

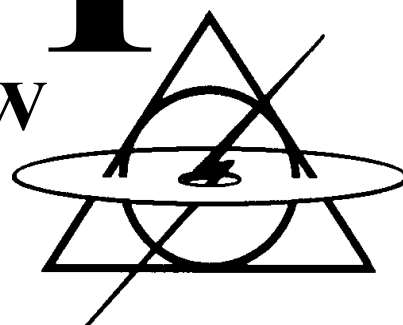


# CONTACT

## PHOENIX JOURNAL REVIEW

News Reviews, Previews and Alternative Views

*NOT TO OPPOSE ERROR IS TO APPROVE IT  
NOT TO DEFEND TRUTH IS TO SUPPRESS IT*



VOLUME 46, NUMBER 10

NEWS REVIEW

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**SPECIAL EDITION: UPDATE OF HISTORICAL APRIL 9, 2003 ISSUE**

# The Factual History Of the Philippines

CONTACT is reprinting herein its nearly three-year-old article that resulted from the "Due Diligence" performed by Global Alliance Investment Association during 2002 and 2003 as an "update" to a story that could very well impact the economic system of the whole planet.

The original story will be presented "as is"; the "players" in the current situation more authentically identified; and additional information is presented.

At the time of the first publication there was some doubt as to whether some or all of the Royal Family gold might have been removed. While still officially unconfirmed, there is now very strong evidence that all, or most, of the gold is intact. The Don Esteban Benitez Tallano & Don Gregorio Madrigal Acop Foundation, Inc. has given notice to the government of the termination of the lease and of its intent to take possession of its gold.

"THE TRUTH WILL OUT"

**OCT No. 01-4**

THE ONE AND ONLY  
"ORIGINAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE"  
TO THE 7,169 ISLANDS KNOWN AS  
THE ARCHIPELAGO OF THE PHILIPPINES  
ALSO (AND MORE PROPERLY) KNOWN AS  
**MAHARLIKA**

THE WEALTHIEST NATION ON EARTH?

What other Nation has 400,000 metric tons of gold in its vaults? What other Nation has more energy (clean hydrogen from deuterium ["heavy water"]) under its seas than could be available from all of the hydrocarbons (including coal)

in all of the rest of the world?

Most of "history", as we get to see it published, has suffered some interpretation, stylizing, modernizing, and even outright "revision". What the reader is about to find is a mode of history that has suffered no change, even though preserving it has cost many lives while those seeking to change (or hide) it have made themselves rich and powerful.

The Philippines uses the "Torrens title system" for registering titles to land. In this system, the Original Certificate of Title (OCT No. T-01-4) applies to the whole archipelago and Transfer Certificates of Title (TCT) subtract a given, surveyed and described parcel from the OCT. The record of such a transaction is written as an "annotation" on the reverse of the DEED, or an attached parchment. These annotations plus the court orders, writs, and decisions tell a real history, even if unromantic in spots. We hope you enjoy reading it as much as we enjoyed getting it together.

—E.J. Ekker and Cenon C. Marcos

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**PUBLIC NOTICE****OCT No. 01-4**

**THE ONE AND ONLY  
"ORIGINAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE"  
TO THE 7169 ISLANDS KNOWN AS THE  
ARCHIPELAGO OF THE PHILIPPINES**

This paper is a result of the "due diligence" conducted by **Global Alliance Investment Association** in support of its LETTER OF INTENT signed with the Court Appointed Administrator of the Tallano Estate, Prince Julian Morden Tallano, dated June 7, 2002.

That LETTER OF INTENT represents the commitment of Global Alliance to assist in the return of the sovereignty of the PEOPLE of the archipelago whose land and livelihood was long ago usurped by the more sophisticated Spanish Filipino mestizos (many of whom continue to cling to power today) and whose lot was very little improved by the subsequent conquests of the British and Americans.

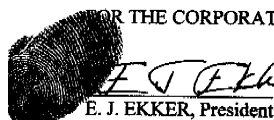
We have asked that it be published as a PUBLIC NOTICE to remove any question or doubt as to its origin or authenticity. If it contains errors, we are quite willing to make corrections where justified by solid, well-documented evidence. "Opinions" without proof have no value.

Several attorneys have been quite shocked to learn that OCT No. T-01-4 was not the spurious invention of some enterprising confidence men. Global Alliance Investment Association has no obligation, or desire, to become involved in the political conditions of any nation or to confirm or dispel any of their "national myths" except when, as in this instance, those myths are used to impede the Alliance in the accomplishment of its mission.

The research, documentation and writing of this paper have required many months of effort on the part of Cenon Marcos (a distant relative of the former President). Many of the court records were destroyed in a fire of questionable origin in 1992 and are now available only through the offices of the attorneys involved at the time. Such research is time-consuming and frustrating and we are grateful to Mr. Marcos for his perseverance and dedication. We predict that, in time, he will be recognized as one of quiet heroes of the Philippines, along with those two Judges in the cases documented herein, Judge Enrique A. Agana and Judge Sofronio G. Sayo.


Signed at Makati City, Republic of the Philippines, this 31<sup>st</sup> day of March, 2003.

FOR THE CORPORATION, GLOBAL ALLIANCE INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION

  
E. J. EKKER, President

  
CENON C. MARCOS



  
DORIS J. EKKER,  
Secretary  
6751 Ayala Avenue  
Makati City  
Tel. 632 843-1698  
Fax 843-1707

**LETTER OF INTENT**

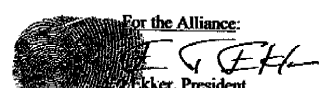
We, PRINCE JULIAN MORDEN TALLANO, court appointed JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATOR who not only represents the **Royal Family** of the Philippines including all known Sultans, even from Sabah and Brunei, but also the Filipino people in general, and GLOBAL ALLIANCE INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION (GAIA), owner and possessor of more than thirty five trillion dollars of the debt of the US Treasury, guaranteed by the Federal Reserve System, and payable in gold, do hereby agree to join together to effect the collection of all of those judgements owed and long past due from and by the government of the Republic of the Philippines so that the TALLANO ESTATE can begin to pay all of the real estate taxes due to all of the Philippine Cities and Municipalities and thus immediately lift nearly all Filipinos from their government-imposed poverty.


A partial list of these judgments and debts are estimated as follows:

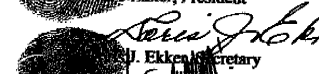
GOLD ROYALTY (5% of 1% beginning 1950 @ 7% compounded)	P20.582T
P1B COSTS AND DAMAGES @ 7% beginning Feb 4, 1972	P7.612B
P2B LANDBANK BONDS @ 7% beginning Aug 13, 1968	P19.956B
P500M COSTS AND DAMAGES @ 7% beginning March 7, 1995	P816M
P500M COSTS AND DAMAGES (equivalent to 23M shares PNB)	P816M


We also agree to activate the 400,000 metric tons of gold withheld from the use of the people (by the government but now ordered relocated to the vault of the central bank) by purchasing it at a price of \$400 per ounce via a joint venture with the National Treasury. This will establish a solid floor of \$400 per ounce as the price of gold which will allow the return of the use of gold as the standard for the currencies of Southeast Asian nations at the same time as it returns the mines to profitability, to cooperate in financing the sale of some of the Estate properties, initiate large infrastructure projects, and to add members to the Global Alliance for the development of these nations.

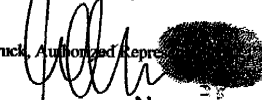
Done at Makati City, Republic of the Philippines this 7<sup>th</sup> day of June 2002.


For the Alliance:   
E. J. EKKER, President

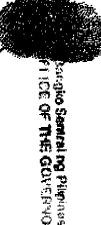
For the Tallano Estate:   
Prince Julian Morden Tallano

  
Victoriano Agana, Attorney

  
Victoriano Miralator, Attorney in Fact

  
Wolfgang Struck, Authorized Repre





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**THE PHILIPPINES IN RELATION WITH THE ROYAL FAMILY  
AND ORIGINAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE (OCT 01-4)  
(THE TITLE OF PHILIPPINE ARCHIPELAGO)**

By Cenon Marcos

This article has been undertaken to provide the correct information to Filipinos locally and abroad and also to the whole world pertaining to this country, the rightful owner of the country and about the title (OCT No. 01-4), the very first title issued for the country January 17, 1764.

Before the conquest of the Philippines by the tyrant Spaniards, who converted this formerly Muslim country to Christianity, there already existed a civilization which had an Oriental texture. Until the 1970s it had been assumed that the Philippines was a part of the mainland China; however, this was contradicted by Dr. Fritiof Voss, a German scientist who studied the geology of the Philippines which, according to him, rose from the bottom of the sea and continues to rise as the thin Pacific Crust moves below it. In 1964 to 1967, scientific studies were done and it was found out that the 35 kms thickness crust underneath China does not extend to the Philippines, hence the latter could not have been a part or land bridges to the mainland China.

On the other hand, the Philippines lies "along the great earth faults extending to deep undersea trenches" and "so through violent earthquakes it rose to the surface of the sea" what is now the Philippines.

Whatever the causes of the Philippines coming to the surface of the sea, it is certain that ancient man came to settle in it. The theory that the Negritos were the aborigines of the Philippines was criticized in anthropologically literate quarters. But whether they are Negritos or not is not of great importance; what concerns us is that there is positive proof that man was in the Philippines at least as early as 21,000 or 22,000 years ago. None of these ancient men could be categorized under any of the historically identified ethnic groups (i.e., Malays, Indonesians and Filipinos) today.

The Western colonizers were the ones who fragmented the population into ethnic groups as they partitioned the region into their respective colonies. The British popularized in scholarship, they term Malay to characterize the group of people they encountered in the Malay Peninsula. The Portuguese, the Germans and the Dutch introduced the Indonesians to the Western world. The Spaniards on the other hand worked for the conversion of Filipinos (formerly Indios) to Christianity; later on the

Americans came and further differentiated the Filipinos from the other Southeast Asian Countries.

The peopling of the Philippines through a series of waves of migration, as documented by old history like the Maragtas, has to be reconsidered; the undue credit given to the Malays as the original settlers of the region and dominant cultural transmitter must be corrected. Emerging from a common population with the same base culture, the Malays, the Filipinos and Indonesians are coequal as ethnic groups in the region of them being socially or culturally dominant.

Economic activities had been recorded to start in the Island of Sulu and mainland Mindanao when the introduction of Islam was spread to Malays brought about by the activities of Arab traders, missionaries and teachers who introduced their religious beliefs among the Malays.

The Islam spread rapidly to the Visayas and Luzon; the arrival of Spaniards in the second half of the 16<sup>th</sup> Century and the subsequent conquest of Luzon led the Muslim to retreat to the south. They maintained their independence from the foreign powers to the end of the Spanish regime.

These historical events have been written by Teodoro Agoncillo; however, nowhere in his book, which is now the prescribed reading material for history at the secondary level of Department of Education, is there mention of the Royal Family and its descendants.

**THE ROYAL FAMILY OF THE PHILIPPINES**

The reign of the royal family of the Philippines had started as early in the 13<sup>th</sup> Century, about 200 years yet before the Spanish came to our shores. The noble family was headed then by the late King Luisong Tagean married to Lamayan Bowan.

According to the Philippine Historical Commission: The entire Greater Manila area was under the territories of Namayan then some five (5) centuries ago which was divided into seven (7) districts which included said Greater Manila areas including the former Karilaya Island (now Quezon province), which include the whole region of Kawit (now Cavite) and that lake region; the province of Laguna including portions of Batangas (Bumbon province before).

The origin of their inhabitants from mentioned places came from the noble family names **Lacan-Tagean** centuries ago and by his wife Lamayan Bowan. The

noble tribes were the owners of said territories and they controlled the areas and inhabited it themselves for more than five (5) centuries ago and it was passed by more than ten (10) generations of their clans. Some of these were their children and grandchildren, like the names of Rajah Lacan-Tagean, the 11<sup>th</sup> son of Rajah Soliman who is married to Mary Anne Dent, the beautiful daughter of Alfred Dent, a British Lord. Rajah Soliman is the second son of the King who controlled the entire area of Manila and its suburbs including the provinces of Rizal, Bulacan, Cavite, Batangas, Laguna and Quezon.

Another grandson is Rajah Lakandula who took over Tondo during the untimely demise of Rajah Soliman. The 3<sup>rd</sup> eldest grandson is Rajah Gat Mauban who is married to the daughter of Bornean Sultan Abdul Kahar, the Sultan of Brunei. Rajah Soliman had a son named Prince Lacan Tagean that was adopted from his grandmother Margaret Acuña Macleod Tagean. The Prince was married to Princess Rowena Ma. Elizabeth Overbeck of Austria and in the same manner has a begotten son who is the Prince Julian Macleod Tallano who is married to Princess Aminah Kiram and their descendant Rajah Magat Salamat took over the area of Cagayan Valley, while Rajah Baginda, another grandson had covered the area of Bohol, and Rajah Lapulapu, the eldest son of the King took over the Island of Mactan, while Rajah Kolambo, the 8<sup>th</sup> grandson is the ruler of the Island of Cebu. Rajah Gat Mauban took the eastern part of the Province of Quezon including Mauban, Sampaloc and Lukban to protect the interest of his grandson Vicente Lukban.

For reference, Manila started some thousand years ago, born out from the very womb of Rio de Tagean (now Pasig) river. The seat of the most powerful Datu, the King Luisong Tagean, which was inherited by his son Rajah Soliman and later by his grandson Lacan Tagean and his Royal Family, was not in Manila but in Lamayan District, now the Malacañang Palace. The evolution of Tagean Clan into Tallano Clan served as catalyst in their claims and interest in land against the Spanish government until such time when foreign intervention, like the British Royal Government started in 1761, had successfully invaded and liberated the Filipino people from the Spanish colonization in October 14, 1764. The American government took its role and settled the inhabitants' perennial land problems by cessation treaty at the acquisition cost of U.S. Dollar 20 million. Such amount had been provided by Tallano Tagean Clan through the King's son, Lacan-Tagean Tallano. One condition in the said accord, the British and the Spanish governments, and the U.S. government as well, and any foreign dominion, should respect the inhabitants' private ownership and interest in land. As a result of this treaty, another treaty, the Treaty of Paris, came into being, also containing the precondition that private rights and interest in lands in the Philippines would be respected.

The Treaty of Paris was signed April 4, 1894. Upon signing it, the Spanish Royal Crown through its Queen sent Hermogenes and Miguel Rodriguez to the Philippines to assist the recovery of the Hacienda Quebeca together with Hacienda Filipina by the Tagean Tallanos. Instead, they connived to carve out some of the best land for themselves. The Queen commanded them to cease and desist and reconvey from their landholdings the whole Hacienda Filipina, the archipelago with title OCT 01-4 in the name of Prince Lacan Acuña Tagean-Tallano or to his son Prince Julian Macleod Tallano, the grandson of Alfred Dent, a British Lord and London merchant and part owner of Royal British North Borneo Company.

The court had ruled that the invaders were not the Spanish Royal Crown and neither the Great Americans but merely the **Spanish Filipino mestizos** who have vested interest to grab the archipelago.

A further evidence that the archipelago was the property of the Royal Family was written in Sung and Ming dynasty between the year 1368 to 1644 A.D. by the Chinese Emperor Yung Lo. As a symbol for the respect and due recognition of the Chinese Empire to the nobility of the King over his land ownership and rulership of the archipelago, the Chinese Emperor gave him a gift of silk cloth and several tons of precious metals like gold and jewels as a token of tribute to the Noble King whose name, King Luisong Tagean, was adapted in the naming of the largest island in his honor, the island of Luzon. Foreign traders regarded him as the sole ruler over the Archipelago; his ownership remained as an historic landmark; he never gained any resistance or opposition of any kind from various tribes of the inhabitants, meaning they directly admitted that the vast land of the archipelago was owned by the Tagean-Tallano Royal Clan, who discovered, rebuilt, glorified and fortified it for thousands of years. The inhabitants of the islands of Visayas and Mindanao acknowledged his rule by paying their share of their harvest from the lands they were tilling for and in behalf of the Royal Family.

