



VOLUME I V NUMBER 2

UC DAVIS

THE WEEK OF OCT. 3-OCT. 10

# 'AN UNYIELDING DEFIANCE'

## PART 1 OF 2 PARTS

Two of the most prominent individuals arrested by the military on the first day of martial law were Senator Jose W. Diokno and Senator Benigno S. Aquino, Jr. Both were strong critics of President Marcos. Senator Diokno led brilliant campaigns against the excesses of the Marcos regime; since the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in

1971, Diokno also headed the Movement of Concerned Citizens for Civil Liberties Concerned Citizens for Civil Liberties (MCCCL), one of the most vocal groups fighting infringement of civil right in pre-martial law days.

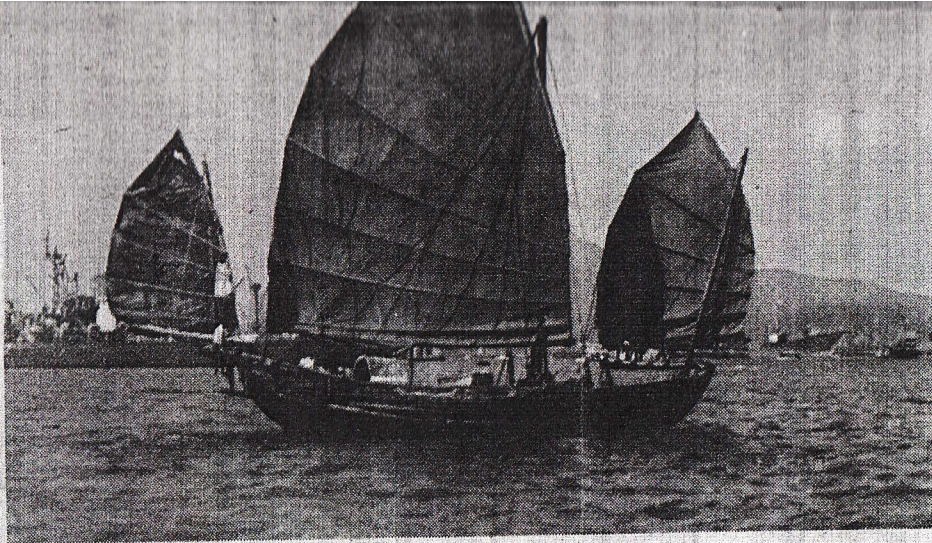
Senator Aquino meanwhile served as secretary-general of the opposition Liberal Party and would

most probably have been the latter's Presidential candidate during the 1973 elections scheduled under the old Constitution. Aquino was best known for his startling expose of the Senate floor and running battles with the Chief Executive sensationally recorded on the front pages of Manila's daily newspapers. It was Aquino too, who exposed Operation Plan Sagittarius allegedly the Marcos blueprint for martial law just a few day before martial law was actually declared.

Both men are now still detained under the heaviest security in Fort

family and allowed to mingle with other political prisoners. This must have been done in the hope that the two senators would eventually compromise with the situation and come out to give their blessings to President Marcos' New Society and thus lend it credence.

Eleven months of detention seem only to have strengthened their opposition, however, as evidenced by the numerous letters, articles and calls to resistance that both of them have smuggled out of prison through visitors and other means. At the height of the Marcos cam-



## 'China Correspondent'

### A NEW TWN WEEKLY COLUMN

Well we have finally begun our long journey to our motherland-China. I and my mother are looking forward to this trip with much anticipation. The first day we recieved our visas from Canda in the mail we jumped around and giggled and laughed. Then , after a month of frantic rushing around it is finally happening, we are on our way. Just recently we've heard so many negative things from people who have recently returned. Things like, how you are watched very closely and kept so busy that you never find out how things really are, and you never get any chances to talk to any common people, and that you can't talk about anything more important

than the weather, and how it is best to be tight-lipped about the American gov't and even about what you see and experience there, and about how our names will go on a list and our relatives in Taiwan will be watched, and the heat being so unbearable. It just seems that we've been hearing one bad story after another. The worst of all being unable to see our relatives, or having to see them under strained conditions. And, of course, the cost-\$6,-000 for two people for one month!!! Well, at any rate, for better or worse, we're on our way:

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We landed in Tokyo 14 hours after  
**(Cont. on page 10)**

under the heaviest security in Fort Bonifacio in Manila. When the y were first arrested in September of last year, both were accorded every possible detention privilege: They slept in air-conditioned-rooms, ate good food, allowed very liberal visitation rights from friends and

At the height of the Marcos campaign to have the new Constitution passed in a plebiscite last December and January, both senators issued eloquent position papers calling upon the Filipino people to reject

**(Cont. on page 11)**

### PHILIPINOS:

# MAKIBAKA! HUWAG MATAKOT!

Welcome Mga Kapatid (brothers and sisters): Makibaka! Huwag matakot!

The Mga Kapatid extends a warm welcome to all Pilipino students and hopes that the academic year 1973-74 will be a successful one.

The Mga Kapatid, an organization formed by Pilipino students, is one of self-determination and mutual respect. It is an organization that continually search out the root cause of our problems, other understand what our actual conditions really are.

The Mga Kapatid is concerned with the survival of all Pilipino students on this campus. All Pilipino students are encouraged to join the Mga Kapatid and learn aobout the opportunities it offers.

The Mga Kapatid will sponsor a Pilipino Cultural Day in the near future. The aim, is to bring about t the need for cutural exchanges between the academi;c and the

immediate Pilipino communities and the Davis community.

