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 REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
 NATIONAL CAPITAL JUDICIAL REGION
 REGIONAL TRIAL COURT
 Branch i(CXI) 111
 Pasay City, Metro Manila



IN THE MATTER OF ESCHEAT PROCEEDINGS)
 OF THE ESTATE OF THE DECEASED)
 SPOUSES: PRINCE LACAN ACUNA)
 ULRIJAL BOLKIAH TAGEAN TALLANO)
 AND HIS WIFE, PRINCESS ROWENA)
 MA. OBERVECK, AND PRINCE)
 JULIAN MCLEOD)
 TALLANO AND HIS WIFE)
 QUEEN LILIELOU KALANI)
 KAMEHA MEHA)

) SPECIAL PROC.
) No 997 for ESCHEATMENT in consol-
) lidation with LCR Case No.117-Q for
) quieting /Reconveyance of titles OCT
) No.4136, OCT No.240, OCT No.184
) OCT No.333, OCT No 0-245, OCT No.
) 355/ No.374/OCT No. 543/OCT 614
) OCT No. 730 & OCT No735.
) for the
) Registered owners namely:
) PRINCE LACAN ACUNA
) ULRIJAL BOLKIAH
) TAGEAN TALLANO, PRINCE
) JULIAN MCLEOD TALLANO, DON
) ESTEBAN BENITEZ TALLANO, DON
) JUAN ROXAS TALLANO, DON
) ESTEBAN BENITEZ TALLANO
) DON JUAN ROXAS TALLANO
) DON GREGORIO MADRIGAL
) ACOP WITH RECONVEYANCE
) FOR AND IN THE NAME OF THE
) REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES.

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
 PETITIONER

REPRESENTED
 BY THE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, HIS. EX
 CELLENCY PRESIDENT FERDINAND
 E. MARCOS AND THE OFFICE OF THE
 SOLICITOR GENERAL, HON. ANTONIO
 BARREDO AND THE PEOPLES HOMESITES
 NATIONAL HOUSING AUTHORITY, CITY COUN-
 CIL OF QUEZON CITY AND THE CITY GOVT.
 OF QUEZON CITY, Represented by QC CITY
 MAYOR ISMAEL MATHAY, THE CITY COUNCIL
 OF CALOOCAN, Represented by CALOOCAN
 CITY MAYOR, REYNALDO MALONZO

RESPONDENTS

BENITO AGUSTIN TALLANO
 AND PRINCE JULIAN MORDEN TALLANO
 Representing TALA ESTATE OWNERS HEIRS
 Third Party Plaintiff

X-----X

O R D E R

Before this Sala, is a Motion for the issuance of WRITS OF PRELIMINARY AND PROHIBITORY MANDATORY INJUNCTIONS with prayer the issued TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER, be permanent, filed by the movants; PHIL NATIONAL POLICE (PNP), spear-headed by Superintendent, Mongcao Anginaopan of the Northern Police District and the Department of Interior and Local Government, joined by Department of Justice, thru the Office of Solicitor General, and without doubt was supported by PRINCE JULIAN MORDEN TALLANO, a COURT APPOINTED JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATOR of the Heirs of the owners of TALA ESTATE, PRINCE JULIAN MCLEOD TALLANO and his wife, QUEEN LYDIA LILIELOUKALANI KAMEHAMEHA, DON ESTEBAN BENITEZ TALLANO, for the interest of the aggrieved beneficiaries of the TALA ESTATE OWNERS' HEIRS against the National Housing Authority, City

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 DATE Feb 7, 2006
 RICARDO R. ABOLFO
 CLERK OF COURT

(Mel) Mathay, Jr., now Mayor SONNY BELMONTE, representing Quezon City Government and or their successor in interest.

" FOR NOTHING IS SECRET THAT WOULD NOT BE REVEALED, NOR ANYTHING HIDDEN THAT WOULD NOT BE KNOWN AND COME TO LIGHT " (Luke 8:17) LO AND BEHOLD- A CAN OF WORMS, EARLY EXPOSE OF THE ROTTEN MAN'S SKELETON IN PLUNDEROUS-LAND GRABBING SCANDALS BY MONEYED, INFLUENTIAL PERSONS, BUSINESSMEN AND CONSPIRING CORRUPTS GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, OVER THE PORTION OF THE ELDEST TITLE OF THE LANDS OF THE TALLANO (TALA) CLAN, HAVE AUSPICIOUSLY IMPELLED ACCORDING TO LAW NOT ONLY VIGILANCE, BUT TO RETRIEVE BACK THEIR ANCESTRAL DOMINION AND WEALTH FOR THE WELFARE OF THE SUFFERINGS ECONOMICALLY AILING FILIPINO PEOPLE, IN VINDICATION OF PROPERTY RIGHTS, POSSESSION AND OWNERSHIP, BECAUSE NO TITLE TO REGISTERED LAND IN DEROGATION TO THAT OF MOST PIONEERED REGISTERED OWNER SHALL BE ACQUIRED BY PRESCRIPTION " (Sec. 47, Act 496 as amended by PD 1529) relevantly more...

The brazen conspicuousness of respondents NHA, Caloocan City and Quezon City Government of clearing the area from the informal settlers, is a abrupt reservation of the area to would be their buyers and not simply for the attainment of the NORTH TRIANGLE DEV. PROJECT to be administered by the proposed NORTH TRIANGLE DEV. COMMISSION. It would be created based on the EXECUTIVE ORDER that would be issued by the incumbent Chief Executive or HER EXCELLENCY, PRESIDENT GLORIA MACAPAGAL ARROYO, and when happened it is an act of usurpation of legislative authority, a bad precedent to a coming Chief Executive of this nation in the matter of abusing of such vested authority which barred by Anti Graft Act of 3019. Besides, it create detriments to the Filipino people indiscriminately, in general, including the HEIRS OF THE TALA ESTATE OWNERS and their beneficiaries; the PNP, DILG, Department of Justice and the CENTRAL BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES. This bad precedent will unreasonably favours for the rectification of self interest of those behind this growing plunderous project, particularly, at the conscientious efforts of the incumbent Quezon City Mayor SONNY BELMONTE.

But like the PRES. PROC. No.164 issued by former President Corazon C. Aquino, are scandalous and unconstitutional, amending the PROC.NO.1716 issued by the late President Ferdinand E. Marcos on February 17 1978, the same were declared null and void.

