FIRST QUARTER STORM TIMELINE

THE Philippines in **THE 1960s**

- There was increasing poverty, increasing debt of government.
- Issue of imperialism, fascism and feudalism
- The presence of US Bases, the US economic intervention
- Cry to get out of Vietnam War
- **Recall PhilCab-Civic Action**

Group sent to Vietnam in the guise of humanitarian mission

- New interpretation of Philippine history towards a more nationalist viewpoint
- There were a series of demonstrations, protests, unrest, and marches.

1960-1962 1960s

The Philippines carried out a liberalization program, depreciating the exchange rate and removing import controls: tariffs were raised to counteract the effect of ending import licensing; the liberalization did not succeed in producing more rapid growth nor in developing manufactures exports.

END OF 1960s

Modest import controls were reintroduced: balance of payments (the difference in total value between payments into and out of a country over a period; a statement which records all the monetary transactions made between countries of the world during any given period...This means all the transactions will have a debit entry and a corresponding credit entry).

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- - **Disappointing economic performance** ٠
 - Nation was experiencing a crisis as the government was falling into debt, inflation was uncontrolled and the value of the peso continued to drop, continuous price increases, and unemployment.

Jan. 25, 1965

Kabataang Makabayan (KM) held demonstration at US Embassy in Manila (KM advocated for unity against and liberation from American imperialism including the condemnation of the Laurel-Langley Agreement)

1966

KM demonstration against the state visit of South Vietnam Premier Cao Ky

Oct. 23, 1966

Group of students waved name calling placards defending they are not demonstrating only picketing. They were taken by the police and informed they will be charged with demonstrating without permits.

October 24, 1966

KM held rally infront of Manila Hotel to protest against

American involvement in Vietnam which resulted in a violent dispersal. One student died, several were injured, and seven were arrested, charged with breach of the peace.

October 24-25, 1966

KM demonstration against Manila Summit Conference ended in violence.

1967

Various parties began campaigning for a constitutional convention to revise the **1935 Constitution citing** rising discontent over wide inequalities in society.

Nov. 11, 1969

Pres. Ferdinand E. Marcos won the elections for Presidency. This was his second term.

<u>1960s</u>

Dec. 29, 1969

US Vice President Spiro Agnew visited the Philippines; his visit was greeted by demonstrations at the US Embassy in Manila; its dispersal resulted in the arrest of three UP students; KM and Samahang Demokratiko ng Kabataan united for the first time for a common cause.

Dec. 30, 1969

President Marcos's inauguration (7 deadly protests of FQS)

<u>1970s</u>

Philippines in debt

Jan. 7, 16 and 22, 1970

Series of protests

Jan. 26, 1970

- Opening of the Seventh Congress where Marcos gave his fifth SONA
- Protest was organized by moderate National Union of Students of the Philippines (NUSP) who wanted Marcos to not seek a third term and radical KM who wanted greater systemic political reforms; Ed Jopson also left when Marcos called him the son of a grocer.

Jan. 30, 1970

- Battle of Mendiola considered the most violent night in the city's post-war history.
- Four days after opening of the 7th Congress, the protesters, mostly students, marched back to Congress.

- The rally lasted until 5 PM.
- Many students participated in this movement.

Feb. 12, 1970

- Movement for a Democratic
 Philippines (MDP) organized a rally at the Plaza Miranda.
- 10,000-50,000 people participated in the demonstration.
- It was the largest rally to take place in Plaza Miranda.
- Protesters spent hours listening to speakers discuss and oppose the concepts of imperialism, feudalism and fascism.

Feb. 18, 1970

- First People's Congress and Demonstration at the US Embassy
- Protesters' battlecry: Makibaka! Huwag matakot!
- Gathered at Plaza Miranda, but at some point, some protesters marched to the US Embassy where "they set fire to the Lobby."





DE-AMERICANIZ

Responsibility in Freedom

lacafan has not released the funds

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- MDP organized rally; radical like KM
- The group threw rocks and pillboxes at the US Embassy as a way of expressing their denunciation of US imperialism and they went on accusing the US of being fascist and supporting Marcos.

