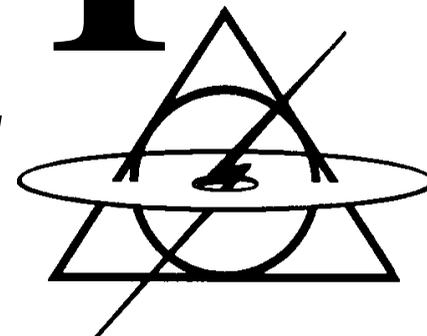


CONTACT

THE PHOENIX PROJECT JOURNAL

GOD'S NEW MILLENNIUM

KNOWING TRUTH IS NOT ENOUGH,
SUCCESSFUL CHANGE REQUIRES ACTION



VOLUME 39, NUMBER 12

NEWS REVIEW

\$ 3.00

APRIL 9, 2003

The Factual History Of The Philippines

“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

(Continued on page 2)

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01/04/2003 09:30

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GAIA

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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 31st day of March, 2003.

FOR THE CORPORATION, GLOBAL ALLIANCE INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION



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



CENON C. MARCOS
CENON C. MARCOS



DORIS J. EKKER
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Secretary
6751 Ayala Avenue
Makati City
Tel. 632 843-1698
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26/08/2002 11:50

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GAIA

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LETTER OF INTENT

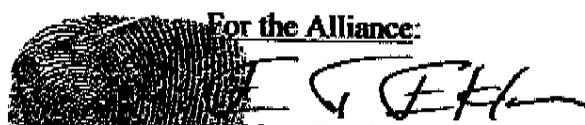
We, PRINCE JULIAN MORDEN TALLANO, court appointed JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATOR who not only represents the Royal Family of the Philippines including all known Sultans, even from Sabah and Brunei, but also the Filipino people in general, and GLOBAL ALLIANCE INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION (GAIA), owner and possessor 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.

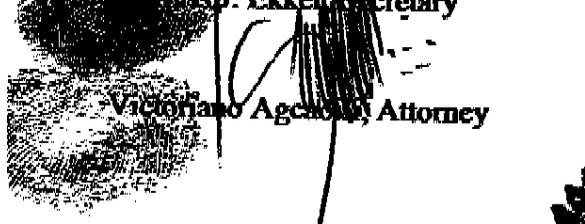
A partial list of these judgments and debts are estimated as follows:

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

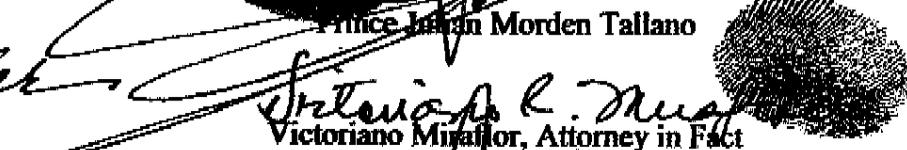
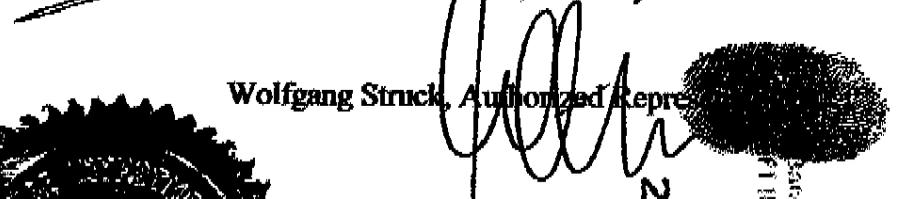
We also agree to activate the 400,000 metric tons of gold withheld from the use of the people (by the government but now ordered relocated to the vault of the central bank) by purchasing it at a price of \$400 per ounce via a joint venture with the National Treasury. This will establish a solid floor 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.

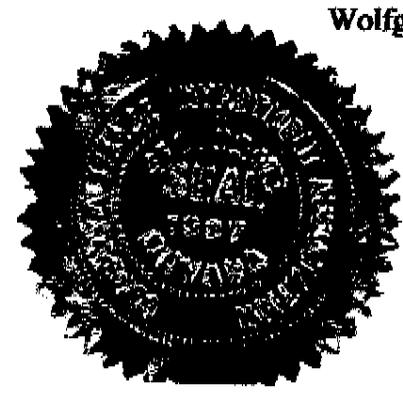
Done at Makati City, Republic of the Philippines this 7th day of June 2002.

