



## APPENDIX 4.13

### MARCOS DIARY ENTRY, 19 DECEMBER 1972

The eyes and ears of Marcos—at least in the judiciary and the military—are listed in this entry, dated nearly three months after he declared martial law. Again, in a caucus with “the original planners of martial law,” he dangles the possibility of establishing a revolutionary government if the Supreme Court proves to be troublesome. Marcos knew how to preach to the choir; it seems that in front of soldiers, he was the ruthless commander-in-chief, while before justices, he was, more often than not, the strict constitutionalist.

*Source*

Presidential Commission on Good Government Files (through Meynardo Mendoza and the National Historical Commission of the Philippines), Roll No. 20, File Nos. 0136-37.

12:00 PM

2496

Dec. 19, 1972

MALACAÑAN PALACE  
MANILA

Tuesday

Courtesy Call by delegates to the Asian Conference on Languages. Book on Mayga script and language and sample on bamboo presented.

Interview by Roy Power, Asian Director of Time based in Hongkong.

Report of Sec. Ric Abad Santos that <sup>Justice</sup> Fred Ruiz Castro is the instigator of the issuance of an injunction ~~of~~ against the plebiscite on Jan. 15, 1972.

This is going to provoke a open clash with the Supreme Court.

In my conference with Justice Antonio Barredo tonight at 8:20 PM at my request, it seems the justices are concerned about the Constitutional provision that they may be replaced by us by the appointment of their successors. He suggested I issue a policy statement that without taking this provision, I would not use the power.

and the alleged atmosphere of coercion because there is no actual freedom of debate. He recommends an order be issued that for all purposes of the free debate and dialogue martial law is partially lifted.

2497

Dec. 19th (Cont.)

## MALACAÑAN PALACE

MANILA

Met with the original planners of the martial law — see Ponce Enrile, Gen. Lopez, the major service commanders, Gen. Zafra, Gen. Ramon Pardo, Commodore King, Gen. Pagsanjan, Gen. Tom Dug, 1st PC Zone Commander, Gen. Montoya, Jastrocom Commander, Col. Romeo Katan, Rizal Provincial Commander.

We agreed that if the Supreme Court issued an injunction it would either be disregarded or a revolutionary government would be immediately proclaimed and all powers of government taken over by the President including the judiciary.

And that we must prepare for the possibility of armed elements contesting the decision.

## 19 DECEMBER 1972

Courtesy call by delegates to the Asian Conference on Languages. Book Mangyan script and language and sample on bamboo presented.

Interview by Roy Roman, Asian Director of Time based in Hongkong.

Report of Sec. Vic Abad Santos that Justice Fred Ruiz Castro is the motivator of the issuance of an injunction against the plebiscite on Jan. 15, 1972.

This is going to provoke an open clash with the Supreme Court.

In my conference with Justice Antonio Barredo tonight at 8:30 p.m. at my request, it seems the justices are concerned about the Constitutional provision that they may be replaced by me by the appointment of their successors. He suggested I issue a policy statement that notwithstanding this provision, I would not use the power.

And the alleged atmosphere of coercion because there is no actual freedom of debate. He recommends an order be issued that for all purposes of the free debate and dialogue martial law is partially lifted.

Met with the original planners of the martial law - Sec. Ponce Enrile, Gen. Espino, the major service commanders, Gen. Zagala, Gen. Ramos, Gen. Rancudo, Commodore Ruiz, Gen. Paz-J-2, Gen. Tom Diaz, 1<sup>st</sup> PC Zone Commodore, Gen. Montoya Metrocom Commander, Col. Romeo Gatan, Rizal Provincial Commander.

We agreed that if the Supreme Court issued an injunction it would either be disregarded or a revolutionary government would be immediately proclaimed and all powers of government taken over by the President including Judiciary.

And that we must prepare for the possibility of armed elements contesting this decision.