

VOLUME TEN

KASAYSAYAN
THE STORY OF THE FILIPINO PEOPLE

A Timeline of Philippine History

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Philippines, Marxist-Leninist-Mao Tse-tung Thought (CPP-MLMTT) with avowed aims of overthrowing U.S. imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucratic capitalism and the eventual seizure and consolidation of political power.

1969

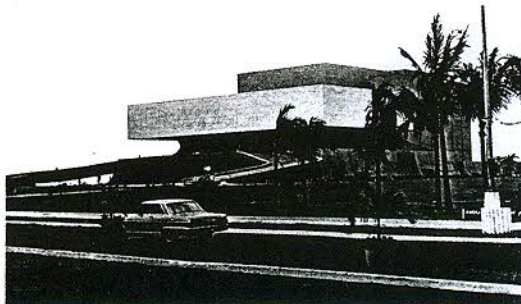
March 29: Jose Maria Sison's band of revolutionaries merges with the Huk peasant army of Bernabe Buscayno, alias Kumander Dante, to form the New People's Army (CPP-NPA), military arm of the communist party. They adopt the strategy of a protracted people's war. Kumander Dante had broken with Kumander Sumulong in disillusionment over the latter's perpetration of non-ideological and criminal Huk activities.

July 26: U.S. President Richard Nixon visits the Philippines and emphasizes that Asia should be responsible for its own security.

Above: On a campaign promise of more rice and more roads, President Marcos wins reelection in 1969.

Right: The Cultural Center of the Philippines was conceived by First Lady Imelda Marcos as the home of the country's cultural heritage.

Spread: Police take a hardline stance as protests escalate.



September 10: The Cultural Center of the Philippines along Manila Bay is formally inaugurated. A project of the First Lady, Imelda Marcos, the center is envisaged to house, extend, and exhibit the nation's cultural heritage. Governor of California Ronald Reagan and his wife Nancy represent the Nixons at the inaugural ceremony.

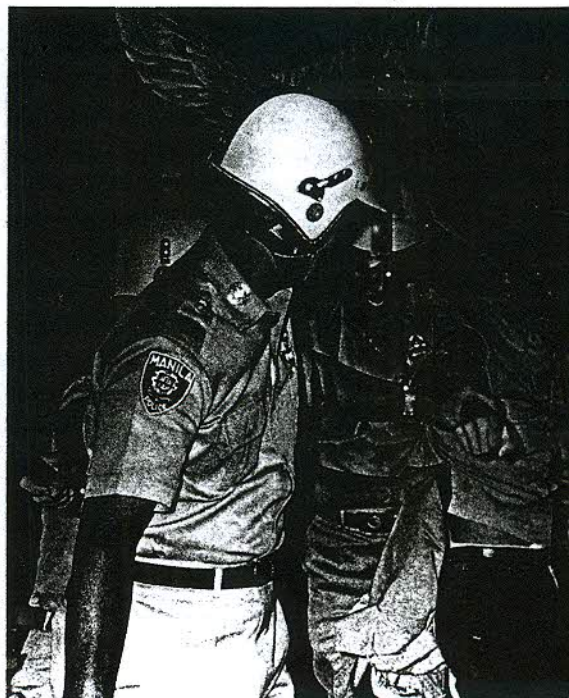
November 11: Campaigning on the slogans, "Marcos means more rice; Marcos means more roads," President Marcos wins reelection to the presidency, the first to be granted a full second term. He defeats Sergio Osmeña, Jr. of Cebu, son of the former wartime president and garners nearly 60 percent of the total votes. Fernando Lopez is also reelected as vice president.



1970

January 26: President Marcos delivers his State-of-the-Nation address before both houses of Congress at the Legislative Building in Manila. Student groups led by the National Union of Students of the Philippines (NUSP) and the Kabataang Makabayan stage a rally outside the building. When the Marcoses exit from the building, the students become unruly and march to Malacañang. A confrontation between riot police and the students leaves scores injured.