For the Alliance:

 J. Ekker, President

 J. Ekker, Secretary

 Victoriano Agcaoili, Attorney

For the Tallano Estate:

 Prince Julian Morden Tallano

 Victoriano Miraflores, Attorney in Fact

 Wolfgang Struck, Authorized Representative



2 JUN 20 AM 55
 Office of the Governor
 Manila, Philippines

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 16th 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 13th Century, about 200 years yet before the Spanish came to our shores. The noble family was headed then by the late King Luisong Tagcan 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-Tagcan** centuries ago and by his wife Lamayan Bowan. The

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OCT No. 01-4

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

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OCT No. 01-4

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 11th 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 Iondo during the untimely demise of Rajah Soliman. The 3rd 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 8th 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-Tagcan 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 Quebega 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 17th 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 the Torrens System, it is hereby decreed that **Prince Lacan Acuña Tallano Tagaan (formerly Tagaan Clan)**, married with **Princess Rowena Ma. Elizabeth Overbeck Maclend 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, scating 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, Kawit 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;

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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), Iawi-Iawi, 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 Tagaan)** 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 17th day of January A.D. 1764 at 10:45 in the morning.

Attest: **GOVERNOR GENERAL
DOWNSONE DRAKE**
British Governor. P. I.

Received for transcription at the office of the Escribania de Cabildo for the above mentioned Province, this 17th 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,

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OCT No. 01-4

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 Taguean as symbol of friendship on January 5, 1566
(Sgd) GOV. GEN. MIGUEL LOPEZ DE LEGAZPI					
EDC 002-S 1578	Deed of Donation by Lacan Taguean 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 Taguean (Tallano) Clan to provide lot to the proposed cathedral	12-7-1565/ 12-12-1565	
(Sgd) GOV. GEN. FRANCISCO DE SANDE					

ANNOTATION ENTRY NO.

ENTRY NO.	DESCRIPTION
EDC 011 S-1595	Governor General Luis Perez Dasmarinas 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 Taguean on August 10, 1595. Date of Inscription: August 15, 1595
EDC 004 S-1608	(Sgd) LUIS PEREZ DASMARINAS Governor General of the Royal Crown of Spain King Philip II, in respecting Christianity 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 Taguean 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

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 Tiongson, 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 Taguean Tallano, married to Princess Rowena Ma. Elizabeth Overbeck Macleod of Austria and to their son Prince Julian Macleod Tallano, married to Princess 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 4th 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.

C E R T I F I C A T I O N

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.

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 Taguean, Prince Lacan Acuña Taguean (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.

Date of Inscription: January 7, 1764.

(Sgd) GOVERNOR JOSE RAON
Proprietary Governor

RAM 006
S-1784

Upon recognition of the Roman Catholic Church Hierarchy in the Philippine Islands over the lawful rights of King Luisong Taguean 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 Taguean-Tallano Clans.

Date of Inscription: September 17, 1583.

(Sgd) GONZALO RONQUILLO DE PEÑALOSA
Governor General of the Royal Crown of Spain

RAM-040
S-1784

On the account of the Complaint of the haciennero land owner Prince Lacan Acuña Taguean 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 Taguean Tallano evidenced by this OCT 01-4.

Date of Inscription: November 15, 1794

(Sgd) JOSE BASCO Y VARGAS
Governor General Royal Spanish Crown

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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 Taguean (Tallano) in the form of Donation, allowing the construction of the Sta. Ana Church in the subject lot.

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 (Taguean).

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 Downssone 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 (Taguean), the cousin of the British Lord Alfred Dent. The stronger force of the British Squadron supported by heavy artillery's 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.

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 Taguean Tallano, the cousin of British Lord, Alfred Dent.

Date of Inscription: October 6, 1762.

(Sgd) SIMON DE ANDA Y SALAZAR
Governor General

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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. Date of Instrument: April 24, 1851 Date of Inscription: April 25, 1851 Escribania de Cabildo By: (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 Jaguig, 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. Date of Inscription: August 1, 1851 (Sgd) ANTONIO DE URBIZTONDO Y EQUIA Governor General Royal Crown of Spain
FDC-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. Date of Inscription: September 15, 1870 (Sgd) CARIOS MARIA DELA TORRE NAVACERADA 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. Date of Inscription: September 11, 1871 (Sgd) RAFAEL DE IZUIERDO Y GUTIEREZ 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

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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: June 24, 1784 (Sgd) JOSE BASCO Y VARGAS Governor General Royal Spanish Crown
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: March 10, 1785. (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
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 16, 1802 (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

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OCT 01-4 Annotations

EDC-073
S-2-6
1898

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.

