

CLARIFICATORY DECISION

January 19, 1976

Republic of the Philippines
 COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF RIZAL
 Seventh Judicial District
 Branch XXVIII, Pasay City

WILSON P. ORFINADA, ET AL
 Plaintiffs

-v-

MACARIO J. RODRIGUEZ AND HEIRS) LRC/CIVIL CASE NO. 3957-P
 THE HEIRS OF EULOGIO AND EULALIO RAGUAS) FOR: QUIETING OF TITLES/
 HEIRS OF HERMOGENES A. RODRIGUEZ) RE-CONVEYANCE OF
 FELIMON AGUILAR AND HEIRS FORTUNATO) REAL PROPERTIES WITH
 SANTIAGO AND HEIRS PERPETUA VDA DE) JUDICIAL RECONSTITUTION
 AQUINO AND HEIRS TEODORO LIM/FELIX BAEZ) OF TCT NO. T-498 TCT NO.
 AND HEIRS DON MARIANO SAN PEDRO ESTEBAN) T-409 IN ACCORDANCE
 AND ENGRACIO SAN PEDRO ESTEBAN AND HEIRS) WITH REP. ACT. NO. 26, IN
 THE ADMIN. OF ON GOING CONST. OF) THE NAME OF DON GREGORIO
 SANTOS-PASCUAL BICUTAN MARKET) MADRIGAL ACOP AND
 PEDRO GREGORIO/AGAPITO BONSON AND HEIRS) DON ESTEBAN BENITEZ
 PEDRO ROJAS ESTATE AND HEIRS) TALLANO
 THE HEIRS OF JOSE M. TUAZON DOMINADOR)
 DE OCAMPO BUHAIN AND JOSE DE OCAMPO)
 BUHAIN AND HEIRS, JOSE DIMSUN/ADMIN. OF)
 MAYSILLO ESTATE, THE ADMIN. OF PASAY AND)
 TRIPLE ESTATE AND THE HEIRS OF DON GREGORIO)
 MADRIGAL AND ESTEBAN BENITEZ TALLANO.)
 THE ADMIN. OF SAN PEDRO DE MAKATI AND HEIRS)
 GREGORIO FELICIANO AND THE HEIRS,)
 NARCISCO MAYUGA/JACINTO GARCIA AND)
 HEIRS FRANCISCO,)
 ANTONIO AND PEDRO CRUZ AND HEIRS)
 THE ADMIN. OF MARICABAN ESTATE AND THE HEIRS,)
 THE SIMONA ESTATE AND THE HEIRS)
 MANUEL QUIOGUIE/EDUARDO ESTANISLAO)
 AND THE HEIRS, BERNABE CARDOSO AND THE HEIRS)
 FELIX AND CLAUDIO OSORIO AND THE HEIRS)
 MANILA RAILROAD COMPANY AND THE)
 UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES/FORT WILLIAM)
 MACKINLEY/NICHOLS AIR BASE/BUREAU OF)
 FORESTRY/THE BUREAU OF LANDS AND THE LANDS)
 REGISTRATION COMMISSION (LRC) THRU: HON.)
 SOLICITOR GENERAL FELIX V. MACASIAR AND)
 TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN)

Defendants

DON ANACLETO MADRIGAL ACOP)
 JULIAN M. TALLANO)
 Intervenors)

x-----x

CLARIFICATORY DECISION

The intervenors, Mr. Juliam M. Tallano and Don Annacleto Madrigal Acop had filed their complaint originally for quieting of Titles and Re-Coveyance against the plaintiffs without knowing a similar case over the same subject matters has been filed by the plaintiffs ahead against the Intervenor's predecessor interest on June 7, 1962 which read as:

“LRC/CIVIL CASE NO. 3957-P FOR QUIETING OF TITLES/RE-CONVEYANCE OF REAL PROPERTIES WITH JUDICIAL RECONSTITUTION OF TCT NO. 408 AND TCT NO. 409 IN ACCORDANCE WITH SEC. 15 OF REP. ACT NO. 26 FOR AND IN THE NAME OF DON GREGORIO MADRIGAL ACOP w/or AND DON ESTEBAN TALLANO”

that cause this Honorable Court to settle the case among the litigants under the consolidated one Court action, adapting Civil Case No. 3597-P to a Court Action filed by the Intervenor's not only to the benefits of the government but also to parties in litigants, considering that there are big backlog of Court cases that remained pendings in this Court. The intervenors after submitting their initial complaint for intervention on December 28, 1973, opposing the Decision of December 14, 1973, favorably to Orfinado, on the ground that plaintiffs ownerships evidences over the subject lands in question were fictitious and fabricated from the origin of no probative value over the subject lands, yet, the intervenors has abetter rights and interest over the subjected land under the principle of “PRIUS TEMPORE PORTIUR JURI as based on the evidences and positions papers had submitted by the Solicitor General on March 2, 1972 in compliance to the Court order requiring to answer the plaintiffs final amended petition.

Beforehand at the very outset, the defendants University of the Philippines, Fort William Mackinley, Nichols Air Base, the Manila Railroad Company

(now PNR), the Bureau of Forestry, the Bureau of Lands and the Lands Registration Commission (LRC) thru Hon. Solicitor General Felix V. Macastar had filed a Motion for Bill of Particulars against the plaintiffs on June 4, 1964, alleging the plaintiffs complaint is full of uncertainties, shooting sub sou perculo with the arrow of Ratione Malerise over the darkness of the nights. The said allegation is executous forcing this Hon. Court to issue an order of February 4, 1965, wherein immediately the plaintiffs had submitted his cited compliance to the Motion of Hon. Solicitor General on February 17, 1965. With so many technicalities and pre-requisites in the kind of proceedings at least a volume of pending cases had been prioritized that caused the calendar of the case has been railroaded into a more than sixteen (16) years of long court battles as scheduled. And among the legal issues that had been used to resolve was the necessity of the creation and an appointed for Amicus Curae of a person with competent wisdom and unquestionable integrity, who has been required to sit with and assist this Hon. Court for virtuous verdict in relation with the subject lands and when so require join the ocular inspection over the subject of the case and test the credibility of ownership of the aggrieved parties over the allege Hacienda Quebega containing an area of 125,326.37 hectares or 125,326,370 square meters covering the whole of San Juan, Mandaluyong, Makati, Pasig, Pateros, Pasay City, Taguig, Manila, Parañaque, Muntinlupa, Las Piñas, San Pedro Laguna, Biñan, Sta. Rosa, GMA, Silang, Tanza, Imus, Kawit, General Trias, Tres Marteres, Noveleta, Naic, Rosario, General Aguinaldo, Tarnate, Dasmariñas and Bacoor, Evidence by TCT No. T-498 of the Register of Deeds of Pasig, under Decree No. 297 (old) CLR Rec. No. 475, which was issued on Oct. 3, 1904, Plan No. 11-69, PSU 2031 and that, around 271,276 hectares situated and bounded on its North Eastern portion by Sierra Madre Mountains on the South by Manila, on the East by Pasig and Pateros towns on the West by Malolos embracing the area of Navotas, Malabon, Meycuayan, Valenzuela, Sta. Maria, Norzagaray, San Jose Del Monte, Quezon City, Caloocan City, Marikina, Montalban, San Mateo, Anggono, Cainta, Tanay,

Antipolo, Taytay, Pililia, Baras, Morong, Jalajala, Cardona, Real, Infanta, Nakkar, Umiray of the Province of Bulacan, Rizal, Quezon (Kiralaya Island before) the Registered owner of which is Don Esteban Benitez Tallano of Poblacion, Biñan, Laguna. The two (2) adjacent land under said Keybega (Quebega) hacienda were derived from OCT No. 01-4 and said Expediency Titles No. T-408 and TCT No. T-498 are no longer Spanish Titles but a Torrens Titles in character which was registered in accordance with Rep. Act. 2259, cadastral Act of March 14, 1914. Evidence by decree No. 297 issued on the year 1904 and has been Registered in the name of Don Gregorio Madrigal Acop of San Miguel, Manila and Puerto Santiago, while, that TCT No. T-498 has been registered for and in the name of Don Esteban Benitez Tallano of Poblacion, Biñan, Laguna. And another issue was an urgent motion of the Solicitor General for the temporary suspension of the case in accordance e with the Rule 21 of the Rules of Court considering that it became indispensable to the outcome of the Senate Investigation and inquiry conducted by the Blue Ribbon Committee headed by Hon. Senate President Gil Puyat Sr., then.

Immediately upon the installation of Amicus Curae which was a supposed appointment of Sen. Benigno Aquino Jr., and Sen. Jose Diokno to sit as one in Amicus Curae but it was opposed by the Solicitor General, on the ground that the two Senator are No. 1 outspoken critic-fiscalizer of the Government and Marcos administration which our Honorable Senators had admitted it for delecadeza. Sen. Jose Diokno, however, proposed the name of Rev. Father Ben Careon and immediately without commend the Reverned Father upon confirmation of the Honorable Court, took the position thereof in lieu of the Great Senator for public interest. At that point in time Court Hearing had been reset to February 25, 1972, that prior to this, the intervenors had filed their initial complaint on Jan. 4, 1972, and eventually a Motion to Intervene had been filed on June 7, 1973, and said

intervention complaint had been filed on Dec. 28, 1973 on February 7, 1974m the intervenors won the case, while, the plaintiffs had filed their Fourth Amended Petition with Bill of Particulars on February 4, 1972, alleging further that the said TCT No. T-408 and TCT No. 489 which, were lost during World War II should be reconstituted and that second owner's duplicate copies and its second original copy on filed in the said Register of Deeds in Quezon City and Pasig in Rizal the same should be issued in the name of Don Gregorio Madrigal Acop and Don Esteban Benitez Tallano. That the plaintiffs allegedly, are in position of valid Deeds of Absolute Sale executed by the above mentioned land owners in consideration of the sum of P1,000,000.00 Japanese Currency, on November 5, 1943, in the City of Manila, before a Notary Public, Andres Valdivia.

However, said Court proceedings had been questioned by the Solicitor General and accusing it as a vaudeville Court Proceedings lacks the required due process and credence to adjudicate the lands containing around 125,326.37 hectares which are in the aggregates area of around 30,660 hectares situated in Cavite and Laguna and with that total land area is presently registered in the name of Don Gregorio Madrigal Acop, should the land be reverted to the Philippines Government under the principle of Imminent domain, while, the facts that the land owners has no surviving heirs to claim it, and considering, that there are expropriation proceedings that the national government has been undertakes.

As furtherly asserted by the Ho. Solicitor General the Deed of Absolute Sale that had been executed by the land owners Don Gregorio Madrigal Acop and Don Esteban Benitez Tallano in favor of the petitioners plaintiffs also no probative value because of its fraudulent origin, while, that TCT No. T-4098 as affirmed by

the NBI Director Jolly Bugarin, who conducted the investigation over the said documents is fraudulent title also of no probative value of ownership over the subject lands, while, indeed the subject land containing around 271,276 hectares containing seven (7) parcels is evidenced by TCT No. T-498 of the Register of Deeds of Malolos in the Province of Bulacan and not as earlier claimed by the plaintiffs in the Register of Deeds of Quezon City. These informations were cropped up from the evidences marked as Annex A, B, C, and D and its Position Papers, that the Solicitor General had submitted to this Sala controverting the evidences of the petitioners. The Hon. Solicitor furtherly manifest that although said Transfer Certificate Title No. T-498 Annex B, which was registered in the name of Don Esteban Benitez Tallano which is legitimate owner but it is existing in the Register of Deeds of Malolos for the Province of Bulacan, not in Quezon City the same, they cannot avail for re-conveyance in favor of the plaintiffs on the very ground that the plaintiffs failed to show the proof of the degree of relationship both either by affinity or consanguinity to prove his qualifications to inherit such privileges and benefits over the subject lands.

Furthermore, as averred by the Solicitor General, that although.... true that the subjects lands are in the name of the land owners Annex A and B, the same of worst predicament to the said land owner because the subject is covered by Land Reform Program of the newly elected President of the Republic, His Excellency Ferdinand E. Marcos and has been covered by expropriation proceedings and ready for implementation in the sum of P2 Billion pesos, payable to the heirs of the land owners in the Form of Land Bank Bonds for a period of ten (10) years with the interest of seven (7%) percentum per annum which took effect on the 13th day of August, 1968, upon maturity on the year 1978, to the original owners who can prove to the veracity of the claims of ownership over the contro-

versial two (2) adjacent lands.