All Pilipino students are also encouraged to enroll in the Pilipino Experience in America (Asian American Studies 150 A) under Jovina Navarro, a well experienced Pilipina instructress. Please fell free to make acquaintance t the Asian American Studies Division located at TB 99, to get to know Jovina and feel the warmth of an inspired students who are eager to learn.

It is up to us now to start something going. We must begin to struggle with our borthers and sisters here and throughout the Pilipino commnunities.

The Mga Kapatid will meet on Thursday, October 4th at 8. p.m in TB 99. (across the Che. Bldg). All Pilipino students are encouraged to attend. Come and join us !

Remember that we are the dreams of our fathers.

Makibabk! 'Huwag Matakot!

# AN UNYIELDING DEFIANCE

(Cont. from page 1)

the new constitution and oppose martial law. Also in February Aquino succeeded in having a series of articles attacking martial law smuggled out of the country. These Aquino Papers as they have come to be known, were published in Thailand by the **Bangkok Post**.

As a result of their continued defiance to President Marcos, detention privileges of the two men were gradually withdrawn. There were separated from other political prisoners visitation rights were curtailed until at one point they were completely denied, and for some time were even held incommunicado at Fort Laur, Nueva Ecija. systematic attempts to weaken their psychological and moral fortitude have been made by the military to induce them to come out in support of martial law and the New Society. Since they have refused to buckle down under pressure so far, one can only guess at what may happen to them. Following is an excerpt from an affidavit executed for the Supreme Court by

face was completely unshaven; he looked coked and could not seem to utter a word; he had his left hand behind his back.

8. The children cried at the pathetic sight of their father, meeting until that time. He asked me how we were; told me that his principal concern was our welfare; suggested that we should not make daily visits to him considering that it would take four hours get there and for hours coming back; that he was worried about our safety going to and coming back from there, expressing particular concern for our youngest children, Maya and Tinik, who would be exhausted by the trip. I told him not to worry about us. Then, remembering that it was our son's (Mike's) birthday on that day, April 8, 1973, he proceeded to greet him happy birthday; and told him, 'You are the head of the family now.' I then asked him on the conditions of the place where he is being imprisoned and he told me that he stays in a room which is so hot that

## 'China Correspondent'

(Cont. from page 10)

sidewalk on some newspapers with his daughter who laid with her head on his lap. He also had looked up with a helpless look on his face. I wondered if they were going to sleep in the street.

No one here is fat except those who have money. Most people are very slim and at first looked to me to be no more than skin and bones.

Then we took the ferry from Kowloon to HK across HK Harbor. We walked around in the financial (BANKING) district. We were thirsty so we went to the Hilton Hotel Coffee Shop. It was quite a contrast to the poverty we had just left. We sat down and ordered. Sitting at the table next to us was a curious couple. There was a beautiful, 5'6" young (21) Chinese woman dressed very smartly yet sexily sitting and talking with a portly year old

chubby grey haired white man. He was also smartly dressed and had on white shoes. I also saw a large diamond ring on her finger, so I thought, they must be married! But then as I started to listen to them I found that they hardly knew each other. He asked her if she knew how to drive. By then it dawned on me that she must have been a prostitute - and a very high class one at that.

Then as we were walking back to the ferry, we saw another beggar. This was on a fairly dark street and the man was on the ground doubled over holding up a cigar box. There were crutches laying behind him and I couldn't even see his face.

It seems that the British government doesn't care to do very much to help the people of HK. **More on that later Next week HK to Canton**

Mrs. Carmen I. Diokno, describing an emotion filled reunion with her husband at Fort Magsaysay, Nueva Ecija, incidentally known as the Armed Forces torture and tactical interrogation center.

6. Inside Fort Magsaysay, we entered an area heavily surrounded by barbed wire and sawali and four watch towers strategically placed.

We found out that that place is detachment camp of the MSU, the same unit under which my husband was detained at Fort Bonifacio. We parked inside this area, in front of one of two buildings standing there. We were then made to enter one of the buildings where we were told to wait. After a while, an army officer announced that my family would be allowed to see my husband. My children and I were thereafter led to another building heavily surrounded by barbed wire from ground to roof. While we were entering that building, a photographer was taking pictures of us.

7. Before we left the building where we were first brought my children and I had expected to at least hug and kiss my husband. But we were shocked at what we saw upon reaching the other building: we between the door and the area where we were told to stop was a trapezoidal frame about one meter deep surrounded by chicken wire. We could not go beyond that structure. My husband was waiting by the door with a guard standing by his side. I almost failed to recognize him; he looked very much older than his age; he was so thin, obviously because he had lost a lot of weight; he had worry lines all over his face and bags under his eyes; his

nap despite being in his underwear, he is bathed in sweat after five minutes that his room is to all boarded up, except for small openings to allow some air; that he does his Yoga exercises inside the room since they do not allow him to go outside the room; that they do not allow him any kind of reading or writing materials. All the while, the two photographers kept on taking pictures of us with their flash cameras. Since we felt that the least they could afford to give us at that time was a little privacy, my husband kept blocking the view of the photographer taking pictures from behind us. It was at this point that he turned around to show us why he always had his left hand behind his back: he was holding up his pants with his left hand to keep them from falling down. We asked him why he had no belt and he replied that wearing a belt 'is against prison regulations.' I felt so tired that I had to sit on the floor since no chairs or stools were provided us.

10. Relating to us the circumstances under which he was transferred from Fort Bonifacio to where he is now, my husband told us: On March 12, 1973, at around 6 P. M., he was told by the authorities at Fort Bonifacio to dress up. When he asked why he was told he would be interrogated. He was then led to a waiting helicopter where he met Sen. Benigno Aquino. The helicopter took off without his knowing where it was headed for and landed at Fort Magsaysay. He was brought to and has been confined in that room since then.

**(Cont. next week)**

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