Vol II

692

Annex "17"

DECISION WITH COMPROMISE AGREEMENT

FEBRUARY 4, 1972

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DATE: JUN 0 4 2012

VERIFIED BY:

REGIONAL TRIAL COURT
BRANCH XXVIII
DATE 5/14/92
TIME
FILED BY

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
Court Of First Instance Of Rizal
SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
Branch XXVIII, Pasay City

WILSON P. ORPINADA, ET. AL:
Plaintiffs

-VS-

HEIRS OF MACARIO RODRIGUEZ AND HEIRS OF DON MIGUEL RODRIGUEZ, HEIRS OF DONA LOURDES RODRIGUEZ YANEZA AND HEIRS OF HERMOGENES ANTONIO RODRIGUEZ, DONA FABILA Y CARDONA PATRICIA TIONGSON, MANOTOC FAMILY AND HEIRS PONCIANO PADILLA AND HEIRS, FELIMON AGUILAR AND HEIRS, FORTUNA SANTIAGO AND MARIA, PANTANILLA SANTIAGO AND THE HEIRS ADMINISTRATOR, DR. FLORO GARCIA, MARCOS ESTANISLAO AND MAURICIO DE LOS SANTOS AND HEIRS, ANTONIO EULALIO RAGUA AND HEIRS, DON MARIANO SAN PEDRO ESTEBAN AND MARIA SOCORRO CONRADO AND HEIRS FLORENCIA RODRIGUEZ AND HEIRS ENGRACIO IGNACIO SAN PEDRO AND HEIRS THE ADMINISTRATOR OF BICUTAN MARKET MAYSILO ESTATE ET. AL. PEDRO GREGORIO AGARITO BONSON ET. AL. BALBINO FRANCISCO, DAMLIA FRANCISCO ET. AL. AND THE FRANCISCO HOMES AND ITS ADMINISTRATOR PEDRO ROXAS ESTATE AND THE ALLEGED HEIRS/JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATOR EUGENIO MARCELO/JUAN JOSEF AND HEIRS, SANTIAGO GARCIA AND RICARDO GARCIA ET. AL. MARIANO NONES AND HEIRS, ORTIGAS AND CO. PARTNERSHIP THE ADMINISTRATOR OF PASAY AND TRIPLE ESTATE ET. AL. THE ADMINISTRATOR OF MARICABAN ESTATE AND HEIRS OF PERPETUA AQUINO AND HEIRS, ANTONIO RAEL AND HEIRS JOSE SALVADOR AND HEIRS MAGNO FERNANDEZ AND HEIRS DONA LOURDES OCHOA Y CASAL AND HEIRS SIMONA ESTATE AND HEIRS EXEQUEL CRUZ AND HEIRS GERVACIO LOMBO AND HEIRS, FRANCISCO SORIANO AND HEIRS, QUINCIN MEJEIA AND CATALINA ESTANISLAO AND HEIRS JUANA CRUZ AND HEIRS GABINO JAVIER AND HEIRS, THE MODESTO EULALIO TOMAS APOLONIO, PEDRO, FRANCISCO AND ANTONIO CRUZ AND THE HEIRS, RAFAEL SARAO, AND THE HEIRS JOSE OLIVER AND THE HEIRS DOMINADOR AND DE OCAMPO AND THE HEIRS AND ANTONIO AQUIAL AND THE HEIRS FELIX AND CLAUDIO OSORIO AND THE HEIRS, REGIO DELA CRUZ AND THE HEIRS, GIL SANTIAGO AND THE MARIANO TUAZON AND COMPANY ET. AL. AND THE HEIRS JULIAN AND JUAN FRANCISCO ET. AL. AND THE HEIRS SARAO MOTORS AND FRANCISCO MOTORS CORP. AND ITS ADMINISTRATOR, THE PHILIPPINES SHARE

LRC/CIVIL CASE
NO. 3937-P
For: Quieting of Titles Reconveyance of Real Properties with Reconstitution of OCT No. 01-4, TCT No. 408 TCT No. 498, 407, and TCT No. 409, in accordance with Rep. Act No. 26 in the name of Don Gregorio Madrigal Acopiado and Doña Ma. Camela Sarmento Madrigal.

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COMPANY, BONIFACIO REGALADO AND THE HEIRS ANTONIO SOZOAREQUI ET. AL. AND HEIRS, EDUARDO AND BERNABE CARDOSO AND THE HEIRS, TEODORO LIM AND FELIX BAEZ AND THE HEIRS PILAR DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, DR. NICANOR JACINTO ET. AL. FERNANDO JACINTO STEEL MILLS, INC. AND THE HEIRS VALENCIANO GAJUDO AND/CANDIDO CLEOFAS AND THE HEIRS FORT WILLIAM MACKINLEY AND ITS ADMINISTRATOR, PLDT AND MERALCO CO. AGUSTO POSADAS AND HEIRS ROSARIO Vda de POSADAS THE PNR/FORMERLY MANILA RAIL ROAD AND COMPANY, THE UNIVER-SITY OF THE PHILIPPINES, THE PHHC/PEOPLES HOUSING HOMESITE CORPORATION, THE HONORABLE SOLICITOR GENERAL, THE BUREAU OF FORESTRY AND THE COMMISSIONERS OF LAND REGISTRATION COMMISSION, THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES AND TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

DEFENDANTS
DON ANACLETO M. ACOPIADO
INTERVENORS

X - X

DECISION WITH COMPROMISE AGREEMENT

With the blessing of our Supreme Being with His judicial enhancement over the victim of injustice and greatest land grabbing scandals, the Republic of the Philippines failed to deviate from entering with heirs of Don Gregorio Madrigal Acopiado for the Separate Decision with Compromise Agreement. But to settle once and for all the issue of ownership over the land under OCT No. 01-4 TCT. 408 and TCT. 498 together with the constitution of lost owner and the duplicate copies of its original was a Motion Failed by the Republic of the Philippines and, including the returned of the precious metal stones consisting of 617,500 metric tones of gold and 500,000 pieces of 10 karat diamonds to the Royal Family is another old record micro firm roll No. 92, 1/2 micro-firm No. 1247 roll No. 23, 4720 LRD No. 235. of 1907 Decrree No. 297.

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Motion failed by the herein inventor that needs to be resolve under the same Sala that originally under old case LRC/Civil Case No. 997-P but now on the motion of the Republic of the Philippines to avoid conflicting of hearing dates of (2) cases, under the same subject matter a consolidation of original case LRC/Civil Case No. 997-P into LRC/Civil Case No. 3957-P has been submitted and impleaded. But we seek the truth and nothing but the truth that this honorable Court has come to intervene where the succor of the magistrate of justice for equity and vindication by the untainted facts had necessitate this providencial circumstances in as much as its paramount objective to secure the weak and exalted the victims of oppression of the unmolested true spirit of justice and its virtue of the deserving litigant.

Indeed in the findings of Justinian, Inst. B. 1 tit; Co; 2nd Inst. 56 justice is the constant and perpetual disposition to render to every man his due. It is the compormity of our action and our will to the law but it should be commutative for with that virtue whose object is to render to every one that belongs to him, as nearly as may be, or that which governs contracts. Yet justice needs to be distributive as well, that virtue whose object it is to distribute rewards and punishment to each one according to his merit, observing a just proportion by comparing one person or facts with one another so that neither equal person have equal things nór equal person things, equal justice in apecific parlance, is the greatest interest of man on earth. It is the ligament that holds civilized nation together for, it's consist simply in letting every one enjoy that rise that he has acquired by virtue of laws. This, must be enforced accordingly in the case at bar, otherwise, justice under this regime is inutile

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if not dead. Similarly this remains precarious to our political social and economic stability as well and, into an instruction to this nations progress and stability.

In a democratic instruction, the right to property is a fundamental natural, inherent and inalienable right Clearly, it is never of ex gratia from the legislature, rather ex debito from duly constituted fundamental law of the state, the Constitution. Indeed, it never owes its origin to the construction, which secure it for it existed foremost before them. In several circumstances, it characterized judicially as a sacred right, of which is one of the paramount objectives of the government.

The constitutionally protected right of private property is not, however, an absolute right and its subjects to justifiable restrain and mandated regulations instituted by the legislature or ordained by the said fundamental law. It is subject to the police power of the state and to constitutional order on social justice, that land reform or equitable distribution of wealth is very good example when it has been implemented with in tenet of the constitutional policy of the government. Because within the rights, the right to property is the right to hold enjoy, posses, manage, insure and improve said property, as well as the right to devote property to any lawful use.

But it so defeating to live within this allage democratic nation where the present administration capitalized said glorious objection but actually indirectly disenfranchising the constitutional right of the

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Madrigal Acopiado clans from their real properties by distorting the true record of the Royal clan in the LRC defeating their ownership of the land they gained out of their hard labor and more than 4 countries of arm struggles againts the Spanish government and abusive officials of the Republic that only to find out their ownership right over the said property consisting of 76,120,200 hectares of plans, mounting forest and seas evidende by land title OCT No. 01-4 Annex A to Annex A-1, to A-19 that had been issued by the Royal Government of Spain, thru the office of the Royal Audiencia then by the Governor to the Philippines Hermogenes Rodriguez as lawful within the land registration act 496 after the same subjects land its ownership had been settled in a court which of proper jurisdiction by the Land Registration Court which has ended on October 03, 1904, under a Case CLRO 475, with caused of Decree 297 and was registered in the favor of Hermoguenes Rodriguez 1904 and 1910 after another court battle in the Cadastral Court in accordance with law of Cadastral Act 2259 which was ended on March 14, 1914, had been promulgated in favor of Gregorio M. Acopiado against unlawful claimants, Don Hermoguenes R. Rodriguez and Antonio RG. Rodriguez heirs declaring Court ruling in a Land Registration Case No.386, in null and void abinito because proceeding under said Land Registration Case 386 had failed substantiate the jurisdictional requirements and valid jurisprudence, besides, it was proven that the ownership rights of Don Hermoguenes R. Rodriguez merely derived from fraudulent document, the lease agreement from Esteban Rodriguez De Figueroa clan had been diverted into Certificate of Award from the Spanish government, yet, it can be precluded as valid ownership Land Title

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because, long before the Spanish government arrived here in the Philippines, the island had and has been actual possession of the Acopiado Family, thru their predecessor in interest Hermoguenes Rodriguez Besides, finally OCT No. 01-4 had been issued to Hermoguenes Rodriguez not to the Republic of the Philippines due to a conflicting information and evidences they presented using the reward certificate issued by the Spanish government. The alleged Court Decision dated November 6, 1911 by the Court of First Instance of Manila is a hoax judgement because it was then the Land Registration Court that has exclusive jurisdiction over the Lands Registration Case and not the CFI, and the plan Hermoguenes R. Rodriguez and Antonio RG. Rodriguez heirs had been using could be found in Roxas and Iloilo City, Annex B and C not in Manila, whatsoever.

Furthermore, on the Sworn Manifestation of LRC Administrator Antonio Noble as, he specifically explained that the title form use in the issuance of allege OCT 369 is from the Land Registration Form No. 1, yet in 1907, the year allege Land Title dated, the so calledGLRO not yet born for use, it construed the said GLRO Form No. 1, was not in existence yet.

Again, the OCT 369 in the name of Don Hermoguenes R. Rodriguez and Antonio RG. Rodriguez was been issued by the late Judge S. del Rosario as CFI judge of Rizal patently fabricated from the fraudulent OCT issued in the name of Hermoguenes Rodriguez and Antonio RG. Rodriguez also issued by Judge S. Del Rosario as a CLR Judge. And that the allege CLR

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Case No. 368, Manila, divulge that the decree issued was Decree No. 160 not Decree 297, because Decree 160 was issued on March 19, 1904 and not March 8, 1907, that under the said CLR Case No. 386, Decree 160 was OCT No. 140 not OCT 369 was issued in the Registry of Deeds in Manila, it covers only one (1) parcel of land located in Tondo, Manila with an area of 354.03 sq. m.

On the part of OCT No. 01-4, with Decree 297, CLR Case No. 475 and Plan LRD 235 of 1907 the same were issued in the name of Hermoguenes Rodriguez on October 3, 1864 and 1910 compliance of the LRA 496 requirements, embracing the whole archipelago but was deleted and distorted over the Land in Cavite alone of the whole Island as could be found in record Book of Decree, Book 1 and was distorted in the name of Manuel Ruiz Y Javier instead lawfully to. The allege Plan No. 11-4810 and 11-4811 covering 3 parcels of land in the municipality of Sagay, Negros Occidental not in San Dionisio and Ibayo, Parañaque where Nicolas and Laureana Vargas were applicants, while that Plan II-4812 covered a parcel of land situated in Barrio Tinampaan, Cadiz, Negros Occidental not in Parañaque Province of Rizal; while that plans 11-4813 was merely instead as part of the Plan CLR Case 9002, the said parcel of and consist of 3,807 square meters situated in Called Zmart, Municipality of Iloilo and was surveyed by G. and M. Mendez.

LRC Administrator attested in his Sworn Affidavit and Manifestation that all II-4810, II-4812, II-4812 and II-4813 found no existing survey record in the Record Management Division of the Bureau of Lands and Forestry.

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The Court has observed the Blueprint pattern of clandestine land grabbing by the allege-claming to be Land owners which where derived from the National Government thru its instrumental agencies, the Bureau of Land and Forestry, the Land Registration Commission in conspiracy of the officials of building Permit Bureau of the Department of Public Works and Highways and by the local government. Official and participation of some Register of Deeds in the city and the Province where the Lands are situated. This is where the sacred role of the government must have to be exercised for the protection of the constitutional rights of its citizenry laundered icing by socialized housing programs; urban and agricultural land reform of the government of National Government infrastructure program in a silent confiscation of real property of the private persons, particularly to the damage of Gregorio M. Acopiado family who lawfully own the vast of land here in Greater Manila Area and suburbs.

By these circumstances where the national government arrogantly launched its clandestine confiscation of private properties, movable and immovable, it hard to adult that there has no violation of Due Process Actually violation of it is serious offence of the National Government for grand design of its cohorts depriving the constitutional mandate of section 1 and section 2 of Article III of our 1935 Constitution, directly defeating the real substance of Due process her namely:

1. To prevent improper governmental encroachment against an individuals life, liberty and property.
2. To prevent arbitrary exercise of government powers.
3. To prevent unjustified confiscation of private property.