Date of Document: February 2, 1898

Date of Inscription: February 7, 1898

(Sgd) FERMIN JAUDENES Y ALVAREZ
Ad Interim Governor General Royal Crown of Spain

EDC-074
S-2-7
1899

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.

Date of Inscription: February 7, 1899

(Sgd) BENITO LEGARDA
Ad Interim Land Registrar

CLRO-096
S-6-21
1901

A Civil Case/CIRO 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.

Date of Inscription: June 21, 1901

(Sgd) LUKE E. WRIGHT
Governor General, U.S.A.

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OCT 01-4 Annotations

EDC
S-3-11
1876

A protocol signed by England and Germany recognizes Spanish rights to the Iawi-Iawi 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 Inscription: March 10, 1876

(Sgd) JOSE MALCAMPO Y MONJE
Governor General Royal Crown of Spain

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, 1878, 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: January 22, 1878

(Sgd) DOMINGO MURIONES Y MURILLO
Governor General Royal Crown of Spain

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, Arty. Higinio 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: July 20, 1887

(Sgd) EMILIO TERRERO Y PERINAT
Governor General Royal Crown of Spain

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, paly 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 BATIO, and remitted to the Revolutionary Government, through Hong Kong Bank, to buy guns and ammunitions.

Date of Inscription: January 3, 1898

(Sgd) FERMIN JAUDENES Y ALVAREZ
Ad Interim Governor General Royal Crown of Spain

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OCT 01-4 Annotations

PLA-061
S-6-1
1903

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.

Date of the Document: June 10, 1903

Date of Inscription: June 19, 1903

(Sgd) **WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT**

Philippine Commission by:
Public Land Authority

CLRO

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.

Date of the Document: November 10, 1903

Date of Inscription: December 3, 1903

(Sgd) **H. K. SLEEPER**

Land Registration Officer

EDC
S-1-7-
1904

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.

Date of the Document: January 7, 1904

Date of Inscription: January 14, 1904

(Sgd) **H. K. SLEEPER**

Land Registration Officer

CLRO
01122
S-1904

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 Señoritas (now Centro Escolar University), as a birthday gift to the lady that become his girlfriend for years.

Date of the Document: January 18, 1904

Date of Inscription: January 20, 1904

(Sgd) **H. K. SLEEPER**

Land Registration Officer

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OCT 01-4 Annotations

EDC-096
S-1900

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.

Date of the Document: February 3, 1902

Date of Inscription: November 13, 1902

(Sgd) **H. K. SLEEPER**

Land Registration Officer

Entry No. 097
S-1900

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.

Date of the Document: February 4, 1903

Date of Inscription: February 10, 1903

(Sgd) **H. K. SLEEPER**

Land Registration Officer

CLRO-0107
S-1903

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 Laean Taguean 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.

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.

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.

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.

Date of the Document: February 6, 1903

Date of Inscription: February 11, 1903

(Sgd) **H. K. SLEEPER**

Land Registration Officer

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OCT 01-4 Annotations

CLRO 10
S-475

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. I, 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 Taguean (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:

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 Taguean, married to Princes Rowena Ma. Elizabeth Overbeck Macleod of Austria, who was naturalized under the laws of the Philippine Commission as Filipino Citizen.

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.

Date of the Document: October 3, 1904
Date of Inscription: October 10, 1904

(Sgd) H. K. SLEEPER
Land Registration Officer

CLRO 092
S-5-20
1909

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.

Date of Document: November 4, 1904
Date of Inscription: November 17, 1904

(Sgd) H. K. SLEEPER
Land Registration Officer

CLRO 092
S-5-20-
1909 (sic)

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.

Date of the Document: May 4, 1909
Date of Inscription: May 21, 1909

(Sgd) H. K. SLEEPER
Land Registration Officer

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GLRO
0198
S-1923

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.

Date of Inscription: May 4, 1923

(Sgd) EULALIO GARCIA
Register of Deeds

GLRO
01121
S-1925

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.