Besides of the scheme of taking the land is beyond valid legislation, while either of the three Presidents, who falls under executive level can't be vested of legislative power to legislate by virtue of Presidential Proclamation No.164 for the grabbing of privately own real estate properties in the pretext of development of the metropolis which in substitution of the defunct NATIONAL GOVERNMENT CENTER created by the then deposed President Ferdinand E. Marcos under PRES. PROC. No.1716, were as well, declared null and void because it would draw a serious menace to the



people, in general, that needs a rebut through the availment of WRIT OF PRELIMINARY AND PROHIBITORY MANDATORY INJUNCTION to enjoin the violators, as it was pronounced by the SUPREME COURT, in the Case G.R. No.125183 dated September 29 1997 against DENR for developing the land in Municipality of Taytay, Province of Rizal, into another Government Center, in the absence of constitutionally legislated valid laws.

The so called PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION is invalid, like the PRESIDENTIAL PROC. No.1826 creating portion of Quezon City into another Government Center, depriving the poor TALA ESTATE TENANTS and the lawful rights of their principal/lessor, which possession and ownership were settled already in the previous Court case with the same parties and of the same subject matter, had sought to set aside the respondents' illegal taking and development of the Lands in North of Caloocan and in Quirino Avenue in Bo. Maligaya, Caloocan City then, now Quezon City, which is a direct violation to a mandate of our constitution in the principle of separation of power. For the legislature is generally limited to the enactment of laws, the executive the enforcement of the laws and, the judiciary to their interpretation and application to case and controversies (Bengzon v. Drilon, 208 SCRA 133 (1992))

And along with the real properties lying along EDSA containing an area of TWO HUNDRED FIFTY (250) HECTARES (more or less) located in and bounded on the East by East Avenue and on the South East corner of East Avenue and Epifanio delos Santos Avenue (EDSA) on the South is Epifanio Delos Santos Avenue (EDSA) on the South West is corner of Visayas Avenue and EDSA and on the West is Visayas Avenue in Sitio San Roque, Barangay Bagong Pagasa, Luzon City, while, such lands are private in nature and undoubtedly owned by the movants.

And in the other course of these incidents, the movants; Central Bank of the Philippines, represented by ATTY. MARINO ISLAO and the PNP, the DILG, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE and the National Government themselves thru its HON. SOLICITOR GENERAL, represented by Assistant Solicitor General Romeo dela Cruz, filed a manifestation with opposition to said RESPONDENTS' MOTION assailing the movants ancillary action for the application of the WRIT OF PRELIMINARY, PROHIBITORY AND MANDATORY INJUNCTION making the present TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER into permanent. The respondents likewise vehemently attacking the issued SECOND ALIAS WRIT OF POSSESSION dated 28 of November 1988. In its implementation by the Ex Officio Court Sheriff, ATTY. JOSE E. ORTIZ, this rendered him without recourse, to issue Supplemental Certificate of Turned Over.

The TURNED OVER embracing the Real Properties were made on 27th of January 1989 to and in favour of the heirs of the TALA ESTATE OWNERS, to the benefits of around three thousand (70,000) families, lying in the 37 Barangays, barely the so downtrodden lower sector of our SOCIETY, in this Metropolis headed by certain GABRIEL MENDOZA and ANTONIO (TONY) PLATILYA, embracing such premises have rendered the respondents' judicial remedy fatal and no basis in law. Besides it was proven many times the TALA ESTATE OWNERS HEIRS was never dispossessed from their land located along EDSA in Sitio San Roque, Barangay Bagong

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Pag Asa, Quezon City, is another factual circumstances that respondents are merely invading privately owned dominion without Court Order.

The truth, the respondents are guilty of laches, for it took them for almost forty (40) years ago before they realized the aftermath of their defeats, which is a blatant breach in good faith of the LEGAL ETHICS, the RULES OF COURT and the CONSTITUTION, in the administration of Court proceedings. In questioning the validity of its jurisdiction, the matter on the judicial point of view, is that, this Court can not undo what had been done after the law of estoppel and laches had terminated such rights that were abandoned long time ago by party litigants.

Similarly, what had been executed embracing the subject lands that were delivered to the winning parties and lawful beneficiaries by virtue of SECOND ALIAS WRIT OF POSSESSION dated 28 of November 1988 with Sheriff Turned Over dated 27th day of January 1989, could no longer be recalled to restore back to the benefits of the losing respondents, in as much as, the respondents have no clearer ownership rights neither have proved their physical possession over the lands in questioned.

That regardless of assailing anew that the COURT AQUO had committed a grave abuse of discretion invoking invalidity of its WRIT OF PRELIMINARY AND PROHIBITORY MANDATORY INJUNCTION, that would be issued, as invoked insistently by the respondents NHA and its Staffs and Officials, to defy the judgment and the writ instead to refrain of invasion from the areas and premises of the land owners dominion, by forced they intend to take over such domiciles including the subject lots along EDSA, is a direct and flagrant disrespect to our Judicial Court, the Law and the Constitution of the State.

Such unforgivable and outrageous defiance of the respondents NHA, Caloocan City Government and of QC Government simply gives justification of their blatant alibis, the lands they are illegally grabbing at their own gains and interest are not covered by such judgment besides their argument asserting lack of due process on the issuance of the judgment of July 28 1969, which made such respondents' manifestation is an scandalous disregard of the virtue of truth to the extent of covering up their exploitation on someone's privately own real properties which they have no legal ground to enjoy. It is a kind of senseless-shameless defense with abusive authorities being a public officials that needs admonish in accordance to Anti Graft Act.3019. Considering, the RESPONDENTS NHA, the Caloocan City and Quezon City Government that manipulating the 6,991.1413 hectares of land in North of Caloocan and Quezon City, inclusive of the NORTH TRIANGLE COMMISSION, are persons of being Public Officials, whose functions and authorities are vested by the Constitution, are now bound to be penalized as provided for accordingly by the R.A. 8070 and of the Anti Graft Act 3019, for exploiting and mortgaging to the government financial institutions under CMP and Ordinary Housing Development Loan into a multi million loan proceeds such lands privately owned by the HEIRS OF THE OWNERS OF TALA ESTATE including that of 435 hectares of land that were restored back to the TALLANO CLAN since 1971 by virtue of February 19 1970 WRIT OF POSSESSION WITH DEMOLITION.