King Luisong Tagean died in December 17, 1764 who left of nothing but noble teachings and his bounty of bullion of gold, 720,000 metric tons, as legacies to his royal children and descendants, and to the inhabitants of Maharlika Islands. He died nine (9) months after the issuance of the declaration of said treaty, died in peace and happiness. He died at exactly 270 years of age upon learning the positive fruits of his efforts which was the issuance of land title over the archipelago in his honor issued by the British Government embracing 7,169 islands and around 503,877 square nautical miles under OCT No. T-01-4 and in the name of his grandson, Prince Lacan Tagean on January 17, 1764 and later to 16-year-old Prince Julian Macleod Tallano in 1780.

ROYAL CROWN OF ENGLAND  
GENERAL LAND FORM 01 3 - 1764

This is an English Translation  
Initiated by the Office of the Solicitor General  
by virtue of Court Order under LRC/Civil Case No. 3957-P

ORIGINAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE  
No. T-01-4

OFFICE OF THE ESCRIBANIA DE CABILDO  
HACIENDA OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS  
Province of MANILA

Entered pursuant to Decree of 01-4, protocol by virtue of the Supreme Order of the Royal Crown of England, and in accordance with the order of the Royal Audiencia de Manila, under date of 17<sup>th</sup> day of January 1764, issued at the Province of Manila, Philippine Islands, in a case No. 571 of said Court.

ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF ENGLAND  
Philippine Islands  
Office of the Royal Audiencia

Case No. 572 of the Royal Audiencia, having been duly and regularly heard in accordance with the Provision of the Land Laws as adopted under Torrens System, it is hereby decreed that Prince Lacan Acuña Tallano Tagean (formerly Tagean Clan), married with Princess Rowena Ma. Elizabeth Overbeck Macleod of Austria, the owner in Fee simple of certain lands, known as HACIENDA FILIPINA, embracing four (4) major Islands, bounded and described as follows:

A parcel of lands (HACIENDA FILIPINA) situated and embracing the Islands of Luzon, Islands of Palawan Peninsula, Islands of Visayas and Islands of Mindanao, consisting around 7,169 Island and Islets with a total territorial area of 1,049,212.962 square nautical miles, seating on the Western rim of Pacific Ocean, North of Equator and about 700 kilometers from the Asian Mainland, it is dispersed over a distance of 1.965 kilometers from North to South and 865 kilometers from East to West, bounded on the East by the Pacific Ocean, on the West by the South China Sea, on the North by the Boshi Channel and on the South by the Celebes Sea and the Southern Borneo, consisting 169,972,500 hectares of the plains, mountains, forest and seas, more or less, it embraced four (4) major Islands described as follows:

- I. Islands of Luzon embracing the area of Luzon Region, Abra, Apayao, Benguet, Ifugao, Kalinga, Mountain Province, Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, La Union, Pangasinan, Batanes, Cagayan, Isabela, Nueva Viscaya, Cabarroquiz, Province of Manila, Bulacan, Zambales, Pampanga, Tarlac, Morong, Lake Province, Bumbon Province, Kavit Province, Marinduque Province, Mindoro, Karilaya, containing an area of 31,804,624 hectares, more or less.
- II. Islands of Palawan Peninsula Region, embracing the area of Albay, Camarines (Ambos Camarino Sur con Norte), Masbate, Sorsogon, Palawan and Spratley Islands, containing an area of 3,652,875 hectares, more or less;

III. Island of Visayas Peninsula embracing the area of Iloilo, Aklan, Romblon, Antique, Capiz del Romblon, Guimaras del Iloilo, Negros Occidental de Buglas, Negros del Oriental, Siquijor de Bohol, Cebu, Leyte, Biliran de Leyte, Leyte del Sur, Leyte del Norte, Cibabao del Samar, Cibabao Este, Cibabao Norte, containing an area of 45,996,215 hectares more or less;

IV. Island of Mindanao embracing the area of Basilan, Zamboanga del Norte, Zamboanga del Sur, Bukidnon de Misamis, Camiguin de Asis, Misamis Occidental, Misamis Oriental, Sultan Kudarat (uno), Sultan Kudarat (dos), Mindanao Sur (uno) Mindanao Sur (dos) Mindanao Sur (tres) Mindanao Sur (cuatro) Davao del Norte (uno) Davao del Norte (dos) Mindanao Sur (este), Cotabato Sur (uno) Cotabato Sur (dos) Sarangani, Cotabato del Norte, Cotabato del Lanao, Lanao (uno), Butuan (uno), Butuan Sur, Surigao del Norte, Surigao del Sur (uno), Surigao del Sur (dos), Cotabato (tres), Sulu (uno), Tawi-Tawi, Turtle Islands, and Islands of Sabah, containing an area of 88,518,786 hectares, more or less;

Therefore, it is ordered by His Highness, The King of England with concurrent order by the Office of Royal Audiencia that the said four (4) Islands be registered in accordance with the promulgating Laws and implementing policies of the Office of the Escribania de Cabildo in the name of the said Prince Lacan Acuña Tallano (formerly Tagean) married to Princess Rowena Ma. Elizabeth Overbeck of Austria, subject, however, to such of the requirements and encumbrances prescribed by Escribania de Cabildo and the Laws of the Council of the Indies as may be subsisting to

Witness, His Highness King George III of the Royal Crown of England, the seventeenth day of January, Seventeen Hundred and Sixty Four.

Issued at the Province of Manila, P.I., the 17<sup>th</sup> day of January A.D. 1764 at 10:45 in the morning.

Attest: GOVERNOR GENERAL  
DOWNSSONE DRAKE  
British Governor. P. I.

Received for transcription at the office of the Escribania de Cabildo for the above mentioned Province, this 17<sup>th</sup> day of January, Seventeen Hundred and Sixty four at 2:25 in the afternoon.

GOVERNOR JOSE RAON  
Office of the ESCRIBANIA DE CABILDO  
PROPRIETARY GOVERNOR

CERTIFICATION

This Certified True Copy has been issued upon the strength of Subpoena Duces Tecum issued by the Court of First Instance, Branch 28, Pasay City, in compliance to the motion of the Office of the Solicitor General and the NBI, who are conducting the investigation over the authenticity of OCT No. T-01-4, TCT No. T-408 and TCT No. T-498, under CLRO 475, PSU 2031,

Decree No. 297 issued on October 3, 1904 and Cad. Case Rec. 4720, II-69 had been terminated on March 14, 1914 in favor of the owner which are reflected under LRC/Civil Case No. 997-G (RE: Don Esteban Benitez Tallano vs. Republic of the Philippines Bureau of Forestry, Bureau of Lands, Land Registration Commission, Manila Railroad Company, University of the Philippines, The Food and Drug Administration, People Housing Home Corporation, Fort William McKinley by represented by Hon. Solicitor General Felix Makasiar, Ayala Corporation, Severo and Mariano Tuazon, et al., Agapito Bonson, et al., Pedro Roxas, et al., Hacienda de Maricaban, et al., Fortunato and Pentanilla Santiago, Ricardo Santiago, Blas Fajardo, Patricia Tionsgon, the Ortigas and Company for Reconveyance, Quieting of Title and Judicial Reconstitution of OCT No. T-01-4).

This OCT No. T-01-4 is existing and found authentic and was registered in accordance with LRA 496 of 1902, which caused the issuance of Decree 297 under CLRO 475 on October 3, 1904 after two (2) years court battle in the Sala of the Court Land Registration in favor of Raja Lacan Tagean Tallano, married to Princes Rowena Ma. Elizabeth Overbeck Macleod of Austria and to their son Prince Julian Macleod Tallano, married to Princes Aminah Kiram of Sultanate of Sulu.

The said land embracing the whole archipelago with an islands of 7,169 including Turtle Island, Spratley Islands, and Sabah (North Borneo) has been placed for second court proceeding in compliance to Cadastral Act 2259 of 1913, but the same found said land is eligibly and lawfully registered under the laws that caused the Cadastral Court to Order the Bureau of Land for the re-survey of the subject Hacienda Filipina (archipelago) and had an assigned Plan 11-69, PSU-2031 under Cadastral No. 4720 in favor of the land owner after long Court Battle which ended on March 14, 1914, and the same land is found in accordance with Article 4 and Article 5 of Royal Decree of June 1880, and is exempted under Royal Decree of July 15, 1881 and October 6, 1881.

Furthermore, the said documents are almost beyond readability as it was ruined by war, cannot be used as exhibit in the Court except its Certified True Copies which could form part of the evidence of the Republic of the Philippines. The document was turned over by the Register of Deeds to the Register of Deeds of the City of Manila on the year 1960 where the said document was originated on the question of jurisdiction.

Issued this 4<sup>th</sup> day of March 1965 in this Office of the Register of deeds of the Province of Rizal in Pasig.

(Sgd) JOSE D. SANTOS  
Register of Deeds of the  
Province of Rizal in Pasig.

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that LRC/Civil Case No. 997 of CFI Branch 28, Pasay City has been incorporated to LRC/Civil Case No. 3957-P for the benefits of the party in interest during attendance of Hearing since the issue of the two civil Cases have the same subject matters.

Issued this June 27, 1991.

(Sgd) ATTY. JOSE E. ORTIZ, JR.

MEMORANDUM OF THE ENCUMBRANCES AFFECTING THE PROPERTY DESCRIBED IN THIS CERTIFICATE

ENTRY NO.	KIND	EXECUTED IN FAVOR OF	CONDITIONS	DATE OF INSTRUMENT/ INSCRIPTION	DATE OF CANCELLATION
EDC 001-S 1565	Deed of Occupation	Forcible Occupation by Miguel de Legaspi renamed to King Philip II of Spain	The whole Maharlika Islands Drafted Doc. of OCT-01-4 by Father Andres Urdaneta	12-7-1565/ 12-12-1565	Partially cancelled by the Royal Order of the King of Spain in favor of King Luisong Tagean as symbol of friendship on January 5, 1566

(Sgd) GOV. GEN. MIGUEL LOPEZ DE LEGAZPI

EDC 002-S 1578	Deed of Donation by Lacan Tagean over 3,000 sq.m. in Binondo	Roman Catholic Church Construction of Manila Cathedral	Irrevocable donation when maintain its purpose with Papal Bull of Dec.10, 1578 issued by Pope Gregory III appealing to the Tagean (Tallano) Clan to provide lot to the proposed cathedral	12-7-1565/ 12-12-1565	
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(Sgd) GOV. GEN. FRANCISCO DE SANDE

ANNOTATION ENTRY NO.	DESCRIPTION
EDC 011 S-1595	Governor General Luis Perez Dasmariñas issued in order to set aside the P 1,000.00 from Royal Treasury, toward the construction of College-Seminary of San Jose in Biñan, Laguna, after the Governor General had successfully acquired Conditional Donation of 10 hectares from King Luisong Tagean on August 10, 1595.

Date of Inscription: August 15, 1595

(Sgd) LUIS PEREZ DASMARINAS  
Governor General of the Royal Crown of Spain

EDC 004 S-1608	King Philip II, in respecting Christianism and Humanitarian policy of the Royal Crown of Spain, issued a Royal Decree stopping the abuses of the Spanish Authorities in Islands of Hacienda Filipina, and ordering to revert land ownership to the Heir of King Luisong Tagean and officially objected the unjust levies to the inhabitants.
----------------	--

Date of Inscription: October 25, 1608

(Sgd) RODRIGO DE VIVERO  
Governor General Royal Crown of Spain

EDC 014 S-1720	In Support with the installation of cornerstone for the Sta. Ana Church in Manila, Francisco dela Cuesta, Archbishop of Manila, acquired one (1) hectare from King Luisong Tagean (Tallano) in the form of Donation, allowing the construction of the Sta. Ana Church in the subject lot.
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Date of Inscription: September 12, 1720

(Sgd) ARCHBISHOP FRANCISCO DELA CUESTA  
Governor General Royal Crown of Spain

EDC 003 S-10-25 1762	The Spanish Government Officials and residents of the Philippine Islands are compelled to take the oath of allegiance to King George III of the Royal Government of England with order from the King the absolute cancellation of OCT No. 01-4 in the name of King Philip II of Spain, the same Land Title should be issued anew to and in the name of prince Lacan Acuña Tallano (Tagcan).
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Date of Inscription: October 25, 1762

(Sgd) SIMON DE ANDA Y SALAZAR  
Governor General Royal of the Crown of Spain

BRA 022 S-1762	British Royal Squadron led by British Governor Downssome Drake, through this Land Title, they registered their strong words and proclamation over the repossession of the Isla Filipinas (HACIENDA FILIPINAS) through the Royal Order of their King in this OCT No. 01-4 reverted the subject land the real owner, Prince Lacan Acuña Tallano (Tagean), the cousin of the British Lord Alfred Dent. The stronger force of the British Squadron supported by heavy artilleries demand for the immediate surrender of the Spanish Government in as much as they occupied the church of Malate, Ermita, San Juan de Bagumbayan, Santiago and strategic Spanish Military Camp.
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Date of Inscription: September 23 or 25, 1762

(Sgd) ARCHBISHOP MANUEL ROJO DE RIO  
Governor General Royal of the Crown of Spain

EDC 029 S-10-6 1762	Registered on this Land title OCT No. 01-4 the falls of Manila, Cavite, Laguna and Province of Morong to the British forces that caused the Spanish government indemnified the troops for P 4,000,000.00, the same year the subject land and its ownership, by the order of the Royal King of England, had reverted to Prince Lacan Acuña Tagean Tallano, the cousin of British Lord, Alfred Dent.
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Date of Inscription: October 6, 1762.