January 30: NUSP President Edgar "Edjop" Jopson of the Ateneo de Manila and other student leaders dialogue with President Marcos in Malacañang to call for a nonpartisan Constitutional Convention and to seek a promise from him not to run for a third term.



The dialogue is unproductive and a second confrontation occurs between riot police and about 2,000 demonstrators outside the Palace. In what has come to be called the "Battle of Mendiola" (Mendiola is the street leading to Malacañang), rioters attempt to ram a fire truck through Gate 4 of Malacañang. By dawn, six students have been killed. The press dubs these events the beginning of the First Quarter Storm.



February 18: After holding a People's Congress in Plaza Miranda, 3,000 youths and militant students attack the U.S. Embassy in Manila, charging the U.S. with being a fascist imperialist power supporting Marcos. Protests and riots continue into the summer.

March 3: The Movement for a Democratic Philippines organizes a People's March,

a 23-kilometer march from the Quezon City-Manila Rotunda along the streets of Manila and ending at the Post Office building (Plaza Lawton) in Manila. Riot police prevent the marchers from entering the U.S. embassy.

April 5-7: General demonstrations and strikes protest increased oil prices and transportation costs. Radical students also lead violent anti-American riots.

May 20: Students and workers hold another protest action against the Marcos government and the U.S. involvement in Vietnam.



Far left: Bloodshed marks the start of the First Quarter Storm. Two victims of the Battle of Mendiola lie on the street near Malacañang. Left: Ninoy Aquino speaks at a rally against Philippine involvement in Vietnam.

November 10: Filipinos elect 320 delegates from among 2,482 candidates to the Constitutional Convention, which will meet to revise the 1935 Constitution.

November 26: Pope Paul VI begins a three-day visit to the Philippines. The reception at the Manila International Airport is marred by an unsuccessful assassination attempt by a visiting Bolivian, Benjamin Mendoza.

December 29: A young political science instructor and constabulary officer at the Philippine Military Academy (PMA) in Baguio City, Lieutenant Victor Corpuz, opens the academy's armory to a raiding party of NPA cadres. He defects to the NPA and flees with them to the hills. The senior cadets at the PMA at that time are led by Class Baron Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan.



● Nur Misuari, a respected intellectual and campus radical at the University of the Philippines in the mid-1960s, formally

establishes the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) in an island off the coast of Perak, Malaysia. Misuari was among the first group of 90 trainees to work for the independence of the Moro nation (Bangsa Moro).

February: Radical students set up the Diliman Commune and take over the University of the Philippines campus in Diliman to conduct teach-ins and rallies. After three days, constabulary and police troopers enter the campus and dislodge the students.

June: Soldiers kill nearly 70 men, women and children huddled in a mosque in barrio Manili, Carmen in Cotabato, allegedly in revenge. The Manili Massacre confirms the existence of the Ilaga (literally, "rats"), a well-armed gang organized by a group of mayors to attack Muslims. Moro politicians organize the Barracudas in retaliation.

June 1: The Constitutional Convention formally opens in ceremonies at the Manila Hotel. Former President Carlos P. Garcia is elected presiding officer.

June 14: Former President Garcia dies shortly after being named presiding officer of the Constitutional Convention. Former President Diosdado Macapagal is chosen to take his place.

August 21: Bombs explode at a Liberal Party rally in Plaza Miranda, killing nine

spectators and injuring most of the opposition senatorial candidates, among them Jovito Salonga, John Osmeña, Eddie Ilarde, Ramon Mitra, and Eva Estrada Kalaw. Also injured are opposition Senators Sergio Osmeña, Jr. and Gerardo Roxas. Only Senator Benigno Aquino, Jr., who was not present, escaped injury. President Marcos blames the attack on the communists and suspends the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, allowing detention without formal charges.

Right: Nur Misuari established the Moro National Liberation Front in 1971.

Below: Bombs almost decimate the opposition at a political rally in Plaza Miranda in August 1971.



August 24: In a nationwide address, Marcos vows to impose martial law if the communist attacks persist. He accuses Aquino of aiding the subversives.

September 1: U.S. operations at the