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Our great Senator Diokno eloquently explained the relevant objects of due process;

Quote: The requirements must be directly intended to have the same effect against legislative power, which is to secure the citizens against arbitrary deprivation of his constitutional rights, whether relevant to his life, his liberty, or his property. It is an absolute limitation toward arbitrary power and guarantee against absolute legislation requiring that the law shall not be unreasonable, arbitrary or capricious in character and or objective should have a real and substantial purpose and effect to the object sought to be attained. The supreme intention of the guarantee is the protection of the individual from the arbitrary implementation and execution of powers and the government, undisturbed and with genuine established principles of private rights and distributive justice.

Unquote: Our great Senator lent his judicial wisdom relevant to the proceedings, where pressure and coercive influence from authority had intended to inflict against the true essence of justice; particularly, in the case at bar where substantial evidences of the heirs Don Gregorio M. Acopiado backing up their ownership interest over the subject Land and has been meritoriously adopted from the National Government evidences and position paper could not be subsided by technical maneuver of the Solicitor General and, obviously by, mixed influence of the executive order, Proclamation and letter of Instructions, allowing its cohort developers, specially Private Development Corporation of the Philippines who bulldozer the big truck of Land box the north and south of Manila for

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the proposed Expressway, where thousand of mango trees were uprooted and destroyed, the Pillar Village Corporation who massively bulldozer the portion of Quezon City where the Ten thousand of the mango trees where destroyed for the government Pretext Housing Projects which said projects of the Pilar Village Corporation could be magnified almost in Greater in Manila Area and that the Malacañang Palace official consfirator, certain Bonifacio Regalado who arrogantly buldorized big truck of land on east, north and west Portion of Quezon City, where hundred thousands of mango trees where destroyed that its cohort Manny Villar and Company Real Estate propose housing projects in Muntinlupa, Taguig, Parañaque and Las Piñas, where half a million mango trees where buldorized and destroyed. Then the direct cohort and oligarch Developers of the Higher Officials of the Palace, the Ortigas and Company, who rape the original view of San Juan leaving destroyed thousand of mango trees simply to be replace by the proposed shopping center and the Executive Village in the said Greenhills, depriving the interest of the late Don Gregorio M. Acopiado and his heirs that Harry Stone hill mess-who conspired with some Malacañang officials before, who destroyed half a million trees in San Pedro Laguna only for the elite Housing Projects and who attempted for restoration of the war wide damage Manila Bay and self interest against the interest of the Land Owner, the Acopiado Family and the Malacañang cohorts oligarts Developers in Marikina, who attempted to land grab some 1,500 hectres of land situated in Barang Marikina, Rizal, own by the family of Doña Lourdes Tuazon Arroyo, the real owner, Don Gregorio M. Acopiado, particularly that Ayala Corporation who arbitrarily developed the Forbes Park and the Bell Air

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Village in Makati area, as aforementioned above direct denials of the process awarding the lands of these developers without the mercy of the impartial judge.

Mr. Justice Jose P. Laurel must have condemned the conspiration of the government, if ever he has been leaving as the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court up to this time. Because he once said that if accuse is not tried by an impartial judge, the pledge of due process becomes a myth and the trial is reduced to nothing but a useless formality, an idle ceremony Justice Jose P. Laurel continue: if a judge had made up his mind to convict even innocence would not suffice as a defence.

Unquote: Similarly, the Moro Moro court proceedings in this Sala under LRC/CIVIL Case No. 997-P against Don Anacleto M. Acopiado, Sr. the leaving heir late Don Gregorio M. Acopiado contempleted by some government official in Malacañang in conspiracy of these developers who manage the validation of their fictitious. Land Title particularly this OCT 333 of Bonifacio Regalado its Decree No. 1141 has been found covering land Florida Blanca, the OCT 735 of Don Mariano Saverino Tuazon, and that OCT 632 own by Eulalio Ragua, that OCT 730 own by Pi ded Estate, that OCT 614, OCT 656, OCT 684, OCT 291 and that OCT 8 own by Patricia Tingson and by the National Government, and all OCT 623-OCT 334 its numbers from OCT No. 02 to OC No. 10 ,000 had been declared non-bankabledue to their fraudulent characteristics, and null and void Abinitio by my predecessor in this Court on July 14, 1964 by virtue of the petition failed by the Republic of the Philippines in fa-

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vor of its allege predecessor, late Don Gregorio M. Acopiado under LRC Civil Case No. 997 which was consolidated to LRC/ Civil Case No. 3957-P for separate judgement Re: Reconstitution of OCT No. 01-4 in the name of Don Hermoguenes R. Rodriguez with annulment of OCT No. 01 up to OCT No. 100,000 vs. Hermoguenes Rodriguez from with the petitioner, Republic of the Philippines acquired its interest and rights over the subject Lands under the principales of Public Domain, alleging in the petition that Don Gregorio M. Acopiado and Doña Ma. Camela S. Madrigal have no surviving heirs whosoever, so therefore, under the law, said big truck of lands, the Hacienda Kaybiga evidence by TCT No. 407,408 and 498 be reverted to the National Government.

On the above proceedings, the constitutional rights of the heirs of the true owner land 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 heirs in Hawaii and the old residence of the Barangay Tatalon Quezon City, the Dicision 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 Anacleto M. Acopiado 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 Don Gregorio M. Acopiado that had submitted during the Hearing prior to the release of Decision of July 14, 1961 with cause this case this under LRC/Civil Case No. 3957-P as consolidated one railroad up to this proceedings.

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On the part of the Nation Government represented by the Macapagal Administration then came to the stipulation for the issuance of the Decision which Compromise Agreement subject to the following terms and conditions, herewith;

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 that have Land Title including their rights in Crisostomo Estate in the City of Cabanatuan, yet, and if ever the titled lands that have fraudulent Land Titles be re-conveyed to and in favor of heirs of Don Gregorio M. Acopiado provided the land reform should be respected maintaining the land emancipated in favor of the farmer beneficiaries, otherwise, conversation of the land covered by Land Reform into a commercial porposes destroying the aims of land reform, automatically the ownership interest of the subject land should be revise in favor of the heirs of true owner, late Don Gregorio Madrigal Acopiado or their successor in interest.
2. That the government buying price of the subject land to the Acopiado Family in case of expropriation by the government should be subject to following quotations;

I. Within the Greater Manila Area

A) Prime and Lot -at ₱400.00 per square
Commercial Lot meter a minimun of
1,000 hectares

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II. For the Provinces of Rizal, Laguna, Cavite, Batangas and Bulacan.

A) Commercial / Prime Lot -at ₱350.00 per square meter for a minimum of 2,000 hectares

B) Agricultural Land -at a price of ₱5.00 per square meter for a minimum of 100,000 hectares of land and succeeding land area at a price of ₱5.00 per square meter

III. For the Province of Central Luzon.

Commercial/ Prime Lot -at a price of ₱230.00 per square meter for a minimum of 2,000 hectares

IV. For the Provinces in Ilocos Region including La Union Province.

A) Prime / Commercial Lot -at a price of ₱230.00 per square meter for a minimum of 2,000 hectares

B) Agricultural Land -at a price of ₱5.00 per square meter to a maximum of 10,000 hectares

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V. For the Provinces of Mountain Province Region/Ifugao and Nueva Viscaya.

A) Commercial / Prime Lot -at a price of ₱230.00 per square meter for a maximum of 2,000 hectares

B) Agricultural Land -at a price of ₱3.00 per square meter for a maximum of 200,000 hectares

C) Baguio City.

a. Residential Area -at a price of ₱100.00 per square meter for a maximum of 2,000 hectares

b. Commercial -at a price of ₱500.00 per square meter for a maximum area of 2,000 hectares

VI. For the Provinces of Northern Luzon, Isabela, Cagayan and Batangas.

A) Prime Lot -at a price of ₱30.00 per square meter at a maximum area of 2,000 hectares

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B) Agricultural Land -at a price of ₱5.00 per square meter for a maximum land area of 500,000 hectares

VII. For the Provinces of Southern Tagalog, Quezon, Sub-Provinces of Aurora, Sub-Provinces of Quirino (except Mindoro, Palawan and Bicol Region)

A) Prime/Commercial Lot - at a price of ₱220.00 per square meter for a maximum land area of 200,000 hectares

B) Agricultural Land -at a price of ₱3.00 per square meter for a maximum land area of 200,000 hectares

C) For the Province of Mindoro

a. Prime/Commercial Lot -ata price of ₱250.00 per square meter for a maximum of 2,000 hectares

b. Agricultural Land -at a price of ₱5.00 per square meter for a maximum of 2,000 hectares

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D) For the Province of Palawan.

a. Prime/Commercial Lot - at a price of ₱300.00 per square meter for a minimum of 2,000 hectares

b. Agricultural Land -at a price of ₱3.00 per square meter for a maximum of 200,000 hectares

E) For the Bicol Region

a. Prime/Commercial Lot -at a price of ₱200.00 per square meter

b. Agricultural Land -at a price of ₱3.00 per square meter for a maximum of 300,000 hectares

VIII. For the Provinces of Visayas

A) Prime/Commercial Lot -at a price of ₱300.00 per square meter for a maximum area of 10,000 hectares

B) Agricultural Land -at a price of ₱5.00 per square meter for a maximum of land area of 300,000 hectares

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IX. For the Mindanao Area
(Except Jolo Sulu and Cotabato which was conveyed by 01-4 in favor to Don Gregorio M. Acopiado to the 3 major sultans of Minadanao exclusively for the Muslim brothers).

A) Prime/Commercial Lot -at a price of ₱250.00 per square meter for a maximum of 300 hectares

B) Agricultural Land -at a price of ₱3.00 per square meter for a maximum of 200,000 hectares.

3. That the gold bullionlent by the Royal Family to the Republic of the Philippines, consisting of 650,000 metric tons now, to Reverent Father Jose Antonio Diaz by arrangement of the young brilliant lawyer, Atty. Ferdinand E. Marcos in the year 1949, for the establishment of the require gold reserves of the newly installed Central Bank of the Philippines should be maintain to the Central Banks vaults toward of the maintenance of the courts gold reserves and the same should be withdrawable fifty years thereafter with five years moratorium to stabilized the Philippine peso value, while the clans the Royal Family should only be entitled for five percent (5%) of the one percent (1%) of the appraised value of

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the commodities as Royal fee, and should be paid by the government in cash equivalent to the surviving beneficiaries, and heir of the late Doña Ma. Isabel Rodriguez Madrigal who stayed in Vatican from the year 1877 to 1905 where she died at the age of 85 years old, survive by her son, the late Don Gregorio Madrigal Acopiado at the age of 66 who was born on June 16, 1876.

4. That said Sixty Six (66) years gold reserved requirement could only be withdrawn by the heirs son Don Anacleto M. Acopiado or his successor in the heir Roberto Podiño Acopiado on the year 2005, after another five years moratorium starting of year 2000, provided, no among gold deposits should have been diminished, otherwise, the Royal clan reserved by their heir, Don Anacleto Madrigal Acopiado or by his Predecessor in interest in the person Roberto Pudino Acopiado inherited lawfully the title of Don under the Code of Master from his great parents Florentino Montañez Acopiado and Ma. Isabel Rodriguez Madrigal has an option to terminate the gold deposits earlier for the interest of the Filipino people.

5. That any gold bullion that was deposited by the Senate President Ferdinand E. Marcos outside the Philippine jurisdiction in conspiracy of the Royal Clan trustee and the administrator, in the person of Reverent Father Jose Antonio Diaz beyoned the consent of the owner should be returned back to the

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Philippine Central Bank to stabilize the economic conditions of this nation and the exploration of it by the owner for business should be commence after five (5) years delivery to the Philippine Central Bank Vaults.

To view actually over the proposed condition to the Macapagal Administration then for absolute implementation has gained some opposition of the present government administration due to the following allegations, although, the true beneficiaries had never failed their objections, here namely:

That the said 640,000 metric tons of gold negets own by the Acopiado Family transported by then surviving son of the late Don Florentino Montañez Acopiado for Vatican after the Reverened Father Antonio Diaz trustee of the Acopiado Family yet, at the same time client of then Atty. Ferdinand E. Marcos deserves a just compensation to Marcos client, Reverent Father Antonio Diaz for no less than 30% of the total of the said 640,000 metric tons which includes those bullion actually deposited to the Central Bank Vaults consisting of 7,000 metric tons besides, there are some proposed amendments over the condition set forth by the Macapagal administration, which supplements the propose conditions of the Macapagal Administration, as follows;

1 That the proposed Lungsod Silangan embracing around 46,000 hectares in Antipolo, San Mateo, Montalban, San Jose del Monte, Taytay, Morong, Baras, Estrella, Paete, Pililia, Jalajala, Infanta,

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Nakkar and Real should be paid only to the lawful beneficiary, Don Gregorio Macapagal Acopiado or to his successor in interest Don Anacleto Madrigal Acopiado at ₱5.00 per square meter payable in one (1) year in four (4) equal installments provided the would-be registered vendee should be the daughter of the President, Miss Imee Romualdez Marcos, considering the payment that will be source is for the private founder in the United States, a businessman counterpart of the Araneta Family.

2. Secondly, that the land reform program of the present administration should be maintained by the land owner, except the lands already under payment of the Land Bank, but the value of the land acquared through the Land Bank financing facility should be paid in cash to the land owner, Don Acacleto M. Acopiado or to his successor in interest of Don Anacleto M. Acopiado in person of Roberto P. Acopiado at a price of ₱0.50 per square meter or at ₱5,000 per hectare on five years equal quarterly installments.

3. That the Mining and Marine Resources and all the resources that may be found above and below the Philippine soils should fall within the ambit and the regulations of the relevant laws particularly the forest and mining laws fishery laws and ordinances of both national and local governments but not to the extent depriving the absolute ownership interest and privileges of the land owner: Don Anacleto M. Acopiado.

4. That the land that has been awarded in favor of the

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farmers verture of land reform programs should be well respected except when the landholding of the farmers interest for convertion that those of agricultural proposes the land owner have the absolute right to recall the land subjected into land reform to protect the interest of the farmer-beneficiaries.

5. That the National Government through the Marcos administration that had waived its interest over all public lands which are found untitled including mountains, forest, rivers, and seas, except when the subject lands has a valid Land Title, then the land owner should be admitted such valid land title is an act of government under the principales of public domain, yet, no required appropriation neither penalty should be shouldered by the administration or the succeeding administration in favor of the land owner, except when the land is covered by defective land title decree and/or relevant document the government administration has deemed, reverted to the land its interest to Madrigal Acopiado clans.