Date of Inscription: March 20, 1925

(Sgd) EULALIO GARCIA
Registration of Deeds

RPA-0127
S-1-27
1938

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.

Date of Inscription: January 24, 1938

(Sgd) JOSE TUPAZ
Register of Deeds

GLRO-127
S-1938

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.

Date of Inscription: April 19, 1938

(Sgd) TEODORO GONZALES
Register of Deeds

GLRO-130
S-1938

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.

Date of Inscription: June 14, 1938

(Sgd) TEODORO GONZALES
Register of Deeds

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OCT 01-4 Annotations

RPA-0181
S-3-12-1946

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.

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.

Date of Inscription: March 1, 1947

(Sgd) **TEODORO GONZALES**
Register of DeedsLA-0911
S-2-1947

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 allegc 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.

Date of Inscription: February 24, 1947

(Sgd) **TEODORO GONZALES**
Register of DeedsGLRO 0117
S-1948

Deed of Assignment covering an area of 15 hectares along Sapang Bagnoy, portion of Crisostomo Estate, has been assigned irrevocably to Ret. Major Eduardo Josen as duly executed by Don Esteban Benitez Tallano.

Date of Document: February 4, 1948
Date of Inscription: March 17, 1948(Sgd) **TEODORO GONZALES**
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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.

Date of Inscription: September 7, 1939

(Sgd) **TEODORO GONZALES**
Register of DeedsGLRO 0101
S-5-5-39

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.

Date of Inscription: May 5, 1939

(Sgd) **TEODORO GONZALES**
Register of DeedsGLRO 0105
S-7-3-1941

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.

Date of Inscription: July 4, 1941

(Sgd) **TEODORO GONZALES**
Register of DeedsGLRO-079
S-4-7-1946

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.

Date of the Document: June 7, 1946
Date of Inscription: July 5, 1946(Sgd) **MANUEL A. ROXAS**
Philippine PresidentPage 11 of 15
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GLRO 01107
S-5-9-1956

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.

Date of Document: May 10, 1956
Date of Inscription: May 11, 1956

(Sgd) JOSE D. SANTOS
Register of Deeds

GLRO 01108
S-5-9-1957

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.

Date of Document: May 7, 1957
Date of Inscription: May 10, 1957

(Sgd) JOSE D. SANTOS
Register of Deeds

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 CIVIL CASE LRC 571, 997-P AND 3957-P AND CA. G.R. SP. 70014 IN CHRONOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

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18.	Court Order by Judge Ernesto A. Reyes	10-08-2001
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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.

***** END OF TABLE OF CONTENTS *****

LIST OF ORDERS, DECISIONS, WRITS OF EXECUTION, 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 CIVIL CASE LRC 571, 997-P, 3957-P AND CA. G.R. SP. 70014 IN CHRONOLOGICAL SEQUENCE.

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 Sirongga ... 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 Tagean 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 Tagean 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***** [thus initiating one of the biggest attempted land-scams ever]. 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.

LRC CIVIL CASE NO. 3957-P

5. **February 4, 1972 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 Tagean 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 Tagean-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. [Emphasis by the Editor]

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 Intervenors, Julian M. Tallano, et. al."

Judge Agana also appointed Attorney Eпитacio 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 aforementioned 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. Eпитacio 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 4th Alias Writ of Execution** signed by former Judge Sofronio G. Sayo.

The 4th 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 Tagean-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 Tagean 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 Tionson 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 (Tagean) 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 Tagean Tallano with Annulment of OCT No. 1 up to OCT No. T 100,000 vs. Hermogenes Rodriquez 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 Tagean 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-Tagean heirs in Hawaii and the old residence of the Tallano-Tagean 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 Tagean 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 3rd 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.

The News Desk

By John & Jean Ray

A PRAYER FOR THE WORLD

Let the rain come and wash away the ancient grudges,
the bitter hatreds held and nurtured over generations.

Let the rain wash away the memory of the hurt, the neglect.

Then let the Sun come out and fill the sky with rainbows.

Let the warmth of the Sun heal us wherever we are broken.

Let us burn away the fog so that we can see each other clearly.

So that we can see beyond labels, beyond accents, gender or skin color.

Let the warmth and brightness of the Sun melt our selfishness,

so that we can share the joys and feel the sorrows of our neighbors.

And let the light of the Sun be so strong that we will see all people as our neighbors.

Let the Earth, nourished by rain, bring forth flowers to surround us with beauty.