According to the said position paper of the government that had submitted the heirs of Don Mariano San Pedro Esteban and Eulogio and Eulalio Taguas had presented to this Honorable Court the Land Bank Bonds Certificates insinuating the said bonds are another form of evidences of their ownership over the lands in dispute, which were outrightly controvert by the Land Registration Commission (LRC) by the Bureau of Lands and by the government itself, true Hon. Solicitor General on February 17, 1974, alleging said TCT No. T-408 and that TCT No. T-498 (Not TCT No. 409 as earlier claimed by the plaintiffs) derived from OCT No. 01-4 which was issued on the year 1964 and from OCT No. 4136 as claimed fraudulently by the heirs of Don Mariano San Pedro Esteban, neither from the claim of the heirs of Dominador De Ocampo Buhaim as allege holder of OCT No. 779, and OCT 614 and OCT 333 nor from the heirs of Macario Rodriguez, the holders of fictitious land Title No. 369, and Jose M. Tuazon holder of TCT 735 and not from any claimants who are allege holders of OCT No. 291, OCT No. 160, OCT 632, OCT No. 339, OCT No. 393, OCT No. 498, OCT No. 543, OCT No. 549, OCT No. 333, OCT No. 847, OCT No. 730, OCT No. 735, OCT No. 614 and that OCT. No 529 which were thriving to the defraudation of the general public and they are declared null and void because of their being spurious origin as verified by the NBI Director Jolly Bugarin. While the OCT 291 where TCT No. T-2288 was derived from as admitted by Deputy LRC Commissioner that said OCT 291 is a fabricated land Title lacks of prerequisite prescribed by Cad. Act 2259 and Land Registration Act 496, SINE QUANON can not validate said Title OCT 291 and that TCT T-2288.

The Ho. Solicitor General Hugo Gutierrez, besides on April 4, 1972 filed onposition against plaintiffs-defendants contention alleging that the government

have better rights over the lands in question, on the reasons that the above mentioned OCTs are Spanish in nature it cannot defeat the government interest as supported by the documentary evidences of TCT No. T-408 and that TCT No. T-498 which are in the name of the true land owners, Don Gregorio Madrigal Acop and Don Esteban Benitez Tallano. And the said Spanish Titles were placed under the hold in abeyance order from the Land Adjudication Board of the Land Registration Commission (LRC) due to the fact the Public Hearings regarding the abrogation of the Spanish Mortgage Law affecting the Spanish Titles, as well, is in the height of deliberation by the designated Executive Committee of the Office of the President in Malacañang Palace, Manila, which the public interest is at stake.

The oppression, as observed by this Tribunal could ruin against the right of the intervenors to the extent that Spanish Titles and that Spanish Mortgage Law is no longer beneficial to the Filipino people's sovereignty. The principle of the government's argument is somewhat easement to the great pride of the Filipino people if the very purpose is genuine for eminent domain as what the constitution had set forth for the welfare of the Filipino people. And if it is true, it is very significant to every Filipino living under the horizon of the independent country, but too sad to admit that never at all would have happened to realize that aspiration. As a matter of fact, it is obvious to note the government administration of the last decades and its cohorts has been engaged in the real estate project development scandal where the fundamental goal of eminent domain were abused—subsiding for the well-being of the few which is a land grabbing in deed, to the damage of the lawful land owners-intervenors. The defense of the government that Spanish titles in the Philippines is no longer suitable under the Principle of Sovereignty so it supposes to abrogate has no legal effect to the TCT No. T-408 and TCT No. T-498.

The assistant Solicitor General, eventually. In his adventense to the Intervenors' complaint vehemently asserted and argued that the land in question can not utilize for private habitation even if for the intervenors' welfare on the very reasons the said lands had been reverted into a public domain while it must be implemented right after the expropriation had been executed. And even if intervenors Tallano claims could not be refuted because it supports by documentary evidences, as it was recorded at the back of the Title No. T-408 containing around an area of 15,195,933 hectares the whole Muntinglupa, some 3,830 hectares for the whole of Parañaque, and around 2,212 hectares for the whole of Fort Bonifacio (Fort William Mackinley) evidenced by TCT No. 2288, while it had been ordered to re-convey to the intervenor, Mr. Jullian M. Tallano, and together with properly of around 333.93 hectares of the Eastern potion of Pasig and 1,390 hectares whole of Pasay City and embraced under Parcel I as earlier corrected plus a real properties embraced under Parcel IV, containing an area of around 94,668.37 hectares or an equivalent to around 946,663,700 square meters, more or less, covering the whole area of San Pedro, Biñan, Sta. Rosa, Silang, Tanza, GMA, Carmona, Imus, Kawit, Naic, Noveleta, Tarnate, Trece Marteres, General Trias, General Aguinaldo, Rosario, Dasmariñas, and Bacoor all of Cavite, and the first three (3) towns are town of Laguna Province, evidenced by TCT No. T-408 which were covered by two (2) Deeds of Absolute Sale duly executed by the land owner on two separate occasions in favor of said Mr. Julian M. Tallano, the said rights should be waived in favor of the government by reason of eminent domain.

Meritoriously this Hon. Court find him by virtue of evidences thus presented as lawful owner of the land area of 33,300 hectares embracing 6,620

hectares in Quezon City, 5,580 hectares in Caloocan City, 4,700 hectares in Valenzuela and 16,400 hectares in Antipolo evidenced of TCT 498 is stronger than the governments position over the land while Don Francisco Maysilo Oreta, bought the are of around 11,916 hectares covering the area of 6,972 hectares in Meycauayan, Bulacan, 2,340 hectares in Malabon and some 2,660 hectares in Navotas all under Parcel 7 while, the rest of the Estate of Don Gregorio Madrigal Acop containing of around 3,640 hectares embracing San Juan and Mandaluyong had been sold to Don Juan Ejercito and around 6,440 hectares embracing the area of around 1040 hectares in Pateros, 2,790 hectares in Makati, around 1,915 hectares in Southeaster portion of Manila, and other unsold areas shall goes into Don Gregorio Madrigal Acop Foundation to be managed by the administrator Mr. Julian M. Tallano, if ever no heirs of the said land owner have use to claim over this portion of the subject lands, while the rest area of Manila containing of 1,915 hectares of the Southeastern portion of the City of Manila had been sold to the City Government of Manila for economic rehabilitation of the lesser fortunate residents including the streets children. The conveyance of the said real property to and in favor of the City of Manila and its citizenry was in the form of donation by the people of the United States of America upon paying in cash amounting of P350,000.00 by the people of American in exchange of and in the form of Deed of Absolute Sale executed by the land owner Don Gregorio Madrigal Acop. That another land area of 24,899 hectares, under Parcel II embracing the area of 10,787 hectares in Taytay, around 14,112 hectares in Morong has been sold to Ex Delegate Jose Romero. That another land area containing of 36,680 hectares, Parcel II, embracing the area of 9,736 hectares in Pililia, 9,712 hectares in Jalajal, around 7,957 hectares in Baras and some 12,975 hectares in Cardona all of the Province of (Morong) now Rizal had been sold to Ex Delegates, Don Anacleto Bugayong Ramos the first cousin of Benito Ramos Tallano of Pangasinan, also whose final documents of ownership had

been signed to the Land Owners' Administrator, Mr. Julian M. Tallano, to prepare such documents according to the conditions set forth by this Hon. Court to protect the estate in favor of the credible heirs.

That an integral portion of the Estate under Parcel V with a land area of 13,000 hectares in San Mateo, 17,500 hectares in Montalban and around 18,156 hectares in Marikina has been awarded and sold to certain Don Antonio Robles Y. Olandes, whose land ownership over the said area shall be subjected to the final documentation of the designated Court Administrator, Mr. Julian M. Tallano. While, the undisposed property of Don Esteban Benitez Tallano for a total of 94,922 hectares situated in Umiray, 17,200 hectares in Real, 15,110 hectares in Infanta, 18,187 hectares in General Nakkar Parcel 3 (except of 18,400 hectares in Antipolo) shall go to the Foundation of Don Esteban Benitez Tallano, while, an area of 14,176 hectares in Anggono had been sold to Ex Delegate Don Manuel Lim of Manila and the required Deed of Conveyance shall be reissued by the designated Court Administrator, Mr. Julian M. Tallano in favor of the right parties or heirs of the said land owner. That the rest land area of the said Estate of Don Esteban Benitez Tallano shall go to the said Foundation. The remaining estates are as follows: 13,327 hectares in Cainta together that of Parcel IV covering an area of 7,400 hectares in Sta. Maria, 8,200 hectares in San Jose Del Monte, 21,956 hectares in Norzagaray, all of the Province of Bulacan, evidenced by TCT No. T-498, PSU 2031, Cad. Rec. 475, Cad. Dec. 297, also shall be assigned to the Foundation of Don Esteban Benitez Tallano.

To enlighten the general public, the magnificent seven (7) Filipino millionaires led by Don Esteban Benitez Tallano, Don Servillano Aquino, Don Juan Ejercito, Don Annacleto Bugayong Ramos, Don Juan Ramos Tallano, Don Francisco Maysilo Oreta, Don Jose Sarmiento the donor of Malacañang Palace the magnificent Seven were the unsung heroes who defended Filipino

poured their richest and precious treasures in exchange of ammunitions and guns and other war facilities to a British Businessman John T. Mcleod who purchased such ammunitions from Australia in preparation of the First Cry of Pinaglabanan in San Juan against Spanish despotic government on June 24, 1896, around two (2) months ahead when a Battle of Pugad Lawin outburst on August 26, 1896 which became a precedent to the action of General Emilio Aguinaldo who also acquired financing from the magnificent 7 to buy guns and ammunition in Hongkong. The Battle of Pinaglabanan became a victorious war against Spanish domnion under the strategic command of Maria Joan Magdalo Ejercito, the wife of Don Juan Ejercito. The Filipino priests in San Juan recognized such victory not only the victory of the Magdalo-Ejercito Faction but a victory of entire Filipino from which the Filipino priest declared June 24, 1896, the most one among the significant days of the Filipino revolution. Such achieverment augmented in to the seven (7) day Feast Day in San Juan and they declared St. Joan of Arc as their savior Saint, the Patron of the Soldiers, in honor of the Joan of Arc of San Juan, Maria Joan Magdalo Ejercito, the wife of Don Juan Ejercito, whom the patron Saint of the town of San Juan, Saint John Patron now declared in his tribute.

Relatively, the Court designated Administrator is in the person of Mr. Julian M. Tallano, the young Journalist-Businessman, who took up a Journalism and had been graduated from a Business Course in Holy Angel University, and a revolucionario by blood, a descendant of Don Annacleto Bugayong Ramos and Juan Ramos Tallano who led Sakdalista Movement along with the Don Benigno Aquino Sr. against Japanese Imperial Army during World War II. The heroism of the Tallano's ascendants inherited by the young Tallano when he firmly supporting and fighting for their rights and of the interest of the general public that usually becomes a victim of land scam similarly with the land in question perpetuated by the governments cohorts and conspirator in the clandestine land grabbing to the

damage of the intervenors and her private land owners in the Philippines.

The Court Designated Administrator, Mr. Julian M. Tallano has been directed by the land owner, Don Annacleto Madreigal Acop and Don Esteban Benitez Tallano to execute a Deed of Absolute Sale to and in favor of the heirs of Don Juan Ejercito, considering, that in the manifestation of the land owners who appeared personally in this Hon. Court, the sales of the subject portion of the land was failed to reduce into a written documents due to the tremendous Filipino unrest against the American in the Philippines in the year 1896 that drove the land owner to the United State of America and was arrived back home only in the year 1970 in still energetic strong body at their old ages, upon learning their land is the subject of litigation in a vaudeville court complain of Wilson P. Orfinada and the defendants Macario J. Rodriguez in conspiracy of the government to jeopardize the said land owner.

The circumstances has been venturing into an offing of scandalous nature in relation to a subject land that instead to discipline the perpetrators by the government authority they were even guarded of their Proclamations, Decrees, Executive Orders and Letter of instructions against the constitutional rights of the people to the intention of diminishing the area of the subject land, while, the land owners had been required to adjust their land ownership as it prescribed by Article 4 and 5 of the Royal Decree of June 25, 1880, the decree embracing the adjustment to said land claims which was valid only when said land claims was untitled land. But the land in question evidence by TCT No. 408 and TCT No. 498 were derived from OCT 01-4 which was issued to the precursors of the intervenor in the year 1864 and had gone from appropriate judicial process requirements, the Maura Law and that of Cadastral Act 2259.