Feb. 26, 1970

- Second People's Congress demonstration
- MDP militants continued protesting despite not being granted a permit to rally.
- Venue: Plaza Miranda
- Manila Police and the Philippine Constabulary Metropolitan Command (MetroCom) attacked those who were rallying even before they settled at Plaza Miranda causing the militants to disperse; rallyists re-assembled at Sunken Garden outside Intramuros and then marched to the US Embassy.

1970s

- Fought against the police
- Fled and re-grouped hours later at Mendiola to re-enact the protest of Jan. 30, 1970

Student farmers and laborers participated

Enrique Sta. Brigida, a student of Lyceum of the Philippines, was caught and tortured to death by the police.

Amado V. Hernandez wrote a poem

ity Statent

"Enrique Sta. Brigida, pagkahatid sa Imortalidad" read at Sta. Brigada's funeral on Mar. 10

Mar. 17, 1970

- Second people's march and People's tribunal at Plaza Moriones organized by militants.
- Last major demonstration during the First Quarter Storm proper
- Protest focused on the issue of poverty. The march's route was the poor ghettoes of Manila.
- Plaza Moriones to Mendiola (They intended to go to the US Embassy but proceeded to Mendiola but the police followed them there. They were dispersed with tear gas.)
 Dissipation after Mar. 17

Mar. 30, 1970

- People marched from Welcome Rotonda to Plaza Lawton ending at the US Embassy.
- Organized by MDP
- Participated in by students and urban groups in support of jeepney drivers who held a citywide strike in protest of tong (bribe) collecting policemen
- Federation of labor unions joined Pagkakaisa ng Magbubukid sa Pilipinas.
- Kilusang Tagapagtaguyod ng Pambansang Demokrasya



nt leader Edgar Jopson (seated, 2nd from left) in face-to-face meeting with President Ferdinand Marcos, asking him not to un for a mino and to put it in writing. Marcos answered. "Who are you to tell me what to do? You're only a son of a grocer", January 30, 1970. (Source' M



THE JANUARY 26 RALLY



(Buong pagkakaisang pinagtibay noong Enero 28, 1970 sa Kapulungan ng may 500 mga Guro ng Pamantasan ng Pilipinas)

Kami, mga Guro ng Pamantasan ng Pilipinas, ay masidhing tusunutol dahil ng paganin ng makahayop na laka ng mga maykayangyarinan ng pamahalaan ahan an mga estudyanteng namahayag noong Enero 26, 1970. Kamiy walang sambalaing makkiayon na paggamit ng mga estudyante ng mga kangpatang dedokratiko ugang inglahan ang patupahong mangpatimagait.

Malabés na zababahla nag mga Garo dahl sa panguyari nang Essere 26 sapapatri naktati nilan tigi bahadi ng iong sumunipat na pakana para ng pula ng mga karapatang demokratiko ng mga manamuyan. Ang pakanang ino pula ng mga karapatang demokratiko ng mga manamuyan. Ang pakanang ino pula ng pamunuhitika ng bahabang Lakuk kataba sa National Delenis Calleny, ng pamanuhitika ng bahabang Lakuk kataba sa National Delenis Calnge, ng pamanuhitika ng bahabang Lakuk kataba sa National Delenis Caltaganatang panlook, at ng pagganat ng tagang pangang manamuno.

Massiming heinkiling namin ang pagkakaron ng pagkiliyasat ng Kongreso at angon din si the mang panginasimat si dana tenum ako userg palamayan pasatina ang pagkakaron ng ina palamayan ang karapatan ang man esisiya

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Ang kasalukuyang administra nanunugpong ito at lumalabag sa magkakaroon ng buong kalunasi estudyante.

Nananawagan kami sa mga g nampalataya, magsasaka, mangga lipunan, upang sumama sa amin at yaan, katarungan, at pambansang





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