UHM Center for Philippine Studies in The School of Pacific and Asian Studies presents

Tracing Postcolonial Configurations

In 1965, Ferdinand Marcos was elected to the Philippine presidency and would remain in office until he was ousted in 1986. That same year, U.S. president Lyndon B. Johnson signed into law the Hart-Celler Act, effectively liberalizing U.S. immigration policy by eliminating national quotas from immigration law. In this talk, I explore the relationship between Filipino American subjectivity and Marcosian martial law by considering the important confluence of these two events. Specifically, my talk considers the Cold War period as an avenue for interrogating the intricate collaborations between U.S. democratic republicanism, liberal reform, and Philippine authoritarianism. Reading martial law-era cultural production, I point to “configurations” as a framework for conceptualizing these interworking modes of governance in order to rearticulate the discursive and political terms of Filipino America.

Reckoning with the Dictator’s Body

In 1986, in midst of a people’s uprising against his regime, Ferdinand Marcos, with the help of the U.S. government, fled the Philippines and took exile in Honolulu until his death in 1989. In this talk, I explore the significance of Marcos’s exile and death in Honolulu for memorializing and remembering the legacies of martial law. Reading two poems by R. Zamora Linmark and Vince Gotera, this talk considers the ways that a poetics of reckoning contends with the meanings of dictatorship in the present.

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