These defying government agencies and government officials based to the fundamental law of the state, the Philippine Constitution, are responsible being public officials under R.A.3019, either elective or appointed officials and employees, permanent or temporary, whether in the, classified or unclassified or exemption service receiving compensation, even nominal, from the government. (Preclaro v. Sandiganbayan, 247 SCRA 454 (1995). The constitution mandates all public officials-officers and employees to serve with responsibility, integrity, loyalty and efficiency. As recipients of the public trust, they are enjoined to demonstrate courtesy, civility, and self restraint in their actuations to the public even when confronted with rudeness and insulting behaviour (De Luna vs. Ricon 250 SCRA (1995P) It is a rule that the government, whether national provincial or municipal shall be liable for the acts of its officers or agents when such officers and agents had acted strictly within the scope of their authority as created, conferred and defined by law.

The public officials can be held personally accountable for acts claimed to have been performed in connection with official duties where they have acted ultra vires or where there is showing of bad faith. The rules apply regardless of the position occupied by the public official. High position in the government does not confer a license to prosecute or recklessly injure another. (Chavez vs. Sandiganbayan 193 SCRA 282 (1991) They are bound to respect the verdict of the Court with no unjust maneuver beyond judicial reasons after themselves have submitted to the Jurisdiction of the Court in attending protracted court trials with all out skirmish of oppositions and defences without basis in law and convincing evidences, otherwise, being a Public Officials when they act beyond the Scope of their authority, may be held liable for damages (Republic v. Sandoval, 220 SCRA, 124 (1993)

That in the history of the order of judicial trial, even in the very chamber of the highest tribunal, no one had been given an opportunity to question the jurisdiction of the court to retrieve back his all out honest to goodness participation in the court trial only to escape from the efficacy of the law whenever judgment turned so adverse to him and or to them, in so far as the National Government itself was the petitioner in this entitled case which referred to PETITION FOR ESCHEATMENT against the predecessors of the TALLANO CLAN.

The pronouncement of the SUPREME COURT is clearer than the broad daylight invoking the DOCTRINE OF ESTOPPEL. For, in a precedent case in Civil Case No 458, we cannot, in absolute fidelity to our trust, accord our stamp of approval to the belated attempt of the applicant to question the jurisdiction of the COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF DAVAO CITY with the same foothold of the case of SPEC. PROC. No.997 Q, Branch 28 CFI of Quezon City then, now, RTC Branch 111 in Pasay City, having voluntarily submitted their cause to the Court, they cannot latter on, after receiving adverse verdict, now question its jurisdiction or authority. Similarly, the REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES (embracing the whole government agencies, and its instrumentalities both local and national, through its Hon. Solicitor General Antonio Barredo filed their PETITION FOR ESCHEATMENT with the belief that they could attain their resolves without adherence to the accepted jurisprudence.



But execution could not be a subject for such remedy of mere brazen denial, for the respondents are guilty of estoppels by laches. That the DOCTRINE OF ESTOPPEL BY LACHES bars them (the respondents NHA and QC Government) from raising the same question of jurisdiction. Moreover, the jurisdiction of the CFI Branch 28, now, RTC Branch 111 in Pasay City over the subject matter and over the person cannot be seriously disputed since the COURT, has been acting as LAND REGISTRATION COURT and not as an ORDINARY COURT, where the SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS CASE No.997-Q, entitled ESCHEATMENT IN CONSOLIDATION OF QUIETING OF TITLE under LRC/CIVIL CASE No.117-Q WITH RE-CONSTITUTION OF TITLE OCT No.T-01-4, TCT No.T 408 and TCT No.T 498 registered in the names of DON GREGORIO MADRIGAL ACOP, DON ESTEBAN BENITEZ TALLANO AND PRINCE LACAN ULRIJAL BOLKIAH (TAGEAN) TALLANO and his successors in interest PRINCE JULIAN MCLEOD TALLANO and his wife, QUEEN LYDIA LILIELOUKALANI KAMEHAMEHA of HAWAII, had been filed by the Republic of the Philippines, were conferred upon by the law to litigate the matters that were raised at different issues were streamlined based on the petition of the office of the SOLICITOR GENERAL in the interest and welfare of the general public, in term of saving cost, time and efforts beside preventing court clogging of undecided controversies in the court. (Libudan vs. Gil L-21163, May 17, 1972; 45 SCRA 17).

It was very glaring that NHA, the Caloocan City and the QC Government are further guilty of res judicata as surreptitiously gestured in contrary to the case of Rivera vs. Moran, 48, Phil. 836 (1926) where plaintiffs acquired their interest in the land from that of similar circumstances. They are aware that litigation concerning the lands were already covered by that recent judgment as shown in the Decision of 28th of July 1969, where the NHA, the Caloocan City and the QC Governments were among of the agencies of the Republic of the Philippines, including the whole world, from which said aforesaid government entities are integral part of the government, as the whole, were subjected in a case referred to SP. PROC. Case No. 997-Q, in as much as the said Case is An action IN REM.

And in another precedent Case in Lasam vs. Director of Lands, 65 Phil. 367 (1938) further explain that mere introduction of development, planting of sign or symbol of possession or installation of any structures like such office of the Department of Public Works and Highways, that of the National Irrigation Administration Offices and Houses or any kind of improvements or alteration to the land, like what were done by the respondents NHA, the Caloocan City and Quezon City Government and its CITY MAYORS OFFICES by cutting of fruits bearing mango trees and variety of crops of the lawful owners, DON ESTEBAN BENITEZ TALLANO and his Heirs, Court Appointed Judicial Administrator Prince Julian Morden Tallano, cannot be adopted as Magellan like claims of dominion over an immense tract of territory, neither does mere cultivation or improvement of land constitute possession under claims of ownership, which is true in the case of Republic of the Philippines vs. Court of Appeals, SCRA 150 (1988);

The Doctrine on legitimate possession does not apply where the possession is wrongfully taken in place like what the herein respondents have committed against the legitimate land owner where they (the respondents) allegedly-constructively possessed, which are in the adverse



possession of another, specifically, the lawful land owner, the heirs of DON ESTEBAN BENITEZ TALLANO, which is true in the case of Rosales vs. Director of Lands, supra; Sarmiento vs. Lesaca, 108, Phil. 900 (1960). On the contrary, the respondents acted in bad faith as defined by the Supreme Court in the case of Villanueva vs. Sandigan Bayan 42 SCRA 562,223, SCRA 543 (1993) which clarified as bad faith, of course, the opposite of good, it does not simply connote bad judgment or negligence it impute a dishonest purpose to do wrong or cause a damage to another. It contemplates state of mind affirmatively in operation with the furtive design or some motive or self interest or ill will for ulterior purpose which the same were committed by the respondents against defendants, Third Party Plaintiff, the true owners;