Another valid reasons why the area of the said lands has been maintained to such big figure it was because Royal Order dated July 15, 1881 and of Royal order of October 26, 1881 adversely affecting only those land which are not yet titled thereof, which limits adjustment to 1000 hectares for arid lands and say 100 hectares for the irrigated lands. Indeed even during the effectivity of that Maura Law (Royal Decree of February 17, 1894) said Decree becomes valid when it pertains to a second petitions for adjustment within (6) six months from publications affecting those who had not yet secured their Titles at the time of the application of the law requiring for such adjustment which this Honorable Court found justified over the position of the intervenors when it regards to controversies over the large area of the lands in question which are probative in nature as supported by documentary evidences.

The intervenors strongly controverted the argument of the Assist. Solicitor general for lacks of judicial wisdom, humanitarian reasons and unconstitutional in thought, because, according to the intervenors the expropriation over the subject lands had never been becomes final and has not been consummated yet because no single payment to the either intervenor-land owners that had been made by the government ever if up to this proceedings, except, of that P17,000,000.00 which was presented in the form of Cash Voucher by the Hon. Solicitor General and marked as Annex AA1 to A?? evidences of the government as receipts which said payment were made to the land-owner, Don Annacleto Madrigal Acop and Don Esteban Benitez Tallano as leave payment to the land utilizing by the government, particularly, the Balara Water Reservoir, the roads and streets, the land lots occupied by government, U.P. land area, the on going infrastructures and buildings structures which at a yearly rental of P1,000,000.00, payable yearly to the said land owners since the time of late President Quezon Administration up to the administration of Ex President Diosdado Macapagal from 1948-1964 and

not as consideration from said expropriation of the subject lands. The said lease rental virtually suspended to the disguise of expropriation proceedings of this administration, but no less that Hon. Assistant Solicitor General....had admitted during deliberation in an open court that such expropriation between the government and the land owners over the subject land had never done finally due to the absence of just consideration or compensation which is the paramount spirit of a democratic ideology under the democratic government, otherwise, we are under the influence of the despotic government that tend to disfranchise the right for just compensation of the citizen, who lost his private properties by reason of eminent domain as granted to us by 1935 and 1973 Constitution of this archipelago. This despotic government policies the drove the Greatest Senator of the Land, Senator Benigno Aquino, Jr. and Senator Jose Diokno, In hunger strikes as gesture of protest against this racist government that instead of securing the interest of greater mass base of the Filipino people against oppression and unlawful forfeiture of private properties, it serve as a vehicle for a clandestine land grabbing over the land in dispute, the greatest land scam in our time, to the welfare of its selected cohorts in our society. The Senator, even quoted as saying, that my duty to this Amicus Curae if I'll be qualified is to tell our people that we must not only dream of a good and just society. We must resolve this dream come true in the form of unbiased jurisprudence. This inspirational message had been sent to this Honorable Court in his letter dated August 24, 1973, 3 days before he was fetched by military chopper from his detention cell in Fort Bonifacio toward his new illfated destiny. He reminded us that Magistrate of Justice is an administrator of an equilibrium of undistorted spirit of justice where that last bulwark of democracy relied much thereon toward the maintenance of people's respect to the government, the government of the people for the people and by the people not of racism otherwise it's government de Facto and not government de Juri. In deed, the assertion of the Hon. Solicitor General over the abrogation of the Spanish Mortgage Law, according to the Great Senator, can not ventilate for

any good to the general public, rather only it serve to pave the way toward their evil end to be benefited by the treasures they never own. This is the truth, that treasures was a products of a bare footed man who worked hard and efficiently and whose only endeavors is toward emancipation from the burden of heavy pain of poverty for economic well being not only for his families but rather for the greatest numbers of the Filipino Families. who are presently imprisoned for their suffering of more than three doecade now for no signs for their better tomorrow. Yet, the abrogation of Spanish Mortgage is an indirect act of... confiscation of the private properties of the citizenry but not to the land of the intervenors if we will abide... the accepted norm of democratic jurisprudence as asserted by our Great Senator, Benigno Aquino, Jr. Because lawfully, the land of the intervenors can not be confiscated by abolition of Spanish Mortgage Law alone while the land in question are evidenced of TCT No. T-408 and TCT No. T-498, both are torrents titles in characters and no longer a Spanish title perse.

Apparantly, the case at bar is identical over the case already settled fairly by Justice Enrique Fernando right upon the effectivity of the 1973 Constitution, wherein, just compensation had been religiously tackled to save the Filipino people from being a victim of similar tyrannic policy of our government. Yet, as already upheld ultimately, the government, through the Honorable Solicitor General, was obviously invidious for a humanitarian consideration as provided for in our 1973 constitution except that the appropriation having been undertaken pursuant to the Presidential Decrees, proclamation, Executive orders or letter of insturciton under the basic martial law proclamation , yet, all incidents connected there with were beyond judicial competence. A motion for reconsideration having been denied, a petition for certiorari was filed in the Supreme Court which granted a petition and remanded to a lower court the case for further proceedings in accordance with law, in this instance case, Justice Enrique Fernando, impact his

noble judicial wisdom.

“All that petitioners sought was to substantiate their claim to just compensation. They asserted that with the widening of the street of the land in question, they lost part of their property. There was taking, and they were entitled to just compensation. It is as simple as that. It is to be assumed that respondent Solicitor General would have seen it that way of similar context. At least three (3) decisions of this court, *Herrera vs. Auditor General* (102 Philippines 875), *Alfonzo vs. Pasay City* (106 Phil. 1017), and *Ministerio vs. CFI of Cebu* (L-30635, August 31, 1971; 40 SCRA, p. 464) so indicate. In all three (3) cases without any expropriation proceedings honestly being undertaken, the government just went ahead and used portion of private lands to increase the width of the roads. This Court saw to it they were duly compensated as required by the Constitution. Petitioners then should not be deprived of the opportunity to prove that they too are deserving of similar rights. Respondent Judge, however, would deny them even that. He dismissed their complaint. He was led to do so on the belief that the alleged deprivation being ultimately attributable to President’s Decree, Executive Orders, and as well as Letter of instruction and having taken place during Martial Law, he was without jurisdiction.”

“YET, VERY CLEARLY DISMISSAL OF SUIT FOR CLAIM OF JUST COMPENSATION; WHEN SUCH DISMISSAL AMOUNTS TO DENIAL OF DUE PROCESS WHICH AUGMENTED THE PREDICAMENT OF THE INTERVENORS IN THE TERM THAT THE SOLICITOR GENERAL DESIRE TO IMPLICATE OF SIMILAR PROCEDURE DISFRANCHISE THE RIGHTS FOR DUE PROCESS UNDER THE BLESSINGS OF ABROGATION OF SPANISH TITLE WHICH IS IN THE HEIGHT OF DISCUSSION TO FREE EITHER THE GOVERNMENT

AND ITS COHORTS TO BEAR THE COST OF JUST COMPENSATION.
DIFINITELY THIS IS A IDENTICAL TO THE DISMISSAL OF THE CASE.
ABROGATION OF SPANISH MORTGAGE LAW IS A TANTAMOUNT OF DENIAL
OF DUE PROCESS. BUT THIS HON. COURT WISH TO PUT INTO RMPHISIS
THAT THE LAND IN QUESTION IS NOT COVERED OS SPANISH TITLE...IT IS
EVIDENCE OF TCT NO. 408 AND TCT NO. T-498 OF THE REGISTER OF
DEEDS OF PASIG FOR THE PROVINCE OF RIZAL AND REGISTER OF
DEEDS OF MALOLOS FROM THE PROVINCE OF BULACAN AND BOTH ARE
TORRENS TITLES IN CHARACTERS, Justice Enrique Fernando, as quoted in
his letter to this Honorable Court corollary to the case of bar.

The Justice Enrique Fernando clearly stress in a broad judicial wisdom, incidents in the instant case could be a bad president for it is fatal to a civilize society of man, that law when inadequate of equity and justice is not deserving for democratic nation, like Philippines in particular, where our fore Fathers had driven themselves in to the hills for uprising against despotic dominion of Spanish government and lately of Japanese Imperial Army to liberate the Filipino people from such oppression, wherein the law exist but it tolerates such abusive conduct which construed there is a law but of no justice. Yet, Justice Fernando even ventilates the issue over the lands in question, against the present administration, where the law had instead to apply against the intervenors but no justice, the spirit of the law, can not avail of, yet, it is tyrannic in nature. In principle, according to Justice Fernando the law is nothing when without justice, for a law is justice administered between litigants which is based on natural reasons for ethical judgement where the field of jurisprudence superseding the legal remedies of statue law or common law when these are considered inadequate or inflexible for the purposes of attending justice to the parties concerned and such rights should be recognized by a Court of Equity beyond discrimination. The Justice had

continued "That was to commit serious errors of worst proportions. Had the Solicitor General been more meticulous in thought, he ought to have clearly realized that the authority of the respondent government to undertake the widening of the streets and roads, particularly, that of the ongoing construction both of North and South Super Highway because of its precarious inflication to the proposed development project of the land in question, wherein the economic opportunities of the land owners intervenors has been seized by that of arrogant authority over that private properties blitzing by public interest by public interest by government infrastructure project, but the truth for the well being of the oligarchs in our society, was at the instance of the Secretary of Public Works because of the blessings of the President. But, even if it could be ultimately traceable to the latte's mistakes as made mention earlier, still respondent judge of that aforementioned cases, and the Solicitor General in the case at bar in the other hand, as this message had was lent out by the Honorable Justice Fernando, had not thereby justified their position to bat the intervenors from enjoyment of the economic benefits of the subject land they lawfully possessed or that land they acquired by virtue of *possessorio de facto* and *possessorio de juri*, nor said respondent judge in the referred case be covered of the same alibis in the issuance of his order of dismissal. Outrightly, the respondent government authority, The Solicitor general and the Presiding Judge as well, are not acquainted with the Presidential Decrees, Proclamations, Letter of instruction and Executive Orders as to the observance of the constitutional requirement as to the just compensation. Then particular of instruction. (No. 43-1972) did not prescribed that in the removal of impediments on streets, sidewalks and highways, and their expeditious repairs, resulting possibly in the condemnation of private property, like the case at bar, the right to just compensation could not be ignored otherwise even in the height of public interest. To so includes is to cast undeserved reflection against the Presidency, considering the consistency of its adherence to the rule of Law. How can it be said then that this Court are deprived of power to assure

compliance with the specific Command of the character? Certainly, more than not, the issuance and ratification of all the proclamations, orders decrees. Letter of instructions. Executive Orders and acts promulgated, issued, or done by incumbent President of the Republic in accordance with the Constitution had not alter matters one wit just to warrant the confiscation of private properties which were subscribed by any one in the Magistrate of Justice. For what was ratified did not, as above shown like in the instant hearing of the case at bar wherein the Solicitor General himself can not deny constitutional rights appended to the land in question, provides in the constitutional provisions of just compensation be disregarded. It only meant that what was ordered or instructed to be done, if accomplished, was free from any taint of illegality, even if doubtful, not that it could by the latitudinarian construction justify that was not even contemplated, especially so if thereby a constitutional right would be rendered nugatory. (Uy vs. Genato, L-37399, May 29, 1974, 67SCRA, p. 123)

In the case at bar, the Honorable Justice never heed to another judicial wisdom that what he adapted occasionally the wonderful words of the then Mr. Justice Jose P. Laurel in *Planas vs. Gil* (67 Phil. 62) which was made as follows, and it serve as judicious reference toward reaching proper end of virtuous form of due process.

A mere plea that a subordinate officer of the government in acting under orders from the Chief Executive may an important averment, but is neither decisive nor conclusive upon the Court., Like the dignity of his high office, the relative immunity of the Chief Executive from the judicial interference is not in the nature of a sovereign passport for all these subordinate officials and employees of the Executive Department of the extent that at the mere invocation of the authority

that its purpose the jurisdiction of this court to inquire into the validity or legality of an executive order is necessarily abated or suspended.