(Sgd) SIMON DE ANDA Y SALAZAR  
Governor General

ANNOTATIONS  
to  
OCT No. 01-4  
(13 page images ending on page 7)

RAM-031 ED 000-S 1565 war cancelled by this entry 10-25-1764	British Royal Crown ordered the cancellation of Title OCT 01-4 in the name of King Philip II and ordered registered a new OCT to the original land owner's heir, Prince Lacan Acuña Tallano, in lieu of previous one, on January 7, 1764, and implement the order of Justice of Real Audiencia de Manila, Simon de Anda affirmed the land (HACIENDA FILIPINA) ownership in favor of the heir of King Luisong Tagean, Prince Lacan Acuña Tagean (Tallano), who won the cash embodied in R.A.M. 571 on January 22, 1761 in accord with the Peace Treaty between the Royal Crown of England and Spanish Government on October 2, 1764, as implemented by British Governor to the Philippines, Downssone Drake.	RAM-061 S-6-24 1784	Operator and lessee of Hacienda Mayhaligue, Father Juan de Matta, by Royal Audiencia, after it acquired the 10,000 sq.m. portion of the Estate, Hacienda Mayhaligue, from the real land owner, Prince Julian Macleod Tallano, in the form of conditional donation had established and constructed Hospital de San Lazaro.
	Date of Inscription: January 7, 1764.		Date of Inscription: June 24, 1784
	(Sgd) GOVERNOR JOSE RAON Proprietary Governor		(Sgd) JOSE BASCO Y VARGAS Governor General Royal Spanish Crown
RAM 006 S-1784	Upon recognition of the Roman Catholic Church Hierarchy in the Philippine Islands over the lawful rights of King Luisong Tagean Tallano and his heir over HACIENDA FILIPINA, Bishop Salazar sent a message to the King of Spain containing the account of tyranny, oppression and forfeiture of land of the inhabitants by the encomienderos. The King of Spain issued an order directing the members of the colonial government to prevent such inhumane conduct to the Filipinos and the confiscated land by the Friars should be reverted to the Tagean-Tallano Clans.	RAM-041 S-1785	The Real Compania de Filipinas was established with a capital stock of P 3,000,000.00 in 32,000 share at P 250.00 each and secured by this land title OCT 01-4, in the name of Prince Lacan Acuña Tagean.
	Date of Inscription: September 17, 1583.		Date of Inscription: March 10, 1785.
	(Sgd) GONZALO RONQUILLO DE PEÑALOSA Governor General of the Royal Crown of Spain		(Sgd) JOSE DE BASCO Y VARGAS Governor General Royal Crown of Spain
		RAM-042 S-1786	Cancellation of Entry No. RAM-041-S-1785 after full payment of P 10,000,000.00 loan obligation of land owner and his business associate.
			Date of the Document: March 10, 1786 Date of Inscription: March 14, 1786
			(Sgd) JOSE DE BASCO Y VARGAS Governor General Royal Crown of Spain
RAM-040 S-1784	On the account of the Complaint of the hacendero land owner Prince Lacan Acuña Tagean Tallano, Spanish Governor General Jose Basco Y Vargas promulgates decree prohibiting the seizure of farmer's lands, caribous, and farm implements by the creditors as well as the farmer's torturing, arrest and imprisonment for non-payment of debts in as much as lands tilled by the farmers are owned by Prince Lacan Acuña Tagean Tallano evidenced by this OCT 01-4.	RDC-059 S-11-16- 1802	Don Luis Rocha, the uncle of the first cousin of Prince Lacan A. Tagean Tallano, sold (Malacañang) the summer house along the Pasig River to Col. Don Jose Miguel Formento without the authority of the heirs of the Tallano.
	Date of Inscription: November 15, 1794		Date of Inscription: November 16, 1802
	(Sgd) JOSE BASCO Y VARGAS Governor General Royal Spanish Crown		(Sgd) RAFAEL MARIA DE AGUILAR Y PONCE DE LEON Governor General Royal Crown of Spain
		RAM-042 S-4-3 1023	A Deed of Irrevocable Donation executed by Prince Julian Macleod Tallano (Tagean) to permit the location and construction Intendencia Building along Vito Cruz St., and Manila Botanical Garden.
			Date of Inscription: April , 1823
			(Sgd) JUAN ANTONIO MARTINEZ Governor General Royal Crown of Spain
EDC-0100 S-4-30- 1851	A Petition filed in the Royal Audiencia de Manila by Prince Lacan A. Tagean (Tallano) against a treaty incorporating the Sulu Sultanate into the Royal Crown of Spain on the reason that said land of the Sultanate form part of the archipelago evidence by Royal Decree 01-4 Protocol own and in the name of the King Luisong Tagean (Tallano), the predecessor of Prince Lacan Tagean.	EDC S-3-11 1876	A protocol signed by England and Germany recognizes Spanish rights to the Tawi-Tawi group of Islands and the chain of Islands stretching from Sulu to Borneo which was protested by Prince Julian Macleod Tallano, the owner of the Islands up to North Borneo and Turtle Islands as evidenced by Land Title OCT 01-4 and embodied in Peace Treaty between England and Spain on October 24, 1764, the same rights through the recommendation of Royal Crown of England based on evidenced OCT No. 01-4 has been relinquished to the said land owner, Prince Lacan Acuña Tagean Tallano and his heir, Prince Julian Macleod Tallano.
	Date of Instrument: April 24, 1851 Date of Inscription: April 25, 1851		Date of Inscription: March 10, 1876
	Escribania de Cabildo By:		(Sgd) JOSE MALCAMPO Y MONJE Governor General Royal Crown of Spain
	(Sgd) GOV. ANTONIO DE URBIZTONDO Y EQUIA Governor General Royal Crown of Spain		
EDC-067 S-8-1-- 1851	A loan of P 1,000,000.00 from Banco Central de España secured by 1,000 hectares in Iaguig, portion of the Tallano Estate originally own by late Prince Lacan Acuña Tallano which he secured said loan and he paid the 508 of the 4,000 shares of the newly organized Spanish-Filipino Bank, The First Filipino Banking Institution in the Philippine Islands.	RAM-057 S-1-22 1878	An Austrian businessman and Alfred Dent organized North Borneo Company after the American Trading Company collapse. A Deed of Lease Agreement between Sultan of Sulu and the North Borneo Company represented by the cousin of Prince Julian Macleod Tallano signed for annual lease of U.S. dollar 5,000.00 ending January 22, 1978, after which the land should be reverted to the cousin, Prince Julian Macleod Tallano (Tagean) while that lease payment including the land area of North Borneo to be divided among the four beneficiaries, 75% to the Kiram's heirs and 25% to the Tallano's heirs.
	Date of Inscription: August 1, 1851		Date of Inscription: January 22, 1878
	(Sgd) ANTONIO DE URBIZTONDO Y EQUIA Governor General Royal Crown of Spain		(Sgd) DOMINGO MURIONES Y MURILLO Governor General Royal Crown of Spain
EDC-059 9-17-1870	Rev. Francisco C. Gainza received one (1) hectare from the Judicial Administrator of Tallano (Tagean) Estate, Iligino Benitez, located in Nueva Caceres to locate and permit the construction of the newly founded Colegio de Santa Isabel.	EDC-063 S-7-31 1887	The Installation of the cornerstone of the Tutuban, Manila Railroad Station of the Manila Railroad Co. laid by Governor Terrero, assisted by 17 years old Don Esteban Benitez Tallano (Tagean) and his administrator cousin, Atty. Higino Benitez, who leased 3 hectares of land to the MRRC for the project in the amount of P 300.00 monthly, which will expire on July 31, 1967.
	Date of Inscription: September 15, 1870		Date of Inscription: July 20, 1887
	(Sgd) CARLOS MARIA DELA TORRE NAVACERADA Governor General Royal Crown of Spain		(Sgd) EMILIO TERRERO Y PERINAT Governor General Royal Crown of Spain
EDC S-9-42 1871	A Deed of Donation over 2,000 square meters situated in Paco, Manila has been granted by the heirs of the Tallanos to the Sister of Charity for the relocation of Sta. Isabel College which was founded in the year 1634 Hermandad dela Misericordia and had turned over to Sister of Charity.	EDC-072 S-1-02 1890	The first installment amounting to 400,000.00 U.S. Dollars paid by General Primo de Rivera, out of agreed consideration and damages over the millions of fruits, palay and sugar cane crops forfeited annually by the Spanish Government from the Hacienda Filipina own by Don Esteban Benitez Tallano, the son of the late Prince Julian Macleod Tallano, evidenced by OCT No. 01-4 and as one of the conditions in the PACT OF BIAK NA BATO, and remitted to the Revolutionary Government, through Hong Kong Bank, to buy guns and ammunitions.
	Date of Inscription: September 11, 1871		Date of Inscription: January 3, 1898
	(Sgd) RAFAEL DE IZUIERDO Y GUTIEREZ Governor General Royal Crown of Spain		(Sgd) FERMIN JAUDENES Y ALVAREZ Ad Interim Governor General Royal Crown of Spain
EDC S-9-12 1871	Cancellation of Entry No. EDC-067, S-8-1-1871 and full redemption of 1,000 hectares of land upon full payment of the principal loan of P 1,000,000.00 plus interest of P 2,000,000.00		
	Date of Inscription: August 10, 1871		
	(Sgd) RAFAEL DE IZUIERDO Y GUTIEREZ Governor General Royal Crown of Spain		

EDC-073 S-2-6 1898	<p>Secured by this Title, OCT No. T-01-4, Hacienda Mabiga embracing the whole Province of Pampanga, Kuliat, the whole of Bamban and Capaz, Tarlac has mortgage to the Banco Español-Filipino, the sum of U.S. Dollar 20,000,000.00. to undertake the payment of secession treaty between Spain and American for the ceding of the archipelago by the Spanish Government to the American Government be eventually reverted to the real land owner, Don Esteban Benitez Tallano.</p> <p>Date of Document: February 2, 1898 Date of Inscription: February 7, 1898</p> <p>(Sgd) FERMIN JAUDENES Y ALVAREZ Ad Interim Governor General Royal Crown of Spain</p>
EDC-074 S-2-7 1899	<p>Entry No. EDC 073-S-2-6 1898, Real Estate Mortgage amounting to U.S. Dollar 20,000,000.00 secured by this Land Title OCT No. T-01-4, embracing the area of Hacienda Mabiga, Pampanga, Kuliat and Capaz, Tarlac to Banco Español-Filipino has been cancelled and this released forever of Real Estate Mortgage has been executed by the Bank in favor of the owner with the full payment of said principal loan and an interest U.S. Dollar 2,000,000.00, the payment of which has broken as follows: General Miguel Malvar correspondingly acquired the area of Tanauan, Batangas and had paid the account of U.S. Dollar 3,300,000.00; Don Servillano Aquino acquired the whole area of Bamban and Capaz, Tarlac and correspondingly paid the account the sum of U.S. Dollar 3,300,000.00; General Antonio Luna acquired the whole San Miguel, Tarlac and La Paz, Tarlac and he paid the account of U.S. Dollar 2,000,000.00, the land was given as a gift to his girlfriend, Miss Luisita Cojuangco; Don Mariano Tayag acquired the area of Kuliat and Mabiga 1,500 hectares (Pampanga) correspondingly paid the account, the sum of U.S. Dollar 3,300,000.00; Don Francisco Macabulos acquired the area of Sta. Ignacia, Tarlac and had paid correspondingly the account, the sum of U.S. Dollar 2,400,000.00; Don Juan Ejercito acquired absolutely the San Juan Del Monte Hacienda embracing up to Sitio Mandaluyong consisting an area of 3,154 hectares and had correspondingly paid the account of U.S. Dollar 3,300,000.00 and Don Esteban Benitez Tallano (Tagean) maintained his rights being the owner over the unacquired Estate and had paid the balance of 6,600,000.00 U.S. Dollar.</p> <p>Date of Inscription: February 7, 1899</p> <p>(Sgd) BENITO LEGARDA Ad Interim Land Registrar</p>
CLRO-096 S-6-21 1901	<p>A Civil Case/CLRO No. PC 032, an opposition complaint against the Civil Governor William H. Taft, to purchase track of lands from any religious order on the basic grounds that said lands in the hand of the religious orders are merely donations of the Tallano-Tagean Clan, owner of Hacienda Filipina/Hacienda Quebega and Hacienda Mayhaligue; that any violation of said donation, the land should be reverted to the true owner, heir of late Prince Julian Macleod Tallano, Don Esteban Benitez Tallano.</p> <p>Date of Inscription: June 21, 1901</p> <p>(Sgd) LUKE E. WRIGHT Governor General, U.S.A.</p>

EDC-096 S-1900	<p>Real Estate Mortgage executed by Don Esteban Benitez Tallano secured by 250 hectares of commercial lot in Centro Intramuros, in favor of Banco Filipino-Español for the sum of P 1,500,000.00. The said sum received by Messrs. H.G. Farris and Carson Taylor for the establishment of Manila Daily Bulletin.</p> <p>Date of the Document: February 3, 1902 Date of Inscription: November 13, 1902</p> <p>(Sgd) H.K. SLEEPER Land Registration Officer</p>
Entry No. 097 S-1900	<p>Cancellation of Entry No. RDC 096-S-1900 upon full payment of the Real Estate Mortgage the sum of P 1,750,000.00 and said Real Estate had released to the owner.</p> <p>Date of the Document: February 4, 1903 Date of Inscription: February 10, 1903</p> <p>(Sgd) H. K. SLEEPER Land Registration Officer</p>
CLRO-0107 S-1903	<p>Lease Agreement entered between Don Esteban Benitez Tallano, landowner/lessor and Father Gregorio Lugo Crisostomo of Malolos, Bulacan, lessee, over an area of 3,750 hectares situated in Cabanatuan and Sta. Rosa, Nueva Ecija, portion of Hacienda Filipina own originally by Prince Lacan Tagean Tallano and Prince Julian Macleod Tallano, predecessors of Don Esteban Benitez Tallano, in the sum of P 20,000.00 annually, to facilitate the sugar plantation project of the lessee, for the purpose of increasing sugar exportation to U.S.A. and Brazil as allocated to the Philippines.</p> <p>The conditions are that the lessee may donate only the usufruct for charity purposes and disallowing for the reassignment of the land to any without consent of the land owner.</p> <p>The term of lease should expire on the year 2003 or this agreement shall automatically be nullified, be declared null and void upon violation of the lessee to any of the conditions set forth or immediately upon the death of the lessee.</p> <p>The subject land should be automatically surrendered by the beneficiaries/farmers to the land owner even without demand, otherwise, an appropriate civil/criminal prosecution should be lodged by the land owner against any intruder or any party who has taken advantage the opportunity over the land in the absence of both lessor and lessee.</p> <p>Date of the Document: February 6, 1903 Date of Inscription: February 11, 1903</p> <p>(Sgd) H. K. SLEEPER Land Registration Officer</p>

PLA-061 S-6-1 1903	<p>Deed of Assignment absolutely conveyed to Sultanate of Sulu on their Jamalul Kiram heirs, relative of Don Esteban Benitez Tallano, the whole lands of the Province of Sulu, Lanao, Cotabato, and Zamboanga in favor of the Filipino Muslim brothers and Sisters to prevent escalation of hostilities in Mindanao, in compliance to the order of Philippine Commission headed by William Howard Taft.</p> <p>Date of the Document: June 10, 1903 Date of Inscription: June 19, 1903</p> <p>(Sgd) WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT Philippine Commission by: Public Land Authority</p>
CLRO	<p>Timoteo Paez, the second cousin of Juan Ramos Tallano, son of Don Esteban Benitez Tallano, land owner, after acquiring lot located in Tondo, reserve it for the monument of Dr. Jose Rizal in the form of donation from said Don Esteban Benitez Tallano, redonated the same for the location of the national Heroes Monument in Tondo.</p> <p>Date of the Document: November 10, 1903 Date of Inscription: Decemcbr 3, 1903</p> <p>(Sgd) H. K. SLEEPER Land Registration Officer</p>
EDC S-1-7- 1904	<p>The lease agreement over the Mabiga area (the Stutsonberg Camp) embracing an area of 7,500 hectares, that five thousand (5,000) of which is own by the Tallano and that one thousand five hundred (1,500) hectares is own by Don Marciano Tayag, between the Tallano, Tayag and the U.S. Government in the sum of U.S. Dollar 20,000.00 yearly or annually paid of ten years advance amounting of U.S. Dollar 20,000.00, extended by U.S. Governor General to the Philippines Luke E. Wright who represented the U.S. Government.</p> <p>Date of the Document: January 7, 1904 Date of Inscription: January 14, 1904</p> <p>(Sgd) H. K. SLEEPER Land Registration Officer</p>
CLRO 01122 S-1904	<p>A Deed of Donation of 1 hectare lot in San Miguel, Manila has been executed by Don Esteban Benitez Tallano in favor of Doña Librada Avelino to locate finally the school, Centro Escolar de Senioritas (now Centro Escolar University), as a birthday gift to the lady that become his girlfriend for years.</p> <p>Date of the Document: January 18, 1904 Date of Inscription: January 20, 1904</p> <p>(Sgd) H. K. SLEEPER Land Registration Officer</p>

