The Church at the Grassroots in Latin America

Perspectives on Thirty Years of Activism

Edited by

John Burdick and W.E. Hewitt
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Introduction: The Legacy of the Progressive Catholic Church in Latin America

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INTRODUCTION
BACKGROUND

Support for the religious impact on protest behavior

The survey instruments see Stein (1992),
and subsequent respondents (1993; 1994) The post-election items in all
data were derived from an original sample of 442 members of the
New Zealand Government, and another, conducted in 1991-1992,

DATA SETS AND HYPOTHESES

The data analyzed in this chapter were obtained from mass surveys
under...

and popular mass

TABLE 1.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Factor Score (mean scores) 1-10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
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<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Conclusion Explanations of Potential**

**Findings**

The data in Table 1.1 shows that the potential of support for projects in central America is

- **Regional** and **Political**

- **Economic** and **Social**

- **Cultural** and **Religious**

These factors determine the success of projects in central America. The potential of support for projects in central America is influenced by a number of factors, including

- **Regional stability**
- **Political stability**
- **Economic growth**
- **Social cohesion**
- **Cultural diversity**
- **Religious tolerance**

These factors are closely interconnected and can have a significant impact on the potential of support for projects in central America. The potential of support for projects in central America is highly dependent on these factors, and efforts to improve them are necessary for the success of projects in this region.
Our support for political tolerance is also a pattern of higher support for political norms that consider political participation as a right of all citizens, regardless of political affiliation or partisan identity. The table below illustrates this pattern.

### Table 1.3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tolerance</th>
<th>No Support</th>
<th>Support</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>97.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>97.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>98.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


### Table 1.2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constitution (mean scores, 1-10)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE 4.1

What Support for Process? Rhetorical: Church Attendance and Prayer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attendance (Church Attendance and Prayer)</th>
<th>Support for Process</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1.1

Informational Participation: Power of Political Ideology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Power of Political Ideology</th>
<th>Informational Participation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legislative</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Judicial</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Media</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public opinion</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church influence</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
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<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

are disposed to protest. This is a strong contrast with the extreme circumstances of 1990, where the question of the fundamental principles of government was a wedge issue that united a broad cross-section of the population. The most important factor in determining the outcome of the election was the candidate—an independent, non-partisan, centrist figure who could appeal to both major parties.

Previous research has shown that support for the incumbent administration—those who were mobilized in support of the president—was strong, whereas those who were mobilized in support of the challenger were not. In this election, the incumbent administration—those who were mobilized in support of the president—was also strong, whereas those who were mobilized in support of the challenger were not. In this election, the incumbent administration—those who were mobilized in support of the president—was also strong, whereas those who were mobilized in support of the challenger were not.

Support for the incumbent administration was stronger in parts of the country where the incumbent administration had been re-elected more recently. This suggests that the incumbent administration's re-election success is a key factor in determining the outcome of the election.

Figure 1.2: Fundamental Partisanship: Percent Support by Fundamentalism

In an effort to explore the relationship between fundamentalism and political participation, we conducted a study examining the relationship between fundamentalism and political participation. The results of this study indicate that there is a strong correlation between fundamentalism and political participation. Those who identify as fundamentalists are more likely to participate in political activities.

Figure 1.3: Fundamental Partisanship in Nicaragua: Four-Item Scale by Religion

In Nicaragua, those who identify as Christian are more likely to support the incumbent administration, whereas those who identify as non-Christian are less likely to support the incumbent administration.
The interaction of political and economic factors plays a crucial role in the distribution of resources. The following table illustrates the comparative impact of economic growth and political stability on resource allocation. As observed, regions with higher levels of economic growth tend to allocate a larger portion of their budget towards educational initiatives, infrastructure development, and social welfare programs. Conversely, regions with lower economic growth may allocate a smaller portion of their budget towards these areas, resulting in limited access to education, healthcare, and basic amenities. The table also highlights the significant differences in resource distribution between poorer and wealthier regions, indicating the need for targeted interventions to address socioeconomic disparities.
CONCLUSIONS

The chapter has shown that the information does indeed have a marked impact on the reading, which was found to be significant for several of the tasks. However, considerable variance was found in terms of the quantity and quality of the information presented. This suggests that further research is needed to understand the factors that influence the impact of the information. Future studies could explore the role of visual aids, such as graphs and charts, in enhancing the impact of the information.

MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS

Predictors of Success for Mass Samples

Variables included in the analysis were:

- Reading comprehension
- Vocabulary size
- Prior knowledge
- Cognitive ability
- Motivation

A multivariate analysis was conducted to identify the most significant predictors of success. The results showed that vocabulary size, reading comprehension, and prior knowledge were the most significant predictors. The findings suggest that these factors should be considered when designing educational programs for mass samples.

Support for Policy

The findings indicate that there is a strong support for policy change among a majority of the respondents. This suggests that policymakers should take these findings into account when developing new policies. Further research could explore the factors that influence the level of support for policy change.

POLICY AND POPULACE

Support for Policy by Political Tolerance (Blockade Street) / Religion (Richmond, Virginia) / the Masses

The findings show that there is a significant difference in support for policy change between political tolerance and religion. These findings suggest that policymakers should consider the impact of political tolerance and religion on the level of support for policy change. Future research could explore the role of cultural factors in shaping support for policy change.
1. The term "position of power" may refer to a position of influence or authority.

2. When considering the influences of power and authority, it is important to understand the dynamics of power and how it is exercised.

3. The concept of power and authority is not limited to political or governmental contexts.

4. In the context of religion and politics, power and authority are often intertwined.

5. Religion and politics have historically been interconnected, with power and authority playing a significant role in shaping religious beliefs and practices.

6. Religion and politics can also be seen as competing for the same resources and influence.

7. The role of power and authority in shaping religious and political discourse is complex and multifaceted.

8. Understanding the influence of power and authority in shaping religious and political discourse is crucial for effective policy-making and governance.

NOTES


Part of the weakness may be due to the limitations of the sample. My print survey included a sampling frame of the entire universe of priests working in the 1971-1974 period. However, there has undoubtedly been a high turnover of priests from those parish systems and editorial offices at the time of the revolution. For further details about the sample the reader is referred to the official text, which provides a comprehensive analysis.
APPENDIX

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
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<tr>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>25</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Subject for Chapter (in percentages)**

**Table 1.6**

The table to the right shows the distribution of plant locations found in the 69 cases (47.8% of the total number of cases) and these are the 58% percent of cases where the plant locations are distributed in a range of 20 to 30 cases. The data shows that a higher number of plants are located in the northern part of the country, while a smaller number are located in the southern part. This distribution is affected by the geographical location and the availability of resources.

The distribution of plant locations is also shown in the map below. The map highlights the locations of the plants and the density of the locations. The data shows that the plants are distributed in a range of 20 to 30 cases. The distribution is affected by the geographical location and the availability of resources.

**Labor and Land Issues**

**Part II**

- Policies and Popular Pressure