Beside, except, Mr. Antonio Flatilya, that Jun Rabolan and Edwin Napkil were charged by the Government of Quezon City for the offences of selling lots that were not belong to them, a matter that denied by the Court Appointed Judicial Administrator, PRINCE JULIAN MORTDEN TALLANO and by his TALA ESTATE TENANTS. Because what the TALA ESTATE TENANTS and occupants were selling only their residential units they built thereon at the permission of Major Mongcao. And not by way of forcible entry nor as illegal detainee. They are rather armed with LEASE AGREEMENT between them and the Land Owners Heirs' Judicial Administrator for occupying the area since 1979. And they are paying jointly their monthly lease of Twenty Thousand (Php.20,000.00). On the contrary, those in the Peoples Homesite Housing Corporation now NHA and the then Metro Manila Commission have tagged them (the tenants) as squatters in lieu of formal settlers.

This is a clear gesture of such government agency, the NHA in partner with the Quezon City and Caloocan City Government which are enmeshed of admissions on its failure of serving its primary duties to secure and upgrade the plight of both formal and informal settlers and their constituents. This is not only in Metro Manila, the NHA itself had committed such crimes of massives land grabbings are in the countrysides nationwide due to the benefits, the NHA and its agency officials that have been craving to enrich themselves at the expense of such illegal taking of someone's private properties. And selling it eventually to another and or to foreigners particularly to Chinese whose country's territorial dominion have been expanding by and in term of these strategies which substitute of clandestine invasion to one nation's dominion, particularly in many circumstances, by buying land privately own by the FIIPINO people, which may eventually end them (our citizenry) as squatters to their own mother land at the preference of Chinese settlers by reason of the tremendous value of the considerations the respondents, have been deceitfully charged against the strange owners/claimants and to the extent of sacrificing this mother land of ours.

This scheme of the NHA with secret connivance of the local government officials in lieu of resolving the problem of the most deprived section of this Society, likewise, are among the prayers of the movants, be contained, declare null and void ab initio on the reason of being ultra vires. And the respondents' accusation, the judgment rendered by the Court in the escheatment case in favor of the third party plaintiff, the TALLANO CLAN was out of judicial context, and are part of the respondents deceptions, on the reason that the Court when it bestowed its jurisdiction over the case it



was by religious compliance of jurisdictional requirement such as attending to three (3) weeks publication in the official gazette which copies of OFFICIAL GAZETTE were submitted by the ESCHEATMENT PETITIONER. The OSG itself, argued, it have substantiated such prerequisites that landed the court to proper jurisdiction to hear the case, besides respondents' voluntary submission to the jurisdiction of the Court had armed the proceedings proper beyond irregularities in contrary then to the heirs of the TALA ESTATE OWNERS, third party plaintiff's allegation, the petitioner REPUBLIC failed to comply said jurisdictional requirement in the form of publication in our OFFICIAL GAZETTE had frustrated by the truth per se.

This drag this Court into severe situation and resorted to resolve the present controversy in the above entitled case, in as much, as the possession and ownership embracing the subject realties were conclusively determined for and in favour of the TALLANO CLAN both in the case of Special Proc. No.997-Q and under the LRC/CIVIL Case No.3957-P. The former controversy was decided in Quezon City while the latter was decided in Pasay City both of Court of First Instance of Rizal then Branch 28, and was relocated in Pasay City under Regional Trial Court, Branch 111 also in Pasay City. This took place during the Court Reorganization pursuant to the implementation of Batas Pambansa 129, when the Marcos Administration and his cronies were in hot water on the congressional inquiry of FIVE HUNDRED (Php.500) BILLION RAMAWEL FINANCIAL MESS. This was where the TALLANO CLAN's TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED SEVENTY FIVE (2,575) hectares of classified commercial/residential lands, beside of the fifteen (15) hectares of land where the City Hall Building had been erected on. They even includes the 3,000 hectares in Lamesa Dam watershed inclusive of the 1,500 hectares of Laguna Lake were mortgaged to the Philippine National Bank, the Dev. Bank of the Philippines, and to the GSIS where its funds was as well illegally pulled out through this land scam that left such financial institutions experienced severe financial disasters to bankruptcy.

The truth, it is on this real estate deals that made the Quezon City Government financially drained, where former QC MAYOR ADELINA RODRIGUEZ was involved. It caused damaged to the Quezon City Government and its citizenry. While the Tallano Clan, the PNP and its mother Agencies the DILG and the Department of Justice, the GSIS policy holders government employees association, public school teachers, members of Prosecutors League of the Philippines and the members of the bench and judicial courts, the Armed Forces of the Philippines and members of the NBI and the National Government and the Filipino people in general, whose lawful interest over that missing funds that were illegally converted into such realties in question, were severely affected by those behind the Large Scale Swindling and land scam involving Marcos cronies, some of them are Chinese businessmen who replenished the missing multi billion funds of these government owned and controlled corporation and financial entities and of such local government institutions through modus operandi of acquiring such lands by sales patents while in another scheme by foreclosure proceedings.

Similar stealth and strategies that GOKONG WEI had applied for the land they grabbed is where the MALIGAYA ROBINSON would be located. And that LUCIO TAN Claiming the area of Marila Seedlings, by acquisition of



the Philippine National Bank, which the subject lands together with the Philippine Airline spuriously mortgaged and foreclosed by the GSIS which likewise absorbed by Philippine National Bank that LUCIO TAN strangely bought from the National Government. Both LUCIO TAN and HENRY SY were part of such large scale multi billion plunders, via with government's sovereign guaranty multi billion bank loan, the largest plunder case than any plunderers combined had been made in this generation. This caused the lost of our aforementioned FLAGSHIP BANK, the Phil. National Bank and our Philippine Flag Carrier, (PAL) the Phil. Air Line to aforementioned Marcos cronies.

By baseless skirmish, the Respondents' recourse seeking to annul the Second Alias Writ of Possession of Nov. 28, 1988 against the movants, the PHIL. NATIONAL POLICE, DILG, the GSIS, the Central Bank of the Philippines, the National Government and the Court Appointed Judicial Administrator, PRINCE JULIAN MOF DEN TALLANO, is another judicial maneuver of the respondents that needs this court to act upon and stop these growing travesty of justice which is under the helms of aforementioned influential persons who are behind these great scam.