6. That all the land occupied by the government buildings and infrastructures, local or national including those hospitals, capitols, city halls, municipal halls, dams should be maintained to the national and local government in the in the name of the people of the Philippines, except in the conditions that any said structures that would be subjected reversion, conversation or sale to other parties defeating the principle of the public domain and

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either defeating the Filipino people's interest as beneficiaries in interest, the same structure, its title and interests the revert to the true owner, Don Gregorio M. Acopiado or his successor in interest person of Don Anacleto M. Acopiado but this conditions have limits on the public market and public malls that the direct taxes have been remitted to the national or local government, yet, both national or local government including private market operator shoul pay the land owner to the requared rental of ₱500.00 per square meter monthly.

Finally, for the interest of justice, both proposed conditions of the past Macapagal Administration with were represented by Hon. Secretary of Justice Salvador Marino and then His excellency President Diosdado Macapagal, and now the Marcos Administration and his Honorable Solicitor General with the conformity of the heirs, Don Gregorio Madrigal Acopiado and his Great Grand son Don Robert P. M. Acopiado had refined into a joint stipulation on the purpose of the urgent Motion requiring this Court for the insuance of decision with compromise Agreement, excepting it from the required five (5) years prescription reriod to execute the same; considerimg the land tax requirements amounting to ₱250,000,000.00 as assessed becomes a prerequisite prior to the insuance of the Reconstituted Land Title No. OCT 01-4,

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TCT No. 408 TCT No. 407 TCT No.409 and TCT No. 498 amelioration tax and the other relative realty taxs.

That the conditions that had been agreed upon by the parties; the Na tional Government represented by his Excellency Ferdinand E Marcos by Hon. Solicitor General and by the heirs of the land owner, represented by Retired Judge Cesar Paras, adopting some of the proposed condistions of the present and past administration are as Follows:

On the part of the National Government represented by its past administration, then His Excellency President Ferdinand E. Marcos and his councel, Hon. Solicitor General, the proposed admitted conditions are as follows;

1. That the Republic of the Philippines thru its then President, His Excellency Diosdado Macapagal, along with his then Hon. Secretary of Justice Salvador Mariano, and now had adopted by his Excellency President Ferdinand E. Marcos along with his son, Hon. Solicitor General, representing as legal council of the Republic of the Philippines waived its right over the land that has been represently found publ land or Title Land but from fr udulent sourc or fraudulent in character to and in favor of the heir of the late Don Gregorio Madrigal Acopiado or his heir or his successor in the interest Don Anacleto M. Accriado in person of Roberto P.

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Acopiado on the condition that the land emancipated to the farmers beneficiaries of the government land reform programs should be recognized as well respect free from any taint or maneuver of illegality or conversation of any party whosoever into commercial or other purposes than the objectives of the land reform program, the said subjects land, otherwise in case of breach over the conditions should be recalled to and in favor of the owner Madrigal Acopiado clan to rescue the interest of the Filipino farmer-beneficiaries;

2. That the government buying price of the subject land from the Acopiado Family should be subjected to the following quotation's, sonar value hereunder:

I. Within the Greater Manila Area

A) Residential Lot -at a price of ₱1,000.00 per square meter for a maximum of 10,000 hectares

B) Commercial Lot -at a price of ₱1,500.00 per square meter for a maximum of 5,000 hectares

II. For the Provinces of Rizal, Laguna, Cavite, Batangas and Bulacan,

A) Residential Lot -₱100.00 per square meter for a maximum of 10,000 hectares.

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B) Commercial Lot -₱2,000.00 per square meter for a maximum of 10,000 hectares

C) Agricultural Land -₱10.00 per square meter for a maximum of 500,000 hectares

III. For the Provinces in Central Luzon including Pangasinan

A) Residential Lot -₱70,000 per square meter for a maximum of 50,000 hectares

B) Commercial Lot -₱1,500 per square meter for a maximum of 10,000 hectares

C) Agricultural Land -₱5.00 per square meter for a maximum of 500,000 hectares

IV. For the Province of Ilocos Region including La Union

A) Residential Lot -₱70.00 per square meter for a maximum of 10,000 hectares

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B) Commercial Lot -₱1,200 per square meter for a maximum of 10,000 hectares

C) Agricultural Land -₱5.00 per square meter for a maximum land area of 10,000 hectares per province

V. For the Province of Mountain Province Region including Calinga, Ifugao, and Nueva Vizcaya.

A) Residential Lot -at a price of ₱30.00 per square meter foe a maximum of 10,000 hectares for the whole region

B) Commercial Lot -₱1,000 per square meter for a maximum of 10,000 hectares for the whole region

C) Agricultural Land -at a price of ₱3.00 per square meter for a maximum of 10,000 hectares per province

D) Baguio City.

a. Residential Lot -at a price of ₱100.00 per square meter for a

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maximum of 2,000 hectares

b. Commercial Lot -at a price of ₱1,000 per square meter for a maximum of 10,000 hectares

VI. For the Provinces of Northern Luzon Region Including Isabela, Cagayan and Batanes.

A) Residential Lot -₱50.00 per square meter for a maximum of 10,000 hectares

B) Commercial Lot -₱750.00 per square meter for a maximum of 10,000 hectares

C) Agricultural Land -₱3.00 per square meter for a maximum of 500,000 hectares

VII. For the Provinces of Southern Tagalog, Quezon, Sub Province of Aurora, Sub Province of Quirino.

A) Residential Lot -₱200.00 per square meter for a maximum of 10,000 hectares

B) Commercial Lot -₱1,000 per square meter for a maximum of

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10,000 hectares

C) Agricultural Land -₱3.00 per square meter for a maximum of 200,000 hectares

D) For the Province of Mindoro

a. Commercial Lot -at a price of ₱700 per square meter of a maximum of 10,000 hectares

b. Residential Lot -at a price of ₱50.00 per square meter for a maximum of 10,000 hectares

c. Agricultural Land -at a price of ₱3.00 per square meter for a maximum of 300,000 hectares

E) For the Provinces of Bicol and Catanduanes

a. Commercial Lot -at a price of ₱500.00 per square meter for a maximum of 10,000 hectares

b. Residential Lot -at a price of P4.00 per square meter for a

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maximum of 25,000
hectares

c. Agricultural Land -at a price of ₱3.00 per square meter for a maximum of 300,000 hectares

F) For the Province of Palawan

a. Commercial Lot -at a price of ₱5.00 per square meter for a maximum of 5,000 hectares

b. Residential Lot -at a price of ₱50.00 per square meter for a maximum of 5,000 hectares

c. Agricultural Land -at a price of ₱2.00 per square meter for a maximum of 200,000 hectares

VIII. For the Provinces of Visayas

A) Commercial Lot

First class town -₱1,000 per square meter

Second class town -₱700 per square meter

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Third class town -₱500 per square meter for a maximum of 10,000 hectares

B) Residential Lot

First class town -₱500 per square meter
Second class town-₱200 per square meter
Third class town -₱100 per square meter for a maximum of 200,000 hectares

C) Agricultural Land -at a price of ₱5.00 per square meter for a maximum of 300,000 hectares

Besides, as furtherly claimed by the government in its position papers, there were frauds in the issuance of OCT No. 369, OCT No. 222, OCT No. 641, OCT No. 543, OCT No. 623, OCT No. 777, OCT No. 779, OCT No. 820, OCT No. 4136, OCT No. 656, OCT No. 684, OCT No. 4080, OCT No. 333, OCT No. 88 , OCT No. 730, OCT No. 735, OCT No. 466, OCT No. 334, OCT No. 994, OCT No. 4085, OCT No. 632, OCT No. 160, OCT No. 180, OCT No. 844, OCT No. 847, OCT No. 02, OCT No. 5008, OCT No. 1002, OCT No. 5008 A-66 and Lot No. 392 to OCT No. 100,000 and obviously from OCT 02 to OCT No. 100,000 which we respectively declared NULL AND VOID AB INITIO motion of the Republic of the Philippines, represented by its Solicitor General, Felix Makasiar, except that of OCT No. 01-4, against the unlawful owners, Don Mariano San Pedro Esteban, Dominador de Antonio and Eulalio

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Ragua, Maria Socorro Conrado heirs, the Piedad Estate owner, Pedro Gregorio, Agapito Bonson who used OCT 4085, Don Pedro Roxas, the allege claimant of the Maricaban Estate, Ricardo and Fortunato Santiago, Perpetua and Perfecto Aquino, Antonio Fael, Doña Lourdes Ochoa y Casal, the administrator-allege claimant of Antonio de San Jose, Mariano Severo Tuazon and Tuazon Company, Teodoro and heirs of Sopena Company, Teodoro Lim, Sonia Lim and Felix Baez, the Republic of the Philippines and its agencies who used OCT 219 and that certain Nicanor Jacinto whose application is merely free patient and character must be subsided by Torrens Title, the Bureau of Land and Forestry, the Land Registration Commission and its Honorable Solicitor General Hermoguenes Rodriguez who used OCT 369 which claims by the Honorable Solicitor General Felix Makasiar and Antonio RG. Rodriguez strongly defeated by well accepted history and documentary evidences against these lands grabbers, but that the said lans had been a subject of land grabbing scheme thru force dominion and invation of the Spaniards over the archipelago against the inhabitants, who own the subject lands, embracing the entire archipelago, arrogantly instituted by the Friars in the Islands of Manila instead of Christianism who was originally known some 400 years ago as Islands of Maharlika which said land grabbing were escalated through frauds by mentioned alleged fictitious land owners. Now the entire island known as Philippines, where the inhabitants suffered thousands of casualties in the midst of bloody war against said Spanish Soldiers-land grabbers, Yet, the Honorable Solicitor General claims as their defense that restoration of inhabitants' rights over the patrimonial land was

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by the efforts of the government of the first republic, therefore, land should be reverted to the government under the principle of the Eminent Domain. The manifestation of the government was controverted obstensibly by the herein intervenors by presenting documentary evidences released by the newly recognized Philippines Historical Commission together with their evidences found in their possession here, Namely: Annex A-4, Certification from said government agency dated January 10, 1946, confirming the claims of the Intervenors that the entire Greater Manila Area was under the territories of the Namayan then some five centuries ago which was divided into seven (7) districts of Maycatmon, Calatongdonan, Dongos, Dilao, Pinakayasan, Yamagtogon up to Meysapan, whose territories, based on said documents are those now occupied by the town of Pasay, Malate, Dilao, Pandacan, San Felipe or Mandaluyong, Balete or the San Juan, Del Monte, Quiapo, Sampaloc, San Miguel, Tagaytay, San Pedro de Macati (now Makati) Navotas, Malabon, Meycauayan (Maysilo before), Caloocan, Valenquela or Valenzuela, Quezon City or Pugad Lawin, Montalban, San Mateo, San Jose Del Monte (Bulacan), Marikina (Mariquina), Sta Maria, Angat (Bulacan), Norzagaray, Bulakan, Tanay, Antipolo, Morong, a former Province Cardona, Culalay or Cainta, Angono, Pililia, Jalajala, Baras, Teresa and the Karilaya Islands (now Quezon Province) which includes the whole Kawit region now Cavite and that Lake Region in its new name, Laguna Province, including Batangas, (former province before), Laurel, Talisay, Lemery, Nasugbu and Lipa, where the origin of its inhabitants came from the Noble family names Great great Hermoguenes Rodriguez, Doña Ma. Isabel Rodriguez Mad-

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rigal the noble clan where the owners of the said territories and they control the areas and inhabitat themselves over the areas for morethan five (5) centuries ago and it has passed by more than 10 generations of their clans, some of these were their children in the name of Doña Ma. Isabel Rodriguez Madrigal decendant of Kaptain Esteban Rodriguez de Figuroa be elusive every time by Spanish Government prosecution and inhumane torturing beside to take advantage the arrest and court immunities granted by the Royal Crown of Spain to the Filipino Meztizo and to Spanish nationals. The efforts gained momentom from the Spanish authorities although in the cladestine operation, the Acopiado Rodriguez clans pursued their support towad by the archipelago against the Spanish despotic autocracy until it borne out by them the father of Esteban Rodriguez de Figuroa in 1571, led a successful revolt in Manila followed by suit and many more arm uprising at the expense of their own efforts, precious stones and metals like gold jewelries which they used for the revelion against the Spanish government as the Acopiado clan saved out their 1,000 tears habitation on the surface of the earth, particularly in the Island of Maharlika now the Philippines. Later during the Spanish Era, they called the Island as Manila as they extracted from medicinal shrubs, named nilad for which they defend the land they built and acquired through manual labors of their ancestors some thousand years with the help of their creator and our mother nature.

Again for reference, Manila started some thousand years ago even before it borne out from the very womb of Rio Cer-

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tainly, it was an integral portion of the Cataclysmic evolution of the earth plate. The origin of the Manila name is undoubtedly old. It was derived form shrub named Nilad, in English name Scyphiphora hydrophyllacea, which was usually used as medicine for the wounded warriors long before the Spanish time. But originally the seat of the most powerful which was inherited by his son and later by his grandson, was not in Manila but in district, now the place in Malacañang Palace previously a district of Sta. Ana where the Acopiado and his Royal family reside. The evolution of Acopiado clan serves as catalyst in pursuing their claims and interest in land against the British government until such time when foreign intervention like the Spanish which started in 1861, had successfully liberated the Filipino people from the Spanish colonization on October 14, 1864, while the American government took its noble role and settle the inhabitant's perennial land problem by Cessation Treaty that caused the Spanish government work for the said peace accord over dominion in the Philippine territory and had been taken in place successfully in the acquisition cost of $5 million U.S. dollars paid and extended by the Spanish government but such amount had provided by the Hermoguenes A. Rodriguez Governor de Manila clan through the King Alfonso XII by the Administration who was born on December 17, 1686, the grand father of Hermoguenes Antonio Rodriguez and the Spanish Government or the U.S. Government as well and any foreign dominion should respect the inhabitants' private ownership and interest in lands in the Philippines should be exercised with virtue undoubtedly.

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TREATY OF PARIS (between the United States and Royal Crown of Spain, Article VII second paragraph, dated April 24, 1894, to wit: And it is hereby declare that relinquishment or cessation as the case may be, to which the preceding paragraph refers, cannot, in any respect, impair the property rights which, by law, belong to the peaceful possession of property of all kinds of Provinces, Municipalities, Public or Private Establishments, ecclesiastical or civic bodies, or any other associations having legal capacity of the acquire or possess property in the aforesaid territories renounced or ceded to private individuals of whatsoever nationality such individual as they may be. The aforesaid relinquishment or cessation as the case may be, includes all documents exclusively referring to the sovereignty relinqished or ceded that may exit in the Archive of the Peninsula where any document in such archives only in part relates to said sovereignty, a copy of such part will be furnished whenever it shall be requested. Like rules shall be reciprocally observed in favor of Spain in respect to document in the Archives of the Island above referred to.