CLRO 10 S-475	<p>This Land evidenced by OCT No. T-01-4 has been placed for adjustment under appropriate court proceeding in accordance with LRA 496 of 1902 to find the permissibility of the area and it has been recorded under Court Land Registration Case 475. Decree No. 297 of October 3, 1904 per Record Book of Decree, Book No. 1, embracing the entire archipelago up to Turtle Island, Spratley and Island of Sabah (North Borneo), which ended appropriately in favor of the original owner, Prince Lacan Acuña Tagean (Tallano), married to Princes Rowena Ma. Elizabeth Overbeck Macleod, the predecessor of Prince Julian Macleod Tallano for a period of two (2) years court battles, to wit:</p> <p>In view thereof, the Court of Land Registration found in due course with probative value said Land Title OCT No. T-01-4 embracing the subject archipelago for and in the name of Prince Lacan Acuña Tagean, married to Princes Rowena Ma. Elizabeth Overbeck Macleod of Austria, who was naturalized under the laws of the Philippine Commission as Filipino Citizen.</p> <p>Now Therefore, by virtue of the Public Land Laws of the country dismissing the appeal of the Government in his Highest Tribunal, a corresponding Decree 297, October 3, 1904, embracing the whole archipelago has been granted and be appended to the said OCT No. T-01-4 as a matter of proprietary rights of the said registered land owner that should embrace to be title to the land forever, adapted thereto, the Torrens System of the Royal Kingdom of Switzerland to establish social peace and order in every Island and haciendas like Philippines.</p> <p>Date of the Document: October 3, 1904 Date of Inscription: October 10, 1904</p> <p>(Sgd) H. K. SLEEPER Land Registration Officer</p>
CLRO 092 S-5-20 1909	<p>A deed of Absolute Sale executed by the owner, Don Esteban Benitez Tallano, over an area of 1,200 hectares in favor of Mateo Carino, portion of 7,500 hectares in Baguio own by the vendor, that has been leased to the U.S. Government at a yearly lease payment of U.S. Dollar 40,000.00 paid to Don Esteban Benitez Tallano, to accommodate the installation of the U.S. Military Camp known as Camp John Hay.</p> <p>Date of Document: November 4, 1904 Date of Inscription: November 17, 1904</p> <p>(Sgd) H. K. SLEEPER Land Registration Officer</p>
CLRO 092 S-5-20- 1909 (sic)	<p>Acting Governor General W. Cameron Forbes, brother-in-law of Don Esteban Benitez Tallano, succeeded to acquire a Deed of Donation for a lot consisting of 10,000 sq.m. in Ermita, Manila to permit the laying of cornerstone of the proposed Legislative Building.</p> <p>Date of the Document: May 4, 1909 Date of Inscription: May 21, 1909</p> <p>Sgd) H. K. SLEEPER Land Registration Officer</p>



GLRO 0198 S-1923	<p>A Deed of Assignment over 1 hectare of land in Plaza Intramuros in favor of his cousin, Don Luis Versoza of Dingras, Ilocos Norte, executed by Don Esteban Benitez Tallano to construct the house of the Versoza in the newly declared Plaza Lawton.</p> <p>Date of Inscription: May 4, 1923</p> <p>(Sgd) EULALIO GARCIA Register of Deeds</p>
GLRO 01121 S-1925	<p>Deed of Absolute Sale in favor of Don Feliciano Nevas, married to Doña Dolores Roxas, executed by Don Esteban Benitez Tallano, covering 2,500 hectares in Dasmariñas Cavite for full payment of P 2,500,000.00.</p> <p>Date of Inscription: March 20, 1925</p> <p>(Sgd) EULALIO GARCIA Registration of Deeds</p>
RPA-0127 S-1-27 1938	<p>Jose Yulo, compadre of Don Esteban Benitez Tallano, land owner, acquired fifteen (15) hectares of land amounting P 150,000 in Calamba, Laguna by way of Installment Sale for a period of 2 years at equal monthly installments.</p> <p>Date of Inscription: January 24, 1938</p> <p>(Sgd) JOSE TUPAZ Register of Deeds</p>
GLRO-127 S-1938	<p>Deed of Absolute Sale executed by Don Esteban Benitez Tallano in favor of Don Emilio Ejercito and spouse, Dona Mary Marcelo Ejercito, over an area of 3,000 hectares situated in Valenzuela and Meycauayan, Bulacan, with the lot of 500 hectares in Tagaytay, Cavite for full payment of the sum of P 3,500,000.00.</p> <p>Date of Inscription: April 19, 1938</p> <p>(Sgd) TEODORO GONZALES Register of Deeds</p>
GLRO-130 S-1938	<p>A Deed of Absolute Sale in favor of Engineer Ramon Magsaysay over an area of 700 hectares in Tagaytay, Batangas executed by Don Esteban Benitez Tallano for the full payment of P 1,400,000.00.</p> <p>Date of Inscription: June 14, 1938</p> <p>(Sgd) TEODORO GONZALES Register of Deeds</p>

GLRO-131 S-1938	<p>A Deed of Absolute Sale for the sum of P 2,000,000.00 which is fully paid over an area of 2,000 hectares in Tanay, Rizal executed by Don Esteban Benitez Tallano.</p> <p>Date of Inscription: September 7, 1939</p> <p>(Sgd) TEODORO GONZALES Register of Deeds</p>
GLRO 0101 S-5-5-39	<p>In conjunction with the establishment of University of the Philippines and the place thereof from Manila to Diliman embodied under Act No. 1870, and in honor of his cousin: Conrado Benitez, and a tribute to his second cousin, late Ignacio Villamor, its first President, Don Esteban Benitez Tallano extended a Deed of Donation of around seventy five (75) hectares of land in Diliman District for the permanent location of University of the Philippines.</p> <p>Date of Inscription: May 5, 1939</p> <p>(Sgd) TEODORO GONZALES Register of Deeds</p>
GLRO 0105 S-7-3-1941	<p>Reported in this office and inscribed in this Land Title OCT No. T-01-4, that Spratley and Turtle Islands, explored by Dr. H. F. Bain, Mining affair Adviser to the Philippine Commonwealth and after conducting an oil drilling activities over the area which are part of this archipelago, large deposits of high grade oils were discovered suitable for commercial use, while in the area at 75 kilometers Southeast of Mindanao, a large undeterminable volume of Deuterium found within the area of the archipelago.</p> <p>Date of Inscription: July 4, 1941</p> <p>(Sgd) TEODORO GONZALES Register of Deeds</p>
GLRO-079 S-4-7-1946	<p>Letter of Declaration respecting Private Rights of Don Esteban Benitez Tallano, heir of late Prince Julian Macleod Tallano over the 7,169 Islands of the archipelago including the Freedom Islands, Turtle Islands and the Sabah Islands evidenced by OCT No. T-01-4 in consonance with the declaration of U.S. President Harry S. Truman with U.S. Congress Joint Resolution No. 93 of June 29, 1946 and the December 10, 1898 Treaty of Paris, that United States withdraws and surrenders all rights of possession including lands and supervision, jurisdiction, control of sovereignty and recognized the independence of the Philippines.</p> <p>Date of the Document: June 7, 1946 Date of Inscription: July 5, 1946</p> <p>(Sgd) MANUEL A. ROXAS Philippine President</p>

RPA-0181 S-3-12-1946	<p>Another manifestation of opposition lodged under Rural for progress Administration Case No. 137, by Don Esteban, Benitez Tallano through this lawyer, Atty. Claro N. Recto against President Sergio Osmeña's executive Order creating the National Urban Planning Commission for Urban development throughout the Philippines, which may adversely damage the estate own by the oppositor.</p> <p>In Compliance to the Treaty of Paris on December 10, 1898 respecting private property, His Excellency President Sergio Osmeña issued a directive that the government has agreed to pay any amount of damage sustained by the estate. The sum of P 21,500,000.00 had been released by the National Treasury through the order of President Osmeña in the account of damage suffered by several lots in Diliman and Marikina and particularly the uprooted fruit bearing mango trees in Antipolo and Cavite due to the negligence of the Public Works and Highways in the implementation of infrastructure works.</p> <p>Date of Inscription: March 1, 1947</p> <p>(Sgd) TEODORO GONZALES Register of Deeds</p>
LA-0911 S-2-1947	<p>Manifestation of opposition by the land Owner, Don Esteban Benitez Tallano lodged under Land Authority 09-47, through his Lawyer, Atty. Claro N. Recto, against agreement of His Excellency Manuel A. Roxas and Archbishop Michael O. Doherty for the sale of allgc Estates owned by the Church for the price of P 5,630,000.00 considering the whole archipelago is owned by the predecessor of the said oppositor, evidenced by OCT No. T-01-4, TCT No. T-408 and TCT No. T-498 and in truth Catholic land has been a subject of more donations by the oppositor's predecessors, which may terminate anytime upon conveyance to any party contradictory to the purpose.</p> <p>Date of Inscription: February 24, 1947</p> <p>(Sgd) TEODORO GONZALES Register of Deeds</p>
GLRO 0117 S-1948	<p>Deed of Assignment covering an area of 15 hectares along Sapang Bagnoy, portion of Crisostomo Estate, has been assigned irrevocably to Ret. Major Eduardo Joson as duly executed by Don Esteban Benitez Tallano.</p> <p>Date of Document: February 4,1948 Date of Inscription: March 17, 1948</p> <p>(Sgd) TEODORO GONZALES Register of Deeds</p>

GLRO 01107 S-5-9-1956	<p>National Treasury of the Philippines under President Carlos P. Garcia Administration submitted a promissory note of the National Government to undertake the payment of P 700,000,000.00 in favor of Don Esteban Benitez Tallano as payment of the Balara Reservoir, the La Mesa Dam and at least 300 hectares of Lands utilized by the National/Local Government into roads, highways and other infrastructures, that the owner is committed to release the corresponding Titles of the lands upon payment of said amount which will be derived from the Reparation Agreement signed at Malacañang between Philippines and Japan amounting to U.S. Dollar 2,000,000.00.</p> <p>Date of Document: May 10, 1956 Date of Inscription: May 11, 1956</p> <p>(Sgd) JOSE D. SANTOS Register of Deeds</p>
GLRO 01108 S-5-9-1957	<p>Entry No. 01107 has been cancelled upon full payment of the National Government obligation which was reduced to P 300,000,000.00 to Don Esteban Benitez Tallano on May 7, 1957.</p> <p>Date of Document: May 7, 1957 Date of Inscription: May 10, 1957</p> <p>(Sgd) JOSE D. SANTOS Register of Deeds</p>

LIST OF ORDERS, DECISIONS, WRITS OF EXECUTIONS, ENTRIES OF JUDGMENT AND SHERIFF RETURNS ISSUED BY THE SUPREME ORDER OF THE ROYAL CROWN OF ENGLAND, SPANISH ROYAL ORDER, COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, REGIONAL TRIAL COURT, AND COURT OF APPEALS FROM 1572 UNTIL 2003 PERTAINING TO CIVIL CASE LRC 571, 997-P AND 3957-P AND CA. G.R. SP. 70014 IN CHRONOLOGICAL SEQUENCE:

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REF. NO.	PARTICULARS	DATE
1.	Royal Decree of 1572, confirmed by Supreme Court 1583.	1572
2.	Supreme Order of the Royal Crown of England on Land Registration Case 571 Decreed that Prince Lacan Acuña Taguean Tallano is the owner of Philippine Archipelago Covered by OCT 01-4.	01-17-1764
3.	Spanish Royal order of 1864 where OCT 01-4 is registered anew in the name of Prince Julian Macleod Tallano.	1864
4.	LRC Case No. 997-P challenging TCTs No. T 408 & 498. (See NOTE below.)	
5.	Decision with Compromise Agreement issued by Judge Enrique A. Agana of CFI 28 Pasay City.	02-04-1972
6.	Entry of Judgment of LRC/CC 3957-P	09-14-1972
7.	Clarificatory Order issued by Judge Enrique A. Agana	03-21-1974
8.	Writ of Execution, Demolition and Possession issued by Judge Enrique A. Agana.	09-10-1974
9.	Decision by Judge Enrique A. Agana.	11-04-1975
10.	Clarificatory of Decision by Judge Agana.	01-19-1976
11.	Sheriff Return by Atty. Jose E. Ortiz Jr.	05-04-1979
12.	Order of 3 <sup>rd</sup> Alias Writ of Execution Possession and Demolition with Dismissal to Motion for Relief of the National Government by Judge Sofronio G. Sayo	05-28-1989
13.	Partial Compliance with Sheriff Certificate of Return By Atty. Jose E. Ortiz Jr.	10-09-1989
14.	Order of Court Alias Writ of Execution by Judge Sayo.	03-03-1995
15.	Court Order by Judge Ernesto A. Reyes RTC Branch 111 Pasay City.	07-07-1997
16.	Court Order by Judge Ernesto A. Reyes.	02-02-1998
17.	Court Order by Judge Ernesto A. Reyes.	07-11-2001
18.	Court Order by Judge Ernesto A. Reyes	10-08-2001
19.	Court Order by Judge Ernesto A. Reyes	12-12-2001
20.	Court Order by Judge Ernesto A. Reyes	12-19-2001
21.	CA G.R. SP. NO. 70014 Motion for Annulment of Judgment by Solicitor General.	04-09-2002
22.	Comment and/or Opposition to the Petition with Motion to Dismiss by Atty. Manuel G. Natividad Jr., Counsel of Julian M. Tallano.	05-20-2002
23.	Writ of Preliminary Injunction by Court of Appeals.	06-25-2002
24.	Ultimate Rejoinder with Motion to Resolve and Dismiss by legal Counsels of Julian M. Tallano.	11-20-2002
25.	CA G.R. SP. NO. 70014 Resolution by Court of Appeals	02-20-2003

NOTE: Case # 997-P “can no longer be found, having been consolidated into Case 3957-P”. That is unfortunate since it seems the apparent duplicity of the Solicitor General’s attempt to capture 01-4 by sending notices of hearings to places Tallano and Acop would not be, declaring them to be dead with no heirs, and reverting 01-4 to the government, began with and was structured around that case.

CENON MARCOS, AUTHOR  
E J EKKER, COLLABORATOR

1. 1572, Royal Decree of 1572 issued by the Royal Audiencia, confirmed by the newly established Supreme Court approximately May 5, 1583. “Respecting ownership of the Royal family to the entire archipelago with exemption that the Island of Mindanao be reverted back to the Noble King’s cousins; the three (3) Sultans of Mindanao led by Sultan Sinsuat, Sultan Hadji Kiram Misuari, and Sultan Sironnga ... that should be inherited only by their relative Moslem families.”

2. January 17, 1764 Pursuant to Decree of 01-4 Protocol, by virtue of Supreme Order of the Royal Crown of England and in accordance with the Royal Audiencia de Manila in a Land Registration Case No. 571 of said court, having been duly and regularly heard in accordance with the provision of the land laws as adopted in the Torrens System, it was decreed that Prince Lacan Acuña Taguean Tallano, married to Princes Rowena Ma. Elizabeth Overbeck Macleod of Austria, is the owner in fee simple of Hacienda Filipina or the Philippine Archipelago.

3. 1864, By virtue of the Spanish Royal Order of 1864 OCT 01-4 had been registered anew in the name of Prince Julian Macleod Tallano, the Taguean descendant and only son of Rajah Soliman and Princess Tarhata Kahar.

Some cases are missing that should be included and, if they can be located they will be included later as the research continues. For instance, in the formal TRANSFER CERTIFICATE OF TITLE (TCT) No. 498 dated November 4, 1932 appears the following portion of a footnote: “This land covered by Torrens Title TCT No. T-498 transferred from OCT No. T-01-4 had been a subject of Court Proceedings for the re-registration on the year 1903 as was ended on the year 1904, in the Sala of the Supreme Court, in compliance to Land Registration Act 496 and the same had been placed and adjusted into another Court Proceedings also in compliance of Cadastral Act 2259 which was ended on the year 1915 favorably to the original owner, late Prince Julian McLeod Tallano.” The footnote was added, signed and certified September 7, 1964 by José D. Santos, Register of Deeds, Municipality of Pasig.

The footnote appended to TRANSFER CERTIFICATE OF TITLE (TCT) No. 408 dated June 7, 1932 states: “This Land covered by Torrens Title TCT No. T-408 had been a subject of Court Proceedings for the re-registration on the year 1903 as was ended on the year 1904, in the Sala of the Supreme Court, in compliance to Land Registration Act 496 and the same had been placed and adjusted into another Court Proceedings also in compliance of Cadastral Act 2259.” The footnote was added, signed and certified November 4, 1972 by Oscar T. Eusebio, Register of Deeds, Rizal Province. The two TCTs were divided into Parcels, 4 for 408 and 6 for 498. The official surveys were done in 1909 and 1910 and accepted in 1911. Some readers will not recall that the Philippines were U.S. “territories” from 1900 to 1946, yet the private ownership of all lands was recognized by the U.S. as evidenced by their leasing lands from Tallano as early as 1904 for Camp John Hay at Baguio, some 5,000 hectares (a hectare is approximately 2.2 acres) for \$20,000 per year.