And let the mountains teach our hearts to reach up to heaven.

AMEN

If prayer can promote healing in us, why not in our troubled world?

[Rabbi Harold S. Kushner, author of *When Bad Things Happen to Good People*,
Parade Magazine, March 21, 2003.]

THE IRRESPONSIBLE NATION U.S. HAS BLOWN UP RULE OF LAW AND ORDER

By Doug Cassel, director of the Center for International Human Rights
at Northwestern University's School of Law, 03/23/03

American bombs now fall on Iraq, and our legions are invading that Godforsaken land. Not only does an unnecessary war place both our troops and innocent Iraqis in harm's way, a new international order also has been unleashed. An order based on force, not law. On the singular vision of one nation, not of nations united. And on the power of one man, not even of his nation, divided. ...

Now, under new management, the United States has morphed into the "irresponsible nation". Bloated by more power than is healthy for us or our planet, we are piped into war by a president who exudes arrogance and disrespect for the world and its institutions. A president unchecked by a timorous congress, deferential press and ill-informed public.

A look into our national mirror calls for humility, not hubris. Why does George Bush stand nearly alone among world leaders in seeing so grave a threat in Iraq as to justify a pre-emptive war? Are the eyes of the hawks circling the White House really so much sharper than the vision of the rest of humanity?

Bush blames France and Russia for lacking his "resolve and fortitude" in standing up to Saddam Hussein. If only they had his guts, the United Nations would authorize his war.

But there was no need for them to cast any veto. If our diplomat-in-chief could round up nine votes, his plan was to put his resolution to a vote by the Security Council and then claim moral victory, despite the veto. Instead he pulled the resolution because he did not have and could not even buy the votes. The best Ambassador John Negroponte could manage was that "it would have been close."...

A responsible nation needs a responsible president. Yet the mirage of broad support is not the president's only false advertising. His martial messages are consistently crafted more for domestic political appeal than for global statesmanship.

Consider the costs. Not once has he leveled with the American people about the projected deaths of Iraqi civilians and U.S. soldiers. About the economic costs. About the length, cost and danger of postwar military occupation of Iraq.

Not once has the president let on that many of our senior military and intelligence officers are unconvinced. Or that no evidence links Hussein to 9/11. And that no evidence shows Hussein has shared whatever weapons he has with al-Qaida.

Then there is the legal basis. Bush cites UN Security Council Resolutions 678, which authorized the 1991 Gulf War, and 687, which ended it. Adopted in 1990, Resolution 678 is the only UN resolution that ever expressly authorized use of "all necessary means" against Iraq. To claim that a pre-gulf war resolution authorizes another war more than 12 years later is the kind of argument only a lawyer's mother could love.

If a war has to be packaged in order to be sold, it is not worth buying. Yet our president seems to hold so low an opinion of the American people that he thinks the only way to lead is to mislead.

A responsible superpower also needs a responsible Congress. Yet in the run-up to war, as Sen. Robert Byrd (D-W.Va.) admonished last month, our Senate was "for the most part, silent—dreadfully silent. There is no debate, no discussion, no attempt to lay out for the nation the pros and cons of this particular war. There is nothing."...

In pursuit of this doctrine, the administration has "split traditional alliances, possibly crippling for all time international order-keeping entities like the United Nations and NATO. This administration has called into question the traditional worldwide perception of the United States as well-intentioned, peacekeeper.

"This administration has turned the patient art of diplomacy into threats, labeling and name-calling. ... Calling heads of state 'pygmies,' labeling whole countries as evil, denigrating powerful European allies as irrelevant—these types of insensitivities can do our great nation no good."

Yet, Byrd concluded, "this chamber is hauntingly silent. ... We are truly 'sleepwalking through history'."

A responsible press might have jolted the nation out of its sleepwalk. Yet with important exceptions, American media have not risen to the occasion. One survey found that in the past six months, the *Washington Post* editorialized 26 times in favor of war. The *Post* is, of course, entitled to its opinions, but it might have balanced them by publishing evenhanded debate. Instead, the same analysis found that in the last four months, the *Post* ran 46 Op-Ed pieces favoring war and only 21 opposed at least to some degree. ...

All countries have axes to grind and blind spots. America is neither more nor less responsible than other nations. The difference is that we are the only one powerful enough to override the views of nearly the entire world. We learned after World War II, but now seem to have forgotten, that international peace and security cannot be entrusted to any one nation, however benevolent that nation may believe itself to be. If we are to become a responsible nation, then as now, we need the United Nations.

