

## A Quest For Reform Of The Orthodox Church

Focuses on the challenges faced by MENA economies to improve their competitiveness in the world economy

A Quest for Reform of the Orthodox Church The 1923 Pan-Orthodox Congress, an Analysis and Translation of Its Acts and Decisions

This edited collection explores the role of law in the regional integration effort in Africa, and assesses the extent to which African Union law is having an impact on domestic law across the continent. It analyses how the African Union is engendering new norms and standards, in areas such as economic regulation and democratic constitutionalism.

Explores why reformers from both the left and right have repeatedly placed such high hopes in these reforms and why teachers and schools have been unable to resist these external reformers.

The Reform of Governance is a translated collection of articles providing a look at how scholars in China have been assessing their country's recent governmental history. This volume, as well as the others in the SSRIC series, provide western scholars with an accessible English language look at the state of current scholarship in China on the interplay of the country's Democratic reforms, electoral rules, accountability and social welfare.

Offers an analysis of the politics of court reform through a focused review of Indonesia's complex court system.

This timely book reviews key management areas of United Nations organizations now under attack: the political selection of executive heads, the role of inspection bodies, the financial crisis, charges of corruption and fraud, the 'overpaid' staff, sex discrimination in the secretariats, the impact of the Administrative Tribunals' judgements. Reform proposals are reviewed and assessed. While executive heads are accountable for their agency's performance, Member States have the ultimate responsibility for ensuring that reform is actually carried out. Do they really want UN organizations to be more effective?

Apocalypse and Reform from Late Antiquity to the Middle Ages provides a range of perspectives on what reformist apocalypticism meant for the formation of Medieval Europe, from the Fall of Rome to the twelfth century. It explores and challenges accepted narratives about both the development of apocalyptic thought and the way it intersected with cultures of reform to influence major transformations in the medieval world. Bringing together a wealth of knowledge from academics in Britain, Europe and the USA this book offers the latest scholarship in apocalypse studies. It consolidates a paradigm shift, away from seeing apocalypse as a radical force for a suppressed minority, and towards a fuller understanding of apocalypse as a mainstream cultural force in history. Together, the chapters and case studies capture and contextualise the variety of ideas present across Europe in the Middle Ages and set out points for further comparative study of apocalypse across time and space. Offering new perspectives on what ideas of 'reform' and 'apocalypse' meant in Medieval Europe, Apocalypse and Reform from Late Antiquity to the Middle Ages provides students with the ideal introduction to the study of apocalypse during this period.

In his book Donald Bloesch points the way towards much needed reforms within Protestantism, showing how Catholic thinking in this area can be of aid to Protestants. He sounds the call for sacramental and spiritual renewal within the church today, and gives a fresh interpretation of the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's Supper. He also discusses such rites as confession and confirmation, as well as spiritual healing and other charismatic gifts. The book concludes with a call to Christian unity based upon the Gospel of free grace declared in Holy Scripture. The Reform of the Church is both evangelical and ecumenical, and can be recommended to anyone who is earnestly seeking the renewal of the church in our time.

A Quest for Reform of the Orthodox Church is a translation of the acts and decisions of the Pan-Orthodox Congress of 1923, which was held in Constantinople. The book contains the full transcript of the discussions held during the sessions, including reports to the Congress. The 1923 Congress was called by Ecumenical Patriarch Meletios IV (Metaxakis) to deal with the issue of calendar reform for the entire Orthodox Church. This congress recommended the adoption of a Revised Julian Calendar, which is in use in many Orthodox Churches today. The Congress also discussed the remarriage of widowed clergy, the appropriate ages for ordination, attire of clergy, fasting guidelines, the situation of the "diaspora" in North America, and the still unfolding events in the Russian Orthodox Church in light of the aftermath of the Bolshevik Revolution. Fr. Viscuso also provides an excellent and thorough introduction, overview, and analysis of the Congress, the attendees, the issues it discussed, and the reception of the Congress' decisions by the Orthodox Church worldwide.

This book examines the link between Islamic thought/jurisprudence on the one hand and political action on the other. It shows how reformism is deeply rooted in Islamic tradition and how Sunni scholars have become activists for change in Saudi Arabia.

First published in 1999, this study starts with Martin Luther's I have a dream speech on equality for all. Dr. King's words still reflect the hopes, ideals, and aspirations of many women seeking to improve the quality of their lives and their children's. Exploring the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Program (JOBS) for women, public assistive changes in the education and job training in the welfare system pertaining to African American women. Holding up past explanations of welfare dependence of the 'culture of poverty' or 'feminisation of poverty' and a more recent focus of 'urban underclass', the author notes that these fail to include African American experiences, in particular female's experiences and failed to adequately address the historical, political, socio-economic, sexist and racial ideologies that prevailed within American society. This study also looks at the problems and issues related to poverty by examination of legislative policies and their impact on those who were most effected by them- the policy enforcers and the woman/families receiving public assistance.