4. DATE NEEDED\*\*\*LRC Case No. 997-P was filed by other claimants of the property (covered by 408 and 498 on the basis of “Spanish Land Grant”). Wilson P. Orfinada then filed LRC Civil Case 3957-P DATE NEEDED\*\*\*. On June 7, 1962 the two cases were consolidated into LRC Civil Case 3957-P on motion of the



Republic of the Philippines to avoid conflict of hearing dates of the two cases.

**5. February 4, 1972, LRC CIVIL CASE NO. 3957-P, DECISION WITH COMPROMISE AGREEMENT** issued by late Judge Enrique A. Agana of CFI Branch 28 Pasay City. In as much that the Solicitor General did not file an appeal by April 4, 1972, the Decision with Compromise Agreement become final and executory and it was entered into the Book of Judgement on the 14th day of June 1972 as confirmed by:

**6. September 14, 1972 Entry of Judgment** issued by Atty. Jose E. Ortiz, Jr. Clerk of Court.

The **DECISION WITH COMPROMISE AGREEMENT** deserves special mention because it is the defining document, the formal expression of an AGREEMENT reached between the government and the acknowledged owners of all of the land (both above and below the waters of the Archipelago) as agreed to and enforceable by the Judiciary. The Agreement was reached in 1964 during the Presidency of Diosdado Macapagal and was confirmed and memorialized by Judge Agana during the Presidency of Ferdinand E. Marcos. It has been declared enforceable by Judges during every Presidency since and still certain elements of Philippine society conspire with government employees, many of whom are in the Justice system, to issue false land titles. The creation of many very large family fortunes that were litigants in the case has been facilitated by such practices. The caption of Case No. 3957-P was styled:

LRC/CIVIL CASE NO. 3957-P for Quieting of Titles/Reconveyance of Real Properties with Reconstitution of OCT No. T-01-4, TCT No. T-408/TCT No. 498 in accordance with Rep. Act No. 26 in the name of Prince Lacan Taguean Tallano, Don Gregorio Madrigal Acop and Don Esteban Benitez Tallano.

The last names of some of the litigants in the case are: Orfinada, Rodriguez, Cardona, Padilla, Aguilar, Santiago, de los Santos, Esteban, Condrado, San Pedro, Gregorio, Marcelo, Oritgas, Aquino, Soriano, Javier, Cardoso, Jacinto, and Cruz. Many of these same names are found in the "Society" sections of the local newspapers each week.

It will be useful to quote, verbatim, the first half of Judge Agana's opening paragraph:

With the blessings of our Supreme Being with His judicial enhancement over the victim of injustices and greatest land grabbing scandals, the Republic of the Philippines failed to deviate from entering with heirs of Price Julian Macleod Tallano for a Separate Decision with Compromise Agreement. But to settle once and for all the issue of ownership over the land under OCT No. T-01-4 together with reconstitution of lost owner and the duplicate copies of its original WAS A Motion filed by the Republic of the Philippines and, including the return of precious metals and stones consisting of 617,000 metric tons of gold and 500,000 pieces of 10 karat diamonds to the Royal family is another Motion filed by the herein intervenor that needs to be resolved under the same Sala (court) that originally (was) under old case 997-P... consolidated into LRC/Civil Case No. 3957-P.

On page 120 of the same document the numbers are changed a bit, presumably because additional information came to light. Paragraph 9. says:

Ordering the National Government, Office of the President of the Philippines and his staffs,

the National Treasurer and his staffs, the Solicitor General and his staffs and the Governor of the Central Bank to relocate the remaining inventory balance of 400,000 metric tons of gold nuggets own by the Royal Family, the Taguean-Tallano family, and, when relocated, return the same to the vaults of the Central Bank for the interest of the Filipino people to serve as U.S. Dollar reserves required by the IMF and the World banks, while that 5% of that 1% of the required royalty fee which was unpaid starting in the year 1969 to the present and to its succeeding years until the precious metals has been withdrawn based on the prevailing market price should be paid directly to the authorized Heir, Prince Julian Morden Tallano.

The gold price at year-end 1970 (the first year for which interest on the unpaid Royalty was due) was \$38.90 per ounce. If we multiply the number of ounces in a metric ton of gold (31,103) X 1% (.01) X 5% (.05) X 400,000 metric tons, we will have a "constant" of 6,220,800 to use. If we multiply the constant times the price in a given year we get the Royalty due for that year. In 1970 the number rounded to the nearest million dollars was \$242M. That Royalty was not paid.

At that time the interest rate mentioned in some of the court documents was given at 7%. 242 million dollars at 7% to the end of 2002 (33 years) is 2,256 billion dollars. When all of the Royalties are added up they come to \$62,496B. When their earned interest is added the total is \$200.172B. The value of 400,000 metric tons of gold is more than 4 trillion dollars (more than 200 trillion pesos).

The DECISION takes 139 pages and cannot be reproduced in its entirety here so we will quote the last few paragraphs:

Let this Decision with Compromise Agreement be enforced enjoining all concern private persons and government authorities herein specified and everybody, natural or juridical person, to observe and address this Decision with Compromise Agreement observing the imprescriptibility period clause over its execution or issuance of its required original and duplicate copies of OCT 01-4 including its TCT No. T-408 and TCT No. T-498 and including the withdrawal of the deposited gold bullion from any government body, within and/or outside the archipelago, either a member of United Nations or any League of Foreign Nations, Federation as long as within the bond and jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) to serve for the interest of the lawful beneficiaries of late Prince Julian Macleod Tallano and the whole Filipino people in general, otherwise, anyone who defies this Order shall be dealt accordingly with the fullest force of the law.

SO ORDERED. February 4, 1972, ENRIQUE A. AGANA, Presiding Judge

This Decision with Compromise Agreement was met with a storm of protest and a flurry of lawsuits from those people who had thought they were legitimately buying their property as well as those who had conspired with public officials to create fraudulent titles in order to "sell" the property to unsuspecting buyers. On December 28, 1973 Acop-Tallano (through the Court Appointed Administrator, Julian Morden Tallano) filed a "COMPLAINT-IN-INTERVENTION asking the court (Judge Agana) for a "Clarificatory Order", part of which reads as follows:

## 7. March 21, 1974 Clarificatory Order

WHEREFORE, judgment is hereby rendered in favor of Julian M. Tallano, et. al., ordering the Provincial Assessor of Rizal, Batangas, Laguna, Cavite, and Bulacan, including those assigned assessors in the area where the land is located to accept payment of realty tax of the embracing real property from the heirs-intervenor, Mr. Julian M. Tallano for a maximum period of five (5) years by offsetting the amount of damages P2 billion pesos from the government in as much as the government, through its Hon. Solicitor General had entered into a judgment with compromise agreement which was adjudicated on February 4, 1972 in a separate proceeding where the issue of ownership over the land covered by Land Title OCT No. T-01-4 including the government petitions for judicial reconstitution of said Torrens Land Title OCT No. T-01-4 had been resolved.

That all Land Titles that were issued by the LRC and/or Register of Deeds of the place where the land is located, except, that OCT No. T-01-4 over the Archipelago and except that TCT No. T-408 and TCT No. 498 in the Province of Bulacan, Greater Manila Area, Province of Rizal, Province of Laguna, Province of Batangas and Province of Cavite, and such fraudulent Title particularly those numbers ranging from OCT No. T-01-4 to OCT No. 4085 to OCT No. 10,000 [probably a typographical error since the number is OCT No. 100,000 in all of the other cases], based on the recommendation of Hon. Commissioner Antonio Noblejas to this Honorable Court dated January 3, 1964 firmly pleaded by Hon. Solicitor General Hugo Gutierrez, are hereby declared null and void, no force and effect, from beginning, ordering the Hon. Register of Deeds to cancel the same if ever on file in the records of the Register of Deeds of the towns and provinces where the land is situated.

Ordering the concern Register of Deeds of the Town, City and the Province where the Land is located to record above declared void Owner Certificate of Titles including those Transfer Certificate of Titles that were issued but non derivative from legitimate OCT No. T-01-4, which are also declared null and void Land Titles, and inform the general public about the mentioned fraudulent Land Titles to prevent the people to be adversely affected by these illegal public documents.

There are more detailed orders (6 pages) following but the above is sufficient for our purposes here. Judge Enrique A. Agana signed the Order March 21, 1974. In the face of dozens of challenges in the courts during every presidential administration since the issuance of this order, the courts have consistently upheld it. Whether one likes the idea of a single person controlling most of land in an entire nation of some 80 million people, or doesn't like it, that is the law in the Philippines. It does not have to be a "bad" situation as will be illustrated in the SUMMARY of this paper.

A further comment will be helpful since we could not reproduce the entire DECISION. The Government waived its right over the public and "Friar" lands in exchange for what amounts to the "free use" of all of those lands occupied by public buildings, public schools, hospitals, courts, municipal and city buildings, police and military training camps and similar land necessary for the public use. We say

“free use” because any time the land was no longer needed for the purpose provided, it was to revert to the ownership of the “Tallano Clan” and could not be converted by government to commercial use and sold for the benefit of the government. Some of the most classic examples of government abuse of this provision are Clark Airforce Base, Subic Naval Bay, Camp John Hay, and Ft. Wm. McKinley (renamed Ft. Bonifacio) wherein the government has either leased, sold or continued to use the properties.

To place in perspective the impact of these court orders and decisions going back at least 430 years, almost all of the estimated 22,000,000 titles to land are fraudulent and were authorized to be issued by persons who knew they were fraudulent. There are three legitimate titles, OCT No. 01-4 and its derivatives TCT Nos. 408 and 498, as compared with at least 100,000 OCTs and TCTs that are fraudulent, numbers which were certified by former Commissioner Atty. Antonio Noblejas of the Land Registration Commission.

**8. September 10, 1974, Writ of Execution, Demolition and Possession** issued by late Judge Enrique A. Agana.

The Judge, acting on the motion of Julian M. Tallano, ordered “...the elements of the Integrated National Police, the Philippine Constabulary, the officials of Local and Barangay Government Units in the areas including the Metropolitan Command in the Greater Manila Area to coordinate with Branch Deputy Sheriff Atty. Herminio Ubana and his Deputized Sheriffs and law enforcement authority to take over all the properties herein mentioned and demolish any structures which were the subject matter of the above entitled case, LRC/Civil Case No. 3957-P, for and in favor of the said Intervenor, Julian M. Tallano, et. al.”

Judge Agana also appointed Attorney Epitacio Sobejana as a “Private Sheriff” to “act in the absence of Sheriff Atty. Ubana if ever...” to “execute this order in a wider scope of area of responsibility...”. Then:

“And finally, to recover all properties found nationwide covered by Land Title OCT No. T-01-4 and be turned over to the herein Judicial Administrator (Tallano).”

With the reminder that Case No. 3957-P was filed in 1962 during the Diosdado Macapagal Administration, and was then “joined” by the Solicitor General, we will copy part of the introduction:

Laying the factual basis for granting the Motion was that the findings of this Court emanated in a LRC/Civil Case No. 3957-P that first judgment was pronounced and had been issued on February 4, 1972 in favor of Mr. Benito Tallano, who exposed the grand designed Motion for Reconstitution over a Land Title OCT 01-4 embracing the archipelago filed by the Honorable Solicitor General. That on that Motion, the Hon. Solicitor General should have a burden of proof to controvert the surviving oppositor, Benito Tallano, who is not the legitimate heirs of the late Prince Julian McLeod Tallano. That said late Prince have no surviving heirs at all so the subject land necessarily be reverted to the Government of the Republic of the Philippines. But, obviously, none of those above that the Hon. Solicitor General had succeeded to prove his own allegations by rebuttal evidences not even single evidence.

Rather, they were trapped their grand design preserving for the interest of the influential few, when, the oppositor Benito Tallano, father of the intervenor, Mr. Julian M. Tallano, in compliance to the Order of the Court had successfully presented the vital witnesses in the persons of Ex-President and President of the Constitutional Convention, Hon. Diosdado Macapagal, and Honorable Chief

Justice Roberto Concepcion, Ex-Senator Benigno Aquino, Assemblyman Lorenzo Tanada. That the Tallanos’ defense that they are still physically living and in existence becomes indispensable to the dispositions of the aforecited vital witnesses.

A bit farther on we find two very interesting paragraphs:

And the greatest information of all that divulged for public interest but should be observed with highest secrecy of the subject matter was the disposition of former Secretary of Justice Salvador Marino before Atty. Epitacio Sobejana (remember the “Private Sheriff”?) that there are group of Real Estate Developers-Investors responsible to disenfranchise the credibility of Land Title OCT No. T-01-4. The disposition reads as follows:

That there are group of developers who have vested interest responsible to discourage and oppose the authenticity of OCT No. T-01-4, the Land Title of the whole archipelago....

In a country wherein a lot of its “justice” seems to be “for sale”, those with money to pay bribes to obtain fake land titles, and to delay and/or win cases when challenges are brought, grab the land to develop and sell to get more money to pay more bribes to get more land. An honest Judge can become the laughing stock of his peers and find himself ostracized in his own “club”. Two of the Judges in this case, 3957-P, have stood tall and surely deserve a place among the greatest of Philippine heroes. They are Enrique A. Agana and Sofronio G. Sayo. Whether the current Judge on the case, Ernesto A. Reyes, can join them is not yet determinable, at least not from a journalist’s position.

**9. November 4, 1975, Court Decision** rendered by late Judge Enrique A. Agana.

In this particular decision Judge Agana ruled favorably on the motion of the Principal Intervenor in the name of Anacleto Madrigal Acopiado praying for the issuance of Clarificatory Decision with an order for the Administrative reconstitution of the lost owner’s and duplicate copies of TCT 408.

**10. January 19, 1976, Clarificatory Decision** issued by late Judge Enrique A. Agana.

The court ordered: “(B) That the National Treasurer, the Central Bank of the Philippines and the Land Bank of the Philippines should undertake and release the disturbance compensation and compensatory damages amounting to P2 Billion in cash which are evidenced by Land Bank Bonds with interim Certificate Nos. 180, 180-1, 180-2, 180-3, 180-4 series of 1968 with earning interest of 7 percent per annum in the amount of P400,000,000.00 each to be matured in August 14, 1978, the payment of P2 Billion pesos disturbance damages in favor of the intervenor to be taken from the assurance funds of the government which shall be secured by the Land Bank Bonds covering the interim certificate, said payment shall be due to the intervenor and not to the heirs of Don Mariano San Pedro y Esteban, the court has also ordered the intervenor to establish a Foundation in the name of Don Esteban Benitez Tallano and Don Gregorio Madrigal Acop to pursue the objectives of the landowner to preserve the estate for the interest of the Filipino people. [As of February 14, 2003 the amount due is calculated to be 40.705 billion pesos.]

“(C) Commanding the NBI, INP, the Metrocom 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 Associates, or employees which were declared

violators of PD772...”

**11. May 4, 1979, Sheriff Return** signed by Atty. Jose E. Ortiz, Jr. Clerk of Court of RTC Branch 111, Pasay City dated. [A Sheriff Return is the Sheriff’s report of what was accomplished pursuant to a Writ of Execution.]

In compliance with the Writ of Execution dated 09-10-74 the execution of recovering properties covered by TCT Nos. 408 and 498 had been implemented as witnessed by the Metrocom and Integrated National Police.

