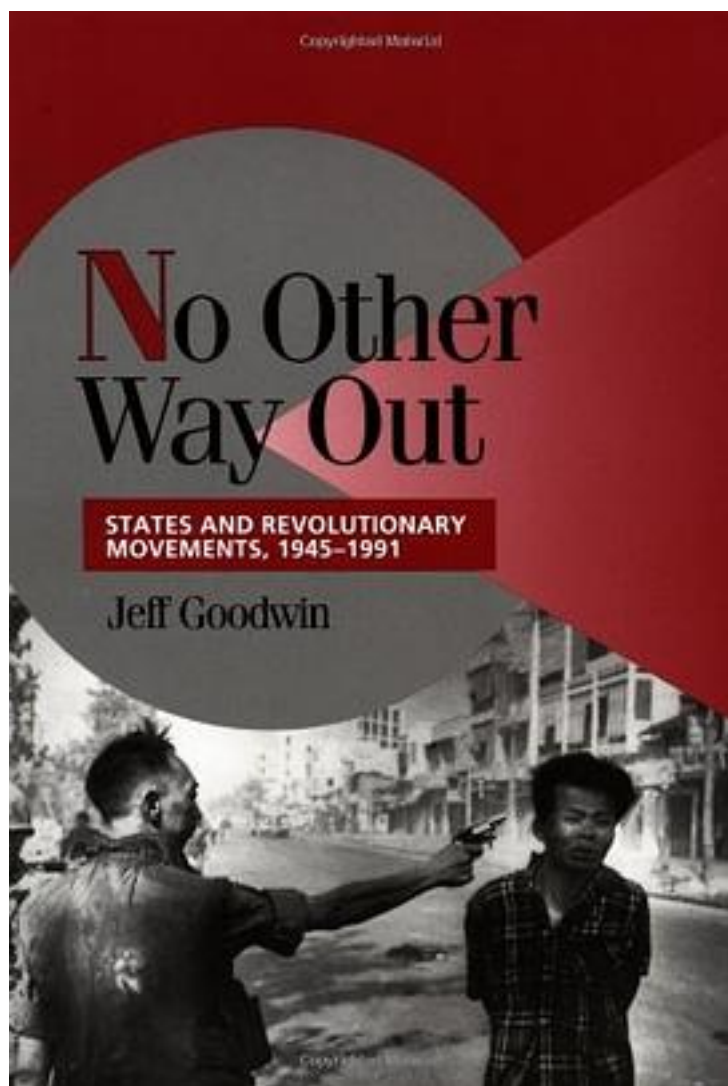


No Other Way Out



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No Other Way Out provides a powerful explanation for the emergence of popular revolutionary movements, and the occurrence of actual revolutions, during the Cold War era. This sweeping study ranges from Southeast Asia in the 1940s and 1950s to Central America in the 1970s and 1980s and Eastern Europe in 1989. Goodwin demonstrates how the actions of specific types of authoritarian regimes unwittingly channeled popular resistance into radical and often violent directions. By comparing the historical trajectories of more than a dozen countries, Goodwin also shows how revolutionaries were able to create opportunities for seizing state power.

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Jeff Goodwin's research interests include social movements, revolutions, and terrorism. He has conducted research in Central America, the Philippines, South Africa, and Ireland as well as in the United States. He earned his BA (1980, Social Studies), MA (1983, Sociology), and PhD (1988, Sociology) at Harvard University.

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标签

社会运动

比较政治

社会学

政治学

拉美研究

东南亚研究

政治社会学

OperationUranus

评论

国家中心观点看待社会运动和革命，认为不同地区革命发生和成功的原因，同特殊国家和政权组织形式及意识形态所释放的政治资源、政治机会、社会空间、对反对势力的态度有关，越是封闭以个人独裁或小团体裙带统治、意识形态上敌对和力图扑灭一切民间社会组织、没有途径让部分反对派精英影响决策进行渐进改革、国家能力孱弱的国家，越容易引导民众不满情绪导向国家、爆发革命，革命阵营组成越广泛，革命成功几率也越大，其余经济社会文化等解释变量都要在政治背景中才会呈现出其对革命产生和结果的影响。简洁的解释和模型，不过如此一来逻辑上几乎必然导向最终结论：冷战终结、美国干预、全球化对威权政体的冲击和民主政治发展导致国家性质和国社关系的转变，减少了革命和激烈社会运动的空间。最近的阿拉伯之春大概可以作为此书理论在中东案例中的验证

形式理论框架在handbook中有一篇更加简练的总结。第二章有一个对于Mitchell Timothy批评的回应。

豆瓣上居然没什么人标这本书...很值得一读。

Chap. 1-4: 总觉得理论框架和实际的案例有点脱节, Communist insurgency兴起的解释倒是更和Legacies of colonial rule有关, 而不是书中兜售的State-centered perspective

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书评

不同于Gurr的psychologist approach (individual), Tilly的Contention framework (group), Skocpol的Structure perspective, Goodwin提出的是以State为研究对象的State-centered perspective来研究革命的形成与结果（失败/成功）。用Tilly的革命定义来指出：revolution in fa...

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