[JR: I'd say we need a United World, not necessarily one united and under the control of the United Nations. We need a President who can responsibly assume the awesome powers of the most powerful country on Earth. Our President is not up to assuming those responsibilities. Our President does not lead but is being led. Like the conquerors of olde the U.S. is continuing the ancient tradition of building an empire through wars and covert acts. There were despots then and there are despots now... only more of them. President Bush has chosen to surround himself with men who do not serve the best interests of this country, let alone the best interests of the world. Most leaders today are easily corrupted and only serve to foster their own egos. Despite our advances in the sciences and in our technologies the greatest failure in our modern civilization has to be the devolvement of man as a human species.]

ROBERT FISK: 'IT WAS AN OUTRAGE, AN OBSCENITY'

Independent—UK, 03/27/03

It was an outrage, an obscenity. The severed hand on the metal door, the swamp of blood and mud across the road, the human brains inside a garage, the incinerated, skeletal remains of an Iraqi mother and her three small children in their still-smouldering car.

Two missiles from an American jet killed them all—by my estimate, more than 20 Iraqi civilians, torn to pieces before they could be 'liberated' by the nation that destroyed their lives. Who dares, I ask myself, to call this 'collateral damage'? Abu Taleb Street was packed with pedestrians and motorists when the American pilot approached through the dense sandstorm that covered northern Baghdad in a cloak of red and yellow dust and rain yesterday morning.

It's a dirt-poor neighbourhood, of mostly Shia Muslims, the same people whom Messrs. Bush and Blair still fondly hope will rise up against President Saddam Hussein, a place of oil-sodden car-repair shops, overcrowded apartments and cheap cafés. Everyone I spoke to heard the plane. One man, so shocked by the headless corpses he had just seen, could say only two words. "Roar, flash," he kept saying and then closed his eyes so tight that the muscles rippled between them.

How should one record so terrible an event? Perhaps a medical report would be more appropriate. But the final death toll is expected to be near to 30 and Iraqis are now witnessing these awful things each day; so there is no reason why the truth, all the truth, of what they see should not be told.

For another question occurred to me as I walked through this place of massacre yesterday. If this is what we are seeing in Baghdad, what is happening in Basra and Nasiriyah and Kerbala? How many civilians are dying there too, anonymously, indeed unrecorded, because there are no reporters to be witness to their suffering?

Abu Hassan and Malek Hammoud were preparing lunch for customers at the Nasser restaurant on the north side of Abu Taleb Street. The missile that killed them landed next to the westbound carriageway, its blast tearing away the front of the café and cutting the two men—the first 48, the second only 18—to pieces. A fellow worker led me through the rubble. "This is all that is left of them now," he said, holding out before me an oven pan dripping with blood.

At least 15 cars burst into flames, burning many of their occupants to death. Several men tore desperately at the doors of another flame-shrouded car in the centre of the street that had been flipped upside down by the same missile. They were forced to watch helplessly as the woman and her three children inside were cremated alive in front of them. The second missile hit neatly on the eastbound carriageway, sending shards of metal into three men standing outside a concrete apartment block with the words, "This is God's possession" written in marble on the outside wall.

The building's manager, Hishem Danoon, ran to the doorway as soon as he heard the massive explosion. "I found Ta'ar in pieces over there," he told me. His head was blown off. "That's his hand." A group of young men and a woman took me into the street and there, a scene from any horror film, was Ta'ar's hand, cut off at the wrist, his four fingers and thumb grasping a piece of iron roofing. His young colleague, Sermed, died the same instant. His brains lay piled a few feet away, a pale red and grey mess behind a burnt car. Both men worked for Danoon. So did a doorman who was also killed.

As each survivor talked, the dead regained their identities. There was the electrical shop-owner killed behind his counter by the same missile that cut down Ta'ar and Sermed and the doorman, and the young girl standing on the central reservation, trying to cross the road, and the truck driver who was only feet from the point of impact and the beggar who regularly called to see Mr. Danoon for bread and who was just leaving when the missiles came screaming through the sandstorm to destroy him.