**12. May 28, 1989, Order of Third Alias Writ of Execution, Possession and Demolition** with Dismissal to Motion for Relief of the National Government issued by former Judge Sofronio G. Sayo. [From *BLACK’S LAW DICTIONARY*, Sixth Edition, 1991, Alias Writ of Execution is defined as, “One issued after first has been returned without having accomplished its purpose. A second writ of execution issued to enforce a judgment that was not fully satisfied by the sheriff acting under the first or original writ.”]

The motion for reconsideration of the government took 13 years, a means of dilatory tactics to defeat the motion of the intervenor to file the motion for issuance of third alias writ of execution wherein the Solgen failed to file its motion within the time frame to prove their allegation, hence the government lost the case and their motion for relief had been denied, and the motion of the intervenor was granted, the private sheriff had been appointed by the court and had been ordered to repossess all subject lands covered by OCT 01-4 and TCT Nos. 408 and 498.

**13. October 9, 1989, Partial Compliance with Sheriff Certificate of Return** signed by Atty. Jose E. Ortiz, Jr.

In compliance with said court order the sheriff had implemented the writ and as a result land areas enumerated in the sheriff return located in greater Manila and its suburbs, including some areas in the provinces of Rizal, Bulacan, Laguna, Cavite, Tarlac, and Baguio City, about 15,000 hectares more or less had been recovered and turned over and reconveyed to Julian M. Tallano.

**14. March 3, 1995, Order of 4<sup>th</sup> Alias Writ of Execution** signed by former Judge Sofronio G. Sayo.

The 4<sup>th</sup> order of writ of execution was granted by the court in favor of the intervenor Julian M. Tallano. Because the government was again employing dilatory tactics, it was penalized by the court by being assessed damages amounting to P500 million cash against the national government and its National Treasury office and the intervenor is also entitled to another P500 million damages against the government in shares of stocks of the government controlled corporations. Again the Register of Deeds of the provinces of Bulacan and Rizal were ordered to reconstitute TCT Nos. 498 and 408 respectively.

**15. July 7, 1997, Court Order** signed by Judge Ernesto A. Reyes.

In the petition for reconstitution the court copy of the decision dated November 4, 1975 was destroyed when the city hall of Pasay was gutted by fire January 18, 1992. It was established that a copy of said decision had been received by Solicitor Dominador Cariaso, hence the court ordered and declared that said decision was reconstituted.

**16. February 2, 1998, Court Order** signed by Judge Ernesto A. Reyes.

The intervenor represented by the counsel of Anacleto Acopiado filed a motion for the issuance of a court order to register a portion of land covered by TCT 408. Said motion was denied for lack of merit for reason that unless said TCT 408 is reconstituted that shall be the time to segregate portion of its land area.

**17. July 11, 2001, Court Order** signed by

Judge Ernesto A. Reyes.

The cause of action of the court in connection with the verified petition of the intervenor Julian M. Tallano led to the reconstitution of documents pertaining to decision, Clarificatory order, writ of execution, sheriff return, letter of administration, entry of judgement and ordering the Register of Deeds of Rizal and Bulacan to reconstitute TCT Nos. 408 and 498.

**18. October 8, 2001, Court Order** signed by Judge Ernesto A. Reyes.

In connection with the motion for reconsideration filed by the Solicitor General dated July 31, 2001, the court ruled that the DECISION WITH COMPROMISE AGREEMENT dated 02-04-72 becomes the law of the case and when the decision of the lower court had not been appealed and allowed to become final, it becomes the law of the case and cannot be set aside by the Judge, hence Solicitor General's motion for reconsideration is denied.

**19. December 12, 2001, Court Order** of Judge Ernesto A. Reyes.

The manifestation and reply filed by the Register of Deeds of Rizal resisting the issuance of reconstituted copy of TCT No. 408 as contained in the final order dated July 11, 2001 was denied and the court ordered the Registrar to comply.

**20. December 19, 2001, Court Order** of Judge Ernesto A. Reyes.

The Motion for Reconsideration of the same Registrar defying the execution of final order was similarly denied, hence the reconstituted title of TCT No. 408 was issued on December 19, 2001.

#### YEAR 2002

**21. April 9, 2002, CA G.R. SP. NO. 70014** Republic of the Philippines [via the Office of Solicitor General] vs. Regional Court of Pasay City, Branch 111 (now presided by the Honorable Judge Ernesto A. Reyes), Anacleto Acopiado, Anacleto Madrigal Acop, Julian M. Tallano, and the Register of Deeds of the Province of Rizal and Bulacan. CA (above) stands for Court of Appeals. In this crystal clear move to pervert the Justice System, the government filed what amounts to "a Motion to Annul" the 1972 Agana DECISION WITH COMPROMISE AGREEMENT. Such a case cannot qualify as an Appeal to be heard in a CA; it was filed there through subterfuge because the Supreme Court had already ruled in favor of Tallano in such a way that it could not reverse itself. The government has acted in a clearly duplicitous and criminal manner; since he could not put the government in jail, Judge Agana "fined" it two billion pesos (as of 1968), which it still has not paid.

**22. May 20, 2002, Comment and or Opposition to the Petition with Motion to Dismiss** filed by Atty. Manuel G. Natividad, Jr., Counsel of Julian M. Tallano.

In reply to the petition filed by the Solicitor General praying for the annulment of the judgment of RTC Branch 111, Pasay City for reason of extrinsic fraud and lack of jurisdiction as alleged by the Solicitor General, Atty. Natividad comments that there exist no such extrinsic fraud committed by the court, inasmuch that during the litigation of the case, the Solicitor General was actively participating during the court proceedings, and as to the jurisdiction in question, the Regional Court is the right court and not the Court of Appeals.

**23. June 25, 2002, Writ of Preliminary Injunction** issued by Justice Marina L. Buzon.

Virtually ignoring the Opposition filed by Atty. Natividad, the Court of Appeals issued a Writ of Preliminary Injunction, saying that "Its sole objective is to preserve the *status quo* until the merits of the case can be heard fully." Then it says, "WHEREFORE, let a writ of preliminary injunction issue enjoining

respondents from enforcing the Orders dated July 7, 1997, July 11, 2001, and October 8, 2001 in Civil Case No. 3957-P and from conducting further proceedings in said case." [That could be a very long time. Meanwhile, every business day all across the archipelago hundreds of illegal land titles are being issued. To truly "maintain the *status quo*", would not all land titling be required to cease "until the merits of the case can be heard fully"? Sauce for the Goose is sauce for the Gander.]

**24. November 20, 2002, Ultimate Rejoinder with Motion to Resolve and Dismiss** filed by the 9 lawyers of Julian M. Tallano represented by Atty. Olivia Velasco-Jacoba.

In reply to other petition for annulment of judgment and consolidated reply of the Solicitor General, the 9 lawyers representing Julian M. Tallano submitted their Ultimate rejoinder manifesting that the state is estopped by simple fact of its having entered into a Compromise Agreement with the Tallano Clans, and the decision became final and executory and the Court of Appeals has no jurisdiction because the power to nullify titles is not among its original powers and there is no extrinsic fraud because since the start and throughout all the proceedings, the state was ably represented by the Office of the Solicitor General.

**26. February 20, 2003, Court of Appeals, CA G.R. SP. NO. 70014, RESOLUTION/DECISION.** Ordered by Associate Justice Marina L. Buzon, concurred in by Associate Justice Jose L. Sabio, Jr., and Acting Presiding Justice Cancio C. Garcia, this decision denies all of the six motions filed subsequent to the issuance of the Writ of Preliminary Injunction of June 25, 2002 and concludes with the following statement:

... Consequently, there is a need to examine the records of Civil Case No. 3957 and a hearing held for said purpose to determine whether respondent court acquired jurisdiction over said case.

What ludicrous nonsense! Those three Justices should be immediately suspended and an in-depth investigation initiated to learn the real motivation behind such a farcical ruling which, if they are allowed to get away with it, can easily delay the case, and progress in the Republic of the Philippines, for another ten years.

## SUMMARY

Above, at 4., we referred to "initiating one of the biggest attempted land-scams ever". In his DECISION WITH COMPROMISE AGREEMENT, Judge Agana identified the perpetrators and disclosed their plan for replacing the Taguean-Tallano Clan as the owner of OTC No. T-01-4 by the government under its principles of Public Domain since there were no surviving heirs of the Tallanos. When one reads the cases in their entirety, it becomes clear that the government, in the person of Solicitor General Felix Makasiar who served in the Administration of Diosdado Macapagal, made the necessary effort to prove beyond any shadow of doubt that OCT No. T-01-4 was the single "grandfather" land title to the entire archipelago and the TCTs No. T-408 and 498 were the only legitimate derivatives thereof, making all land titles not derived directly from those three fraudulent and of no value whatsoever.

Rather than attempt to paraphrase Judge Agana's words and lose some of his wonderful clarity, we will quote from his DECISION WITH COMPROMISE AGREEMENT, beginning on page 12:

Similarly, the moro-moro court proceedings in this Sala under LRC/Civil Case No. 997-P against Don Esteban Benitez Tallano and Prince Lacan

Acuña Taguean Tallano, the living heir of the Late Prince Julian Macleod Tallano contemplated by some government officials in Malacañang in conspiracy of these developers who managed the validation of their fictitious Land Titles particularly this OCT 333 of Bonifacio Regalado its Decree No. 1141 has been found covering land in Florida Blanca, the OCT 735 of Don Mariano Severino Tuazon, and that OCT 632 own by Eulalio Ragua, that OCT 730 own by Piedad Estate, that OCT 614, OCT 333, OCT 291, and that OCT own by Patricia Tiongson and by the National Government, and all OCT its numbers from OCT No. 2 to OCT No. 100,000 had been declared non-bankable due to their fraudulent characteristics, and null and void ab initio by my predecessor in the Court on July 14, 1964 by virtue of the Petition filed by the Republic of the Philippines in favor of its allege predecessor, late Prince Lacan (Taguean) Tallano under LRC Civil Case No. 997 which was consolidated to LRC Civil Case No. 3957-P for Separate Judgment Re: Reconstitution of OCT No. T-01-4 in the name of Prince Lacan Taguean Tallano with Annulment of OCT No. 1 up to OCT No. T 100,000 vs. Hermogenes Rodriguez from which the petitioner, Republic of the Philippines had acquired its interest and rights over the subject lands under the principle of Public Domain, alleging in that petition that late Julian Macleod Tallano and Prince Lacan Acuña Taguean Tallano have no surviving heirs whosoever, so therefore, under the law, said big track of lands, the Hacienda Filipina evidenced by OCT No. T-01-4 be reverted to the National Government. [Please be reminded that during this period, 1962-1964, the National Government was under the Administration of Diosdado Macapagal.]

On the above proceedings, the constitutional rights of the heirs of the true owner had always been deprived, thanks to the sound-meritorious judicial procedures of our Judiciary then that asserted by then Solicitor General Felix Makasiar, now, the pillar of our Supreme Court who sent summons and subpoenas to the Tallano-Taguean heirs in Hawaii and the old residence of the Tallano-Taguean in Sitio Sauyo, Barangay Kuliat, Quezon City, the Decision in favor of the Republic of the Philippines under LRC/Civil Case No. 997-P consolidated with LRC/Civil Case No. 3957-P had been reverted in favor of Don Esteban Benitez Tallano by way of Opposition Paper with supported evidences adopted from government Position Paper and proof of ownership over the land and proof of heirship to the late Prince Julian Macleod Tallano and Prince Lacan Acuña Taguean Tallano and Intervention by Benito A. Tallano that had submitted during the Hearing prior to the release of Decision of July 14, 1964 which caused this case under LRC/Civil Case No. 3957-P as consolidated one railroad up to this proceedings.

On the part of the National Government represented by the Macapagal Administration they came to the stipulation for the issuance of the Decision with Compromise Agreement subject to the following terms and conditions, here to wit:

1. That the Republic of the Philippines thru its President, His Excellency Diosdado Macapagal waived its rights over the lands that are still found public lands or land that have Land Title including their rights in Crisostomo Estate in the City of Cabanatuan, yet, and if ever titled only those lands that have fraudulent Land Titles be re-conveyed to and in favor of the heirs of Prince Julian Macleod Tallano, provide the Land Reform should be respected maintaining the land

emancipated in favor of the farmer beneficiaries, otherwise, conversion of the land covered by Land Reform into a commercial purposes destroying the aims of land reform, automatically the ownership interest of the subject land should be reversed in favor of the heirs of the true owner, late Prince Julian Macleod Tallano; Don Esteban Benitez Tallano or their successor in interest;

2. That the government buying price of the subject land to the Tagean-Tallano Royal Family in case of expropriation by the government should be subject to the following quotations: [This was followed by several pages of land prices to be applied to different classes of land in all of the regions of the archipelago except those areas already ordered to be deeded to the three Sultans of Mindanao.]

From the quotations above it seems quite clear that the Macapagal Administration, including its Secretary of Justice Salvador Marino and its Solicitor General Felix Makasiar, used their “Position Papers” to prove the Tallano ownership of OCT No. T-01-4 and then had planned to usurp it by declaring that there were no heirs to the Tallano estate, thus taking it for the National Government via the principle of Public Domain. While it may not be politically correct to say so, governments (especially so-called democratic governments) are run by and for the benefit of a nation’s oligarchs and the scheme uncovered by Judges Bautista and Agana was not at all atypical of most nations. The difference occurred because Judges Bautista and Agana were not corruptible and forced the Macapagal Administration to a compromise.

At the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph above, 8., we said that “It does not have to be a “bad” situation”. Judge Agana gave it much thought in the near 15 years he was responsible for the case and the solutions to almost all of the problems can be found in his Orders. For instance, he required that Prince Julian Morden Tallano set up a Foundation in the name of Don Esteban Benitez Tallano and Don Gregorio Madrigal Acop to manage the affairs of the Estate, including loaning money to provinces and municipalities and establishing and investing in businesses. Prices for government purchase of properties were established; a similar arrangement could be made so that developers could supply legitimate titles to those people to whom they sold, or leased, properties. Those problems can be solved by following the laws already existing.

With the aid of the Global Alliance Investment Association the government can make its appropriate payments to the Foundation which in turn can pay its real estate taxes, putting money in the hands of the municipalities and other beneficiaries of real estate taxes, allowing them to rapidly repair their local economies. Further, the gold held by the Central Bank for the benefit of the banking system was returnable at any time after the year 2000 began, and the Alliance can also assist in the distribution and use of that gold in all of the banking systems in Southeast Asia. Within all of this, Prince Tallano can be properly compensated for his 30 years of difficulties and the Foundation can be operated professionally with complete integrity.

No new legislation or litigation should be required to achieve the use of the abundance granted to this nation, once its people decide to work in harmony rather in competition with each other.

COMMENTS, FACTS AND TRUTH OF ILLEGAL OWNERSHIP OF REAL ESTATE PROPERTIES OF AYALA CORPORATION AND AYALA Y CIA USING OCT NO. 383

By Cenon C. Marcos

This article has been written upon obtaining the available documents and records secured from the offices of the Register of Deeds of the Province of Rizal, Register of Deeds of the City of Makati, the Land Registration Authority and Land Management Bureau of the DENR–NCR (Department of Environment and Natural Resources—National Capital Region).

FACTS:

Presented are the secured four (4) Transfer Certificate of Title of Ayala Corporation (formerly Makati Development Corporation) and Ayala y Cia:

TCT Nos.	Registered Owners	Date Issued	Area / Lot No.
46353	Ayala y Cia	Aug. 28, 1955	123.00 hectares Block 7
47133	Ayala y Cia	Oct. 9, 1956	64.50 hectares Block 7-C
49788	Ayala Corporation	Feb. 18, 1957	64.50 hectares Block 7-C
54606	Ayala Corporation	Oct. 29 1957	3.70 hectares Portion of Block 7-C

Further to above available TCTs which are herewith attached, there are also large tracts of commercial lands located in the center of the commercial area of Makati like Ayala Avenue, Buendia, Amorsolo, Bela-Air, Urdaneta, San Lorenzo, Legazpi Village and others, with boundaries among the neighborhood of Makati like Taguig and Pasay.