ARTICLE IX

Spanish subjects, natives of Peninsula residing in territory over which Spain, by the present Treaty, relinquished or ceded its sovereignty, may remove thence from retaining in either everest all rights or property including the right to sell or dispose off such property or of its proceeds, and

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they shall also have right to carry on their industry, commerce or profession being subject in respect thereof to such laws as are applicable to other foreigners dated April 25, 1894.

Unquote, very clearly, as a matter of rights in the Philippines prescribed by such treaty of Paris, in preservation of private ownership over the land, through the English theory found a closer importance. That furtherly during the domination of this nation by Spain, by Royal Crown spared no time nor any odd to proclaim full ownership totally over our lands that private land titles from the very origin could only be possessed from the government. Either by the buying with granting the Titulo de Copra (by hiding) or by different modes of acquiring it or land grant. But the most exception to this cardinal rule was were certain person had established his ownership by the land he is claiming or thru his predecessors in interest and had been in possession of the land from time immemorial and such possession would main justify the presumption that the said land had been a private land even before the Spanish dominion controverting lawfully that there is no FRIAR LAND in the Philippines. Definitely, THERE IS NO FRIAR LAND indeed, while, certainly said allegation that there is a FRIAR LAND was merely a hoax, just to subside over said land ownership of the Royal clans, like the intervenors in particular. Yet, furtherly, as part of negotiation and immediately, upon signing of the said treaty, a directive land in question, Don Hermoguenes and Don Miguel A. Rodriguez had been sent and became supplemental to the recovery of the subject by the Acopiado's certainly over the HACIENDA QUEBE-

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GA (KEYBEGA) together with thatHACIENDA MARICODO or MAHARLI-KA this except directly from the letter of the Queen of the Spain and the United States government (quote), being an intruder of the Island of Manila, formerly Hacienda Maricodo or Maharlika now Philippines, in honor of excellency King of Spain, you are commanded to be ceased and desist and reconvey from your land holdings the whole HACIENDA MARICODO or MAHARLIKA, the archipelago, Title OCT No. 01-4 in the name of the Great great grandson Hermoguenes Rodriguez. Borneo Company which adverse by your interest and in the name of your brother Don Miguel Antonio Rodriguez for so long to the damage of the true owner now you should respect this Royal order in favor of the original land owner the late Esteban Rodriguez de Figueroa clan and heirs the prime predecessor in interest that Hermoguenes Rodriguez where their rights over the subject land had been deffited by more than 400 years of our Royal Army occupation but said right are among the free condition in bodied in our cessation treaty which the Spanish government and which the American government clarifying among other things the respect to private properties are the paramount objectives of the said treaty prescribed by democratic doctrine that every human being needs to adhered for the interest of Global peace which where carried over by many of our expedition that the Royal crown had intiated that the order of the Royal Crown in expedition for democratic and endeavors the Christian values over the globe had been abused by you as manifested by the vaudeville war of our Royal Spanish Armies thru General Montojo and Admiral Dewey of the

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American government degrading the grand flying color of the Royal Spanish Crown destroying also the turpitude on the world know Great American history record of the American Government yet, we have no room and his Highness office to admit you with such barbaric and inhumane acts you had done against our Christian Brother and Sister the Filipino People Certified true copy of the said letter translated in English language mark an Annex i and make integral part of the government position paper during the hearing of the above title case LRC/Civil Case No. 3957 - 1972.

As appeared in the Madrid protocol of 1885 sign by the Spain, England and Germany under article III of which the Spanish government renounced such claims over the archipelago as as far as Captain Esteban Rodriguez de Figueroa that all claims of sovereignty over the territories of the continent of the Philippine Islands including Borneo and Island now known as Kalayaan Island which said Saba belonged to the fast Sultan of Sulu which the condition that Island and Income derived there own should be apportioned into two equal amount in favor of the Rodriguez heirs and the Acopiado heirs.

Now very apparently the invader where where not the Spa Spanish royal crown and neithe the Great Americans but that merely the Esteban Rodriguez De Figueroa who have had vested Spanish Filipino, British Mestizos interest the grab the archipelago if we will refresh our idea for the truth over the land in question based on the government position paper and its evidence ultimately we could assisted the veracity of ownership over the

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said land of aperson who has better right and interest over the subject matter.

It was admitted of the position paper of the Republic of the Philippines under LRC/Civil Case No. 3957-P that no less than the Chinese emperor named Yung Lo, as it was written in Sung and Ming Dynasty between the year 1368 to 1644 AD, a symbol for the respect and due recognition of the Chinese Empire to the nobility of the King Philip II over the land ownership over the archipelago that time already embracing 7,134 islands including that Sabah and Freedom Islands, the Chinese Emperor gave him a gilt of silk cloth and several tons of precious metals like gold, jewels as a takes of tribute to the cousin of King whose name Esteban Rodriguez De Figueroa was adopted in naming the largest Islands in his honor, the island of Luzon by the said Chinese Emperor Yung Lo (Chouti) that even to the earlier time, regarded him by the foreign traders as a King when there was no ruler over the archipelago and that still, the ownership of the noble clan over the island of Maharlika remained as historic landmark, while, later Manila, now Philippines, never gained any resistance nor opposition of any kind from various tribes of the inhabitant which means directly admiting the vast of land the archipelago was owned by Hermoguenes Antonio Rodriguez clan, who discovered, rebuild glorified and fortified for thousand of years by his predecessors. Indeed, the inhabitants of the Islands (Hacienda Maricodo or Maharlika before), including Visayas and Mindanao, kept their respect over the said rights endowed to the noble family over the ownership of the archipelago including the Island of Visayas and Mindanao by paying their share out of their harvest from the lands they where tilling for and in behalf of the Royal family, the Rodriguez clan in 1575, the government of

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China sent an Imperial Decree in Manila affirming with vowed courtesy to the ruler of the archipelago consisting over 7,134 islands. By 1,754 Hermoguenes Antonio Rodriguez brother of Miguel Antonio Rodriguez sent a package of Sulu soil as tribute acknowledging that the Sultan desired the Sulu islands be registered to China but it was opposed by King of Spain. Instead, what was so be done was the continent of China be registered to the island of Maharlika is respect to the King of Spain considering by nature that China continent has been embraced by natural plate of the archipelago which where proven by the historic payment of taxes of the Chinese from main land led by emperor Yung Lo as tribute to the King Philip II of Spain.

For long long years of glorificating and habitation to the archipelago, the Royal clans had reverted the land of Mindanao to his cousins of the King Captain Esteban Rodriguez De Figueroa had reverted to the land of Mindanao represented im the persons of Hrmoguenes Rodriguez district in Sta. Ana, Manila long before Malacañang had been constructed by the conquistadors where Acopiado name was also derived from the Doña Ma. Isabel Rodriguez Madrigal having several territories and sets army protect 50,000 inhabitants leaving in the island of Sabah which is part of Philippine territory. These noble clan covered the entire Luzon, Visayas, and some in the

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Islands of Mindanao also to help for the pacification of the social disturbances which exist up to the present created by the Muslim Inhabitants, who where discontented of their plight in their lives which are displaced due to the reason that their land were confiscated by the friars Great great grandson of Captain Esteban Rodriguez De Figueroa was named Hermoguenes Rodriguez the one who controlled the entire area of Manila and its suburbs including the Province of Rizal, Cavite, Batangas, Laguna and Karilaya Province (now Quezon) revolt in the year 1574 led by Esteban Rodriguez De Figueroa cousin of King Philip II then his nephew Miguel Rodriguez. In pacifying Central Luzon toward common goal of Peace Treaty, but the said Peace Treaty between the British and the Spanish government deteriorated during the ultimately death of the Governor Esteban Rodriguez De Figueroa resumption of the Filipino revolution against Spanish invaders reasons of human abuses injustices and unjust confiscation of private wealth and properties including ancestral of the inhabitants, the Muslims, and particular the noble clans. The said Filipino revolts including the Province of Rizal, Cavite, Batangas, Laguna, and the Karilaya Province now Quezon, Rajah Lakandula, another grandson took over Tondo during the untimely demise of Rajah Soliman. The third eldest grandson Rajah Gat Matoan who was married to the daughter of Manuel Rodriguez descendant of Captain Esteban Rodriguez de Figueroa, and the r descendants Rajah Magat Salamat, who took over

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the area of Cagayan Valley, Rajah Baginda, the another grandson, had covered the area of Bohol, while another descendant, Rajah Kabingsuran, took over the area of Southern Mindanao and Rajah Lapulapu took over the area of Mactan Island. Another grandson of Rajah Kolambo, the ruler of Limasawa, and Rajah Womabon the 8th grandson, was the ruler of Cebu Island and Rajah Sikatuna another grandson assigned as the ruler of Bohol while Rajah Gat Mauban the youngest grandson of Rajah took over Eastern part of Quezon including Mauban, Sampaloc and Lucban to protect the interest of his grandson Vicente Lukban.

With the collaboration of the tracherous Filipinos, Legazpi suceeded to occupy Manila that caused Rajah Soliman, the King cousin Captain Esteban Rodriguez de Figueroa fled to nowhere but to the forested area of Sierra Madre toward Malysia and was married to the beautiful daugther of Alfredo Rodriguez and during his absence that made his relative, Rajah Lakandula took over Tondo and welcomed Legazpi and helped in rebuilding the city of Manila, Governor General Miguel de Legazpi, before his death by his effort, Royal Decree of 1572 has been issued under the council of the Indies recognizing the Filipino's patrimonial land and interest over their ancestral lands, including that of Royal Clan over Hacienda Quebega and the entire archipelago, the Hacienda Maricodo or Maharlika which was in the name of King Descendants whil , purpose of dominion over the Philippines Is-

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lands was merely for the propagation of Christianism since the early Filipinos and even the noble clan coincided with the belief that there is only one God, our Father Almighty (Bathala) in Holy Trinity (Santisima Trnidad), and under their Coran they called Allah.

The Noble King cousin Esteban Rodriguez de Figueroa thru his Rajah's sons and descendants, remained determined to recover the so-called Royal Lands, the Maharlika Island including Hacienda Quebega which built out of their efforts. Resources and Labors of several thousand of years of rearing it for man's habitation to suits the needs of the inhabitants in the island. Yet, their war against the autocratic government of Spain was of no end, much more, they poured more resources, efforts, energies and with their warriors including the arms uprising of their form tillers to pursue rebillions for the realization of their Royal Land and the independence of the island from any foreign dominion. The war outburst by the first Filipino revolt in the year 1574 led by Rajah Soliman, Rajah Lakandula, who led the arm uprising in Cagayan Valley. Rajah Lakandula helped Miguel de Legazpi in pacifying central Luzon toward common goal of peace Treaty, but the said Peace Treaty between the Noble Clans and the Spanish government deteriorated during the untimely death of Governor General Miguel de Legazpi and had signaled the resumption of Filipino revolution against British invaders by reasons of human abuses, injusticies and unjust confiscation of private wealth and pro-

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perties including ancestral lands of the inhabitants, the Moslems and particularly the noble clans, the said Filipino revolts followed by Magalat Revolt in Cagayan conspired by another descendants Felipe Catabay and Gabriel Dayag, followed by Tamblot Revolt in 1621 which followed to ignite into rebellion by the Bankaw Rebellion in 1622 staged by another descendants in the person of Fernando Silang, the grandfather of Diego Silang of Ilocos Sur, then later followed by another Lakandula's descendants Revolt hnown as the Ladia Revolt in the year 1643 that inpired the outburst of Sumoroy arms uprising in the year 1649. This followed by the descendants of Captain Esteban Rodriguez de Figueroa in the name of Francisco Maniago, who led the Maniago Revolt in Pampanga in the year 1860. The Rebellion escalated to wider area of the archipelago up to Mindanao to recover the Land of Promise in favor of his Muslim relatives the Sultaa of North Mindanao, Sultan of Sulu and Sulatn of Southern Mindanao. Another Revolt by descendants of Captain Esteban Rodriguez de Figueroa was staged in the person Andres Malong who led the revolt in Pangasinan in the year 1660 - 1661 where he declared himself the King of Pangasinan with the confirmation of the noble clans and followed by grandson's rebellion in the name of Francisco Dagohoy who initiated the rebellion in Bohol in the year 1744 - 1820, the longest revolt during that time that had been followed by the Agrarian Revolt, comprising the farm tillers of the Noble Clan all over the island which was known as Agrarian Revolt, in the year 1745.

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To augment the efforts in rebellion successfully, Acopiado Montanes Clan who was married to a beautiful daughter of King's descendant of Captain Esteban Rodriguez de Figueroa in the name of Senyorita Ma. Isabel Rodriguez Madrigal, redeemed the island from the U.S. government in the amount of US $20 million mortgaged by Spanish government and sought succor from Spanish empire in the year 1761 that resulted into a military siege over the islands by the Spanish Royal Army the dawn of October 5, 1762, that made the island rescued and freed totally from Spanish dominion in honor of the noble clan the Rodriguez Acopiado family had resulted for a period of two (2) years British occupation in the archipelago. The date of the successful invasion of the Spanish Royal Army in helping the Filipino Revolts and Rodriguez Acopiado clans aspiration had augmented the mourned to death of the noble King cousin Captain Esteban Rodriguez de Figueroa who left of nothing but noble teachings, his bounty of bullion of gold, 720,000 metric tons, as legacies to his Royal children and descendants and to inhabitants of Maharlika Island, now the Philippines, love to God, his creator above all, love also to his clan, to his fellowmen and to his land he lives in with compassion in the presevation of justice for all and with equal access for divine graces and opportunities toward common survival from adversities in life were the golden teachings in his kingdom was paramountly importance. The efforts of Manila liberation attributed to the Noble Clans by the Royal military of Spain bear the fruit to liberize the island from Britain government

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in the archipelago. The Noble clan almost nine (9) months after the issuance of the reward of the said pacification died in peace with happiness in heart could be reflected therein on January 7, 1864, upon learning the positive fruits of his efforts which was the issuance of land Title over the archipelago in his honor issued by Spanish government embracing 7,134 islands embracing around 503,877 square nautical miles under OCT No. 01-4 for and in the name of his Great grandson Hermogenes Rodriguez on January 7, 1864.