And on the same vein of judicial action filed independently by Central Bank of the Philippines, which said realty they are claiming was one among the donations of the TALLANO CLANS to the government but was used as collaterals in the RAMAWEL FINANCIAL SCANDAL with a market value of ONE HUNDRED BILLION (Php.100) pesos worth of said realties, containing around ONE HUNDRED FIVE (105) Hectares, and another SIXTY FIVE 65 hectares of prime lands where, the lands, by falsification, were made to appear and these were sold to MR. HENRY SY by virtue of falsified sales patents applications issued by former President, FERDINAND E. MARCOS, to accommodate the proposed SM MALL NORTH and the SM MALL West, which are soared both to on going constructions defeating the claims of Central Bank of the Philippines, Represented by ATTY. MARINO ISLAO, who questioned the validity of the respondents' motion to set aside the issuance of WRIT OF PRELIMINARY AND PROHIBITORY MANDATORY INJUNCTIONS.

This is on the exemption of the lands located along the Quirino Highway and corner of a former TALA Avenue now a proposed Maligaya Avenue, adjacent to Jacinto Steel Mill containing an area of 7.3 hectares, and an area of (35) Thirty Five Hectares, where the proposed ROBINSON MALL has been designed to be erected and were among the realties which are part and parcels of the lands containing an area of 6,991.1413 hectares that were turned over to the TALLANO CLAN by virtue of WRIT OF POSSESSION AND DEMOLITION OF February 28 1970, several SPECIAL WRIT OF POSSESSIONS and by SECOND ALIAS WRIT OF POSSESSION dated Nov. 28 1988, that were implemented by Court EX OFFICIO SHERIFF, ATTY. JOSE E. ORTIZ for and in favor of the TALLANO CLANS and the aforesaid legatees.

That on the opposite side of these realties, is another realty on the edge side of the TALA AVENUE, the proposed new name Maligaya Avenue, lying south and along Quirino Avenue of Caloocan City, containing an area of 375 hectares under the vehement claims of both CENTRAL BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES and THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, in order to secure



such lands that were donated and extended by the Tallano Family in support in the containment of this nation's moribund economy. This cropped up to such vehement opposition of the CENTRAL BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES and other donees' defense against the charges of the respondents NHA, Caloocan City and QC Governments to the effect that the writ of preliminary and prohibitory mandatory injunction that would be issued to the movants while the court lacks of jurisdiction, and to issue it would mean a malady of justice, was merely unproven imputation of the respondents marred the untarnish dignity of this court.

The respondents, claimed as well, that they would be illegally-adversely affected by their lawful interest in Land, containing an area of 250 hectares, located South East is in corner of East Avenue and on the South is Epifanio delos Santos Avenue and on the West is West Avenue, now Visayas Extension, and inclusive of where the MANILA SEEDLINGS FOUNDATION, INC is located illegally, would only suffer delay in their objective of constructing giant malls and commercial structures, via with government's sovereign guaranty multi billion bank loan if not by negotiated bidding from interested buyers/developers have no legal leg to stand for it is moot and academic, it became stale long time ago. (Castro vs. Tan, 100 Phil.910 (1957) (Joya vs. PCGG, 225 SCRA 568 (1993))

The Respondents, according to movants, did not care of the affected financially downtrodden lawful beneficiaries both our constituents, the local government units and our National Government, its Department of Interior and Local Government, the Department of Justice, including mostly neglected law enforcement agencies; the PNP and the NBI, which the NBI DIRECTOR SANTIAGO TOLEDO's plea from the general public for further financial assistance to their Agency, are among the noble purpose the movants have been clamouring for these beneficiaries with the department of justice benefits that must be extended by the TALLANO CLANS in the expense of present government administration's financial distress, experiencing financial set backs due to that economic slumped and in the collections of the revenues brought about by rampant plundering to our National Government funds.

In another aspect, these particular subject real properties containing an area of 250 hectares more or less inclusive of 37 hectares which is portions of land in Sitio San Roque Barrio Bagong Pag Asa, Quezon City evidence by OCT No.735, and was subjected into annulment that was enforced in pursuance to the DECISION of 28 of July 1969 against PHHC now NHA docketed under Civil Case No.Q-997 of then CFI of Quezon City in Republic vs. Tallano Clan, had successfully obtained the Ex Party Writ of Possession of November 28, 1988 and had been issued in favour of the heirs TALA ESTATE OWNERS that caused the taken over the possession over subject real properties against such spurious claimants such as the NHA, Caloocan City and the QC Governments that bestowed abused rights to the respondents with the killings of four SECURITY GUARDS OF THE TALA ESTATE OWNERS HEIRS, and greedily implemented by the suspects respondents guards, NHA who have been, by forced, using Armies in the pretext of implementing WRIT OF POSSESSION without Court Order and had attempted to demolish the tenants headed by a certain ANTONIO PLATILYA who are in physical possession of such parcel of land that must be protected by law, in so far as said affected parties were not impleaded



neither complained of and, were part of such litigation in the matter of the issuance of the NHA DEMOLITION ORDER, is unconstitutional and illegal.

Thus, the NHA, the Caloocan City and the Quezon City Government like in the precedent case of Banco Filipino and its Receivership, opined matters to the exemption being a NON PARTY TO THE SUIT which they may be bound by the Writ of Possession which said allegations of the NHA is greatly misplaced under the context of the law and rules of court. The case of Biscocho vs. Moreno was given emphasis and cited the exception to the General Rule that non-party to a case may be bound by writ, such as squatters or illegally occupants and privies unlike MR. ANTONIO PLATILYA who heads the lawful tenants of the TALA ESTATE OWNERS HEIRS, who must deserve to such exemption.

Further, the movants, TALA ESTATE OWNER HEIRS, cited the case in the Barican vs. Intermediate Appellate Court, 162 SCRA 358, 363 (1988) it was indubitably held that the obligation of the Court and or GOVERNMENT LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY AND OR THE NHA to issue a WRIT OF POSSESSION in favour of the purchaser or mortgagee or claiming parties in an extra judicial foreclosure sale or by ordinary possession ceases to be ministerial once it appears that there is A THIRD PARTY CLAIMANT like the TALA ESTATE OWNERS HEIRS, who are in possession of the property adverse to that of debtor/mortgagor and or NHA conspirators/ usurpers.