Yet, at this juncture this Honorable Court have ventilated a fair judicial wisdom from no less than Honorable Justice Enrique Fernando in relation to the issue whether the intervenors in the case at bar entitled of just compensation, which if to base from said judicious message, it clearly affirmed with such pronouncement that the government must undertake the payment of just compensation to the herein intervenors. Yes, fairly enough, the intervenors are not asking just compensation per se but a form of disturbance compensation in the sense that the aggrieved parties sustained damages on what the LRC, NHA, DPWH, AND THE HUMAN SETTLEMENT AUTHORITY HAVE MADE PREDICAMENT TO THE HEREIN INTERVENORS. We can not even ignore as simple as that roads, pavements and government insfrastructures like buildings and reclamations which where introduced and implemented by direct and indirect blessings of Malacañang Authority. Therefore, this Honorable Court finds no other reasons to furtherly defeats the interst of the intervenors-victims of unjust and despotic policies of the government. So clearly, they should be entitled for disturbance compensation from the assurance fund for being inflicted by the incidents-circumstances defined by Sec. 101, 102 and 106 of the Land Registration Act 496. That the national government through its national treasurer, which is separate and distinct from private individuals responsible to the same level of liabilities although the conspiracy of the government with the oligarch real state developer is pragmatic, is liable for such damages and has been ordered to pay the intervenors, Mr. Julian M. Tallano and Don Annacleto Madrigal Acop, or their authorize representatives, or their successors in interest, around P2 Billion pesos in cash from the said assurance fund. While said damages had been appraised by virtue of Section 106 of the said Act, from which, during the hearing the Honorable

Assistant Solicitor General Hugo Gutierrez interpose no objections over the awarded damages against the National Government-National Treasurer-Central Bank of the Philippines. And said assurance fund has been secured by the Land Bank Bonds covering with the interim Certificate No. 180, 180-1, 180-2, 180-3 and Certificate No. 180-4 series of 1968 with acquiring seven (7%) percentum, per anum, which will mature on August 14, 1978, which the said bonds are officials issues of the government of the Republic of the Philippines and were duly issued on the 13th day of August 1968 with ten (10) percent per year upon maturity period in the amount of Four Hundred Million (P400,000,000) pesos each bond payable to the legitimate land owners affected by spurious Titles originated from the LRC/bureau of Lands and that clandestine land grabbing scheme but in disguise of infrastructures projects of the government. This Hon. Court reiterate that the payment should be directly made to the land owners-intervenors and not to the heirs of Don Mariano San Pedro Y. Esteban, considering that OCT No. 4136 although allegedly embracing the same subject lands has been declared by this Honorable Court fictitious in character.

And to prove the veracity of intervenors claims of the felonious acts committed by the LRC/Bureau of Lands authorities and their cohorts, the Human Settlements Regulatory Commission, who undertakes usually funding of the project developments even in the absence of credentials of ownership over the targets lots portion of the subject lands, the Building Officials, who undertake the issuance of buildings permits and infrastructures permits to pave the way of the construction of both private and government structures without restraint even in the absence of legitimate land titles and if there is any there be they are only fraudulent documents. The Department of Public Works and Highway, who connives with Real estate Developers by issuance of infrastructure permits in the pretext of government project undertaking to freely trespass the land area,

while, indeed, a clandestine real estate project development of the influential private persons in consideration of lucrative sum payments to the DPWH and finally with connivance of the Honorable Register of Deeds of the place concerned, where the subject lands are embraced in who were responsible in the issuance of land title in TCT, and some time in OCT, but both of no origin but only supported of Fee Patent Application antedated of 5 years to ease the hindrance of the issuance of the Transfer Certificate of the Titles over the..... same subject lands, has been in place and operational in a different time and occasions, depending on the price of the deals of their cohorts in the said clandestine real estate rackets. The said clandestine land grabbing scheme had initially started during Macapagal Administration, when and American Businessman, Harry Stonehills in connivance with the Jose M. Tuazon's heirs and with the Araneta Family thru the direct manipulation of LRC Commissioner ANTONIO M. NOBLEJAS over the documents of the subject lands, fraudulently distorted the technical descriptions, lands data, pertinent documents, its Decree 297, plans PSU 2031 of the subject, including its micro film were distorted while the monuments of the lands which were in placed in the lake of Laguna or Laguna de Bay and other corners of the lands were uprooted by the real estate developers that used them to mortgage successfully portion of the land in question to the private banks and the other, were in the Government Financing institution, which caused the financial drained of the Central Bank of the Philippines then, because of that large funds deficit scandal cover up to the depleted Government Financing institution to secure its investor. Such graft and corruption in the Land Authority and with the Government Financing institutions escalated up to the Marcos Administration, that caused our Excellency, President Ferdinand E. Marcos to declare Martial Law in the pretension of stopping corruption in LRC/ Bureau of Lands and rather to secure financial guard to the interest of the affected foreign investor of that government banks and government financing institution participated in the large scale swindling. But in deed, such reasons of the present

administration why they declared martial law was nudged by the truth but merely of diversionary tactics to pursue of the same fraudulent-dirty dealings in relation to the precious real properties of the victim its worth enough to pay this country's foreign debt even in four times payment, whose expectations from our government is of compassionate high hands to recuperate with their lingering wide open wounds, while, the culprits and the felons would be arrested for perpetual imprisonment with indemnification for the satisfaction of the intervenors to the irreparable-lost-damages they sustained that the perpetrators had implicated ruthlessly. But the high expectation from the supposed defender of the weak... liberator of the oppressed were vanished to a merely form of grandiose but blended of Mala Inse-Mala-Prohibita obsession over the real properties of the intervenors. The authority, suited their clandestine agenda by the issued letter of instructions, executive orders, decrees and proclamations that indirectly confiscating the intervenors inherent rights over the land in question, which are not sensible to the fundamental law of this civilized nation of ours. As a matter of fact, the racistic-endeavors of the authority and their cohorts, could be felt to this sala with an attempt to influence this Magistrate of Justice, that almost beyond controls, a coercive show force are evidently infiltrating its staffs and stenographic clerks, that caused us a heavy set back when we gleaned there were an occurrence of topsy-turvy court records-attempts to distort the same to defeat the documentary evidences of the intervenors in consideration of temptous price, so much enough to enjoy our luxurious livings that we longer reach the time to experience the same kind of abundant life living even in our whole life. Such kinds of obsession, is applicable, yes, only to those who can sell their dignities for glaring value of million pesos, even to the extend of being possessed by evil. Clearly not to this magistrate of justice, who are willing to commit own's life along with the Great Senators of the land, Sen. Benigno Aquino Jr., Sen. Jose Diokno, Sen. Lorenzo Tañada, who walked out from the chamber of Philippine Senate and went to almost arms uprising in protest to such kind of dictatorial type of government.

Republic of the Philippines in the year 1936 and 1956, respectively. Therefore, according to the Philippine Government, thru Hon. Assistant Solicitor General, the owner is the Philippine Government and not the intervenors.

But neither from the oppositors-plaintiffs-defendants nor the Philippine Government had used to successfully prove its legitimate ownership position over the two (2) adjacent lands covered by TCT No. T-408 and TCT No. T-498. Rather oppositors-defendants-plaintiffs were placed in a state of position that lacks of evidence over the land in dispute while the government to put into emphasis, although its Motion for Second New Trial had been granted and its third Motion for the Third New Trial the same had admitted still the government failed to lay down its stronger evidences to controvert the credibility of the position of the intervenors in spite of the fact of so much leniency of this Hon. Court allowing the Hon. Solicitor General to file his Motion which was granted three months after the case had become final and executory by virtue of Decision on Feb. 7, 1974 in favor of the intervenors and the entry of judgement was made on March 4, 1974. But instead this privilege that ought to favor the government it turned out beneficial to the intervenors because it became as an eye opener for the amendment of Decision dated November 4, 1975, yet, instead availing the privilege set forth in accordance in the paragraph (A) and (B) of Section 1 Rule 37 of the Rule of Court to uphold rectitude proceedings as alleged by the Hon. Solicitor General. And all the oppositors' holdings land Titles OCTs and TCTs, above mentioned claimants as evidences of their ownership over the subject lands were trapped by the principles of *PRIUS TEMPORI PORTIUR JURI*, defeating government's land Titles No. TCT No. 2288 and TCT No. 30226 which were issued only on 1936 and 1956, considering that said Titles were from OCT 291 which was declared spurious origin while the truth the intervenors' Title's derived from the OCT No. 01-4 the legitimate OCT and a Paramount Title of them all

which was issued on the year 1864.

Ironically justice would led to denial of justice to the further injury of the intervenors beyond the true intent of due process if this Honorable Court will equally augment the deleterious tactics of the opposition, particularly, the government authority seeking ORDER FOR THIRD NEW TRIAL, which said motion dated December 5, 1975, although it was granted, is deleterious in concept but not meritorious in nature and only unconstitutionally intended to in plant Malice Propense over the probative value of the evidences of intervenors' land holdings which, if that November 4, 1975. Decision failed to rectify in accordance with Section 3, would create untoward erosion of confidence to our government that would provoked discriminative objective of such racist government akin to oligachnism that invades our democratic shores and would eventually kills the dignity of our stuggles for conducive democratic atmosphere and privilege of equally under the tenor of impartial justice in our mother land.

As a warning to all, this Honorable Court could not be a part of racist struggle and never to be envisaged to defeat itself which is disastrous to our society, while generation of our generations democratic privilege which the paramount objective of our living great Her Senator, Benigno Aquino Jr, as he has been gone to protect said rights would be immorally inflicted to the disadvantage of this Philippine archipelago while, the battle cry of our forefather would be invain.

For humanitarian reasons justice system along with the law and jurisprudence had been designed to maintained the imprescriptible rights and vindicate

the persons, who once became a victim of oppression and unconstitutional seizure of private property but to uphold what is fair and just corresponding to the democratic ideals along with the equilibrium of justice, to rebuild and not to destroy, reshape its nation and people according to the Christian value toward compassionate humanitarian endeavors. According to Soviet Journalist, Rene Dubois "MAN SHAPES HIMSELF THROUGH DECISIONS THAT SHAPE HIS ENVIRONMENT". Yet, this Magistrate of Justice has decided to rebuild once became imbalance form of justice system-rectification for anew, unlike, where circumstances were many in judiciary wrote their conviction according the tune of the influential melody of the powerful authority in the government, directly ignoring the probative value of both documentary and oral evidences of the deprived party which said procedure is an actual distortion of the established jurisprudence that supposed to be prevailed beyond, over and above the interest of the powerful but felonious individuals. Thus the deeper struggle for the equality of justice must be restored once and for all indiscriminately by pushing open into a real verdict against the false justice, upon upgrading the contentment instead of discontentment of the Filipino people to the judiciary, which eventually would defaced from cancerous society to a better one, where a personal whims for the glory coated martial law of the oligarch real state developers could be easily unmasked to secure our democratic ideology and restraint the disguise socialized housing projects of the NHA, HUMAN SETTLEMENT REGULATORY COMMISSION, and the government as well, which become thriving because their agendas had been hidden in disguise of public interest by Proclamation, Decrees, Letter of instructions and Executive Orders, but in deed, these are laws of abusive and in constitutional in characters that needs to repeals if not totally over ruled when our objective is to protect the interest of the whole nation, in general, from this pragmatic government program.

According, the case at bar should be similarly dressed up by new

horizon of compassion and sincere understanding to the victims, the intervenors in particular. To uplift with courageous determination of the people, as well, for the new set of equilibrium of justice unbiased and impartial to any one. And as a gesture by correcting the malfeasance and his misfeasance in the sale of the Honorable Court, while, actually it referred to an errors made by a clerk and transcriber, and certainly, as the Clerk of Court's Staffs had admitted a mistake of copying and writing were clearly established in a case, Black v. Republic, 04, Phil.849, Espiritu Republic, 55 O. G. 4832., Yet, the errors in the case at bar refers to an errors of an area of two (2) adjacent lands, evidenced by TCT No. T-408 containing an area of 125,326.37 hectares and not 29,1593.37 hectares were either deliberately emitted some figure or by unintentional clerical errors, and that around 271,276 hectares evidenced by TCT No. T-498 and not TCT No. T-409, which the same either committed by errors or intentional omission by the concerned clerk of court stenographic clerk. That if this gross mistakes and errors failed to rectify, it would indirectly favoring the proliferation of more land grabbing permitting the registration of more spurious land titles, both TCT and that OCT together with the perpetuation of more land owners in fake origin, especially those land owners who are holders of the following fictitious land titles that thriving so long against the general public, to wit: OCT No. 4136, OCT No. 369, OCT No. 779, OCT No. 730, OCT No. 735, OCT No. 209, OCT No. 291, OCT No. 339 and that OCT No. 333, OCT No. 632, OCT No. 614, OCT No. 4085, OCT No. 160, OCT No. 2573, OCT No. 408 and that its expediency Transfer Certificate of Title No. 8037, TCT No. 56339, TCT No. 281826, TCT No. 2288, TCT No. 208944, TCT No. 30592, TCT No. 281828, TCT No. 281827, TCT No. 281828, TCT No. 302226, TCT No. 478 of the Register of Deeds of Rizal, Quezon City, Pasay City, Cavite, The Register of Deeds of Sta. Cruz, Laguna and the Register of Deeds of Caloocan, Valenzuela and Malolos, Bulacan, which were issued to the benefits of those suspected syndicate land grabbers-real-estate developers, but they are protected by the umbrella of the President Proclamations, Executive Orders.