What the Spanidh historian clamed that the Philippines was discovered by Magellan in honor of the King of Spain was entirely misleading in full of description becaused said claim was only an avenue to justify the declaration of CESSATION TREATY between the American and Spanish government involving the islands of the Philippines, Guam, Puerto Rico and Cuba in the amount of $20 million US dollars. This is in consequence of the orchested battle between the two led by leaders of the two countries of the Philippines in the early dawn of August 13, 1898, while the truth of the matter, the said dramatized war should not have happened because of a PROTOCOL FOR PEACE between the two countries, Spanish and American, had been signed on August 12, 1898 signifying the truth that both Spanish and American government were noble to agreed commitment for peace in the Orient upholing the true spirit of democracy in the islands of Manila, now Philipp ines, in as much as neither the U.S. nor the Spanish government knew about the ill-motive of Admiral Dewey and Spanish Royal Army General Montojo. Their guns, ammunition

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and their cannons started shelling the city of Manila leaving several thousands of the Filipino casualties after the traitor American Admiral and General Montojo of Army of the Royal Crown of Spain, the expended defender of democracy intentionally cut all the way cut of the communication connecting the archipelago of the United States of America, that deliberately gave birth to the CESSATION TREATY OF THE U.S.A. and of the Spanish Crown which includes the condition among other things as follows:

1. The ceding of the Philippines, Guam, Cuba and Puerto Rico by Spanish and United States.
2. Payment of $20 Lillion U.S. dollars to the Spanish generous gesture to American Victory over its enemy while Spain had secured loan in finance its war for ivation to the Philippines but consequently causing another Filipino war against Americans for independence that, indeed, Spanish government's general conspired by the U.S. Admiral Dewey defeating the truth that the Spanish government had been losing to the Filipino revolutionist on the time that the Archipelago had been acquired by the American from the Spanish govermment.

The CESSATION TREATY between United States of America and the Spanish government ceded the Philippines, Guam, Cuba and Puerto Rico in the amount of $20 million U.S. dollars as abusive in character because the Spanish government had no authority to cede the Philippines to the United States of

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America on the mere ground that the war besides, beforehand, the archipelago then by the strength and help of Spanish absolutely conquered and liberated by the Spanish Royal armies and Filipino warriors after it work the virtue of PEACE TREATY between United States and the Spanish Royal Crown which was signed on March 31, 1898 where the paramount conditions of treaty was an absolute respect to Filipino private property including their ancestral lands that directly controverter the Alleged Spanish rights to the Philippines which were acquired by conquest and physical occupation. Yet, claiming the Philippine archipelago became the property of the King of Spain was harred by Peace Treaty between United States and Spain Royal Crown.

American ownership over the archipelago was no force and effect even the HHC Law, better known as Harvey-Harding Cutting Law, which was passed authorizing the restoration of American ownership over the land including that the private property in the Philippines from American government military reservation and other proposes because said law had been vetoed by U.S. President Harding requiring its further review and this was caused by a re-passing by U.S. Congress with over whelming votes for an inclusion of a provision that said HHC Bill be accepted by the Filipino legislators or by the Filipino people in a plebiscite. In Lieu of the congressional initiatives over the Philippine island, the said HHC Law had been rejected by the Filipino legislators because it totally deprived the basic rights

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of the Acopiado Family, the Acopiado and Rodriguez clans, and the Filipino people over the lands in the Philippines.

Indeed long before hand ownership of the Noble Heritage to the Rodriguez clans, the descendant of Don Estevan Rodriguez de Fegueroa clans, over the archipelaghad been concretely Rectified upon the creation of the Supreme Court in 1902 it decided the said case under the Royal Audiencia by the Governor General Miguel de Legazpi in 1572 and the said Pacification be prosecuted at the cost of the Estate of the Don Estevan Rodriguez where said Royal Decree of 1572 has been issued Respecting Ownership of the Royal Family to the entire archipelago, the Island of Mindanao to the Noble King's cousin Captain Estevan Rodriguez de Fegueroa Governor of the Island. Led By Majesty, giving the pacification of the Island to Don Estevan Rodriguez de Fegueroa. He approved the said agreement declaring what should be given to Don Estevan Rodriguez de Fegueroa as a Reward for the pacification. Now in the name of Don Hermogenes Rodriguez the great, great grandson of Don Estevan Rodriguez de Fegueroa the Land of Promise, the Island of Mindanao, that should be inherited only by Heirs Relatives and Families. The creation of Royal Audiencia establishing Supreme Court in the Philippines had been successfully done on May 5, 1895 followed by the issuance of the Supreme Court Decision deciding that the land of Mindanao were absolutely owned by the Rodriguez clan allowing their Brothers to own the

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land they live in with preference over their Christian brothers and Muslims Brothers.

The Spanish cohorts who have eager interest to grab the lands of the Noble family remained in their influence that cause the passage of the HHC Law but was turned down by both U.S. Congress and Philippine legislators. Such evil intent had never ended and the same where inherited by those of similar intention like the Spanish Meztizo/ Filipino families in the Philippines. These Spanish Mestizo Filipinos even sought seats in the Philippine Congress and key position in the Philippine Commission like the Tuazon, the Ortigas and the Aranetas. They eventually established similar political interest in the Philippines Commonwealth that caused the passage of repressive laws. Its focal objectives where to dispense the interest of the Acopiado properties besides of their intention to manipulate the records of the said lands to follow suit in their interest and to maneuver for the re-issuance of another titles that would subside the titles of OCT No.01-4 of the Rodriguez clan over the subject parcel of lands. these repressive laws as follows: R.A. 2259 better known as Cadastral Act of March 14, 1914 and the Republic Act 496 better known as Land of Registration Act 1902, but these laws, later on where found to be ineffective considering that the land had been covered by eligible good title of probative origin, under the OCT No. 01-4.

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which was found registered anew in the name of Don Hermogenes Rodriguez and Don Miguel A. Rodrigues the Great great Father, descendants of Captain Estevan Rodriguez de Feguerоa the said OCT, which was issued in 1864 in the name of Hermogenes Antonio Rodriguez by the Spanish government by which were appealed in the Royal audiencia in 1572 by Don Hermogenes Rodriguez and his brother claiming the said island was a reward to their father a General of Spain Army, Estevan Rodriguez de Feguerоa, Great great grandson gained fruitless efforts but, later on, under the Spanish Encomienda system by the order of the Royal Audiencia, the decision had been maintained on the year 1864 to and in favor of Hermogenes Antonio Rodriguez the Great great grandson of Estevan Rodriguez de Feguerоa, now the issued as the legality of ownership of the American government over the subject land was whether or not said land in lawful to be inherited by the Philippine Government from the U.S. government. Certainly, based on the evidences and circumstances, the ownership of the Philippines' Republic and its government over the subject noble lands was void and unconstitutional even if the basis was a Philippines Constitution of 1935 but neither the Malolos Constitution could warrant the legality of Philippines government ownership over the said lands on the reason that U.S. government acquired unlawful rights over the land, the same it thwarted the evil interest of the Republic of the Philippines over the subject Royal properties, the entire archipelago and Hacienda Quebega. OCT No. 01 -4 represents the whole archipelago

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:and represents four (4) region; Luzon, Visaya, Palawan-Zamboanga embracing (Turtle)Islands) Kalayan and, Sabah,and that Mindanao Rigi Rigion.

The Philippine Government under CIVIL CASE NO. 3957-P, controverting the evidence of the Plaintiffs, and the defendants, namely: the Macario Rodriguez and heirs Wilson Orfinada and heirs Hermoguenes Rodriguez and Miguel Rodriguez and Heirs, Heirs of Doña Lourdes Rodriguez Yaneza, Heirs of Fortunato Santiago, and the heirs of Pedro Roxas and the Heirs of San Pedro de Makati, the Triple and the Pasay Estate and its administrators, the Don Mariano San Pedro Estate and Heirs, Jose Tuazon and Lourdes Tuazon and Heirs, Dominador de Ocampo Buhain and the Heirs, Jose de Ocampo and the Heirs, the Administrator of Maricaban Estate, Patricia Tiongson and Ponciano Padilla and Heirs et. al. during the hearing and part of the government's position paper and documentary evidences including those circumstantial and testimonial evidences which were submitted in the Sala of Honorable City, it re-affirmed the legitimate claim of ACOPIADO, supported by the following evidences, to wit; CFI Judge Enrique A. Agana Branch 28, Pasay City

1) OCT No. 01-4 in certified true copy procured by the office of the solicitor general and marked as Exhibit E-1 (back of title) which said title is in the name of Don Hermogenes Rodriguez and the same was on file in the Hon. Registry of Deeds Office in Morong now Province of Rizal and had been transferred to the province of Manila and lately to the Registry of Deeds of the Province of Bulacan, due to the fact the Malolos became the last seat of Philippine government.

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2) TCT No. 408, in certified true copy, for an earlier pronouncement made by the third Division of Supreme Court in Proclamation No. 571 in 1911, the ownership and Title of Don Gregorio Madrigal Acopiado to said vast Tracts of lands was affirmed with the active participation of the Office of the Solicitor General by virtue of those judicial pronouncements and for all interest and purposes, TCT No. 408 issued by Hon. Register of Deeds of Pasig marked as Exhibit A and Exhibit A-1 (back to the title) and made as integral part of the Republic of the Philippines position paper.

3) TCT No. 498, TCT No. 407, and TCT No. 409, in the name of Don Gregorio Madrigal Acopiado and Doña Maria Camella Sarmento Madrigal, certified true copy, issued to the office of Honorable Solicitor General by the Honorable Register of Deeds of Malolos, Bulacan, and Tayabas, Quezon, marked as Exhibit E, E-1, E-2, and E-3, (back to the Title) and made as an integral part of the Republic of the Philippines position paper and the government.

4) Tax Declaration No. 4136, Decree No. 297, Rec. 475, TCT No. 408 of the Real Property in the name of Don Gregorio Madrigal Acopiado issued in the certified true copy by the office of the Provincial Assessor in Pasig for and in the name of the Honorable Solicitor General and marked as Annex B and made as an integral

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part of the government's position paper.

5) Tax Declaration No. 3682 Rec. No. 4720, Decree No. 297 of the Real Property covered by TCT No. 498 TCT No. 407 and TCT No. 409 in the certified true copy in the name of Don Gregorio Madrigal Acopiado and Doña Maria Camella S. Madrigal issued by the Provincial Assessor of the Province of Morong, now Rizal, but it was transferred to the Provincial Assessor of the Province of Bulacan and Tayabas, Province of Quezon, as requested by the Office of the Honorable Solicitor General and marked as Exhibit C and the same was made as integral part of the government's position paper.

6) Certified True Copy of the Approved Plan on 1907, Plan LRD No. 235, Royal Decree 01-4, now 297 issued in the name of Don Hermogenes A. Rodriguez Rec. No. 475 Rizal, embracing the whole Archipelago, of the subject real Property for and in the name of Don Hermogenes A. Rodriguez covering the property under the OCT No. 01-4 and marked as Exhibit D, and made as an integral part of the government's position paper.

7) Certified Approved Re-Surveyed Plan, PSU No. 2031 Plan 11-69 Decree No. 297 of the real properties TCT No. 408 for and the name of Don Gregorio M. Acopiado containing an area of 125,326.37 hectares marked as E and made as an integral part hereof for the position paper of the Republic of the Philippines.

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8) Certified Approved Re-Surveyed Plan, PSU No. 3226 Plan 11-668 Decree No. 297, of the Real Properties under TCT No. 498 TCT No. 407 and TCT No. 409 in the name of Don Gregorio M. Acopiado covering an area of 271,276 hectares marked as Exhibit F as requested by Hon. Solicitor General and made as an integral part of the position paper of the Republic of the Philippines.

9) Cash Voucher marked as Exhibit A-2 to A-19 as evidenced of yearly payment of Rental of the Republic of the Philippines, to enter into yearly Lease Agreement to the Landowners, Don Gregorio M. Acopiado and Don Anacleto M. Acopiado since the year 1948. Said documents were issued by the Office of the President, including an "annotation regarding the execution of a Deed of Absolute Sale duly executed by Don Anacleto M. Acopiado on December 2, 1953, through madistion of late His Excellency President Ramon Magsaysay, in consideration of ₱1,250,000.00 paid by the office of the President of the Philippines in the form of donation to and favor of Don Benigno Toda, General-Manager owner of (PAL) Philippine Airline, upon request of the Solicitor General and made as an integral part of the government position paper.

10) Sworn Affidavit paragraph C of Hon. LRC Deputy Administrator, Gregorio Bilog, Jr. which was incorporated in a Government's position paper declaring that OCT No. 01-4, which was registered in the name of Don Hermogenes A. Rodriguez in favor of Don Gregorio M. Acopiado marked as Exhibit H and made as an integral part of government's

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position paper.

11) Paragraph D of the Government's position paper declaring the following OCT.TCT as fraudulent no probative value such as OCT 4136, OCT 369, OCT 334. OCT 408, OCT 498. OCT 779, OCT 291, OCT 160, OCT 242, OCT 632, OCT 339, OCT 623, OCT 2410, OCT 529, OCT 393, OCT543, OCT 549, OCT 847, OCT 730, OCT 735, OCT 641, OCT 529, OCT 656, OCT 994, OCT 222, and the TCT No. 2288, TCT No. 30226, TCT 281828, TCT No. 302226, TCT No, 478, and Lot No. 392 that OCT No. 01 to 4085, except that of OCT No. 01-4 which were declare Null and Void ab-initio, and that OCT No. 4086 up to OCT No. 100,000 which were declared Null and Void ab-initio by LRC administrator Antonio Noblejas and was reciprocated by circumstances and severally up held by the Supreme Court in the later years and made as an integral part of the position paper of the Philippines.

12) Certification of NBI DIRECTOR, Joly Bugarin, with his Sworn Statement / affidavit marked as Exhibit D-34, and made as an integral part of the government position paper manifested that all Land Titles marked under Exhibit D-1 to D-33 were fraudulent and derived from spurious origin.

13) Sworn Affidavit which was incorporated in government position paper, paragraph E, of Hon. LRC Administrator Antonio Noblejas declaring that both TCT No. 408, TCT

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No. 498, TCT No. 407, and TCT No. 409, were eligible and with probative value in favor of THE LANDOWNERS/ Don Gregorio M. Acopiado and Don Anacleto M. Acopiado, marked as Exhibit J and made as an integral part of the government position paper.