This caused the Judicial Administrator, HEIRS OF TALA ESTATE OWNERS to judicially file his ACTION which he prayed to avail the following:

- 1) Mandating the GENERAL MANAGER, and or his successors in interest, his subordinates MR. JOSEPH PETER S. SISON, ASST. GENERALMANAGER and or the NHA itself to refrain from enforcing demolition and or eviction against the LAWFUL TENANTS OF THE TALA ESTATE, who are holder of either deed of sale and or lease contract embracing and or his/her house has been found erected on the portion of the land in controversy containing an area of 250 hectares located in Sitio San Roque, Barangay Bagong Pag Asa, QUEZON CITY;
- 2) Mandating as well the Court Sheriff, Caloocan City and Quezon City and or Barangay Government Authorities, both HENRY SY and LUCIO TAN, the concerned corporate officers of the Management of ROBINSON MALL and the SMA MALL to turn over the land found in the corner of TALA AVENUE (proposed Maligaya Avenue and of Quirino Highway) containing an area of 7.5 hectares which is situated adjacent to JACINTO STEEL MILL, and the land located Northwest of Maligaya Avenue and Quirino Highway, and the real property containing of 25 hectares located in the West of Maligaya Avenue, Quezon City, to the heirs of the owners of TALA ESTATE. And another lands containing an area of 65 hectares Southwest of Quirino Avenue but illegally invaded by the owner of SM to the further damage of the Central Bank of the Philippines and its National Treasury, the same be turned over to the CENTRAL BANK's possession, in as much as those lands were all secured by barbed wires and concrete hollow blocks per se;



- 3) Mandating the concerned Quezon City and Caloocan City Governments and its Local and Barangay Officials and Law Enforcement Authorities to observe due respect, refrain of disturbing the re-possession of such realties for and in favour of the TALA ESTATE OWNERS HEIRS. And the local government and Barangay officials are likewise be enjoined by this WRIT OF PRELIMINARY AND PROHIBITORY MANDATORY INJUNCTION at the time of turned over of the lots found vacant within the TALA HACIENDA free from any harassment from said government agencies and its instrumentalities.
- 4) And or commanding the Barangay Officials and its subordinates who are in charge in the Barangays where lands found located, the law enforcement authority or the Court Sheriff of this Court and his either deputized and non deputized law enforcement authority to evict and or dismantle any structure or building own by any person found illegally occupying and or in possession over the portion of the TALA ESTATE evidence by TCT No.T 498 and TCT No.T 408. And likewise evict and or demolish such illegal structure or structures that may find thereon and, or prohibit, restraint, stop and block any on going construction of any nature of edifice and or development on the subject land and, the owner, builder and or constructor of said on going project or development must be enjoined to respect the writ;
- 5) Restraining and or prohibiting and or enjoining as well the NHA Officials and its subordinates enforcing Sheriff and his Deputize Law Enforcement Authority and or the QC Government and the NHA and its DEMOLITION SQUAD to destroy, demolish and or dismantle any residential house building and or structures located in the portion of an area of 250 hectares in Sitio San Roque, Barangay Bagong Pag Asa, QUEZON CITY own by the legitimate TALA ESTATE TENANTS whose rights to occupy have been evidenced by DEED OF SALE and or by LEASE CONTRACT and OCCUPANCY PERMIT, who are regularly paying monthly rental and or amortization to the land owner.
- 6) And any body, private or government official or employee violator and or who defied this writ to the expense of pursuing the implementation of the eviction, ejectment and or demolition and or any means to oust the TALA ESTATE TENANTS from their domiciles and or lots and or from their farms' and residential premises shall be charged and or suffered the heaviest penalty with damages of P1,000.00 per square meters of the lot occupying by the victims and with full force of the law for imprisonment of one month for every P5,000.00 that the violator to this ORDER had failed to pay the awarded damages until such awarded damages has been fully satisfied for and in favour of the TALA ESTATE OWNER HEIRS and their tenants and beneficiaries.
- 7) Enjoining the responsible party or parties and the officials of the NHA and or the Quezon City and Caloocan City Government for a penalty of Php 200.00 per square meter of the land they were claiming or for total compensatory damages of P1,000,000.00 per hectare monthly since the time they commenced to enjoy benefits out of it or to the lands own by the TALA ESTATE. The penalty has been enforce against said local government institutions, responsible in the disturbing the Tala Estate tenants' peace and order in their domicile using such fraudulent land titles OCT No.735, OCT



No.543 and Oct No.730 and OCT No.614, and OCT374 in the matter of preponderantly taking advantage the community mortgage program;

On the other hand the same parties, the movants PNP through its advocator, Supt. Mongcao Angintupan and the Republic of the Philippines, in other course of claims invoking their rights enclaved with the title under OCT 543, OCT No.735 and of OCT 730 illegally embracing the subject lands regardless it falls under such category but it cannot be delineated away from the principle that a land even homestead patent, once registered under the Land Registration Law, becomes an indefeasible as a Torrens title, and thereafter cannot be the subject of an investigation for determination or judgment in a cadastral case.

The stand of the Movant/Republic of the Philippines is true if the land in question it covered and is located where the issued decree it encompasses by. This falls the basis of any new title which the cadastral court may order to be issued is null and void and should be cancelled if that the issued decree it compass over the land located is somewhere else not on the place where the land is located which is the subject of that titles; particularly that of OCT No.543, OCT 730 and OCT 735 its decree has covered land for only less than half a hectare located in other Municipalities and not here in the City of Caloocan and or Quezon City.

Beside in general rule the writ of preliminary injunction is preventive remedy, for a litigant may ask succor from this August Tribunal to protect and preserve his rights and interest and of the innocent Tenants and would be the victims for no other purpose during the pendency of the principal action that was settled almost forty (40) years ago with which Writ of Possession can not be divested by another proceedings and remains enforceable against any one up to the present. (Beteclen V. CA 775 SCRA 764) hence, petitioner/movants are entitled to avail the virtue of writ for protection and defenses, otherwise, the action of the respondents NHA and Quezon City Government and Government of Caloocan City would be contemptuous as an obstruction of justice.