Decrees and Letter of instructions by reasons of public interest and eminent domain policy of the government. While, that TCT No. T-408 instead of reissuing to the true land owner Don Gregorio Madrigal Acop this was falsified and was issued to certain Matia dela Cruz.

Whereas, there are so many reasons to modify it such Clarificatory Decision of November 4, 1975, for it is one of the inherent powers of the Court to amend and control its process and its decision and even order for a new trial as a contents of the Motion For the Fourth New Trial of the Government and as such power may only be corrected at any given time appropriate thereof, before the decision becomes final and executory as specified in authority provided for a Section 6, Par. 6, Rule 135 of the rules of Court, except, as warranted by Rule paragraph (A) and (B) Section 1.

On January 10, 1974, amended complaint for intervention from the third party cross claim was filed by Mr. Julian M. Tallano and it was mentioned as part of the allegations, Pleadings and Prayer in the said amended third party cross claim, such proper caption and the Title of the Case be corrected accordingly. But in the orders and Decisions particularly Decisions on November 4, 1975, specifically of such indispensable data, information and dispositive portion had been caused deliberately erroneous to depart from the very essence of Justice detrimental to the said amended third party cross claim. As it was feared by the intervenors, Julian M. Tallano, of the eventual manipulation of Court records with switching of material evidences favorable to the oppositions had manifested in deed thru negligence, yet, such indispensable portion were deleted or clerically omitted by the stenographic clerk for unknown reasons. This Honorable Court also observed the incorrect writings instead of proper caption and Title of this case

On the gravity of evidences thus presented by the parties in the interest of Justice, the Solicitor General and the intervenor and the third party claimants, it was affirmed and very apparent that there were indeed grossed negligence and errors typographically committed by the Staffs and stenographic clerks of this Honorable Court which said errors must be rectified accordingly as follows:

1) From Civil Case No. 3957-P originated on June 7, 1962 for Quieting of Titles/ Reconveyance of Real Properties and Reconstitution of TCT No. T-409 in Accordance with Section 15 with Republic Act No. 26, for and in the name of DonGregorio Madrigal Acop must be corrected into Civil Case No. 3957_P for Queting of Titles/Reconveyance of Real Properties and with judicial Reconstitution of TCT No. 408 and TCT No. T-498 in accordance with Sec. 15 of Republic Act No. 26, in the name of Don Gregorio madrigal Acop and Don Esteban Benitez Tallano.

2) That the erroneous area of 29,151.768 hectares portio of 32,423 hectares as allege shall be corrected to 125,326.37 hectares in favor of Don Gregorio Madrigal Acop and Gregorio Madrigal Acoplado which erroneously written by the stenographic clerk.

Assuming, therefore, the Decision in the case at bar is without prejudice (SIN PERJUICIO) becomes final after the prescribed time frame within which to perfect an appeal shall have terminated or lapsed and that will, upon the lapsation of 30 days from the days on which the party who may appeal have been seved with a required notice of judgement. Indeed after November 4, 1975 which reached to December 5, 1975 by the operation of the law said proceedings supposed to becomes final on January 5, 1976 but as asserted by the government it was reinstated the proceedings by reason of new evidences. Since the time for appeals is fixed by law, it provides an allowance by takin goff there from the period dutin gwhich a motion to set aside the judgment has been pending. Granting, moreover, that the judgement was erroneous, except when such facts were really recorded and the attention of this Honorable Court had been usually

called like what the intervenors had done for correction before lapse of time, such errors, unless jurisdictional could have been corrected by a regular appeal. Decisions, whether erroneous or not, become final after the time frame, fixed by law, otherwise, litigation would be in false hope when endless, yet, no court problems would be finally settled for justice, and Titles to property would the same become precarious if the government authority for vasesless reasons were allowed to re-open then any time tomorrow (Daquis v. Russions. Et. al, 94 Phil. 913; Maramba V. Lozano, 64 O. G. 12, Oct. 14, 1968). In the case (People V. Olarte, G.R. No. L-22465, Feb. 28, 1957, 63 O.G. No. 27 p. 6873, July 1, 1969, 19 SCRA, 494), even the Supreme Court cannot even change the doctrine adapted in the interpretation of a law affecting this subsequent case made by Justice Tribunal of any category because under such adversity it was held that the subsequent re-interpretation of the law could be applied only to a new case but definitely not to already settled for a long time finally and sonclusively determined, in as much as judicial, doctrines have only prospective operation. Yet, posterior changes in the doctrine of the Supreme Court cannot reproductively affect mulifying a prior final decisions in the same proceeding where Prior Court litigation was once, whether the case be civil or criminal in nature. Originally, TCT No. T-408 and TCT No. T-498 has been derived from the OCT No. 01-4 which was issued the year 1864 in favor of the predecessors in interest of the intervenors, and the same had been passed thru, the test of the issuance and of the decree of Registration No. 297 that been granted affirming said OCT No. 01-+4 is valid ownership Titles over the KEY BIG A (QUEBIGA) HACIENDA which long become final upon such decree of confirmation and registration had been enterd, it binds the land, and quiet any title thereto subject to Section 39 of Land Registration Act No. 496. Naturally, it should be conclusive upon and against all persons including the National Government and all the agencies thereof, whether mentioned by the name in the notice or citation or included in the general description "TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN" because action for Registration like that of Cadastral Hearing under RA. 2259, is an

ACTION IN REM, yet, it is a Notice to all the World.

At this juncture, this Honorable COurt clearly observed the intervenors rights is imprescriptible rights over Torrens Titles such as TCT No. T-408, Plan II 69, PSU 2031, under cad Rec. 475, GLRO 4720, Cad Decree No. 297 which was issued in favor of DOn Gregorio Madrigal Acop on the 7th of June 1932 and that TCT No. T-498, for and in favor of Don Benitez Tallano on Sept. 7, 1973 by virtue of Deed of Absolute Sales executed by their predecessor in interst, right after the Cadastral Hearing had been conducted and had ended onFebruary 10, 1932 favorably in favor of said land owners, Don Annacleto Madrigal Acop and Don Esteban Benitez Tallano, through the Sala of Hon. Judge C. Carballo, Auxiliary Judge of the Court of First Instance of the Province of Rizal, are found eligible in character with of probative value. That both TCT No. T-408 and TCT No. T-498 are expediency Transfer of Certificate of Titles originally derived from Original Certificate of Title No. 01-4 which was issued in favor of the original owners, which left the Philippines in Sine Liberis in the year 1932 that totaly the subject was sold to Don Esteban Benitez Tallano and Don Gregorio Madrigal Acop. The said subject lands had bone from clearnce in compliance of Cad. Act No. 2259 and Sec. 39 and Sec. 124 of the Land Registration Act 496 for and in the name of Don Gregorio Madrigal Acop and Don Esteban Benitez Tallano and his Spouse, Doña Margarita Ramos Y. Olandes, who lived happily under and by virtue of sanctified matrimony as husband and wife for almost century that they were also a couple in Sine Liberas except that Don Annacleto Madrigal Acop only brother of Don Gregorio Madrigal Acop.

Nevertheless, defeating the democratic ideals in the Philippines that caused before into the social disorder and revolutionary struggle in defense of their patrimonial Lands of the Filipino, particularly the spouse were deprived

of propriety and privacy right form enjoyment over the subjects lands by the same perconial problem instead to harvest fruit of their hard labours and sacrificed efforts when the late Leonard Wood, Governor General of the U.S. in the Philippines discriminately issued a Memorandum Order designating the Director of Lands as Administrator of Landed Estates of the Deceased encomienderos and among such estates where the properties of the spouses Ramos-Tallano situated in the Provice of Rizal Bulacan (Formerly Maycauayan), and Quezon Province, including the Estate of Reverend Padre Gregorio Crisostomo in Sta. Rosa and Cabanatuan Nueva Ecija and the Estate of Eugenio Gregorio in Cabanatuan of the Province of Nueva Ecija;

Undoubtedly, there were occurrence of missed representation of ideas,an inflication of gross violation fo democratic principles wmbodied in the American Constitution, where Philippine archipelago, that time living under the mercy of the U.S. Government, enclaves under the dominion of such foreign laws in the pretext of the stuctured Philippine Commission where the main aspect of that Memorandum Letter intended for economic development of htis nation contradicts the ideology behins the Treaty of Paris where absolute respect over propriety rights and private properties if any there be is mandatory to rectify and be complied with by every democratic nation. The truth, however the spouses-Ramos-Tallano owner of that subject lands evidenced by TCT No. T-498 were not dead as claimed by those in the (RPA) Rural Progress Administration much more they are physically kicking and happily living up to this judgment. They even appeared in this tribunal as I mentioned for enlightenment of the virtue and authenticity of the two Deed of Sale they issued in a separate occasion in favor of Julian M. Tallano together with the Letter of administratorship which they issued thru this honorable Court under the same proceedings, covering said subjects lands with an area of 271,276 hectares and that area of 125,326.37 hectares in favor of and under the

dispossession of their grandson, Mr. Julian Morden Tallano.

Accordingly on May 19, 1943, the late President Manuel Roxas issued Administrative Order No. 36, transferring the administratorship into the jurisdiction of the newly created government agency. Rural Progress Administration of all properties of heirless deceased encumbreros except the Estates of the Ramos- Tallano, the Crisostomo Estate in Sta. Rosa and Cabanatuan in Nueva Ecija, which are presently in possession of the land owners, while the spouses Ramos- Tallano were the one actually farming and tilling the subjects lands by planting various crops pineapples, bananas, yellow, corns and thousands of fruits bearing mango trees. The findings of the committee designated by this agency, RPA, to look into the physical existence of the estate owners and their legal heirs were legitimately rectified including its documents after the verified examination over the pertinent document in the Ministry of Agrarian Reform and of the Bureau of Land Management which appears in a heavily damaged by war while the authentic duplicate copy of the original, TCT No. T-498, were also missing in the records of the Registry of Deeds of Malolos while the certified true copy of the same had been presented by the government as its evidence Exhibit A, proving the fact that said TCT No. T-498 was duly registered for and in the name of Don Esteban Benitez Tallano, but owners copy of said original TCT No. 498 was turned over to the Hon. Clerk of Court, Atty. Jose Ortiz, not only to serve as evidence marked exhibit A-1 but also to keep it in TRUST by the said Hon. Clerk of Court, as an EX OFFICIO in capacity being custodian of said document designated by this Honorable Court until such time that the required distribution over the allocated area of 620 hectares on the mentioned beneficiaries have properly implemented and subdivided and or have splitted from its mother Title TCT No. T-498 while the rest of 260,658 hectares embracing Parcel 1, parcel 2, Parcel 3, Parcel 4, Parcel 5, Parcel 6, Parcel 7, are under the administrationship of the intervenor,

Mr. Julian M. Tallano by virtue of Court Decision and this order based on the evidences that the intervenor had presented while parcel 6 is under the absolute ownership of said Julian M. Tallano the record was in Volume 1 of Don Hermogenes Rodriguez Y. Antonio Estate Records with a signed duplicate copy of Memorandum March 7, 1947 of the late Director of Lands Jose P. Dans addressed in the administrator of Rural Progress Administration.