In Qatar, the Anglo-American forces—let's forget this nonsense about "coalition"—announced an inquiry. The Iraqi government, who are the only ones to benefit from the propaganda value of such a bloodbath, naturally denounced the slaughter, which they initially put at 14 dead. So what was the real target? Some Iraqis said there was a military encampment less than a mile from the street, though I couldn't find it. Others talked about a local fire brigade headquarters, but the fire brigade can hardly be described as a military target.

Certainly, there had been an attack less than an hour earlier on a military camp further north. I was driving past the base when two rockets exploded and I saw Iraqi soldiers running for their lives out of the gates and along the side of the highway. Then I heard two more explosions; these were the missiles that hit Abu Taleb Street.

Of course, the pilot who killed the innocent yesterday could not see his victims. Pilots fire through computer-aligned co-ordinates, and the sandstorm would have hidden the street from his vision. But when one of Malek Hammoud's friends asked me how the Americans could so blithely kill those they claimed to want to liberate, he didn't want to learn about the science of avionics or weapons delivery systems.

And why should he? For this is happening almost every day in Baghdad. Three days ago, an entire family of nine was wiped out in their home near the centre of the city. A busload of civilian passengers were reportedly killed on a road south of Baghdad two days ago. Only yesterday were Iraqis learning the identity of five civilian passengers slaughtered on a Syrian bus that was attacked by American aircraft close to the Iraqi border at the weekend.

The truth is that nowhere is safe in Baghdad, and as the Americans and British close their siege in the next few days or hours, that simple message will become ever more real and ever more bloody.

We may put on the hairshirt of morality in explaining why these people should die. They died because of 11 September, we may say, because of President Saddam's "weapons of mass destruction", because of human-rights abuses, because of our desperate desire to "liberate" them all. Let us not

confuse the issue with oil. Either way, I'll bet we are told President Saddam is ultimately responsible for their deaths. We shan't mention the pilot, of course. **[JR: This article is a bit graphic, but perhaps that is what is needed to bring people to the realities of WAR. Both sides may come up with many reasons to justify their actions but as always, civilians and the citizens of the country under attack receive the brunt of the carnage. Because of the Bush administration's adamant attitude towards Iraq and its frustration over the non-support of the UN Security Council, they blindly rushed ahead with the invasion against the better judgment of most nations. Their arrogance has also made our troops more vulnerable to excessive casualties. They simply underestimated the Iraqi people and the strength and fortitude of their opponent. They touted this war on Iraq would be swift because of their mighty firepower. Evidently, they believed their own propaganda and went in unprepared for an extended war and didn't count on the staying power of the Iraqi military. Did they really expect the Iraqi forces to quickly surrender after our massive bombing? Will this frustration now lead to the carpet bombing of Iraqi cities?]**

UN, NOT U.S., MUST REBUILD IRAQ, FRANCE SAYS
CHIRAC THREATENS TO VETO
ALLIES' INTERIM ADMINISTRATION PLAN

By Steven Edwards, *National Post*, 03/22/03

UNITED NATIONS—A new showdown between the United States and France was brewing at the United Nations yesterday after Jacques Chirac, the French President, ruled out approving U.S. or British political control of Iraq in the period before a new Iraqi government is installed.

A staunch opponent of the war, Mr. Chirac said the United Nations must be at the centre of efforts to rebuild the country.

In addition, allowing the United States and Britain to run an interim administration would constitute de facto approval of the military intervention. ...

"Whatever the results of the military operation... it must be rebuilt, and for that there is just one forum, the United Nations."

The United States has stopped short of saying the United Nations should take political control, saying only it would have humanitarian and reconstruction roles. ...

At stake are billions of dollars of contracts to redevelop the oil industry and basic infrastructure. With the United States and Britain in control, many French commentators say the lion's share of the contracts will go to companies from those countries.

They believe the spoils would be distributed differently if the United Nations was in charge.

Mr. Chirac's statement appeared to set the stage for renewed bitterness in the Security Council. ...

The United States hopes the profits of Iraqi oil sales will pay for the rebuilding. The Bush administration is expected to begin awarding contracts worth up to U.S.\$900 million to redevelop infrastructure, such as roads, ports and airports.

Studies show Iraq's oil industry, which is run down because of years of sanctions aimed at forcing Saddam Hussein to disarm, requires U.S.\$5 billion to return oil production to pre-1991 levels. About U.S.\$15 billion is needed to bring production to full capacity. ...