The opposite parties further invoking in their opposition the findings of the Land Registration Administration which comprehended that such OCTs, its decree embracing land, is somewhere other than the land in controversy can not encompass the land ownership claims to the town, municipality or province which are outside the legal ambit of both the Decree of Registration and Survey Plan, specifically on this circumstances, both OCT 543, OCT 614, OCT 735, and OCT374, where the lands which said decree and survey plan falls apart, specifically its decree encompassing land in another place while the Technical Description of such Survey Plan of OCT 735, have no meet and bound, is an open polygon it can not encompass in the land subject matter hereof.

The nature of the evidences particularly of that technical description made by the respondents is of greater error as culled within his mother title which under R.A. 496 can not be sustained his line of arguments. By express provision of Rule 132 of the Rules of Court, the oppositors, TALA ESTATE OWNERS heirs claimed said OCT No.01-4 was passed upon the Judicial proceedings which the rules contained therein the manner of application to land registration and cadastral case were complied by the



movants' predecessors and was suppletory in character and whenever practicable and convenient, which is different to the case of OCT No735 which it falls to a mere void document as already pronounced in the precedent case by reason of no meet and bound of said land. (Dulay v. The Director of Lands, Vol. 53 O.G. p. 161). The Land Registration Act does not provide for a pleading similar or corresponding to a motion to dismiss. As a motion to dismiss is necessary for the expeditious termination of the above entitled case, like this, is a land registration case. The motion invoked separately by the oppositors/movants embodied in the Rules of Court can be availed of by the Tala Estate Owner Heirs in this case against such mere expedition of the respondents.

With respect to the alleged failure of the respondents to prove identities of their lots not similar to the lots covered by the titles of the TALA ESTATE HEIRS predecessors over the subject land and those which had been applied for, the commission of fraud, fostered by the court have examined the certificates of title and its relevant application and they correspondingly came up with their findings that the lots covered by said titles of the respondents-Tala Estate Owners heirs are the same as of those applied for by the losing parties while OCT No.735 it encompass to the same real properties while its technical description is in open polygon could not be used to defend such rights of the respondents.

The title of the respondents, TALA ESTATE HEIRS, who hold certificates of title under the Land Registration Act becomes indefeasible. It follows that the Regional Trial Court has no power or jurisdiction to pursue proceedings nor its subordinate Register of Deeds for the registration of the same parcels of land that covered by another certificates of title in the name of other persons other than the oppositors, the heirs of the TALA ESTATE OWNERS or their predecessor. Such has been the cardinal ruling by superior court in the case of *Rojas, et al. v. The City of Tagaytay, et al.*, G.R. No. L-13333, prom. November 24, 1959, in which this Court, through Mr. Justice Barrera, explicitly pronounced thus:

And thus viewed, the pivotal issue is one of jurisdiction on the part of the court a quo. All the other contentions of respondents NHA/Caloocan City and or Quezon City Government regarding possession in good faith, laches or claims of better right, as to the Court under the same context can not avail in the case at bar if the court a quo, sitting as land registration court, had no jurisdiction over the subject matter in decreeing for the registration, in favor of respondent city, or of that lots already previously decreed and registered in the name of movants Tala Estate owners heirs which is so impressive line of legal rights in favour of the TALLANO CLAN. It has been well-settled that a Court of First Instance that issued a second decree for the same land is null and void. *Pamintuan v. San Agustin*, 43 Phil. 558, 561; *Timbol v. Diaz*, 44 Phil. 587, 590; *Perez v. Bolbon*, 50 Phil. 791, 795; *Singian v. Manila Railroad Co.*, 60 Phil. 192, 203; *Addison v. Payatas Estate Improvement Co.*, 60 Phil. 673; *Sideco v. Aznar*, G.R. No. L-4931, prom. April 24, 1953. Whence once decreed by a court of competent jurisdiction, the title to the land thus determined is already a *res judicata* binding not only to the privies of the losing parties in a either real actions and but likewise to the whole world, the proceedings being *in rem*. (*Sandejas vs. Robles, et al*, 81 Phil. 421, *Grey Alba vs. Dela Cruz*, 17, Phil.,49; *Director of Lands vs. Roman Archbishops*, 41 Phil. 120.



Furthermore, the registration of the property in the name of first registered owner, particularly, the TALA ESTATE land titles either OCT No.01-4 in the name of PRINCE LACAN ACUNA ULRIJAL BOLKIAH TAGEAN TALLANO and or the OCT No.543 embracing the land in the area of the North of Caloocan of Caloocan City and or the OCT No.614 which likewise embracing from its origin West of Mediterranean Center of Quezon City toward the area of the Province of Rizal inclusive of portion of Marikina, Montalban, San Mateo, Cainta, Taytay, Binangonan, Angono, Antipolo, Cardona, Teresa up to North western portion of Province of Quezon, that were falsified by certain LRA Commissioner at the force instruction of the deposed regimen. It made it appeared these lands portion of TALA ESTATE are registered as PRE PATENT in the names of the TALLANO'S predecessors, which were re-conveyed to the TALLANO CLAN, as it appeared in the Registration Book is generally legitimate in an admitted jurisprudence which serves as standing notice to the whole world that said property is already registered in the names of the TALLANO predecessors, we called it now TALA ESTATE in brevity,

Hence, to declare the later title valid would defeat the very purpose of the Torrens system which is to quiet title to the property and guarantee its indefeasibility. It would undermine the faith and confidence of the people in the efficacy of the registration law. Ventura, Land Titles & Deeds, p. 183; Legarda v. Saleeby, 31 Phil. 590, 593. And finally in the observance of the Court the opposing parties and movants only made a denials to their claims in general beyond specific or clear one which construed were admissions of the material allegations of adverse party's pleading, hence, normally it would be improper if this Court denied the THIRD PARTY PLAINTIFF and the movants' motion to render judgment, execution and or resolution based on his pleadings which is in this incidence is in accordance to the universal accepted jurisprudence.

