and the characteristics of English today.



Tully, A. P. (2009). *Battle of Surigao Strait*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press.

Abstract:

Surigao Strait in the **Philippine** Islands was the scene of a major battleship duel during the Battle of Leyte Gulf. Because the battle was fought at night and had few survivors on the Japanese side, the events of that naval engagement have been passed down in garbled accounts. Anthony P. Tully pulls together all of the existing documentary material, including newly discovered accounts and a careful analysis of U.S. Navy action reports, to create a new and more detailed description of the action. In several respects, Tully's narrative differs radically from the received versions and represents an important historical corrective. Also included in the book are a number of previously unpublished photographs and charts that bring a fresh perspective to the battle.