Many books have been written about tax reform, but none offer the pragmatic and understandable approach that you'll find in this treatise filled with a nonpartisan set of solutions to fix an antiquated and indecipherable tax system. James C. Tanner, a certified public accountant with more than four decades of experience, explores how we can: • Create a fair and logical tax framework by rethinking income exclusions, exemptions, deductions, credits, tax brackets, capital gains, and other tax alternatives; • reform tax expenditures, including health insurance and medical costs, home mortgage and other interest deductions, retirement plan deductions, charitable donations, and capital gains on assets sold and transferred; • lower the tax rates for most individual and corporate taxpayers while making our US companies more competitive with their foreign counterparts. Tanner also outlines how historical decisions and legislative proposals led to our current tax laws under the premise that we can't fix them without understanding why they were created in the first place. For those who want to participate in the national debate on federal tax reform, it begins with a firm understanding of the system and the practical proposals in Tax Reform with the 20/20 Tax.

This book assesses the impact of globalization on the education systems of key East Asian countries, including China, Hong Kong, Japan, and the "tiger economies" of South Korea, Taiwan and Singapore, examining how the increasingly interdependent economic system has driven policy change and education reform. It discusses how policy makers have responded to changes required in educational outcomes in order to equip their societies for new global conditions and explores the impact of new approaches and ideologies related to globalization, such as marketization, privatization, governance changes, managerialism, economic rationalism and neo-liberalism, making comparisons across the region. Based upon in-depth research, fieldwork, literature analysis, policy document analysis and personal

reflections of academics serving in the education sector, this volume recounts heated debates about the pros and cons of education restructuring in East Asia. The discussions on national responses and coping strategies in this volume offer highly relevant insights on how globalization has resulted in restructuring and draws lessons from comparative public policy analysis and comparative education studies. The Quest for Health Reform: A Satirical History brings together two American political traditions - editorial cartooning as a medium for trenchant contemporary commentary and the long-standing effort to achieve universal national health reform. As early as the nineteenth century, caricatures and cartoons parodied the leading personalities and institutions in American politics. This book focuses on national health reform as told through the vision of popular editorial cartoonists.

In the early years of the Great Depression, the Marine Workers Industrial Union (MWIU) was a colorful presence on the American Waterfront. In 1935, the MWIU seemed to vanish, closing its halls and stopping its publications. Vernon L. Pedersen convincingly demonstrates that the MWIU did not vanish—instead it was ordered by the Moscow-based Communist International to send its members into mainstream ALF unions and take over from the inside. Initiated by accident on the west coast and deliberately duplicated in the east, the Communists seized control of the west coast longshoremen's union, destroyed the International Seamen's Union, and created the Communist-dominated National Maritime Union.

Measuring the impact of the Chicago Teachers Union on public education in Chicago

Far from seeing international reform as well-meaning but potentially irresponsible, Progressive Realists like E.H. Carr, John Herz, Hans J. Morgenthau, and Reinhold Niebuhr developed forward-looking ideas which offer an indispensable corrective to many presently influential views about global politics. Progressive Realism, Scheuerman argues, offers a compelling and provocative vision of radical global change which, when properly interpreted, can help buttress current efforts to address the most pressing international issues. --

Contemporary Myanmar faces a number of political challenges, and it is unclear how other nations should act in relation to the country. Prioritizing the opinions of local citizens and reading them against the latest scholarship on this issue, Ian Holliday affirms the importance of foreign interests in Myanmar's democratic awakening, yet only through committed, grassroots strategies of engagement encompassing foreign states, international aid agencies, and global corporations. Holliday supports his argument by using multiple sources and theories, particularly ones that take historical events, contemporary political and social investigations, and global justice literature into account, as well as studies that focus on the effects of democratic transition, the aid industry, and socially responsible corporate investing and sanctions. One of the only volumes to apply broad-ranging global justice theories to a real-world nation in flux, Burma Redux will appeal to professionals researching Burma/Myanmar; political advisers and advocacy groups; nonspecialists interested in Southeast Asian politics and society and the local and international problems posed by pariah states; general readers who seek a richer understanding of the country beyond journalistic accounts; and the Burmese people themselves—both within the country and in diaspora. Burma Redux is also the first book-length study on the nation to be completed after the contentious general elections of 2010.

A detailed study of the sight-singing method introduced by the 11th-century monk Guido of Arezzo, in its intellectual context.

