The Philippines

Ma. Regina Justina E. Estuar
David Young Oh

Follow this and additional works at: https://archium.ateneo.edu/discs-faculty-pubs

Part of the Computer Sciences Commons, and the Sociology Commons
STATE VIOLENCE AND THE RIGHT TO PEACE
An International Survey of the Views of Ordinary People

VOLUME 4: ASIA AND AUSTRALIA
Interdisciplinary and diverse in political perspective, PRAEGER SECURITY INTERNATIONAL publishes insightful and timely material on international security, including defense and foreign policy, strategy, regional security, military history, and terrorism. All PSI titles are seamlessly added to PSI ONLINE, our vast virtual library on critical security issues.

STATE VIOLENCE AND THE RIGHT TO PEACE
An International Survey of the Views of Ordinary People
Kathleen Malley-Morrison, Editor

VOLUME 1: WESTERN EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA
VOLUME 2: CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE, RUSSIA, AND THE MIDDLE EAST
VOLUME 3: AFRICA AND CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA
VOLUME 4: ASIA AND AUSTRALIA

Filled with personal reflections from every corner of the globe, State Violence and the Right to Peace: An International Survey of the Views of Ordinary People is a masterful portrayal of how people from diverse cultures, religions, and experiences think about war, peace, and human rights.

This extraordinary scholarly resource:
- Includes the insights of over 100 contributors and researchers from 43 different countries
- Brings together the views of shopkeepers, day laborers, clerical workers, students, teachers, social workers, veterans, and others, talking about governmental rights to aggression and individual rights to peace and protest
- Illustrates how the views of various nations and cultures overlap or differ

Each country chapter begins with historical context relevant to the country’s experience with war and peace then presents a sample of views on the topic expressed by ordinary men and women from that country. A final, integrative chapter in each volume identifies similarities and differences among the views of people from countries within its purview. Including opinions from both established and emergent nations, this remarkable set is a thought-provoking revelation, marking the extent to which conquerors and conquered, imperialists and victims of invasion, Christians, Jews, and Muslims think about war and peace in ways that are often remarkably similar—and, equally often, dramatically different.

Kathleen Malley-Morrison is director of the Group on International Perspectives on Governmental Aggression and Peace (GIPGAP) and professor of psychology at Boston University, Boston, MA. She has published extensively on government aggression and peace as well as family violence and abuse.

Visit www.abc-clio.com for a complete list of our titles.


Praeger Security International
An Imprint of ABC-CLIO
130 Cremona Drive
P.O. Box 1911
Santa Barbara, CA 93116-1911

Cover photos: Royalty free from Corel and Photodisc

War is . . . “destruction of people, relationships, trust, property and many others” (male, 20); “when there is a loud sound of bombs and guns from country 1 and country 2 and people are told to save their lives and resort to a safe place” (female, 21).

Peace is . . . “the basic recipe for growth and bountifulness” (male, 31); “no war, no political difference, a country with socio-economic stability, fully sustained agricultural and food security, well-developed educational system” (female, 60).

The Philippines today is an archipelago consisting of 7,107 islands in southeastern Asia. The three major islands are Luzon, the largest, which includes Manila, the nation’s capital; Visayas; and Mindanao, in the South, which includes the Autonomous Region of the Muslim Mindanao (ARMM). The Philippines was first settled by the Austronesian (Malayo Polynesian) people about 30,000 years ago. Spanish colonization began in the mid-16th century, and the islands remained under Spanish control until the late 19th century. Spanish occupation was characterized by significant uprisings and counterinsurgencies, culminating in the Philippine Revolution of 1896 and the Spanish-American War of 1899–1902, which formally ended Spanish occupation. Following that war, however, the United States occupied the Philippines for nearly half of the 20th century, until Japan took control during World War II. With the end of World War II, the Philippines became an independent democracy, though ceding special privileges to the United States. In a context of ongoing government corruption and public dissension, the government declared martial law, turning the Philippines into a military dictatorship. This resulted in more political killings, torture, and dissatisfaction in civil society, fueling the development of many