14) Paragraph F of the government position paper, manifested with Supreme Court Chief Justice Jose P. Laurel's dissenting opinion, it declared that Royal Decree of June 25, 1880 article 4 and 5 declaring the subject properties under TCT 408 and 498 for in the name of Don Gregorio M. Acopiado including the Hacienda Maricodo or Maharlika under OCT No. 01-4 all Presidential Proclamation, Executive Orders, Letters of Instructions, and Decree of any purposes had not force and effect over real properties covered by Torres Torres Title for and in the name of person in the absence of just compensation marked as Exhibit G and made as integral part of the government.

15) Paragraph G of government position paper declared that both Hermogenes A. Rodriguez and Miguel Antonio Rodriguez left the country of the year 1914 in Sine Libires in contrary, the same was not been rebutted by the heirs of the Rodriguez.

16) Paragraph H of the Government position paper, marked as Exhibit I and made as integral part of the government position paper manifesting and declaring that Royal Dec-

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ree of 1493 up to 1864, 1891, 1894 and 1898 had recognized the eligible ownership of the Landowner Don Hermogenes A. Rodriguez and eventually, to Don Gregorio Madrigal Acopiado, over the land covered by OCT No. O1-4, thereby said land had been exempted from expediencies and/or adjustments of its area, considering that the subject land had been Titled for so long under virtue of Royal Decree O1-4, protocol as adopted by the Royal Audiencia in the Philippines and had recognized as well by the Philippine Commission the, considering further that the subject land, the same had gone under the trial of Republic Act 2259, better known as Cadastral Act of 1914 that tested the credibility of the land area and its eligible ownership over the land.

17) Paragraph I of the Government Position Paper declaring that Don Gregorio Madrigal Acopiado died during the Japanese Occupation and left no will and legitimate heirs whosoever, but it was controverter totally and denied by rebutant evidence of the intervenors because in due time, the subject heirs were summoned and appeared physically in open court.

18) Paragraph K of the Government Position Paper manifested with the Supreme Court Chief Justice Jose P. Laurel dissenting opinion, it declared all Presidential Proclamation Executive orders, letters of instructions and decree of any propose or purposes had no force and effect over real properties covered by Torres Title for

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and in the absence of just compensation.

19) Certified Copy of the excerpt from the sworn testimonies of NBI Director Joly Bugarin before the Senate Blue Ribbon Committee headed by the Ex-President Gil Puyat and made as integral portion of the government Position Paper divulging several modus operandi of those in the LRC-Bureau of Lands before in conspiracy of those influential group I the government in the massive issuance of fake land titles affecting the titles of the Acopiado, OCT No. 01-4, TCT No. 498 and that TCT No. 408 in the name of Don Gregorio Madrigal Acopiado in favor of the land grabbers and oligarch real estate developers as they were benefited by those who could pay lucrative sum. The modus operandi are as follows:

The grand design, land grabbing of the LRC-Bureau of Lands in conspiracy with their cohorts real Estate Developers has cause the root of some 20 million fake land titles over the subject lands under the following procedures:

SCHEME I

1) Issuance of new Approved Survey Plan in Prepatent
2) Issuance of Prepatent Original Certificate of Title at a price of ₱5.00 per square meter and for better price the LRC Registration of Deeds people mutilate Prepatent OCT for the immediate issuance of transfer Certificate of Title in the name of the conspirator-fraudulent land owners.

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SCHEME II

1) Issuance of ante-date Approved Survey Plan with micro-film.

2) Issuance of ante-date Decree over the subject land with some Spanish character and language.

3) Issuance of ante-date OCT to TCT in exchange of ₱20.00 to ₱30.00 per square meter depending on the location of the land Spanish character and language.

SCHEME III

1) Issuance of ante-date Approved Survey Plan with micro-film.

2) Issuance of ante-date Decree.

3) Issuance of ante-date Title from OCT to TCT in exchange for ₱30.00 to ₱40.00 per square meter. For those who cannot pay in spot cash, the applicant will be required to pay fifty (50) percent down payment and the Land Title would be released in exchange of Letter of Guarantee of Payment by the financing private bank or, most of the time, by the government financing institution thru the recommendation of those influential persons from Malacañang Palace, then.

SCHEME IV

1) Issuance of ante-date Approved Survey Plan in the name of LRC-Bureau of Lands employees' cohorts and relatives.

2) Issuance of ante-date OCT and then TCT in the name of their cohorts relatives.

3) Then seals the land to the developers or buyers.

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4) Beforhand, the developers-claimants would be engage in the hiring of professional squatters to occupy the area before the document of ownership is processed to guarantee the occupancy of the land.

SCHEME V (for those influential person in the government)

1) Issuance of government infrastructure permit to the applicant to occupy the land.
   a. TCT from take origin to procure.
2) Building permit with the Project Plan.
3) Authority to develop and permit to sell issued of Public Work Building Permit Division and the Human Settlement Regulatory Commission (HSRC).
4) Most of the developers absconded the funds that had released under bank loans to diversify into another project but some pursue the development as regular business like those thriving real estate developers who became millioners under the blessings of these schemes to the predicament of the legitimate land owners, the Noble Clan, and finally to the damage of General Public.

Apparently and inevitably, an affirmation of Acopiado ownership over the land, Hacienda Maricodo or Maharlika had been given further consideration reaching the question, on that interest anchored to the subject lands that the Republic of the Philippines could show better right than the ownership of the legitimate claimants, Don. Anacleto M. Acopiado and the son of Deon Gregorio Madrigal Acopiado and the

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heirs of the Acopiado this legal point of view, while based on the evidence OCT No. 01-4 was in the name of Don Hermogenes Antonio Rodriguez the government never possessed said better ownership and legal rights over the land than what the heirs have in as much as the legal heirs remained physically fit, alive and kicking and controverting strongly the deceptive allegation of the Republic of the Philippines that the said owners and heirs over the subject land were dead and no survivor to claim it, so it should necessarily be reverted to Public Domain. are allegations full of deception and purely hearsay.

Besides, the legal ownership rights of the Madrigal Acopiado Heirs are fully supported by strong evidences of ownership over the land adopting the evidences of the Republic of the Philippines but the claim of the ownership by the government and that Paragraph I of the government Position Paper over the same subject land has been strongly opposed under the principle of PRIUS TEMPORE PORTIUR JURI by the Madrigal Acopiado considering that no less than the AMICUS CURAE and his Court were the ones that confirmed the legitimacy and physical evidence of the said land owners besides, alleged exploration by the government over the subject land infavor of legal owners/heirs that had not been consummated that forced the Philippine government to file a Motion for the Issuance of the Separate Decision which Compromise Agreement with the lawful owners to protect the land actually occupied by its government buildings and its agencies offices, including local government offices instrumentalities.

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Besides, the allegation of the Hon Solicitor General to settle ownership first once and for all over the land recovered by the TCT No. 01-4 and including necessary reconstitution of lost owners and duplicate copies of the original OCT No. 01-4 relative to the Case as they are accusing the Honorable Court for NON SEQUITOR is purely blatant lie and deception beyond the basis of truth, because movant him self, through its Hon. Solicitor General, failed and continously failing to prove its better and stronger rights over the land in question over the rightful owners evidences, its merit is undutiful by the reason that the same had been used as government's evidences against the plaintiffs and defendants in the case at bar. So, now, how can we subscribe such evidences that had been used by the government for its interest and defense as reflected in its position papers that the same evidences had been presented by the Acopiado's heirs as its primary evidences are fraudulent in character? Can it be that the government a direct source of fraudulent evidences? Certainly not, according to LRC Commission Antonio M. Noblejas. There for the government should be barred by Stute of limitation and/or estopel for public interest, since people demand honest services from the government. As hereunder were derived from the text of the government Position Paper, pages 2 and 3 read as follows:

That neither the plaintiffs Orfinada or defendant Macario J. Rodriguez or any party in interest herein mention has valid rights over the land in question in as much as the subject land containing an area of around 125,326.37 hectares

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evidenced by TCT No. 408 duly registered in the name of Don Gregorio Madrigal Acopiado in the Register of Deeds of Pasig for the Province of Rizal. And the land is not covered by OCT No. 4136 as earlier claimed by the heirs of Don Mariano San Pedro Esteban, not it is covered by OCT 369, OCT 727, OCT333, OCT 33, OCT 543, OCT 623, OCT 656, OCT 334, OCT 844, OCT 730, OCT 734, OCT 994, OCT 614, OCT 820, OCT 779, and other Titles except that OCT 01-4 and that TCT No. 408 and TCT No. 498 as claimed by the Republic of the Philippines while the truth of all, said TCT No. 408 had been derived from TCT No. 01-4, the only Original Certificate of Title that embraced the whole archipelago including the areas of Visayas and Mindanao, the paramount title of them all. And that all Land titles in OCT that has a number from 01 to 100,000 which was amended form OCT 01 to OCT 100,000 shoulder be canceled for being fraudulent Titles, yet. means not existing at all except that OCT 01-4 which was registered in the Province of Morong then, the copy of the eligible and original one, but was altered in Batangas Register of Deeds as OCT 0-14 in lieu hereof as the fundamental foundation of truth. Even then, the same, said OCT No. 01-4 with the presence of those land titles, it cannot deform nor destroy its probative value for the rightful owners under the Principle of Torrens System. Annex A, a Certified True Copy of TCT No. 408 that was issued by the Register of Deeds of Pasig for the Province of Rizal and not of the Register of Deeds of Quezon City as earlier alleged by the defendants, Ortigas and Company, Tuazon and Co. Partnership, Dominador Ocampo and Buhain, Pedro Roxas heirs Hermogenes Rodriguez heirs, Patricia

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Tiongson heirs, Eulalio Ragua's heirs, Don Mariano San Pedro Esteban heirs, while other defendants failed to file their answer within the reglamentary period. However, Dominador de Ocampo Buhain, the claimant of the same area under an alleged OCT No. 779 which was marked as Annex A and at the back of it was marked as annex B and had made as integral part hereof were found with similar nature and no force and effect. The annotation of the Dead of Absolute Sale, in the name of Gregorio Madrigal Acopiado, however, that covers the portion of the subject lands under TCT No. 408 in the name of Benigno Toda of the Philippine Airlines for his 75 hectares he acquired from Don Anacleto Madrigal Acopiado are here to attached as well. While the Intervenors Julian M. Tallano who acquired an area in the Province of Cavite containing around 15,195,933 hectares from Don Anacleto M. Acopiado, Gregorio Madrigal Acopiado are here to attached and made as an integral portion hereof.

Paragraph D of the government Position Paper which reads as follow :

That another TCT No. 498, TCT No. 407, and TCT No. 409 as the Gregorio Madrigal Acopiado claims, embracing the land area around 271, 276 hectares, covering the same towns in the Province of Morong, now Rizal, Bulacan, Quezon-Karilaya before includes Dingalan, Real, Infanta, Nakkar, including that of the Greater Manila Area, the whole of Cavite, Quezon City, Caloocan City, Bombon, now Batangas, like Laurel, Taal, Lemery, Talisay, Nasugbu, Lipa, Navotas, Malabon, Mecuayan, Valenzuela, Sta. Maria, Norzagaray, San Jose del Monte, An-

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gat and Bocaue, for the Bulacan, Taytay, Morong, Pililia, Jalajala, Baras, Teresa, Tanay, Cardona, Angono, Antipolo, Cainta, Marikina, with the same land Title was derived from OCT No. 01-4, a Land Title of probative value which was issued by vertue of Royal Decree of 1864 and was rectified by the Spanish Mortgage Law in the name of Hermogenes A. Rodriguez indeed, it had no other Land Title except of the above and, if any there be like these allege OCT 4136, OCT735, OCT 820, OCT 904, OCT 33, OCT 844, OCT 333, OCT 160, OCT 291, OCT209, OCT498, OCT 656, OCT 4085, OCT 543, OCT 2573, OCT 393, OCT 374, OCT 334, OCT 730, OCT 632, and all OCT from 01 to 4085 then from OCT 4086 to OCT 100,000 which were confirmed by the Land Registration Commission (LRC) and the NBI as fraudulent Land Titles upon Motion of the LRC thru the Solicitor General, the same Land Titles were declared null and void ab intio, an enough ground to cancel this Titles. It was on the part of this Honorable Court to order the Register of Deeds of the places where the lands are situated to cancel and nullify and aforementioned Land Titles which reminds enforceable against the legitimate Land Title OCT 01-4 eroding the stable and sound foundation of Torrens System. And if ever this fake Land Titles are on file with the said Registry of Deeds of the place where the land is located nessessarily and concert Registry of Deeds should cancel the same for conveyance in favor of the rightful owners, the Acopiado et. al. the Certified True Copy of the said TCT No. 498 was duly presented by the Office of the Province of Bulacan by virtue of the Motion of the Solicitor General, attending for the issuance of Subpoena Duces

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tecum to the Hon. Register of Deeds is hereby marked as Annex E and E-1 at the back of the Title. While that Annex D to D-19, photocopies of the Titles of the land in question unlawfully issued by the perpetrators in the LRC and of the Registry of Deeds of the concerned towns and municipalities and by the province that covers the areas, evidence by the certification from the LRC Record Sector, pertaining to the above cited Land Titles including the fraudulent copy of OCT No. 01-4 which is far identical from the copies of the eligible one, that was falsified and had presented by the alleged heirs of Hermogenes Rodriguez had been marked as Annex H the same had been declared by his Honorable Court as null and void and are cancelled Land Titles ab initio: The same which were marked as Annex C and Annex D to D-19 are hereto attached and made as integral part hereof:

Paragraph E of the said position paper og the Government, excert therefore and read as follows: That bothe TCT No. 408 and TCT No. 498 are title from origin of probative value and were derived from OCT No. 01-4, embracing the whole archipelago, Islands of Luzon, Visayas, Mindanao and Palawan Peninsula enbracing the Saba Islands and the Turtur Kalayaan Islands for a total of 7,134 islands which manifested that OCT No. 01-4 as it represent the whole archipelago that 01 and mentioned four major island representing 4, or in clear idea, 01-4, and not only enbracing 7,100 island which was mistakenly defined by the 1935 Philippine Constitution. Said OCT that was issued on the year 1864 had been rectified by virtue of Royal Decree 1891 which is bankable in accordance

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with Spanish Mortgage together with its expedient Land Titles, TCT NO. 408 and TCT No. 498, which are Torrens Titles in character, per se (A Certified True Copy, authentic and genuine copy of said OCT No. 01-4 with the Certification from the Record Section on the LRC duly issued thru the effort and request on the office of the Solicitor General are hereto attached and marked as Annex F and F-1 and are made as integral part hereof:

Paragraph F of the Government Position Paper excert there from which reads as follows; That the government has the sole absolute right over the land in question under Principle of Eminent Domain and by virtue of empropriation proceedings the government has undertaken between and in favor of the land owner, Don Gregorio Madrigal Acopiado, as a matter of evidence, Annex A to Annex A-19 are Cash Vouchers amounting to P20 Million pesos. Showed the land owner receiving a yearly rental of P1 million from the national government of a period of 20 years since the signing of the administration of the late President Manuel Roxas in 1948 and ended in 1968 respectively for the use of the Balara Water Reservoir Facilities, including other lots occupied by other government agencies, including also the roads and highways that have been utilized the public welfare, clearly manisfested that the Republic of the Philippines has a Preemptive rights to buy said lands from the land owner, Don Gregorio Madrigal Acopiado considering that land owner has been receiving a rental payment from the government, yet, it should be treated as an initial payment of that ongoing ex-

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ploration proceedings. Annex A to Annex A-1 to Annex A-19 are hereto attached and made as integral part hereof:

Paragraph G of said Government Position Paper, its context excerpt there from, reads as follows: 'Report of the Senate Blue Ribbon committee, led and initiated by Hon. Senate Gil Puyat, Sr., who conducted the investigation over the reported land scam to restore the trust and confidence of the Filipino people over the strngh and wisdom of Torrens System in the country subsiding said paramount interest while national security is at stake, participated and had connived with one another by the employees of the Department of Public Works and Highways, Building Permit Division, those in the LRC and in the Survey and Record Section of the Bureau of Lands, including employees of the Register of Deeds of the affected twwns and municipalities and the covered provinces, in massive issuance of falsified Lands Titles ranged from OCT 01 to OCT No. 100,000 embracing the subject area to the embarrassment of the national government which were taken advantage by irresponsible Real Estate Developers, local and barrio officials who were directed engaged in the selling of the rights of the subject land by way of controlling and fencing it, control it and posted with billboards and sell it to the developers. The said report marked as exhibit G and was duly issued by the Record Section of the Philippine Senate in the year 1968 and had made as an integral part hereof.