And to clarify matters, the right of the THIRD PARTY PLAINTIFF is unlike that of the NHA, the Quezon City and Caloocan City Local Government Agencies and Offices, should merely be in aid of the right of their original party, the REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES, Republic in brevity, that lost to the original and prior judicial controversy which directly uphold when the right of such party, the Republic, has ceased to exist, there is nothing to aid or fight for to avail, and the right of intervention ceases to exist. (CLAREZA VS. ROSALES, 2 SCRA 455 (1966) Beside being merely collateral or accessory or ancillary to the principal action and not an independent proceeding, the would be dismissal against the intervenor's motion, the THIRD PARTY PLAINTIFF, is irregular, which part in the original action, therefore, what is lawful, can not precludes the intervention from being acted upon (Barangay Matictic vs. Elibinias, 148 SCRA 83 (1987

Adopting the case of Municipality of SanJuan, Metro Manila v. Court of Appeals and the DENR under Case G.R.No.125183, such EXECUTIVE ORDER 620 CREATING THE NORTH TRIANGLE COMMISSION AND THE PROJECT ITSELF, CANNOT PRESUMED VALID STATUTE FOR IT WAS AN INVALID EXERCISE OF LEGISLATIVE POWER WITH A CLEAR USURPATION OF SUCH POWER BY THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH, WHICH WAS A DIRECT INSULT TO OUR CONSTITUTION UNDERMINING THE PRINCIPLE OF SEPARATION OF POWER WITH EQUATION OF RESPECT TO IT. CONSEQUENTLY, SAID PROCLAMATION IS HEREBY



DECLARED NULL AND VOID, adopting the pronouncement of the highest court of the land in a case under G.R No.125183, Sept. 29, 1997.

WHEREFORE, PREMISES CONSIDERED, the Motion of the movants the TALA ESTATE OWNERS HEIRS and their beneficiaries, the PNP, the Department of Justice and the CENTRAL BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES for the issuance of WRIT OF PRELIMINARY PROHIBITORY MANDATORY INJUNCTION with prayer to make the TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER permanent which has been assailed by Motion for Reconsideration filed by the NHA and Quezon City Government is hereby Granted, denying as well the respondent's motion to set aside said TALA ESTATE OWNER HEIRS MOTION TO ENFORCE further the SECOND ALIAS WRIT OF POSSESSION of the 28th OF NOV. 1988, on ground of laches, lack of credence and the respondents failure to tender an issue which rendered them (respondents) ultimately no basis in law.

Sustaining the prayer of the movants, the COURT APPOINTED JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATOR AND THE PNP represented by Supt. Mongcao Angintaopan thru his Atty. Romeo Aguilar and the CENTRAL BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES and the DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE represented by Asst.Solicitor General Romeo dela Cruz, the concerned party or parties and the Public Respondents, the NHA AND THE QUEZON CITY GOVERNMENT AND ITS INSTRUMENTALITIES are hereby permanently enjoined from enforcing PROCLAMATION NO.164. The respondents are as well enjoined to respect and obey the following:

- 1) Commanding the law enforcement authorities or the Court Sheriff of this Court and his either deputized and non deputized law enforcement authority to demolish, dismantle, destroy any structure or building own by any person found illegally occupying and or in possession over the portion of the TALA ESTATE evidence by TCT No.T 498 and TCT No.T 408 and or land embracing of and or portion of 6,991.1413 hectares of land or known as TALA ESTATE. And land likewise containing an area of 2,701, hectare of Malinta Estate, where the 46 hectares of land embracing FILRIZAM located in Bo.Canumay West, Valenzuela City, would be found thereon illegal structures the same shall be demolished once and for all, and or evict its occupants found in the premises and or prohibit, restrain, stop and block any on going construction of any nature of edifice and or development on the subject land. And, the owner, builder and or constructor of said on going construction are also enjoin to respect the writ;
- 2) Restraining and or prohibiting the NHA and the Quezon City Government and its incumbent City Mayor and or his successor in office, as well as its enforcing Sheriff and his Deputize Law Enforcement Authority to destroy, demolish and or dismantle any residential house, building and or any structures of the legitimate TALA ESTATE TENANTS, particularly land or portion of 250 hectares of land located in Sitio San Roque, Barangay Bagong PagAsa, Quezon City occupied by the lawful tenants whose evidence are of LEASE AGREEMENT AND DEED OF CONDITIONAL SALE with proof of official receipts and or such OCCUPANCY PERMIT that they are regularly paying monthly rental and or amortization to the land owner.
- 3) The Court, likewise, hereby affirmed the penalty as prayed for with the corresponding imprisonment of one month in every P5,000.00 that the liable



party or parties failed to tender the awarded damages directly to the heirs represented by Court Appointed Judicial Administrator, Prince Julian Morden Tallano, which efficacy is enforceable until they (liable parties) have fully satisfied by the writ for and in favour of the successful litigants against the responsible person or persons. That either privy or successor in interest of the NHA and or the Quezon City Government and the Government of Caloocan City, the same have been enjoined liable for the awarded damages due to the aggrieved party or parties and are mandated to comply this TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER WHICH MADE PERMANENT WITH WRIT OF PROHIBITORY MANDATORY INJUNCTION that has been provided just and equitable in Villanueva vs. Overseas Bank of Manila, 57366-R, August 22, 1980, and its efficacy would be valid endlessly and or until it finally enforced the payment of awarded damages against a concerned party or parties, the respondents NHA, The local Government of Caloocan and Quezon City to the full satisfaction of the aggrieved parties and the heirs of the owners of TALA ESTATE which has been clothe with AETERNUM, for its enforceability toward successful attainment of the TALLANO ROYALFAMILY'S noble commitment for the deprived government agencies and instrumentalities herein cited, including the legitimate legatees and tenants of the TALA ESTATE OWNERS.

4) This includes the enforcement of re-conveyance of the titles the respondents have been using in favour of the surviving litigants, the TALA ESTATE OWNERS HEIRS, where their subject lands were adversely affected by the titles of the respondents.

5) Affirming with judicial notice the lands provided by the heirs of the TALA ESTATE OWNERS to the beneficiaries/awardees cited above, particularly the PNP, The Department of Justice and its understated salaried members of its law enforcement agency, the NBI, in tribute to its noble DIRECTORS like JOLLY BUGARIN, LUKE LUKBAN AND SANTIAGO TOLEDO, who nobly firm exercised such authorities for truth, And to un-served, neglected deserving Members of the Bench and League of Prosecutors and Justices of the Philippines, be re-conveyed absolutely and or finally be transferred accordingly to them without recourse and unconditionally to them in as much as the Court Appointed Judicial Administrator, PRINCE JULIAN MORDEN TALLANO, being owner/legator, had been decided in the containment of such financial distress the, DILG, and its PNP Members and the members of the Judiciary and its DOJ have presently sufferings, had waived his rights and interest consisting of seventy (70) percent of such lands containing an area of TWO HUNDRED FIFTY (250) HECTARES for and in favour of the aforementioned legatees.

SO ORDERED

Pasay City, 26th February 2004.

HON. ERNESTO A. REYES
Presiding Judge

EAR/PJ