On April 5, 1955, the then Director of Lands, Zoilo Catrillo, based on the evidence of records, who succeeded to head the defunct Rural Progress Administration, entered into Contract of Lease with the said land owners to pave the way for the construction of other government buildings and infrastructures like the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, the Balara Water Reservoir major and secondary roads and other interior roads for rural development progress which were the objectives of said Memorandum Order issued by Governor General Leonard Wood. To avoid violation to privacy rights to every Filipino which is the spirit of the Treaty of Paris, President Manuel Roxas also adapted similar arrangement with Don Esteban Benitez Tallano on May 7, 1947, thru the representative of the land owner to reach the way toward the construction of the building of the University of the Philippines, that eventually the area of 50 hectares occupied by the said university have donated by the said owner, Don Esteban Benitez Tallano, together with the area of one hectare-occupied by Quezon Institute Hospital in Quezon City, one hectare for his cousin, Ex-Congressman Condrado Benitez, which was intended for the site of the proposed Philippine Women University, 2 hectares for the Philippine General Hospital, 2 hectares for the Supreme Court and Department of Justice Building Rehabilitation expansion and relocation from its location in Taft avenue, Ermita Manila, while an area of 5 hectares each of Military Camp has been availed by the government as portion of the lease agreement to said land owner, Don Esteban Benitez Tallano and by

Ex-President Manuel L. Quezon to allow the use of the Philippine American Military Cavalry Camp (KAMPO HENERAL AGUINALDO) and Kampo General Crame, which located in Quezon City;

Meanwhile, the division of landed estate was ordered abolished immediately after the organization of the Land Tenure Administration created under Republic Act No. 1400, which took its effectivity on September 9, 1955, and its functions, duties and powers were transferred to this newly created agency. The said agency was supervised by the Director of Bureau of Lands Zoilo Castrillo who had donee initial salvaging of the pertinent documents relative to said lands in connivance with the Secretary of Agriculture, Salvador Araneta Sr. And his brother in law Jose M. Tuazon of Bataan and their cohorts, Don Mariano San Pedro Esteban in manipulation of said documents pertaining to TCT No. T-498 and TCT No. T-408 and later by Sebastian Fajardo married to Pantaleona Santiago in connivance of LRC Administrator Antonio Noblejas under the blessings of Marcos Administration and that TCT No. T-498 where the subject land had been titled in including its pertinent papers were eradicated by some groups in the Bureau of Lands, headed by Antonio M. Noblejas of LRC with the Research Management and Surveying Decision of the Bureau of Lands connivance in the indirect selling of said lands to some real estate developers and squatters then in the form of massive issuance of Free Patent Titles and some were merely issued TCT of No. ORIGIN. And according to the Land Authority Director Gregorio Bilog who where paid up bearing the burdents of conscience for thruth and who busted said corruption in the LRC, had admitted the massive issuance of fake Titles and fraudulent selling of subject lands were participated by some authorities in the Bureau, headed by LRC Administrator M. Noblejas and that the Malacañang, Department of Public Works and Highways, Buildings Permit Division, through issuance of government infrastructure permits and sometimes lease agreement

to the buyers to have the avenue located one hectares of their buildings and other located structures which said corruption has been stated during the time of Zoilo Castrillo and has been bleatted up to the Macapagal Administration, where the Tuazon family and that American Businessman Henry Stonhills Conspired for Billions pesos transaction which was unearthed in the investigation conducted by the Senate President Gil Puyat, who initiated the Senate inquiry in an aid of legislation and with the intention of restoring public trust and confidence to the government, as public demang are increasing in the year 1968.

From the course of origin, the issuance of fake land Titles OCT 2573, OCT 4098, OCT 730, OCT 735 and OCT No. 291, OCT No. 333, OCT 614, OCT 160 including those TCT 8837, TCT 56339, TCT 281926, TCT 2288, TCT 209844, TCT 30592, TCT 30226, and TCT 281828, were perpetuated defrauding several buyers in bad faith while that OCT 4136 were erroneously copied and falsified from tax declaration No. 4136 of the land owner Don Gregorio Madrigal Acop, while said OCT 779, the same incident occurred and both Titles were fraudulently reproduced from the tax declaration numbers into OCT number of the land owner and had taken from the real property index card of said land owner Don Esteban Benitez Tallano. And other OCT's and TCT's like that TCT No. T-408 were falsified and was regitstered in teh name of Mateo dela Cruz instead, said TCT No. T-498 which arereported missing by the Malacañang authority be returned back to the land owner Don Gregorio Madrigal Acop who turned over said Title to His excellency President Marcos, thru his brother Don Annacleto Madrigal Acop said Title was forged by their cohorts in the Bureau of land thru Director Antonio M. Noblejas. And lately, LRC Administrator Antonio M. Noblejas and his cohorts subregating the rights of the intervenors predecessors in interest by massive issuance of the Patent Titles. In the manifestation of Don Esteban Benitez Tallano; with the support of their evidences on records furnished in

authentic copy by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, and by that Solicitor General thru government's position paper. Dominador De Ocampo Buhain is a fourth degree relative of the wife of Don Esteban Benitez Tallano and was a mere farm helper of the said encumlendero that time, while that OCT 369 and OCT 209, and that OCT 730 and OCT 735 the same were copied from the Real Property Tax declaration Index Card of the land owner, Tax Declaration Nos. 209 and 369 and lately Tax declaration No. 730 and 735 which were issued by the Manila Provincial Assessor on January 28, 1916, and not under the Province of Rizal then as allege on that year, in favor of the said land owner, Don Esteban Benitez Tallano, which in fact were transferred in the Province of Rizal in Pasig one year after the Province of Morong was re-named into the Province of Rizal in honor of National Her, Dr. Jose P. Rizal, in accordance with republic Act 271, on March 10, 1917, by virtue of Provincial organization Act of 1901 of the American Government in the Philippines which the oppositors faided to establish but remained using the Provincial Assessor of Rizal over such document like the decrees, and OCTs that the LRC people had issued in the year 1916 down to said years of 1910 and were inconsistent to the factual data and informations, relative to the documents, because the fact that the government was not using Province of Rizal from the 1886 up to year 1916 but were using by the Province of Morong or Province of Kawit or Province of Malolos or in the case of Quezon Province of Tayabas then. These were some of the yard sticks of fake issued land Titles by the government authority against plaintiffs-defendants.

On February 2, 1966, Letter of Termination in the Lease Agreement between the land owner, Don Esteban Benitez Tallano and the said agency have been acknowledged without opposition by Land Authority, yet, the then Land Authority Governor himself has no better reason to refuse after he appreciated the complaint of the said land owner over the drastic harassment of the demolition

team of DPWH and INP-PC Metrocom against the squatter in the commonwealth avenue and Payatas, Quezon City, and the diversionary construction of the government structures and projects like the Batasang Pambansa Building, while eventually were the construction of several private housing projects of its cohorts, whereas those demolished squatters area were not among those land areas that were leased by the land owner in the national government, much more, no single payment had been made by the National Government to the land owner, for lease payment except of that P1 Million from the Office of the President, that breached anew the new agreement of P5 <illion yearly, lease payment by the government to the land owners Don Benitez Tallano and Gregorio M. Acop.

In the later part, a letter from His Excellency President Ferdinand E. Marcos had been sent informing the land owner Don Gregorio Madrigal Acop, and Don Esteban Benitez Tallano, about subject land comprising of four (4) Parcels of lands evidenced by TCT No. T-408 located in the Province of Rizal, City of Manila, San Juan, Mandaluyong, Pasay, Taguig, Pateros, Parañaque, Muntinglupa, Las Piñas, San Pedro, Biñan, Sta. Rosa, Laguna, Carmona GMA, Tanza, Silang, m Trece Martinez, Imus, Naic, Kawit, Noveleta, Emilio Aguinaldo, Rosario, General Trias, Tarnate, Dasmariñas, Bacoor and Zapote evidenced and identified under plan II-69, PCU 2031, bounded on the Notheast is Pasig River on the east by the Laguna de Bay and on the Southwest is City of Caloocan, on the Southeast is Calamba, and on the south is Mount Picos and Tagaytay River in Kawit Province, now Cavite, together with the lands covered by the TCT No. T-498 comprising of 7 parcels of land, Plan II-69 Decree 297, containing an area of 271,276 hectares or 271,276,000 square meters, more or less, embracing the area as follows:

Parcel 1 around 16,720 hectares in the Umiray, 17,200 hectares in Real and 15,110 hectares in Infanta, 18,167 hectares in General Nakkar, Province of

Quezon (karilaya before) Parcel 2, 10,787 hectares of Taytay, 14,112 hectares in Morong 9736 hectares in Pelilla, 9,712 hectares in Jalajala and 7,957 hectares in Baras and 9,275 hectares in Teresa of the Province of Rizal (Morong before) Parcel 3, around 16400 hectares in Antipolo, around 7975 hectares in Cordona around 14,700 hectares in Taytay, 14176 hectares in Angono and around 13,327 hectares in Cainta all of the Province of Rizal (Morong before) Parcel 4 embracing around 7,400 hectares in Sta. Maria, 8,200 hectares in San Jose del Monte and around 21,950 hectares in Norzagaray all of the Province of Bulacan, Parcel V, 13,000 hectares in San Mateo, 17,500 hectares in Montalban and 18,156 hectares in Marikina Parcel VI around 6,620 hectares in Quezon City, 5,580 hectares in Caloocan City, 4700 hectares in Valenzuela and Parcel VII, 6,970 hectares in Meycauayan, 2,340 hectares in Malabon and 2,600 in Navotas.

Intervenors manifested that they cannot disregard vehemently such expropriation proposal if its true while that roads, easements and government infrastructures like buildings and reclamation which borne out by virtue of Presidential Decrees, Proclamation Executive Orders and Letter of instruction, introduced by the government over the lands in questions are not pro-existing perse, over the land, yet, such Presidential Decrees, Proclamations, Executive Orders Letter of instructions affecting the said private lands are unconstitutional when without due compensation, with the same view, as it had been meritoriously confirmed by our Honorable Senate President Gil Puyat, who conducted the Senate investigation and inquiry regarding the issue of massive land scams that pro-liferates in the Offices of Land Registration commission and its subsidiary agencies, the Register of Deeds Offices of the town and Provinces, where the land are situated. But to compel the land-owners intervenors under the tenet of imperium policy in the gornment to accommodate sch infrastructures by the Marcos Administration the same is unconstitutional in nature much more it

needs to impose its burden against the government, either national or local, who directly attributed the predicament of the said lawful landowners, otherwise, the Filipino people must go into arm uprising if this government failed to heed what is lawful in the equilibrium of justice of the government of the peoples and not of the government of oligarchism. The fact that the subject land is a registered land prior to the installation of the government in the year 1898 and even so under the Philippine Commission, which took effect only in the year 1902 yet said institution should not dominate the private lawful interest, or otherwise, proper expropriation proceedings should be instituted and that just compensation to the land owner-intervenors shall be served with compassionate execution while their lands had been and still under the exploitation for the pleasures of the government of the few and for those oligarch real estate developers which plainly contradicts public interest. Because it is very elementary since the time of man's habitation that public use is vulnerable to private property without the proper expropriation proceedings and payment of just compensation should be made to the owner since the law does not tolerate individual right over the lands to be deprived by another interest yet, that is fraudulent and autocratic in character;

On the issue of ownership over the subject lands of the intervenors is highly remote to discuss since this tribunal of justice has long been seated into rest with an exclusion of *IN Autre Droit* regarding the issue. Otherwise, as repeatedly manifested by the intervenors, struggle for justice has no more end and the tribunal of justice would only be treated monumental in character but no judicial value like a tree with no leaves and twigs but only with decaying trunk which had been blessed as a dead limb and or as the tribunal tree that could be chopped any moment for a fire but the same cannot have a furry amber of conviction to vindicate its noble cause but it only creates a direct discontentment in the efforts of those who struggled for justice. Parenthetically, it is hard to deny the very

context of the intervenors argument, complaint and amended complaint for intervenors and that repeated Motion for new trial and even Motion for Third New Trial by the government is for no other than to rectify and revalidate the Registered two (2) adjacent lands which were indeed in meritorious evidences for more than 50 years from time immemorial solidifying the proof that subject land are really owned by the intervenors as evidenced by TCT No. T-408 and TCT No. T-498; with all the rights under Habendum et Tenendum.

Yet, their registration like what the intervenors had done by annotation of their interest in lands at the back of TCT No. T-408 and TCT No. T-498 treated constructive notification to the general public and the whole world in particular as provided by Section 51 of Land Registration Act 496, because it is the act of registration that validates the conveyance of registered parcel of lands for complete ownership requirements of the one who bought thereto. Furthermore, Torrens Titles like TCT No. T-408 and TCT No. T-498 bind the land-owners with the lands Torrens System forever even in above and against other claimants who are masked by fraudulent Titles like of that OCT 4136, OCT 369, OCT 209, OCT 614, OCT 4085, OCT 160, OCT, 333, OCT 2573, OCT 730, OCT 33, OCT 614, OCT735, OCT 779, together with their expediency Transfer Certificate of Titles No. 8037, TCT 8057, TCT 56339, TCT 281827, TCT 30226, TCT 281826, TCT 2288, TCT 209844, TCT 30592, and that TCT 281828 which were issued from spurious land Titles while that the TCT No. T-408 fraudelently retransferred in the name of Matias dela Cruz. Indeed, when the predecessors in interest of the intervenors obtain the degree of registration and the recording of said Certificate of Title had been construed as an agreement running with the subject lands and finally binding upon the land owner and all successors in title and interest thereto that the subject and should be and always remain registered land in favor of the lawful transferee-owner in as much as Torrens Title perse, cannot be subjected

by prescription. In other words prescription is unavailing not only against his hereditary successors, because in lawful sense, the latter step merely into the shoes, of the decedent by operation of law and are admitted continuation of the personality of their predecessor in interest. A Title of the lands when registered, cannot be subsided even by adverse, open, and notorious possession.

