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Metaphors of Martial Law

**Memoirs and Trauma
Diliman Commune**

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Policemen. Uncaptioned photograph, 30 January 1970

Source: The First Quarter Storm Library Collection. Online, <https://fqslibrary.wordpress.com/category/30-january-1970/page/2/>, accessed 21 Dec. 2018

GENE SEGARRA NAVERA

Metaphorizing Martial Law Constitutional Authoritarianism in Marcos's Rhetoric (1972–1985)

This article discusses the metaphorical constructions of martial law that emerge from selected speeches and publications of Ferdinand Marcos from 1972 to 1985. Using a sociocognitive perspective informed by conceptual metaphor studies, the author surfaces conceptualizations that constitute a schema in which constitutional authoritarianism is central to national life and Marcos as an authoritarian is rendered a democrat. This schema had been sustained throughout Marcos's authoritarian rule and has become so embedded in Philippine political discourse that it gets to be invoked by political rhetors long after the fall of the Marcos dictatorship.

**KEYWORDS: FERDINAND MARCOS • MARTIAL LAW • RHETORIC •
CONCEPTUAL METAPHOR • POLITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS**

JOCELYN MARTIN

Martial Law as Philippine Trauma Group Culture, the Sacred, and Impunity in Three Memoirs

This article argues that Ferdinand Marcos's martial law regime can be labelled as traumatic based on studies that link the regime's practices with victims manifesting signs of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). An examination of martial law in the Philippines enriches cultural memory and trauma studies by supporting genres other than (post)modern fiction such as memoir-writing and poetry; by explaining the notion of *kapwa*, which considers group culture in processes of healing; by putting forward the value of the sacred rather than the Western secular way of "healing"; and, lastly, by underscoring that resolution remains questionable, especially in societies of impunity.

KEYWORDS: FERDINAND MARCOS • PTSD • MEMORY STUDIES • TRAUMA STUDIES • HOLOCAUST • FORGETTING

JOSEPH SCALICE

A Planned and Coordinated Anarchy The Barricades of 1971 and the “Diliman Commune”

In early February 1971, students at UP Diliman erected barricades, fought off the military, and briefly established the “Diliman Commune.” Using material produced by the “communards” themselves, along with contemporary press reports, I reconstruct the dramatic narrative of the commune and debunk two prominent myths: that it was a spontaneous uprising and that it was an isolated event. The commune was a part of a widely coordinated set of barricades raised by the radical groups Kabataang Makabayan (KM) and Samahan ng Demokratikong Kabataan (SDK) in service, in the final analysis, to the political interests of their ruling class allies in an election year.

KEYWORDS: DILIMAN COMMUNE · UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES · ANARCHISM · STALINISM · MARCOS PRESIDENCY