Presented also are the maps, four (4) pieces showing the area of the commercial sites prepared in favor of Ayala & Cia:

Owner	Lot Nos.	Date of Survey	Bureau Director	Area
Ayala y Cia	63-A & 63-B	04-16-1940	Jose Dans	111.00 hectares
Ayala y Cia	58-A-1-A-A-A-A	1940	Rogelio Aquino	238.00 hectares
Ayala y Cia	64-A-1 7 64-A-2-A-1	1940	Rogelio Aquino	458.00 hectares
Ayala y Cia	53-B-2-A-1-A	1940	Rogelio Aquino	63.00 hectares
Total				869.00 hectares

Source of these sketch maps approved by the Director of Lands in the Lands Management Bureau of DENR–NCR.

In this study the total land area of the real estate properties of Ayala Corporation which had been originated by the Ayala y Cia is more or less one thousand (1,000) hectares. These concerned only lot numbers as enumerated above.

The transfer and/or change of ownership of these prime properties can be traced out from the date of issuance of their derivates titles which originated from OCT No.383.

OCT No. 383, which was secured from the Register of Deeds for the Province of Rizal, can not be relied upon since its number of 383 was detached from the file in the vault of the RD of Rizal. Much more, the registered owner cannot be read as well as the area of the land covered by the said title. Nowhere in said title indicates when said title was registered/surveyed because it can not be read. If this title is presented in court it will not be considered.

It has been noted, based on the copies of the four (4) TCTs secured from the offices of Register of deeds of the Province of Rizal and Makati City that the succession of ownerships of Ayala Corporation started from OCT No. 383 that was issued in April 18, 1908 and this was followed by TCT 40129. However, no record of this TCT was available with the office of the RD of Rizal. This was followed by TCT No. 46353 issued on August 28, 1955 in the name of Ayala y Cia with an area of 123 hectares comprising Block 7, and then this TCT 46353 was partially cancelled with the issuance of TCT No. 47133 with an area of 64.50 hectares and issued on October 9, 1956, or less than 14 months after it was also registered in the name of Ayala y Cia, said area is designated as 7-C a portion of Block 7. Four (4) months after, on February 18, 1957 the same area of 64.50 hectares was transferred in the name of Ayala Corporation, the same area designated as Block 7-C. Later on, eight (8) months after a portion said 64.50 hectares was partially cancelled with total area of more or less 3.70 hectares and TCT No. 54606 was issued on October 29, 1957. The 3.70 hectares was subdivided into eight (8) lots such as Lot Nos. 1,2,3,5,6,7,8 and 9 with total area of 3.70 hectares. These areas located along the Ayala Avenue which are designated as hotel row, where the Pacific Plaza, Ritz Tower, Gilarmi Hotel, Tuscany Bldg. and Manila Peninsula Hotel are located.

The remaining area of the 64.50 hectares which is still more or less 60 hectares was further subdivided into nine (9) blocks such as Block 2,6,7,8,10,11,14 & 15 which are composed of 167 individuals lots. Subdivision of these 167 lots had been approved by the Land Registration Commission (LRC) under Psd No. 3955 which was approved by Court of First Instance of Rizal on April 18, 1957 and annotated in the memorandum of Encumbrance of TCT 54606.

These 167 lots were sold to different well-known persons and entities in the country who are listed elsewhere on this page.

As can be noted above with the exception of Armi Corporation and Monterey Apartment Corporation the 167 individuals’ lots of TCT 54606 had been sold to 155 persons and corporations with a donation in favor of Urdaneta Village of two (2) lots.

CONCLUSIONS:

OCT No. 383 that is the mother title of all the transfer certificates of Ayala Corporation is null and void because of the following reasons:

- a. OCT 383 in file with the record of RD of Rizal cannot be relied on, its number was purposely detached, its registered owner is not indicated together with the area and no mention of original survey can be read thereon.
- b. Its Decree No. 2317 is spurious, since per record of the LRA as certified by Salvador L. Oriel, Chief Docket Division, Decree 2317 was located in Candelaria, Quezon and its area is only 971 square meters. It was decreed that its owners are Apolonia Umali, Luis, Claro and Maria Gonzales.
- c. Certification of said Decree 2317 is signed by Enrique Altavas Chief of the General Land Registration Office dated August 16, 1949 at 9:09 AM.
- d. Certified true copy of its microfilm copy is certified by Salvador L. Oriel dated April 18, 2002
- e. OCT No. 383 is considered null and void *ab initio* in as much that OCT Nos. 1 to 100,000 are spurious as ruled in the Decision with Compromise Agreement signed by the late Honorable Judge Enrique A. Agana of Court of First Instance (CFI) 28, of Pasay City dated February 4, 1972.

All the TCTs of Ayala Corporation and Ayala y Cia are also null and void *ab initio* since their origin (OCT No 383) is spurious.

The most glaring fact is that the original survey was supposedly conducted from December 10, 1923 to January 9, 1924. OCT No. 383 was supposedly registered April 18, 1908. This is a blatant violation of R.A. 496, the Land Registration Act, which has a policy that the land must be surveyed first before it can be registered—followed by the issuance of its title. In this particular case the documents speak for themselves that OCT 383 was issued ahead of the required original survey. It is very clear that Ayala’s are devoid of legal means to claim their ownership of the land, the subject matter of this article. Decree No 2317 is not in Makati, it is in Candelaria, Quezon; another proof of the illegal issuance of TCTs in favor of the said Ayala Corporation & Ayala y Cia.

This report confirmed the anomalous issuance of title of the former Land Registration Commission and now the Land Registration Authority.

LIST OF BUYERS OF REAL ESTATE PROPERTIES PER TCT 54606, DERIVED FROM BOGUS OCT NO. 383

List Compiled by Cenon C. Marcos

Buyers			Buyers		
Lot & Block Nos.			Lot & Block Nos.		
Date of Annotation			Date of Annotation		
1	Antonio Santamaria	Lot 13, Blk 15	73	Aurora A. Enriquez	Lot 1, Blk.2
2	Rene L. Kahn	Lot 4, Blk. 14	74	Rodolfo M. Cuenca	Lot 4, Blk.6
3	Rene L. Kahn	Lot 5, Blk. 14	75	Rodolfo M. Cuenca	Lot 5, Blk.6
4	Juan & Ma. Cristina Ponce Enrile	Lot 7, Blk. 15	76	Julita A. Rufino	Lot 7, Blk.6
5	Luis H. Lim	Lot 9, Blk. 18	77	Emilio S. Martinez	Lot 2, Blk.7
6	Estifania vda de Aldaba	Lot 10, Blk 15	78	Tarcila Laperal Mendoza	Lot 13, Blk.6
7	Armando Ponce Enrile	Lot 6, Blk. 15	79	Ernesto M. & Virginia A. Dimalanta	Lot 7, Blk.2
8	Fabian Tiongzon	Lot 12, Blk. 15	80	Carmen R. de Davila	Lot 17, Blk.6
9	Reynaldo Lardizabal Jr.	Lot 9, Blk. 14	81	Servillano S. Perlas	Lot 3, Blk.7
10	A. Soriano y Cia	Lot 19, Blk. 8	82	Purificacion S. de Jesus	Lot 18, Blk.6
11	A. Soriano y Cia	Lot 2, Blk. 14	83	Consuelo A. Buenaventura	Lot 12, Blk.6
12	A. Soriano y Cia	Lot 5, Blk. 15	84	Nida B. Alzate	Lot 44, Blk.8
	Andres Soriano, Andres Soriano, Jr.,		85	General Offset Press Inc.	Lot 24, Blk.7
13	J.B. Preysler, Ernest Kahn & F.S. Roco	Lot 14, Blk. 8	86	Cresciana Pagkalinawan	Lot 39, Blk.8
	Andres Soriano, Andres Soriano, Jr.,		87	Irocerfina Abad de Avancena	Lot 30, Blk.7
14	J.B. Preysler, Ernest Kahn & F.S. Roco	Lot 11, Blk. 8	88	Amparo L. Gustino	Lot 34, Blk.8
	Andres Soriano, Andres Soriano, Jr.		89	Manuel O. Chua	Lot 31, Blk.8
15	J.B. Preysler, Ernest Kahn & F.S. Roco	Lot 12, Blk. 8	90	Milagros R. Formoso	Lot 49, Blk.8
	Andres Soriano, Andres Soriano, Jr.		91	Honorio M. & Carmelita P. Enriquez	Lot 29, Blk.7
16	J.B. Preysler, Ernest Kahn & F.S. Roco	Lot 14, Blk. 8	92	Juan Ponce Enrile	Lot 8, Blk.7
	Andres Soriano, Andres Soriano, Jr.,		93	Julietta A. Rufino	Lot 6, Blk.6
17	J.B. Preysler, Ernest Kahn & F.S. Roco	Lot 15, Blk. 8	94	Isabel Ortico vda. De Gamboa	Lot 57, Blk.6
	Andres Soriano, Andres Soriano, Jr.,		95	Helen P. Zamora	Lot 31, Blk.7
18	J.B. Preysler, Ernest Kahn & F.S. Roco	Lot 18, Blk. 8	96	James Montenegro & Carmen Cuademo	Lot 48, Blk.8
	Andres Soriano, Andres Soriano, Jr.,		97	Miguel Cuademo & Mercedes Cuademo	Lot 47, Blk.8
19	J.B. Preysler, Ernest Kahn & F.S. Roco	Lot 21, Blk. 8	98	Jesusa Osorio Tan	Lot 15, Blk.6
	Andres Soriano, Andres Soriano, Jr.,		99	Jose Villanueva	Lot 38, Blk.8
20	J.B. Preysler, Ernest Kahn & F.S. Roco	Lot 25, Blk. 8	100	Alvin L. Yap & Mary T. Yang	Lot 11, Blk.7
	Andres Soriano, Andres Soriano, Jr.,		101	Yu Enh Chin & Petsy Osorio	Lot 14, Blk.6
21	J.B. Preysler, Ernest Kahn & F.S. Roco	Lot 1, Blk. 14	102	Yu Ofelia V. Viola	Lot 43, Blk.8
	Andres Soriano, Andres Soriano, Jr.,		103	Uy Realty Company	Lot 40, Blk.8
22	J.B. Preysler, Ernest Kahn & F.S. Roco	Lot 1, Blk. 15	104	Maximo S. Katigbak	Lot 54, Blk.8
	Andres Soriano, Andres Soriano, Jr.,		105	Jose F. Facultad	Lot 53, Blk.8
23	J.B. Preysler, Ernest Kahn & F.S. Roco	Lot 17,Blk. 15	106	Gumersindo L. Leuterio	Lot 28, Blk.8
	Andres Soriano, Andres Soriano, Jr.,		107	Presentacion Katigbak	Lot 13, Blk.7
24	J.B. Preysler, Ernest Kahn & F.S. Roco	Lot 18,Blk. 15	108	Pedro V. Garcia & Mariana B. Gabriel	Lot 28, Blk.7
	Andres Soriano, Andres Soriano, Jr.,		109	Lourdes V. Yujuico	Lot 18, Blk.7
25	J.B. Preysler, Ernest Kahn & F.S. Roco	Lot 19,Blk. 15	110	Lourdes V. Yujuico	Lot 17, Blk.7
	Andres Soriano, Andres Soriano, Jr.,		111	Florentino B. Pagaspas	Lot 16, Blk.7
26	J.B. Preysler, Ernest Kahn & F.S. Roco	Lot 20,Blk. 15	112	Pedro L. Katigbak	Lot 6, Blk.2
	Andres Soriano, Andres Soriano, Jr.,		113	Rene L. Kahn	Lot 19, Blk.7
27	J.B. Preysler, Ernest Kahn & F.S. Roco	Lot 4, Blk. 15	114	Lilia Lopez Jison	Lot 7, Blk.7
28	Francisco del Rosario	Lot 1, Blk. 9	115	Lilia Lopez Jison	Lot 6, Blk.7
29	Miguel R. Unson	Lot 23,Blk. 8	116	Josefina Vida de Lacson	Lot 13, Blk.10
30	Leonardo Siguin Reyna	Lot 8, Blk. 15	117	Erlinda M. Oledan	Lot 33, Blk.8
31	Eduardo Belo Sarabia	Lot 22, Blk. 8	118	Erlinda M. Oledan	Lot 26, Blk.7
32	Natividad Melgar Zosa	Lot 6, Blk. 14	119	Purita H. Infante	Lot 1, Blk.10
33	Leandro V. Locsin	Lot 6, Blk. 8	120	Uy Realty Company	Lot 21, Blk.7
34	James Fong	Lot 16, Blk.15	121	Claudio Sandoval, Jr.	Lot 33, Blk.7
35	Ramon J. Coromina	Lot 10, Blk. 8	122	Leonor V. Montinola	Lot 37, Blk.8
36	National Life Ins. Corp. of the Phils.	Lot 5, Blk. 10	123	Pio K. Luz	Lot 51, Blk.8
37	National Life Ins. Corp. of the Phils.	Lot 13, Blk.8	124	Teresita Cruz	Lot 8, Blk.10
38	Adela B. De Garcia	Lot 7, Blk.14	125	Benita Lopez	Lot 11, Blk.10
39	Adela B. De Garcia	Lot 8, Blk.14	126	Mauro Calingo	Lot 46, Blk.8
40	Alfonso L. Recto & Alicia Montinoia	Lot 10,Blk.14	127	Juliette G. Rumualdez	Lot 5, Blk.8
41	Emma Unson	Lot 7, Blk. 8	128	Juan Zapanta	Lot 15, Blk.7
42	Faustino Syjuco	Lot 8, Blk. 8	129	Urdaneta Village (Donation)	Lot 58 / 3, Blk.8 / 11
43	Julita Ramoso Jalbuena	Lot 1, Blk.10	130	Eduardo E. Elegir	Lot 35, Blk.8
44	Remedios Panlilio	Lot 3, Blk. 8	131	Andrew Y. Go	Lot 22, Blk.7
45	Benjamin T. Calalang	Lot 1, Blk.8	132	Ernesto M. Dimalanta	Lot 14, Blk.10
46	Oscar J. Villa	Lot 14,Blk.15	133	Alsons Dev't & Investment Corp	Lot 9, Blk.10
47	Monserrat L. de Lopez	Lot 6, Blk.10	134	Alsons Dev't & Investment Corp	Lot 10, Blk.10
48	Liezal C. Quirino	Lot 9, Blk.8	135	Pio V. Luz	Lot 52, Blk.8
49	Arturo S. Monzon	Lot 2, Blk. 9	136	Ng Ming Ng Alias Robert Wong	Lot 5, Blk.2
50	Angel Luis Achaval	Lot 3, Blk.9	137	Manuel R. Gala & Alicia G. Enriquez	Lot 5, Blk.7
51	Asuncion Leyba	Lot 15,Blk.15	138	Vina S. Schlactermar	Lot 32, Blk.8
52	Francisca D. Gamboa	Lot 2, Blk.10	139	Charles Go	Lot 3, Blk.2
53	Eduardo Romualdez	Lot 11,Blk.15	140	Carmen Tibajia & Josefa S. Tibajia	Lot 27, Blk.8
54	Alfredo C. Aguila	Lot 4, Blk.10	141	Jose R. Moreno Jr.	Lot 4, Blk.2
55	Jose Fernando Zorilla	Lot 3, Blk.10	142	Rita L. Zamora	Lot 2, Blk.7
56	Betty Y. Lee	Lot 24,Blk.8	143	John A. Salman	Lot 29, Blk.8
57	Santiago Freixas	Lot 2, Blk.8	144	Mary Loarca Morales	Lot 15, Blk.10
58	Howard M. Cavender	Lot 20,Blk.8	145	Espiridon Laxa	Lot 20, Blk.7
59	Rodolfo P.Andal	Lot 7, Blk.10	146	Albert Yu Chiong Eng	Lot 4, Blk.7
60	Fernando S. Roco	Lot 26,Blk.8	147	Antonio Santamaria	Lot 56, Blk.8
61	Steven C. Cheng & Dora T. Cheng	Lot 32,Blk.7	148	Graciano C. Regala	Lot 42, Blk.8
62	Chua Suanlian	Lot 8, Blk.6	149	Lourdes Banuelos Yujuico	Lot 41, Blk.8
63	Robert Huai Lin Siy	Lot 16,Blk.6	150	Lourdes Banuelos Yujuico	Lot 14, Blk.7
64	Juaquin & Teresita Gomez de Sequera	Lot 1,Blk.7	151	General Offset Press Inc.	Lot 23, Blk.7
65	Africa de G. Suarez	Lot 8, Blk.2	152	Espiridon Laxa	Lot 12 Blk.7
66	Ricardo G. Silverio	Lot 1, Blk.6	153	Francisco Tan	Lot 55, Blk.8
67	Bienvenido T. Lim	Lot 9, Blk.6	154	Alfredo Sanchez Landas	Lot 36, Blk.8
68	Tomas S. Quirino	Lot 30,Blk.8	155	Armi Corporation	Lot 2, Pcs 3976
69	Teresa G. Favis de Olbas	Lot 50,Blk.8	156	Monterey Apartment Corp.	Lot 4, Psd 50362
70	Demetrio D. Copoyuc	Lot 10, Blk.6	157	Ernesto Gala	Lot 2 Blk.2
71	Fred Mitchell & Matilde Cruz Mitchell	Lot 11, Blk.6	158	Antonio J. Palanca	Lot 10, Blk.7
72	Rodolfo M. Cuenca	Lot 2, Blk.6	159	Carmen Enverga Santos	Lot 45, Blk.8
			160	Nemesio Reyes	Lot 9, Blk. 7



# Bona Fides:

(NON-STOCK CORPORATION)

**TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATE**

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

We, the undersigned majority of the trustees and the Corporate Secretary of Don E. B. Tallano & Don G. M. Acop Fdn., Inc. hereby certify that the Articles of Incorporation/By-laws of said corporation was amended by a majority vote of the trustees and the vote of two-thirds (2/3) of its membership at a meeting held on April 9, 2005 at the principal office of the corporation.