Registered Title under the present system cannot be overwhelmed by prescription, moreover, it should be serve as a notice to the world that every person interested thereto must be informed, yet, they cannot plead for the ignorance of the Registration. Furthermore, the Supreme Court adapted the principles specified in Section 46 of Land Registration Act 496 which provides that Title to the registered and in derogation to that of the registered owner cannot be acquired by either prescription or adverse possession. This doctrine is applicable also against the unlawful interest of the government by virtue of prescription over the land owned by private individuals, yet, all improvements either privately or government owned including those roads, street and reclamation in lands appended to the boundaries of the land either privately or government owned cannot be lost to the government by way of prescription either by issuance of another. Title or special patent but, rather, the registered land owner-intervenor is entitled to be paid of the price thereof.

Contrary to the argument of the Solicitor General and the opposition it was long held by the Supreme Court that where the issue of the authenticity of the documents are presented in this form of predecing, this Honorable Court sitting as a Land Registration Court, should not, in any way, be influenced neither to be subsided to the determination of the conflicting claims of the parties, or else; that would practically diminish the nobility of the Court in an impotence to ascertain question of facts, since claims of such disputed lands more better than not, such judgement over ownership should be based on the validity of the documents and

file, and not for a hoax. Because, its only normal for a man's behavior to assert the issue of legality of the documents that would cause against said evidence; ultimately, the best evidence shall be upload as well. This honorable Court defacing totally of whatever Titles enclaves over the lands in question by mere influence or that the oppositors had held under their spurious documents to prevent them from further damage not only to the intervenors but also to the general public, because the atmosphere teach us of having difficulty to rely on what the Martial Law can do against the perpetrator of land rackets and swindling and scam, when in the outset, the results of Senate inquiry headed by Hon. Senate President Gil Puyat proving and manifested that there were massive falsification of the documents of the lands for an attempt of land grabbing scheme had been laid on into a plantilla for the big time rackets of Real Estate Developer for its implementation supposed by the orchestrated Presidential Decrees, Letter instruction, Executive Orders and Proclamation to speed up clandestine forfeitures of the private land in conspiracy of those in the LRC and the Bureau of Lands for the interest of the few under the coated infrastructures of the Government. The same, this Honorable Court feels the intervenors could no longer wait for another time. Apparently, evidence of ownership, also strengthened by registration and annotation at the back of the Titles by the intervenors, which is amount to the registration of Title and interest in lands, yet, it construed it is a "notice to all world". All oppositors, claimants, palintiffs, defendants and occupants over the subject lands is presumed to know every probative, facts and information which the policy of the public records has been eclored open accessible for verification by any party in interest, that the ownership over these lands were validated by this Honorable Court, based on their evidence submitted by virtue of Court Decisions dated February 7, 1974, November 4, 1975 and again thru th is Clarificatory Order, inspite of the fact that said land had gone from the crucial tast of the Act 2259.

What is just and equitable is the rights of the herein intervenors to

recover possession, which are under unlawful detainers of the government and of its conspirator private individuals, who are both equally imprescriptible, since lawful possession cannot avail against the registered land owner, it must be rather unavailing against the latter's heredity, while they merely stepped up into the shoes of the decedent. In other words, if ever we relied upon the issue of laches as we considered applicable, it will only sabotage the stability of the principle of Torrens System in respect into its indefeasibility of a Certificate of Title which, by law, does not yield to prescription, yet, a land could not acquire more than one Certificate of Title by reason of laches, or prescription under the doctrine of "PRIUS TEMPORE PORTIUR JURI", and if ever there is Title identical to each other the younger one should be subsided in favor of the older one who has better rights prescribed judicially from valid origin which was settled in the case (Alvaro and Spanish) Supreme Court v. Roman Catholic Church, Philippines, 1887).

The same, it has been long settled in the case at bar, that the Supreme Court has steadily held vigorously in favor of the registered owners, possession of the properties in dispute for considerable long period of time and clearly having been as being a registered owners of the subject land and more than a century and having possessed and title it the same during such period of the year 1864 without adjustment, become indefeasible and again imprescriptible in their possession could not be disturbed by another court proceeding or by stranger alone. Moreover, Torrens Title cannot be subjected for collateral attack unless fraud would be an issue against said Titles, but it should be filed within one year after the date of the issuance of the Degree of Registration or before it perfect its appeal but such action must be direct, and not by collateral proceedings which barred the claimants of doing so. For public interest, the Title OCT 0-14 had been issued and had been registered under Royal Decree in the year 1864 and its

copediency Title registration of TCT No. T-408 and TCT No. T-498 had been revalidated as required by Republic Act 2259 on March 14, 1914 and it sonstrued as Torrens Title forever and found no errors by the Cadastral Court and the same had been processed and cleared by Section 39 of R.A. 496 in favor of Don Gregorio Madrigal Acop who owned lawfully said land titled by TCT No. T-408. Indeed, that TCT No. T-498 embracing 7 parcels contatining an area of 271,276 hectares and that TCT No. T-408 embracing 4 parcels containing an area of 125,326.37 hectares has a probative value as prescribed by Section 47 of Land Registration Act, yet, it pertains to the facts of its execution, of its presentation for annotation, and its annotation for the purposes of constructive information to the general public in relatio with the creation of preferential rights over the registered lands covered by that Title TCT No. T-408 and TCT No. T-498.

While the issue pertaining to the on-going reclamation which found appended to the land in question as reaised by the authority in lands the same cannot be ignored. Yet, based on the English theory, the world land embraces every estate improvements and interest in land as a rule. In a case, *Bias V. dela Cruz and Melendres*, 37 Phil, Roman Catholic v. Spanish Supreme Court 1891, it was clearly settled and held that the registration of the land in the name of a particula person vests in him not only the absolute. Title to the land but also includes absolutely all the improvements found thereon, yet, under legal pariance every stucture that is built and introduced on the soil yields to the soil, yet con-strued lawfully, the buildings and its improvements thereon are mere accessories to the land. We cannot deny, therefore, that such reclamation consisting of around 3,000 hectares more or less which are visible along the shore of Parañaque-Pasay City and Cavite area shall be yielded to and in favor of interve-nor, Mr. Julian M. Tallano, on the reason that such reclamation is not a reclama-tion per se but merely of restitution with actual restoration to the ruined physical

surface of the land under Parcel 1, owned by the intervenor, Mr. Julian M. Tallano, based on the evidences and testimonies for the Bureau of Lands authorities trial were invited by Hon. Senate President Gil Puyat to the Blue Ribbon Committee of the Senate, at the presence of the Hon. Solicitor General, considering that reclamation was commenced on the year 1967, and it was clarified that portion of Parcel 1 situated along the shore of Pasay City up to Cavite had sustained heavy physical damage over the said soil during World War II. that caused a loss of around 4,000 hectares in that area alone. This fact had been mentioned by Director Antonio P. Ventura of the Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey who undertakes basic map making, hydrographic and topographic survey, composed of soil expert and Geological Engineers, who maintained the records of the said incidents occurred during World War II.

The most salient points of the intervenor's claims had asserted over the lands they claimed were the establishment of the proper identity and description of the lands in question which were categorically identified by its boundaries like the land covered by TCT No. T-408 containing an area of 125,326.37 hectares or 125,326,637 square meter, which is bounded on the East by Laguna de Bay, on the West by Manila Bay, on the North by Quezon City and on the South by Mount Picos in Kawit Province and Tagaytay River (now Cavite) where its land area can be ascertained by its town and municipalities covered, namely:

| PARCEL I | AREA |
|-----------------|----------------|
| Las Piñas | 4,150 hectares |
| Muntinglupa | 4,870 hectares |
| Parañaque | 3,830 hectares |
| Pasay City | 1,390 hectares |

PARCEL II

| | |
|---|------------------------|
| Manila (300 hectares in the name of Don Benito Legarda family), the rest of 1,915 hectares in the name of the City of Manila) | 3830 hectares |
| Makati | 2,700 hectares |
| Pasig (400 hectares in the name intervenors Mr. Julian M. Tallano) | 2,040 hectares |
| Mandaluyong (registered in the name of Juan Ejercito) including San Juan | 1,040 hectares |
| Total | 28,250 hectares |

PARCEL III

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Pateros | 1,040 hectares |
| Taguig (1,685 hectares located in South East owned by Mr. Julian Tallano) | 3,370 hectares |
| Total land area in Greater Manila Area | 30,660 hectares |

PARCEL IV

| | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| San Pedro, Laguna | 8,250 hectares |
| Binan | 8,550 hectares |
| Carmona | 5,215 hectares |
| GMA | 7,105 hectares |
| Silang | 7,918 hectares |
| Imus | 6,211 hectares |
| Naic | 5,815 hectares |

| | |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| Noveleta | 5,310 hectares |
| General Trias | 5,800 hectares |
| Tarnate | 7,125 hectares |
| Rosario | 5,425 hectares |
| Trece Martinez | 3,910 hectares |
| Aguinaldo | 5,475 hectares |
| Dasmariñas | 7,560 hectares |
| Bacoor | <u>4,997.17 hectares</u> |
| Total | <u>125,326.370 hectares</u> |

PARCEL I

| | |
|-------------|------------------------------|
| Umiray | 16,750 hectares more or less |
| Real | 17,200 hectares more or less |
| Infanta | 15,110 hectares more or less |
| Gen. Nakkar | 18,187 hectares more or less |
| Total | 67,247 hectares |

PARCEL II

| | |
|-----------|------------------------------|
| Taytay | 10,787 hectares |
| Morong | 17,200 hectares more or less |
| Pililia | 9,736 hectares more or less |
| Jala-Jala | 9,712 hectares more or less |
| Baras | 7,957 hectares more or less |
| Teresa | 9,2765 hectares more or less |
| Total | 61,579 hectares |

PARCEL III

| | |
|---------|-------------------------------|
| Cardona | 12,975 hectares more or less |
| Tanay | 14,7000 hectares more or less |

| | |
|----------|------------------------------|
| Anggono | 14,176 hectares more or less |
| Cainta | 13,327 hectares more or less |
| Antipolo | 16,400 hectares more or less |
| Total | 71,578 hectares |

PARCEL IV

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| Sta. Maria | 7,400 hectares more or less |
| San Jose Del Monte | 8,200 hectares |
| Norzagaray | 21,956 hectares |
| Total | 38,366 hectares |

PARCEL V

| | |
|-----------|-----------------|
| San Mateo | 13,000 hectares |
| Montalban | 7,210 hectares |
| Marikina | 18,156 hectares |
| Total | 38,366 hectares |

PARCEL VI

| | |
|-------------|------------------|
| Quezon City | 16,620 hectares |
| Caloocan | 5,580 hectares |
| Valenzuela | 4,700 hectares |
| Total | 28,9000 hectares |

PARCEL VII

| | |
|------------|-----------------|
| Maycauayan | 6,976 hectares |
| Malabon | 2,340 hectares |
| Navotas | 2,600 hectares |
| Total | 11,916 hectares |

An addendum to this is a property in the name of Don Esteban Benitez Tallano, portion of Quebaga (KEYBIGA) HACIENDA psu 2031, tct nO. 498:

WHEREAS, on November 4, 1976, this Court rendered its judgment in the above entitled case, and thru Motion of the intervenors dated November 18, 1975 to correct and rectify said order on the reasons that the Honorable Court thru its stenographic clerk committed grave clerical errors, the same has been sustained by virtue of evidences thus presented and had been upheld in accordance with Rule 37 Section 1 (A) and (B) and that Rule 132 and Rule 38, Section 3, as asserted by the government, through the Solicitor General:

WHEREAS, premless considered, Decision dated November 4, 1975 has been reversed, modified and corrected in accordance with Rule 37 Section 1 (A) and (B) and that Rule Section 3, and that Rule 132, finding favorably the herein intervenors, Mr. Julian M. Tallano and Don Annacleto Madrigal Acop are owners in Secundum Aequum ET Bonum of the following real properties, herein described, against the government interest.

