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## Dekada 70

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### Dekada 70

#### Abstract

This is a review of Dekada 70 (2002).

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Sison: Dekada 70

For the Philippines, the seventies was more than just a period of shaggy hair, bell-bottom jeans, platform shoes, and disco music. It represented the rise of the conjugal dictatorship of Ferdinand and Imelda Marcos, a U.S.-sponsored regime characterized by military repression and wholesale human rights violations. Conversely, it was also the fecund period for the sociopolitical awakening and involvement of many Filipinos; the humus for the renowned religious-political event, the 1986 EDSA People Power Revolution.

Dekada 70 journeys with the central character Amanda Bartolome (Vilma Santos), the reticent wife of an alpha-male husband, and the worrying mother of a boisterous all-male brood. Thoroughly relegated to domesticity in a world slathered in testosterone, Amanda begins to undergo a transformation when her family becomes imbricated in the sociopolitical realities brought about by the Marcos dictatorship. The declaration of Martial Law, the lifting of the writ of habeas corpus, the curfews and police searches, all these could have easily floated past Amanda's head had her sons not found themselves caught in the crossfire between the government and the pro-democracy movements. As one son after another faces the oppressive forces of the dictatorship, Amanda gradually realizes that the personal is political. While chanting slogans for sociopolitical change, she finds her own voice and comes to terms with the fullness of her own person.

It is notable that in the film, the divine presence is sublimated in the refusal to acquiesce to societal structures that perpetuate injustice. The characters' eyes are

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opened to the dehumanizing impact of such oppressive structures and they join in

the prophetic denunciation of what they have identified as "not-God." This

importantly resonates with the praxical imperative associated with theologies of

liberation, which configure God as imbricated in the collective protest of the

oppressed. Amanda then, in her "conversion to justice," can be seen as

synechdochic of the epiphanous "becoming" of Filipinos as a true people of the

eucharist.

Based on an awarded novel of the same title, Dekada 70 essays Amanda's

personal and political journey is a patient navigation of each year of the seventies.

To director Rono's credit, the film has a clear focus and steadily gets to its point

through engaging but inobtrusive camerawork. The politically-charged scenes are

strident enough to be visually disturbing, yet tempered enough to work on a more

psychological level.

There are touches of seventies style Filipino humor that foreign audiences

might miss; they effectively establish that this is a real, average Filipino family

trying to navigate through the eye of the political storm. The acting is generally

impressive, most especially that of lead actress Santos, who gives a luminous,

sensitive performance. Santos essays the transformation of Amanda so effectively

that we do see clearly at the end of the film that there has been a fundamental change

in her character.

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If there is something to be faulted about the film, it is Roňo's failure to keep melodramatic moments in check. The funeral sequence of one of Amanda's sons, for instance, becomes an over-extended session of copious tears. The rich story material of *Dekada 70* could do away with such "in your face" paroxysms, which only work to dull the film's cutting edge political trajectory.

Nonetheless, it cannot be denied that Roňo had created a noteworthy, epic-scale Filipino film, and on a Third World budget at that. It also cannot be denied that Roňo had not forgotten the sentence of history on his home country.

Neither will Filipino audiences.