The amended provisions of the attached Amended Articles of Incorporation/By-laws refer to Article VI of the Article of Incorporation & Article VI of the By Laws.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto signed this certificate this 28 th day of April, 2005 at Nakati City.

Genon C. Marcos  
TIN: 113-866-042

Jaime B. Ramirez  
TIN: 208-487-897

Erlinda R. Marcos  
TIN: 237-404-456

Erlinda R. Marcos  
Corporate Secretary  
TIN: 237-404-456

EDDY JO EKKER  
TIN: FP: 03586-4849

DORIS J. EKKER  
TIN: FP: 03586-4850

M & Natividad by E.J. EKKER  
ATTY. MARCEL G. NATIVIDAD, J.C.  
TIN: 160-965-586

TIN: \_\_\_\_\_

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2005 in QUEZON CITY by the above-named persons who exhibited to me their Community Tax Certificate as follows:

NAME	COMM. TAX CERT NO.	DATE/PLACE ISSUED
Genon C. Marcos	16142707	01-06-05 Pasig City
Jaime B. Ramirez	10553119	02-24-05 Manila
Eddy Jo Ekker	FP: 03586-4849	06-24-96 D.M. USA
Dorris J. Ekker	FP: 03586-4850	06-24-96 D.M. USA
Erlinda R. Marcos	16142710	01-06-05 Pasig City

Doc. No. 12  
Page No. 12  
Book No. 21  
Series of 200

ATTY. HECTOR B. CENTENO  
NOTARY PUBLIC

DATE OF EXPIRATION  
ISSUED AT  
EXPIRATION DATE

ABOVE: The Trustees' Certificate for DON ESTEBAN BENITEZ TALLANO & DON GREGORIO MADRIGAL ACOP FOUNDATION, INC. filed with the SEC of RP.

RIGHT: Nevada Secretary of State printouts for DON ESTEBAN BENITEZ TALLANO & DON GREGORIO MADRIGAL ACOP FOUNDATION, INC. and FOUNDATION FOR THE TALLANO ESTATE, INC. showing Good Standing in the USA.

Corporation Details - Secretary of State, Nevada

**FOUNDATION FOR THE TALLANO ESTATE, INC**

**Business Entity Information**

Status: Active	File Date: 6/17/2002
Type: NRS78 - Domestic Corporation	Corp Number: C15240-2002
Qualifying State: NV	List of Officers Due: 6/30/2006
Managed By:	Expiration Date:
Foreign Name:	On Admin Hold: False

**Resident Agent Information**

Name: BUDGET CORPORATE RENEWALS, INC.	Address 1: 3132 W POST RD
Address 2:	City: LAS VEGAS
State: NV	Zip: 89118
Phone:	Fax:
Email:	Mailing Address 1: PO BOX 27103
Mailing Address 2:	Mailing City: LAS VEGAS
Mailing State: NV	Mailing Zip: 89126

**Financial Information**

No Par Share Count: 75,000.00	Capital Amount: \$ 0
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No stock records found for this company

**Officers** ☐ Include Inactive Officers

**Director - E.J. EKKER**

Address 1: PO BOX 27103	Address 2:
City: LAS VEGAS	State: NV
Zip: 89126	Country: USA
Status: Active	Email:

**President - E.J. EKKER**

Address 1: PO BOX 27103	Address 2:
City: LAS VEGAS	State: NV
Zip: 89126	Country:
Status: Active	Email:

**Secretary - E.J. EKKER**

Address 1: PO BOX 27103	Address 2:
City: LAS VEGAS	State: NV
Zip: 89126	Country:
Status: Active	Email:

**Treasurer - E.J. EKKER**

Address 1: PO BOX 27103	Address 2:
City: LAS VEGAS	State: NV
Zip: 89126	Country:
Status: Active	Email:

E.J. EKKER  
E.J. EKKER, President

Doris J. EKKER  
DORIS J. EKKER, Secretary

Corporation Details - Secretary of State, Nevada

**DON ESTEBAN BENITEZ TALLANO & DON GREGORIO MADRIGAL ACOP FOUNDATION, INC.**

**Business Entity Information**

Status: Active	File Date: 7/29/2003
Type: NRS78 - Domestic Corporation	Corp Number: C18308-2003
Qualifying State: NV	List of Officers Due: 7/31/2006
Managed By:	Expiration Date:
Foreign Name:	On Admin Hold: False

**Resident Agent Information**

Name: BUDGET CORPORATE RENEWALS, INC.	Address 1: 3132 W POST RD
Address 2:	City: LAS VEGAS
State: NV	Zip: 89118
Phone:	Fax:
Email:	Mailing Address 1: PO BOX 27103
Mailing Address 2:	Mailing City: LAS VEGAS
Mailing State: NV	Mailing Zip: 89126

**Financial Information**

No Par Share Count: 75,000.00	Capital Amount: \$ 0
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No stock records found for this company

**Officers** ☐ Include Inactive Officers

**Secretary - DORIS EKKER**

Address 1: PO BOX 27103	Address 2:
City: LAS VEGAS	State: NV
Zip: 89126	Country:
Status: Active	Email:

**Treasurer - E.J. EKKER**

Address 1: PO BOX 27103	Address 2:
City: LAS VEGAS	State: NV
Zip: 89126	Country:
Status: Active	Email:

**President - E.J. EKKER**

Address 1: PO BOX 27103	Address 2:
City: LAS VEGAS	State: NV
Zip: 89126	Country:
Status: Active	Email:

**Director - E.J. EKKER**

Address 1: PO BOX 27103	Address 2:
City: LAS VEGAS	State: NV
Zip: 89126	Country: USA
Status: Active	Email:

E.J. EKKER  
E.J. EKKER, President

Doris J. EKKER  
DORIS J. EKKER, Secretary



# Public Notice

*In meeting the requirements for sufficient public notice, this is the third of three publications of this notice.*

## DON ESTEBAN BENITEZ TALLANO & DON GREGORIO MADRIGAL ACOP FOUNDATION, INC.

### PUBLIC NOTICE

This notice is published as a courtesy to our friends in the Philippines,  
the Trustees of the Foundation.

*This notice will be construed as a continuation of compliance with provisions necessary to establish presumed fact (Rule 301, Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and attending State rules). If all interested parties fail to rebut any given allegation or matter of law addressed herein, the position will be construed as adequate to requirements of judicial notice, thus preserving fundamental law. A true and correct copy of this Public Notice is on file with and available for inspection at the newspaper CONTACT (3132 West Post Road, Las Vegas, NV 89118, USA) which is responsible for publishing the instrument as a legal notice.*

### THE TAGEAN-TALLANO GOLD (617,500 M.T.) Legacy of King Luisong Taguean to the Filipino People

#### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The only savior of the Philippine and its citizenry in this time of economic difficulty in the middle of disunity of Filipino people and destabilization threat against the present government is the termination of the lease contract of 617,500 metric tons of gold lent to the government in 1949 by the Royal Family to serve as gold reserves required in the establishment of the new Central Bank of the Philippines. **Then ex-President Manuel A. Roxas and Don Esteban Benitez Tallano** signed the lease contract.

Documentary and testimonial evidences are presented herein to substantiate this information, which show proofs of the presence of the gold.

On documentary evidence, the deposits of the gold bullion in the Central Bank are covered by **Gold Bullion Certificates (GBC) Nos. 083-030, 083-031, 083-032 & 083-033**, and these were incorporated in the Last Will & Testament of **Don Esteban Benitez Tallano and Don Gregorio Madrigal Acop** in 1977.

On the testimonial evidence, last **May 5, 1972 Fr. Jose Antonio Diaz, alias Severino Sta. Romana**, testified in the open court before the presence of Amicus Curiae that the last inventory of the gold remaining intact in the CB vault was only **400,000 M.T.**


Other corroborating evidences on this can be found on the Monetary Board Meeting last **January 3, 1949** at the new office of CB at 6<sup>th</sup> floor of PNB, Manila were it was mentioned on its 2<sup>nd</sup> page that **217,500 M.T. of gold** was assigned, exported and


distributed for the benefit of Asian Pacific Nations while the **400,000 M.T.** were deposited in trust with **SKR No. A & B 51263 CR. 1950** to back up Victory Notes where the beneficiaries are the Filipino people.

Further to these, the said quantity of gold (617,500M.T.) is owned by the Royal Family or Tallano clan, however only 400,000 M.T. was lent and approved by the CB. Said document was signed by the **then late Gov. Miguel Cuaderno, Sr., Pres. Elpidio Quirino, Pres. Harry S. Truman, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Atty. Ferdinand E. Marcos, Fr. Jose Antonio Diaz, Jose Bautista Cruz & Jesus Antonio Cruz.**

Inasmuch as the lease contract of gold is to be terminated within this year (2005), the **Foundation (Don Esteban Benitez Tallano & Don Gregorio Madrigal Acop Foundation, Inc.)** having been mandated by the Court (CFI 28, now RTC 111, Pasay City) where its duty, responsibility and obligation is to preserve, conserve, consolidate and manage the assets of Don Esteban Benitez Tallano & Don Gregorio Madrigal Acop, had notified last December 12, 2005 the BSP (Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas formerly Central Bank of the Philippines) regarding the termination of the lease contract and to return the gold assets to the owners thereof represented by the Foundation.

Fifty percent (50%) of the gold is for the 85 million Filipino people and based on the current price of gold at present which is \$496.40 per troy oz. the 617,500 M.T. worth **\$ 9.4 Trillion USD or \$4.7 Trillion** constitutes the 50% and can be invested for profitable business ventures hence this presentation is for the benefit of the citizenry who have no knowledge of this big wealth which is the legacy of **King Luisong Taguean** thru his son, **Prince Lacan Acuna Tallano Taguean** (formerly Taguean Clan) married with **Princess Rowena Ma. Overbeek Macleod of Austria**, the owner in Fee simple of certain lands, known as **Hacienda Filipina** registered owners and covered by **Original Certificate of Title (OCT) T 01-4** issued by virtue of the Supreme Order of the Royal Crown of England, and in accordance with the order of the Royal Audiencia de Manila, under date of **17<sup>th</sup> of January 1764**, issued at the Province of Manila, Philippine Islands, in a case No. 571 of said Court by **Gov. Gen. Downssone Drake**, British Governor, P.I.

  
Don Esteban Benitez Tallano, President & Trustee

  
Dr. Jaime B. Ramirez, V. P. and Trustee



## NEVADA CORPORATIONS:

# Foreign Nationals And Corporate Citizenship

Budget's "Tip of the Week" #10:

## Benefits for Foreign Nationals

As a foreign national citizen, when you set up a Nevada corporation you are establishing an entity resident in the United States, with all of the benefits that accrue to that status. And no, you do not ever have to set foot in the country to do this. You can even set up a virtual office presence, with a telephone answered in the name of the corporation to present a different face to the new global community!

A Nevada corporation can provide services for a business in a foreign jurisdiction and receive its income in Nevada, where is taxed at the federal rate of just 15% on the first \$50,000 of net income. In some cases, that advantage alone is sufficient reason to take this step IMMEDIATELY. In the long run, however, you will find that Nevada's "haven" status will serve you in many other ways as well.

## Coming to America

The United States Immigration Service has in recent years relaxed requirements for many high-tech workers, in recognition of the global demand for skilled workers in this field. H1-B visa status—which applies to entertainers, athletes and those who otherwise possess unique skills—is easier to obtain now than at any time in the past. Wouldn't it be nice if an American company needed you badly enough that it would help you to qualify for an H1-B visa? You just might have a LOT to offer this country!

H1-B visa quotas are often filled quickly but there is another type of visa that might be of interest to any foreign national working in a management capacity. An executive or manager of a foreign corporation affiliated with a U.S. corporation can qualify for an L visa, if the following requirements are fulfilled:

1. The foreign corporation must be affiliated with the American (Nevada) corporation and should have assets in excess of \$500,000.
2. Document that you are in fact an executive or manager of a foreign corporation affiliated with the U.S. corporation.
2. Document that the U.S. corporate affiliate is in need of someone with your skills and abilities. (An advertisement demanding a special combination of skills and abilities that just happen to match your own will help a lot.)
3. Document your skills and abilities relative to the U.S. corporation's needs.

In addition to the L-type visa, foreign nationals may be able to avail themselves of E-type visas, which typically involve investment in U.S. businesses. We suggest you consult with an immigration attorney.

## AVOID COSTLY MISTAKES Call for Free Consultation

### CORPORATION SETUP AND MAINTENANCE FEES

#### Budget Corporation—including:

- First-year resident agent fee
- Corporate Charter
- Articles of Incorporation
- Corporate Bylaws
- Corporate Resolutions
- Budget corporate record book
- 3.5" floppy disk of resources

TOTAL

\$410

<b>Contract Officers &amp; Director</b>	<b>\$200</b>
<b>Obtain EIN</b>	<b>\$ 75</b>
<b>Bank Account Setup</b>	<b>\$100</b>
<b>Expedite (24-hr. setup)</b>	<b>\$175</b>

<b>Annual Resident Agent Fee</b>	<b>\$ 85</b>
<b>Budget Mail Forwarding (18 per yr)</b>	<b>\$ 95</b>
<b>Full Mail Forwarding (240 pcs/yr)</b>	<b>\$195</b>

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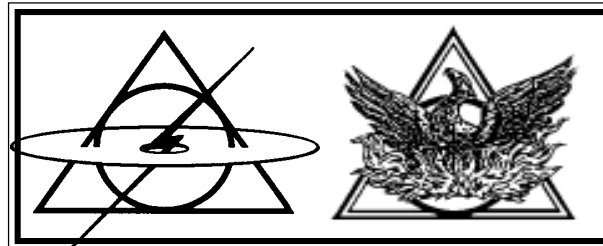
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