A) Intervenor, Julian M. Tallano is the legitimate owner of real properties as follows:

1) Parcel 1 PSU 2031. Decree No. 297, Cad 475, GLRO 4720, evidence by TCT No. T-408 of the Register of Deeds Pasig containing an area of 15,195.33 hectares which embraced the whole Parañaque, Muntinglupa, Las Piñas, part of Taguig, Makati and Pasig are segregated according to its areas as follows:

| | | |
|-------------------------|------------|----------|
| Forth William MackinleY | 2,212 | hectares |
| Parañaque | 3,830 | hectares |
| Muntinglupa | 4,670 | hectares |
| Las Piñas | 4,150 | hectares |
| Pasay CitY | 333.39 | hectares |
| Total | 15,195.933 | hectares |

2) Parcel 4, Lot 1 PSU 2031, Decree No. 297, Cad Case No. 479, GLRO 4720 evidenced by TCT No. 408 of the Register of Deeds of Pasig, the lawful owner is Julian M. Tallano, intervenor, which said parcel of land containing an area of 94,666.370 hectares or 94,666,370 square meters, embracing the area and whole of San Pedro, Laguna, Binan, Santa Rosa, Carmona, Cavite, GMA, General Trias, Silang, Tanza, Imus, Naic, Noveleta, Rosario, Kawit, Trece Martirez, Tarnate, General, Aguinaldo, Bacoor, and Zapote which were segregated according to their area as follow:

| | | |
|--------------------|-----------|----------|
| San Pedro, Laguna | 5642.5 | hectares |
| Binan | 594.5 | hectares |
| Sta. Rosa | 5,215 | hectares |
| Carmona | 7,215 | hectares |
| GMA | 7,195 | hectares |
| Silang | 5,918 | hectares |
| Imus | 6,211 | hectares |
| Tarnate | 7,125 | hectares |
| Naic | 5,815 | hectares |
| Noveleta | 5,310 | hectares |
| General Trias | 5,800 | hectares |
| Rosario | 5,425 | hectares |
| Trece Martinez | 3,910 | hectares |
| General Aguinaldo | 5,475 | hectares |
| Dasmariñas | 7,560 | hectares |
| Bacoor | 4,997.37 | hectares |
| Total Land Area of | 94,666.37 | hectares |

From the aforecited evidence this proceedings ruled through 14 years

long judicial battle, the Court Finds No Legal impediment, against the reconstitution of said TCT No. T-408 and that TCT No. T-498 but rather the intervenors evidence are sufficient in form and substance as in compliance of Sec. 109 of Land Reg. Act 496 and Rule 135 to grant the instant petition pursuant to this Act and Section 15 of the Republic Act. No. 26 for and infavor of the land owners, Don Gregorio Madrigal Acop and Don Esteban Benitez Tallano while the government is barred by Statute of Limitaions and by Estoppel.

Wherefore judgment is hereby rendered ordeing the Honorable Register of Deeds of Malolos, Bulaca to reconstitute TCT No. 498 and that its second original copy shall be issued the same in the name of Don Esteban Benitez Tallano based on its owner's duplicate copy.

That the Honorable Register of Deeds of Pasig by virtue of this judgment has been ordering to reconstitute the said TCT No. T-408 and that Second original duplicate copy together with its second owner's duplicate copy be issued to and infavor of the Land owner, Don Gregorio Madrigal Acop based on its Certified thure copy issued by the Honorable Register of Deeds of Pasig, which was procured by the Hon. LRC Deputy Com. Gregorio Bilog before the incident that the Owner's duplicate copy which were turned over to His Excellency President E. Marcos while that original copy compiled in the office of the Register of Deeds of Pasig both had been declared lost or missing.

That by virtue of the Decesion this Honorable Court enforcing that following orders thru the herein mentioned government agencies to implement and under take said orders without defiance, otherwise, the sheriff and his deputized NBI Authority, Metrocom, INP and Philippine Constabulary are commanded to arrest

any person either Public Officers and or Employee, the Head of either Public or Private Office or either within Military Police or Public in Authority, who violates the Art. 171 and 172 of RPC and defies compliance of these orders such as:

A) Ordering the Hon. Assessor of the area to assess and register the subject lands in the name of the intervenors, Mr. Julian M. Tallano and Don Annacleto Madrigal Acop for Tax declaration intended for Taxation purposes.

B) That the National Treasurer, the Central Bank of the Philippines and the Land Bank of the Philippine should undertake and release the disturbance compensation and compensatory damages amounting of P2 Billion in cash which are evidenced by Land Bank Bonds with interim Certificate Nos. 180-180-1 180-2 180-3 and 180-4 series of 1968 with an accrued interest of seven (7) percentum per annum, the same will matured on August 14, 1978, considering that the said bonds are official issues of the government of the Republic of the Philippines in as much the intervenors had been inflicted by the incidents and circumstances defined by Section 101, 102 and 108 of the Land Registration Act No. 498.

C) Commanding the NBI, INP, the Metro and the Philippine Constabulary and the succeeding Law Enforcement Authorities to Enforce this Orders and Arrest all occupants unlawful detainers either government or private persons or Corporation or their Associate, or employees which were declared violators of PD772 and of Revised Penal Code under the meaning of its Art. 171 and 172 and Art. 16, 17, 18 and 19 of RPC who are conspirator and accessory in the falsification of the following Public Documents and Land Titles or obstruction for justice and this order, in as much as, the following Title are declared null and void on initio, and found spurious from origin, such as; OCT 543, OCT 389, OCT 730, OCT 290, OCT NO 614 OCT. 735, OCT 333, OCT 128, OCT 291, OCT 160, OCT 339, OCT 779, OCT 833, OCT 40850, OCT 209, OCT No. 4136, OCT 2573, OCT 393, OCT

374 and included its expediency Titles, Transfer Certificate of Title No. 44747, TCT 135, 720, TCT 36,339, TCT 30226, TCT No. 2288, TCT 9037, TCT 730, TCT No 735, TCT No. 281,826, TCT No. 305921, TCT No. 281,282, TCT No. 208,814, TCT No. 281827, and that TCT No. 408 which were falsified in the name of certain Matias dela Cruz, which said TCT No. T-408 shall be returned back to the lawful owner, thru intervenors and all the Land Titles above mentioned were portion of the subject land unlawfully detained thru this fake land Titles shall be declared Null and void and that TCT No. T-408 shall be reconveyed infavor of the land owners-intervenors Mr. Julian M. Tallano and Don Annacleto Madrigal Acop not to Anna-cleto Montañez Acopiado which this Court erred.

D) Ordering the occupants-unlawful detainers over the subject lands to pay jointly or severally the sum of P50,000.00 and P100,000 for the Private Corporation, representing reasonable monthly rental over the used of the lands occupied, which shall be computed from the time of its first occupancy and up to the time their structures has been demolished or cleared from the subject lands they occupied, payable in cash to the intervenors Mr. Julian M. Tallano-the designated Administrator of the whole land in question.

E) The Honorable Court "Declared" all persons plaintiffs defendants or occupants and with all those adverse possession of the portion of the subject lands are all punishable under PD772 in so far as of Decision dated November 4, 1975 and with the application for ejectment which was appended to this above entitled case the same was granted accordingly by virtue of this decision decision that they were all illegal occupants, squatters and are holders of fictitious Land Titles and the same they were found guilty beyond reasonable doubt as conspirator-accessories of the crimes punishable by Art. 171 and 172 and Art. 16, 17, 18 and Art. 19 of Revised Penal Code so they must be punished under prinson mayor for the principal and prison correctional for their cohorts, employees, accessories, and their security guard declared above, therefore, the NBI, INP, METROCOM and the Philippine Constabulary are hereby commanded by virtue of this Decision to arrest the following persons, here

namely:

1. Fortunato Santiago and Maria Crisanta Pantanilla, Santiago and their heirs or their Administrators, their cohorts, or their Security Guards.
2. Macario Rodriguez, and Delfin and Aguilina Rodriguez and Wilson Orfinada, their heirs, their administrators and their cohorts, and or their Security Guards.
3. Santiago Manongdo, their heirs or administrators and or their cohorts and Security Guards situated in Barrio Payatas, Quezon City;
4. Juana Santiago, Irene Matias, Lucio Medina, Tomas Matiasa, Matias dela Cruz, Rufino Medina, Alfredo Baenz, Trinidad Yap, Teodoro Lim, Pedro Gregorio, Agapito Vasquez, Agapito Bonson, heirs Ponciano Almeda, Ramon Javier, Leon Javier, Cristina Valdez Urchua, Mariano Marcelo, Jose Vda. De Aquino, Emilio Gregorio, Teresita Monje, Aguana Flores, Catalino, Cendena, Angel Ramos, Antonio Andasa, Jose Bernabe, Antonio Pascual, Ely Yap, Angel Andasa, Isabel Pujit, the owner of and or Administrator or staffs of the RAR stock farms, the owner administrators and or staffs of the TS Cruz proposed Subd., the owner administrator or staffs of the Proposed DBP Subdivision and that perpetual village on going Housing Project including its owners, Administrator or its staffs, Rosendo Marcelino Santos, Maura Mayuga Eusefa Vda. De Reyes, Elona Bartolome, Eustaquio Coronada, Alfonso Punzalan, Alfredo Guazon, Domingo Gonzalez, Ramon Gonzalez Felimon Aguilar, Eulagio and Eulalio Taguas, Don Mariano San Pedro Esteban, Pedro Roxas, the owner of Maricaban and Triple Estate, the owners of San Pedro Makati Estate, The owner of the Simona Estate, Gervacio-Lombo, Francisco Soriano, Modesto Eulalio, Tomas Apolonio Pedro, Francisco and Antonio Cruz, Manuel Quioque, Estanislao Eduardo, Claudio Osorio, the

Housing Project and existing Subdivision together with Home owners Association Operating and or existing in the area of Muntinglupa, Las Piñas, Parañaque, Taguig, Pasay, including the rehabilitation area Baclaran, Pateros, Makati, Guadalupe, Pasig, San Pedro, Laguna, Biñan, Sta. Rosa, GMA, Silang, Tanza, Carmona, Kawit, Naic, Noveleta, Rosario, General Trias, Trece Martines, General Aguinaldo, Dasmariñas, Ternate, and Bacoor all of the Province of Cavite, Laguna and of Rizal, including any person either relative, heirs or staffs or employees, or Security Guards of all the names of the entities and of persons above mentioned and any person occupying the subject are ordered to be arrested by the Law Enforcement Authority in violation of PD 772 and that Art. 16, 17, 18 and 19 and that Art. 171 and 172 of Revised Penal Code.

That this order of Arrest and Demolition has embrace the area of Cavite, Laguna, Rizal and Greater Manila Area, Quezon City, San Juan, Mandaluyong, Caloocan, Navotas, Malabon, Meycuayan, Novaliches, Sta. Maria, San Jose del Monte, Norzagaray, Valenzuela, Montalban, San Mateo, Marikina, Angono, Cainta, Antipolo, Baras, Cardona, Tanay, Taytay, Morong, Jalajala, Pililla, Umiray, Real, Infanta, General Nakar, of the Province of Bulacan, Province of Rizal, Greater Manila Area, and the Province of Quezon (Karilaya before), against the persons, institution either, own or government own or Controlled Corporation, or Private Corporation or the Heirs, Relatives, Employee's or Security Guards of any persons, Institution or corporation either public or government entities are hereby place under arrest by the element of NBI, INP, Metrocom, Philippine Constabulary or any person who defies the order and construed violators of Art. 16, 17, 18, and 19 and that Art. 171 and 172 of RPC. And that the Deputized Demolition Team to be supervise by the Branch Sheriff are hereby commanded to clear or demolish any structures that may be find in the said area.

Ordering the Branch Sheriff to issue an Alias Order for Writ of Execution

That all government officials either Police, Military or Barrio Officials in the subject area are also commanded to respect this order and they are enjoining with their courtesy to cooperate the arresting and demolition team that has been deputized by the Branch Sheriff, otherwise, the person who oppose this order, the same, shall be immediately arrested.

Ordering the Administrator, Mr. Julian M. Tallano to do the following acts and function for and in behalf of the Land owners, here to wit:

- 1) Organize and establish Foundation in the name of Don Esteban Benitez Tallano and Don Gregorio Madrigal Acop to pursue the objectives of the Land owners to preserve the estate for and in the interest of Filipino farmers, poor families and their children either Christian or Muslim especially those who became a victims of martial law, and to uplift economic, social and health condition of those families living under poverty line by providing employment with the use of the proceeds of the sale of the estate which the administrator is authorize to do so.
- 2) Invest in a profitable business venture and or lend out to the national or local government its (50%) fifty percent of the funds.
- 3) Ordering the said Administrator to execute a deed of Conveyance mmediately upon the released of the required Land Title TCT No. T-408 to and in the name of the landowner, in favor of the media people and entities who covered the proceedings and who assisted the Hon. Court to reach the true verdict. These member of the media, press and religious institution had been awarded for a piece of the subject by virtue of decision dated November 4, 1975.

So Ordered.

Pasay City, January 19, 1976


(SGD) ENRIQUE A. AGANA
PRESIDING JUDGE