Paragraph H of the government Position Paper, its excerpts are read as follows;

Sworn Statement of LRC Deputy Commissioner Gregorio Bilog

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Ur. attesting to the fact that there are actually massive issuance of spurious Land Titles embracing the land in question which involves not only 10,000 fake OCT but an estimated 100,000 fake Land Titles in Original Certificate of Titles were originated from OCT 01 to OCT 100,000 ect. not as previously divulged by the LRC ranging from OCT 01 to OCT 10,000 but clearly in favor of the government cohorts in exchange of lucrative sum which said anomalous titling originated during the time of Antonio Noblejas and in connivance of his staff, in the LRC then which were remained employed in the LRC and earlier during the time of Zoilo Cstrillo, the designated administrator of the defunct Rural Development Administration (RPA) later as ADMINISTRATOR OF THE LAND TENURE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE who was tempted by million amount of pesos in someway that caused the massive issuance of fake Land Titles of the subject lands, some in favor of PHHC then now on it new propose name NHA after the pertinent papers and records relative to OCT No. 01-4, TCT No. 408, TCT No. 498, together with that PSU 2031 and PSU No. 3226 were depleted its area of coverage and altered in favor of Maricaban Estate while Plan II-69 and Plan II-668, the same, its record were uprooted and were changed to another ones beside the technical description of that Decree No. 297, the were altered and depleted into area of smaller coverage which has been confined in Cavite Province alone defacing its credible and probative value, and legal purpose were destrpyed instead its greater coverage to Greater Manila Area. And some data of the land were altered for the interest of the conspirators-buyers of the subject lands. This sworn statement of the witness had been marked as Annex H and had made as integral part hereof:

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Paragraph I of the Government Position Paper where the testimonies of former DOJ Secretary Salvador Marino then before the Senate Blue Ribbon Committee and was used on the year 1968, and it stated that the government could not be a sources of fraudulent Land Titles denying vehemently the accusation of the Acopiado on the simple reasons that the CONFIDENCE instituted to protect the welfare and interest of the people and its citizenry. The government had issued only one Land Title OCT No. 01-4 and the decree issued 1910 for the whole archipelago and that its expediencies TCT No. 408 for the whole Cavite, Greater Manila Area, portion of Batangas, whole of Rizal and a portion of Laguna and that TCT No. 498 for some municipalities and cities of the Greater Manila Area, portion of Rizal Province, portion of Quezon Province TCT No. 409 and Bulacan TCT No. 407 and there after if any other Land Titles exist other than those Land Titles alleged to be fraudulent Titles in character and are null and void ab initio. Particularly in Batangas Registry of Deeds, they issued OCT No. 01-4 to destroy the credibility of the Torrens Title OCT No. 01-4.

On the issue raised by the Hon. Solicitor General pertaining to a defective ownership of the Madrigal Acopiado over the subject land which was alleged as unenforceable on the mere reason that the vendor had not completed the requirement of the sale involving the subject land which is the physical delivery of the land assigned to the Acopiado Heirs,

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said argument is only applicable for the sale of movable property. In a universal acceptance involving real estate transactions, in consonance to property rights and adopted doctrine enforced by the wisdom of the Land Registration Act, physical delivery of the sold by the vendor Don Hermogenes Antonio Rodriguez and Miguel Antonio Rodriguez to the vendee Gregorio Madrigal Acopiado and Ma. Camella Sarmento Madrigal is only a matter of satisfying the principle of fee simple which can be done by way of execution of public instrument on conveyance and the corresponding registration of the deeds, which is an operative act that trasfers and binds the lands. The said procedure is well taken in a case, Bautista vs. Exconde, 70 Hhil., 398; and the same was enlightened many times by the Supreme Court Decision in similar circunstance and finally actual possession over the land acquired and purchased is merely incidental to the ownership title. However, the same procedure had been applied by the Acopiado heirs, when they registered the land area they acquired from the land owner both Don Anacleto Madrigal Acopiado and Julian Mordin Tallano registered their ownership by annotations at the back of the Title No. 408 and duly recorded in the Register of Deeds of Pasig in the Province of Rizal, before the relevant documents were reported vanished.

The issue that the titles TCT No. 408, TCT No. 498 has no longer probative value on the reasons that the Spanish Titles and Spanish Mortgage Law is supposed to be abrogated for

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national interest. On salient point that said land Titles cannot facilitate the purpose of the true owners. Said argument is baseless on very reasons that as... manifested by the Acopiado heirs. Said TCT No. 408 and TCT No. 498 could not be effected by the laws which are not yet enacted even if for national interest although it came from its origin of OCT No. 01-4 Spanish Title per se but said OCT No. 01-4 was registered in Gaceta de Manila in 1891. Its corresponding Decree of Registration particularly Decree No. 297 and Royal Decree 01-4 protocol as it had been issue on 1904 and 1910 been covered by Land Registration Act 496 it clearly connotes beside of that another Land Authority requirements under Cadastral Act 2259 that subject Land had been placed are for compliance of PSU 2031 and Plan II-668 and LRD 235, 1907 for the whole archipelago had been issued affirming that there were the cadastral survey over the estate and were approved on March 6, 1915, March 4, 1916 and September 9, 1916 respectively clarifying absolute ownership of the land owner. Late Don Gregorio Madrigal Acopiado that said TCT No. 408 and TCT No. 498 furtherly are already land titles in Torrens character. Besides any Law Proclamation Ordinances Letter of Instructions or Decrees have no retroactive effect over the land evidenced by Torrens System. And the same OCT No. 01-4 Decree 297 of 1904 and issued 1910 and TCT No. 408 and TCT No. 498 cannot be nullified in as much as the judgement of the Land Registration Court had met the pre-requisites of jurisprudence over the land case for registration and had been

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rendered by the judge who handled the land registration proceedings in accordance with due process as the requirements set forth by the law. Rule 132 and of Rule 135 defined by the Rule of court of the Republic of the Philippines.

Going back to main aspect to the Motion of the Republic of the Philippines to resolve first ownership over the said land covered by OCT No. 01-4 is tantamount of a petition for the re-hearing of the case. A manifestation of rising the dead from the tomb. In a clear sense which is obviously unconstitutional. Ultimately, it is for a revival of the case which this presiding judge had lost his jurisdiction over the case after the Decision of the Land Registration court had been finally decided and correspondingly terminated upon issuance of Decree No. 297 PSU 2031 for the Greater Manila Area and that Royal Decree 01-4 Protocol with that Plan II-69 and Plan II-668 and Plan LRD 235 of 1907 executed and had been reffirmed and registered in the land Registration Book and it had sustained by operation of the law. Which held on October 4, 1904 and 1910 for the issuance of Decree No. 297 in favor of the Hermogenes Antonio Rodriguez which indeed all rights and interest there at embracing the land in question were completely turned over to the Acopiados Heirs. Their Title and interest prescribed in the judgenebt has remained sustainable and enforceable inCoram Nobis. But let us analyze the context of the provision of Sec. 1 Rule 52 and that Sec. 1 and Sec. 3 Rule 121 of the Rules of court

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which read as follows; Rule 52 Sec. 1 Motion for re-hearing or reconsideration shall be made ex parte and filed within fifteen (15) days from notice of final order or judgement. No more than one motion for re-hearing or reconsideration shall be filed without express leave of court. A second motion for reconsideration maybe presented within fifteen (15) days from notice of the judgement or order deducting the time from which the first motion has been pending. Certainly, this is true in the case of government against the rightful owner. Said re-opening of the case is impossible to be happened. Otherwise, the Republic is quality of Res judicata.

In the motion of the Republic of the Philippines dated March 8, 1971 to resolve the ownership over OCT No. 01-4 in then favor in the absence of the legitimate heirs of Gregorio Madrigal Acopiado which was denied on June 7, 1971 and another motion but the some was denied on August 19, 1971, again, it was on their same allegation that Notice of hearing had been received by their office only on May 7, 1971 were clear manifestation for delatory tactics of the government. Like previously, as alleged, they only received said corresponding Notices on April 19, 1971. Yet, their constitutional rights as alleged were buried for quite some time without the previlege of due process. Said reasons were made as repeated alibis. Illogical and irresponsible from of reasons but merely as an scapegoat to their gross negligence because it turned out that they were inconsistent to the ex-

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isting court records pertaining to proofs of mail and sheriff's Services which were very evident after the written certification of the Chief Registry Division Manila Postal Office that had been issued said notice were delivered as evidenced by Registered mail with Return Cards throygh the Manila Postal Service. Indeed, they succeeded for the issuance of July 14,1964 Decision nullifying above given OCT from OCT No. 01-4 up to OCT No. 100,000 in favored of the Republic only. I repeat, the Decision had been reverted by the way of Intervention filed by the Heirs of Don Gregorio Madrigal Acopiado in the person of Anacleto M. Acopiado opposing not the cancellation over the fake Titles but the award of reconveyance to the Republic of the Philippines by reason of no eligible heirs of the true Land Owner.

We cannot fartherly sustain the argument of Hon. Solicitor General as to retroactive effect of that incoming laws even it for national reason because it would create great menace all over the country since the law has no retroactive effect over the probative value of TCT No. 408 and TCT No. 498 and that OCT No. 01-4 because that said titles in nature although it came from the origin of OCT No. 01-4 a Spanish Title. Per se but duly registered under Land Registration Act 496 on October 3,1904 and under Cadastral Act 2259 an essential requisite of Torrens title. Generally, as it turn to usual practice once a Land Title in OCT successfully transfer of Certificate of Title it absorbs the characteris-

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tics of being Torrens Title which has been adopted for many years by those in the real estate business and by land authority , except, when we will reverse the method,yet if ever we do so it is a direct aversion to the rule and policies prescrived by Land Registration aversion to the rule and policies prescrived by the Land Registration Act 496, which reciprocally deteriorate the virtue of Torrens System.

Besides, such Motion of the Republic of the Philippines as, I repeatedly quoted, cannot be given due consideration on the case that been close and terminated finally to resolve the ownership issue since the year 1904 after it became final and executory and the same was executed as start here in which this contention had been subscrived by no less than Hon. Solicitor General Felix V. Makasiar in his defense in case, people vs. Pinuilla, et. al. supra, which read as follows: Even so, it may not be disturbed and modified. Our recent interpretation of the law may be applied to new case, but certainly not to an old one finally and conclusively determined and it has been held in a case 21 CJS 330 cited in people vs. Pinuilla at. al. Supra that Law is a present and prospective force. That law needs some stability of administration taht the law is all the law there is. That law is more for the parties than for the courts. The people will rely upon and udjust their behavior in accordance with all the laws be it judicial or legislative or both.

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ANNABELLE AMATO
Clerk of Court

Corollary to the Motion for the Issuance of Reconstituted copies of both owner and duplicate copies of the original of OCT No. 01-4 let us diagnose the legal impediment that had arose in the accounts of the opposition of the LRA thru its Honorable Administrator Antonio Noblejas against the issuance of the owner's and duplicate copies of the said reconstituted Land Titles. Particularly the OCT No. 01-4 for and in favor of the heirs of the late Hermogenes A. Rodriguez and Miguel A. Rodriguez whether such impediment are applicable to affect the ownership interest of the real owners and the Acopiado clans.

Comment of the LRA and the Republic of the Philippines, we believe that purpose both judgement with compromise agreement between the Republic of the Philippines and the Acopiado shall hamper by legal impediments in the issuance of said Reconstituted OCT and the same should not be implemented for the issuance of both owner's and duplicate copies of the original of the Reconstituted Land Titles OCT No. 01-4 by the Honorable Register of Deeds of the Province of Bulacan because of the following grounds;

1. There is no law authorizing the reconstitution of the lost owner's and duplicate copies of Title OCT No. 01-4 TCT No. 408 and TCT No. 498 Administratively. Under the Land Registration Act (Act 141), if a duplicate certificate is lost, is destroyed, the regis-

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tered owner or other person in interest before the court of first Instance of the Province or city where the land is situated may file a suggestion of the fact of such loss or destruction. In other words, the procedure should be judicial in character.

2. Assuming but not admitting that the owner's copy may be reconstituted administratively, we believe the same should not be given due course because of the spurious characteristics of said title. As shown hereunder:

A) Plan II-69, Plan II-668 as mentioned on the face of the Title Plan II-668 has not yet been applied for original registration as appearing in our Survey Book.

B) Decree No. 297 covers only a parcel of Land in Cavite and not in Greater Manila as per our records.