Every time control of the U.S. presidency is passed from one party to another, the entire top layer of the executive branch changes. Thousands of men and women take down their pictures, pack up their desks, and move back into private life, just as others dust off their pictures and move in. The U.S. stands alone in this respect. Nearly every other advanced democracy is managed—save for elected officials and a few top aides—by an elite cadre of top civil servants selected by highly competitive examinations. Hudleston and Boyer tell the story of U.S. efforts to develop higher civil service, beginning with the Eisenhower administration and culminating in the passage of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978. Arguing that the highly-politicized U.S. system simply hasn't worked, they examine why and how reform efforts have failed and offer a series of recommendations for the future.

In this paper, the author examines past attempts at immigration reform in the United States, especially as they pertain to the nation's undocumented population. Analyzing these early reform efforts could be deeply instructive for the prospects of President Biden's U.S. Citizenship Act and reveals both durable patterns and new developments that could shape the chances for legislative breakthroughs.

This book investigates and analyses critical issues in education reform and discusses possible pitfalls in the current global drive to promote excellence. Instead of documenting the successes and frustrations encountered by education reformers in specific jurisdictions, this book aims to offer directions for education reformers, and sets out to be prescriptive rather than descriptive. While the cases covered here are focused on Hong Kong, they are no less useful in throwing light upon the direction of education reform all over the world. The first section of the volume, "Conceptual Framework", provides the theoretical underpinnings for the design and implementation of education reform. The next two sections, "Reform of Tertiary Education" and "Experiments, Dilemmas, and Risks in Secondary Schools" look at reform at the tertiary and secondary levels in greater detail. The final section, "Ideals vs. Reality: the Interplay of Diverse Interests and Diverse Perceptions", looks at the conflicting goals and perceptions of different "stakeholders", with a concluding chapter that summarizes the main lessons to be learnt. This book will be of interest to scholars, educators, parents, policymakers, politicians, and all who are concerned about our younger generation and their future. "The editors, Lok Sang Ho, Paul Morris and Yue-ping Chung are to be congratulated on producing a volume which is both hard-hitting and insightful about education reforms in Hong Kong. The range of experiences of the contributing authors contribute to a most interesting mix of perspectives about education reform. The focus is squarely on Hong Kong, in terms of general policy and reform issues, followed by more specific chapters dealing with issues of graduate teachers, English as a medium of instruction, and the role of the media. However, the issues raised are very applicable to many countries. This book is a valuable contribution to the literature on education reform." —Professor Colin J. Marsh, Curtin University, Perth, Western Australia

This book is an analysis of energy and food subsidies in the MENA region between 2010 and 2014. Using the World Bank's proprietary SUBSIM model, the book studies the

distribution of subsidies and the simulation of subsidy reforms across eight countries within in a partial equilibrium framework. The distributional analysis of subsidies provides information on who benefits from existing subsidies, while the simulations of subsidy reforms provide information on the outcomes of the reforms in terms of government budget, household welfare, poverty, inequality, and the trade-offs between these outcomes. This focus provides governments with the essential information they need to make decisions on subsidy reforms and consumers with a clear sense of which programs and reforms are successful. The book highlights the historical roots of subsidies, the real trigger of subsidy reforms, and the complexity of subsidy reforms. It discusses the pros and cons of radical and gradualist approaches to reforms, the use of compensation mechanisms and their implications, the advantages and disadvantages of public information campaigns, the political economy of targeting different economic populations, the political timing of reforms, and whether, overall, the reforms observed in the MENA region have been successful. The first book on subsidies in the MENA region that is based on primary micro data, this book is useful for researchers and graduate students studying political economy and working with microsimulation modelling instruments as well as government officials engaged in subsidies reforms, research institutes and private consulting groups advising governments on subsidy reforms.

This book examines the transformative power and the limitations of one of Europe's most significant university reforms from an ethnographic and historical perspective. It incorporates voices positioned across university and policy-making hierarchies in its analysis of how Danish universities have been transformed. To do this, the book continually juxtaposes two meanings of 'enactment': a top-down view based on laws and institutional power, and a bottom-up view of multiple actors shaping their institution in day-to-day life and in actively contested changes. By conceiving of the university as 'enacted' in both ways at once, the book explores how and why the university comes to be imagined and instantiated in new ways. The book traces the arguments for reform through a two-decade long, dynamic struggle between international forums and national industrial, political and academic interests over the definition of the university. It discusses which ideas finally became dominant and how this happened. It looks at government reforms from 2003 onwards, and, by means of notable 'telling moments', explains how the governance and management of the university were transformed. It examines how academics found room to manoeuvre between contesting discourses that affect their identity and work. Finally, it shows how students engaged with new versions of historical debates about their participation in shaping their own education, their institution and society.

"This book will be essential and challenging reading for political scientists and economists as well as policymakers in NGOs. such as aid agencies and the institutions of the EU."--BOOK JACKET.

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