[JR: It seems that the UN, like the U.S. is more concerned about who rebuilds the oil fields and who will control the flow of oil out of Iraq. The U.S. and Britain will get the oil and the UN the task of humanitarian and peacekeeping efforts. For that they may get a cut of the oil revenues. The UN and the U.S. will work to accommodate each other or they will strengthen their positions as to forestalling each other's plans. The Iraqi people

don't seem to be a major priority in the considerations of either the UN or the U.S. I'm sure our saturated bombings of Baghdad and other Iraqi cities will effect the necessary "collateral damage" for the reduction of the Iraqi population. Ever since the UN conveniently ordered its inspectors out of Iraq and since our invasion, it has become oddly silent. Why has there been no call for an emergency session? Why no impassioned protests, objections condemning U.S. and British actions? Once Iraq is conquered and in rubble it will reflect our failures, but more shamefully, the capitulation of the UN and its empowerment of our preemptive wars.]

U.S. TO GIVE ISRAEL \$9 BILLION
IN LOAN GUARANTEES,
\$1BILLION IN MILITARY AID

By Aluf Benn, Nathan Guttman and Moti Bassok,
Haaretz, 03/20/03

The United States will give Israel \$9 billion in loan guarantees over four years and \$1 billion in military aid, the American administration decided Wednesday. The aid package still requires congressional approval.

Israeli officials expressed disappointment with the \$1 billion in military aid, as Israel had requested \$4 billion, Israel Radio reported.

U.S. National Security Advisor Condoleezza Rice telephoned Finance Minister Benjamin Netanyahu to inform him of the decision. Netanyahu expressed to Rice his thanks and that of the Israeli people.

The administration decided to grant Israel \$1 billion **more** in loan guarantees than originally requested (\$8 billion), because of the positive impression the U.S. had of the Finance Ministry's emergency economic plan intended to revive the economy, which was presented to the White House as a precondition for receiving the loan guarantees. In return for receiving the loan guarantees, the U.S. is demanding that Israel adopt a series of economic reforms.

The leaders of both houses of Congress this week sent a letter to President George W. Bush, asking him to approve the special aid package that Israel has been seeking.

Pro-Israel lobbyists in Washington managed to muster the support of leaders of both parties in Congress for the aid request. A joint letter written by Senate Majority Leader Bill Frist and Senate Minority Leader Tom Daschle stated that Israel is facing severe challenges in both the economic and security spheres, and that, given the decline in the Israeli economy over recent years, the United States should provide support.

The letter stated, "We are concerned that, if not addressed soon... Israel is in danger of mortgaging its future qualitative military edge. We cannot allow this to happen." The letter also stressed that the Israeli economy must undergo far-reaching reforms in order to extricate itself from its current malaise. ...

[JR: America has had its future mortgaged ever since the false "Jews" set up their own private banking system called the Federal Reserve in the United States. We have been paying with our blood and taxes for over 100 years now towards the state of Israel. The Zionist parasites demand we fight their dirty wars. Now Americans are expected to prop up the Zionists' sagging economy while our own is still in the dumpsters and many Americans are jobless. The Yiddish word for gall is Chutzpa and it should be included in all our languages. The insolence and malice that the Jews exhibit towards the Americans, Christians and Muslims reflects their scorn for us all. The Jews fabricated the myth that they are the "chosen people"—not God. If we can begin seeing through the lie, we will all enjoy prosperity and that peace on Earth we long for.]



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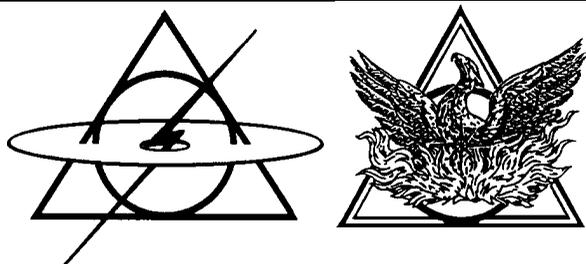
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WORDS OF WISDOM FROM HATONN

CONTACT OR SPECTRUM?

I want to briefly respond to a most unusual question from a totally "out of the blue" person: "It appears *Spectrum* will fail, possibly close, so will you go back to writing for *CONTACT* or what?"

I have never stopped writing for *CONTACT*—but I have NOT written, nor have my compatriots written for *Spectrum*. Tails wag a lot of dogs, my friends. Therefore, "or what" has no meaning.

January 6, 2001