C) That alleged derivative Title, which is OCT No. 01-4, is a well known Spanish Title.

D) Plan PSU 2031 mentioned at the back of the Title is the same Private Survey Number, involved in the

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survey in the so-called Hacienda Maricaban, which supposedly covered large truck of land also in the name of Fort William McKinley and Pedro Roxas. Including portion of Taguig, Parañaque and Pasay City registered in the name of the Republic of the Philippines.

3. Without evaluating its authenticity, it is obvious that the proposed judgement will compromise agreement could have the same effect over the subject land because it cannot be enforced by execution. Under the Supreme Court ruling the land data, it any there be found. Dubious the same cannot be utilize for public good because it is null and void ab intio in origin.

ORIGINAL SGD
ANTONIO NOBLEJAS
Administrator

This Honorable Court could not be convinced on the Number 1 reason give by the Hon. Administrator due to the fact that the issuance of Reconstituted Land Title. Particularly OCT No. 01-4 based on the Judicial Judgement rendered by then designated on October 4, 1904 in accordance with LRA 496 of 1902 clearing from it i[illegible] Legal impediment for the non-enforceability subsided it self as if a bubbles in the air. Besides, the Court proceedings has been conducted in accordance with the set up Jurisprudence based on the Rule of Court 132 and Rule 135 and in accordance with Section 15 of the Republic No. 26 which states that the Re-

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constitution is an Administrative Procedure definitely It's a Judicial in Character per se.

Be reminded that incorporated to this complaint filed by the Republic of the Philippines against the landowner are Quiting Reconveyance of the land covered by these titles. Therefore, it is a rule all rights of the party in interest over the land should be absolutely reconvened to the true owner.

Pertaining to spurious origin of said Plan II-668 PSU 3226 Plan II-69 PSU 2031 Decree No. 297 these were also subjected into alterations, manipulation and distortion. Particularly that Decree No. 297 was altered for certain Manuel Ruiz Y Javier and in favor of the Maricaban Estate to degrade the cridibility of the Hermogenes Antonio Rodriguez over the estate ownership and they created a vacuum which is another basis for the land grabbers to proliferate their unlawful activities upon raping the virtue of the country's Torrens System by way of mass production of invalid land title for continues cycles of scam to the final prejudice of the government and the general public. It was a known fact when both LRC Commissioner Antonio Noblejas and Asst. Gregorio Bilog, Jr. divulged the Modus Operandi of the organized syndicate in both LRC and in the Bureau of lands then to defeat the interest of the herein land owners. Which were an Admission of this land authority that the eligible land records and documents of the Acopiado over OCT No. 01-4 TCT No. 408 and TCT No. 498 had been subjected into manipulation. Alte-

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ration and falsification orchestrated by no other than in the LRC and the Bureau of land in connivance by those in the Register of Deed.

It was very apparent on what the present administration intend to do as well to our Spanish Mortgage Law which is against the wisdom of Torrens system but, of course, with the same dirty objectives to the predicament of the real owner under OCT No. 01-4. Besides, that said OCT No. 01-4 based on this record of Honorable Court, it was satisfactorily established that said land title has been registered under land requirements set forth in the Land Authority to issue Decree No. 297 on October 3, 1904 and 1910 and affirming Royal Decree 01-4 protocol embracing the entire archipelago together with its Cadastral No. 4720 CLRO case No. 475.

Beside, based on agreement predicated by this Decision with compromise Agreement, five years prescription of enforceability of said Judgement to reconstitute said OCT No. 01-4 and their TCT No. 408 and TCT No. 498 and eventually to issue the Reconstituted copies of its original and duplicates of said Title should be reconed only from January 1, 1999. The period of which the Republic of the Philippines promise and Commence to pay its remaining obligations amounting of ₱1 billion as damages to the Intervenors as agreed and emanated from this Judgement with Compromise Agreement between the Republic of the Philippines and the Acopiado heirs. While, partially payment had been paid to the Acopiado amounting to ₱2 billion pesos in the form of Land Bank Bond

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Certificate which will mature in 1978. But it was appealed for another 20 years Moratotium ending December 31, 1998 from which the government will have to pay the Land owner's heirs initially on six (6) installment payment over that ₱3 billion pesos damages.

My great predecessor of this noble profission taught me this judicial wisdom and had lent me a Noble judicial Narration in the preservation of untainted justice involving Pari Materia in for immediate application of the law and not only to one for the truth. This court is ready to open the clandestine of those who had sown detriment to the lawful landowners. So the MIGHTY OF THE COURT OF JUSTICE shall be utilized as it provided based on the authority prescrived in the Revise Penal Code against the violators who usurped the rights of the landowners. Like in the instance case, the holder of that devoid OCT 369, its technical data were copied from the technical data of OCT No. 01-4 but the Land Registration Authority tolerates the parties by the use of such fraudulent documents like those OCT 333, OCT 730, OCT 735, OCT 291, OCT 777, OCT 614, OCT 656, OCT 4085, OCT 543, OCT 222, OCT 4136, OCT 623 and all OCT bearing No. OCT 01 up to OCT 100,000 were found defective defrauding the general public and depriving as well the legitimate landowner.

Based on the report of the NBI and reciprocaly affirmed by two (2) authorities in land, that said OCT 369 was declared null and void due to its non-existence which merely derogates the eutencity of the eligible one, OCT No. 01-4

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besides, that II-4810 to 4813 like that II-4812 are a parcel of land situated in Bo. Tinampaan, Cadiz, Negros Occidental while that II-4813 covers the land situated in Iloilo. Besides, allegedly said OCT 369 in the name Hermogenes Reyes Rodriguez and Antonio G. Rodriguez, it appears that it was issued pursuant to a Decision of Hon. S. del Rosario of the Court of First Instance of Rizal on March 8, 1907, while that year, it should be province of Morong then, besides in the year 1907, jurish diction to issue said OCT exclusively resiedes in the Court of Land Registration and only on July 1, 1914 superseding the authority of the Land Registration Court. Indeed, the Court of the first instance then in the year 1907 had not yet acquired said jurisdiction.

The Land Title Form used is land Registration Form No. 1 as could be gleaned from the left hand corner of the form, yet the NBI Investigator divulged that GLRO Form No. 1 in 1907 was not been introduce yet as official Form on that year. That Decree issue was Decree 160 (not 297) since that Decree 160 was issued on March 19, 1904 and not March 8, 1904 per record of Book of Decrees for Ordinary Land Registration Cases is Book 1, that such Decree covers only one parcel of land located in Tondo, Manila with an area of 354,03 square meters only.

Another OCT No. 820 which is questionable in technical characteristics after confirming that said OCT allegedly have a corresponding Decree referred to No. [illegible] embracing a land in Quezon Province which was issued on January 31, 1905 which directly subside itself after the recorded survey date

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was done on November 15, 1906 a contradictory to oneself considering that Decree No. had been found empty for Technical Description therefore it should be no effect.

The technical description itself which resulted on the survey conducted on November 15, 1906 turns younger later tha the Decree No. 1424 considering that land Registration Act has been on its enforceability as a law. And the name of the owners certain Patricia Tiongson. Written thereon had not in any way applied for Application For Registration of the subject land. Neither of free Patent Application had been used which means that the origin of the land itself comes from nowhere. Connotes. These are imaginary person in character deserve to devoid their interest over the subject land.

That OCT No. 994 in the same way, is in the name of certain Mariano Severo Tuazon Y dele Paz et. al. with corresponding Decree Number 36455 was lent and adopted from TCT No. 870 while on the column for the Decree No. written thereon was clearly empty in data en toto, it connotes No Entry. And the date of Decree issued also in blank No Entry. Also as it was divulged by the NBI investigation, one OCT No. 994 have two (2) different record numbers, such as 4429 and 1559 that its Expediency TCT No. 84960 in the name of Moisis Buenaventura have a similar Decree of the same OCT while said Decree was copied from the Decree of TCT 870 its OCT is entirely different from that OCT 994. That OCT 735 is also in the name of Severo Tuazon Y dela Paz et. al. its original suvey held on December 1910, June 1911 from which the point

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of reference pointed in the survey was CBM No. 37 its technical data referred to No. 130 Cadastral 13 for Manila which pointed clearly that Manila had started its Cadastral Survey only on September 1914 and was approved officially on January 3,1916. September 9, 1916 while Cadastral Act 2259 took effect on February 11, 1913 and the Decree No. 17431 of said Title was issued July 9, 1914 this showed entirely inconsistent of its data beyond its standard chronological order to wit, which are in contradictory to the Torrens System. That the survey and approval should be dated earlier than its Decree and its Cadastral Survey when intent to apply and should be later than the Cadastral Act itself, which were enforceable after the Cadastral Act 2259 has been implemented into law on February 11, 1913. That OCT 730 again was registered in the Registration Book No. A-7 in the name of Severo Tuazon Y dela Paz, et. al., under Decree No. 7672, but the land has been found Marikina, not in Pasig, nor in Quezon City and neither elsewhere, the total area of which is undeterminable which is avoid in character. This was divulged based on the written report of Gregorio Bilog, Jr., the Deputy LRC Adminidtrator as requested by then Hon. Solicitor General Felix Makasiar in the year 1964, now member of this Highest Court of the Land. Corollary of this end, let traverse our judicial functions into another horizon of responsibilities as administrator of justice not only for the deprived parties but for the entire Filipino people for nation's economic breakthrough from its century ailing and sickly society with suffering citizenry. That what involves in this scenario is not only the government of His Excellency

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President Ferdinand E. Marcos but also President Marcos himself, requiring the President to restore the missing gold reserves of the Republic of the Philippines in the designated Central Bank Vaults consisting of 617,500 metric tons of 12.5 gold nuggets lent and entrusted by the Royal Family, the Don Gregorio Madrigal Acopiado clans, through late President Manuel Roxas, in favor of the Filipino people just to complete the requirement set forth needed in the establishment of Philippine Central Bank in the year 1949. That the said gold reserves paramountly attributed in the stability of peso value between 1949 to 1960, ranging the peso value of ₱2.00 for $1.00 U.S. dollar to ₱4.00 to $1.00 U.S. dollar But beyond the knowledge of the Filipino people, the basic root that caused the Marcos Macapagal quarrel was that the unlawful act of then Senate President Ferdinand E. Marcos which emanated from illegal transport of some three (3) metric tons of gold nuggets to London and another seven (7) tons to Zurich Germany without permission from the private owner, the Madrigal Acopiado family, the Acopiado clan, and of no consent of the then President Diosdado Macapagal which were taken in place all of September 23, 1963; considering that gold bullion was part and portion of the 617,500 metric tons of 12,5 gold nuggets entrusted to the national government on January 7, 1949 by the caretaker of the Royal Clan, Rev. Fr. Jose Antonio Diaz his alias name is Col. Severino Garcia Sta. Roman, for and in behalf of the Madrigal Acopiado Royal Family.

That the Reverend Father, before this Court and designated Amicus curea on May 5, 1972, he testified in an open court that he is the caretaker of around 617,500 metric tons of gold nuggets ~~owned by~~ the Royal Family, the Acopiado Family

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headed by Don Gregorio Madrigal Acopiado which they transport to Vatican City in the year 1938 to secure the gold bullion from the escalating World War 11, and the Royal Family maintainned it up to 1948 and was withdrawn and transported to the Philippines through the young lawyer Ferdinand E. Marcos in 1949, then.

That in the presence of Atty. Lorenzo Tañada, the clan's lawyer, Don Gregorio Madrigal Acopiado and Don Anacleto Madrigal Acopiado the direct owners of the said gold bullion; and in the presence of then His Excellemcy, late President Manuel A. Roxas, then Senator Vicente Madrigal from Albay, the second cousin of Maria Camella Sarmento Madrigal Reverend Father Jose Antonio Diaz turened over said 617,500 gold bullion, which he kept long time ago under the blessings of some Spanish officials in a duggeon in Fort Santiago in behalf of the Doña Maria Isabel Rodriguez Madrigal wife of Florentino Montañez Acopiado descendant of Estevan Rodriguez de Fagueroa Royal Family, cousin of King Philip 11 of Spain who went to Europe before the war and eventually under the custody of then, the old National Treasury in Intramuros Manila, to give way for the establishment of the Central Bank of the Philippines.

That the said Reverend Father, in his testimony before the court and the Amicus Curae, admitted that the gold inventory remained intac in the Central Bank vaults up to the year 1964, Quote: except that some 10 tons in my presence were forcibly withdrawn by the Senate Security Force led then by Ex-Senate President Ferdinand E. Marcos, now, President of thes

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Republic on September 8, 1963 and had transported to nowhere;

That said Reverend Father was the one who gave idea to His Excellency President Ferdinand E. Marcos to undertake the illegal withdrawal of the said gold bullion from the Central Bank vaults on the sense that Don Gregorio Madrigal Acopiado, heirs of the late Don Florentino Montañes Acopiado and wife Doña Ma.Isabel Rodriguez Madrigal owner of the said big bullion consisting of 617,500 metric tons died in Europe during the American Occupatinn in 1898. And ths Reverend Father alleged the heir Don Gregorio Madrigal Acopiado died also during the Japanese time, yet, the asset left no will and no legitimate heir, in spite of the fact that the truth was that the late Don Gregorio Madrigal Acopiado has a last will and testament entrusted to the custody of Reverend Father Jose Antonio Dias clarifying that he was surviving heirs of Don Gregorio Madrigal Acopiado and the only son Don Anacleto Madrigal Acopiado who also inherited the Title of Don, bestowed upon him by the Royal Family in accordance with the code Master in as much as although he has a fifty (50%) Spanish American blood, his ancestors were Spanish Lord. That said Don Anacleto Madrigal Acopiado has authorized to administer and, when necessary, withdraw the said assets deposited in the Central Bank vaults and all gold bullion deposited in Fort Knox and Zurich add in other countries that served as trustee of his Excellency Ferdinand E. Marcos and he is entitled to collect the 5% of the 1% percent royalty fee of the national government starting from the year 1965, unpaid.Period of the government in as mush as since 1949 to 1964 the government had fully complied the royalty fee;

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That the Reverend Father also admitted that the only gold bullion balance left in the Central Bank vaults are consisting of 400;00 metric tons; others, some 217,500 metric tons between 1965 to 1970 were illegally melted into another form of 75 kilos per bar and were transported to different countries in Red China, Hong Kong, Switzerland, Germany, Australia, U.S.A. and in England;

Here is the excerpt from the testemonies of Reverend Father Antonio Diaz alias Col.Severino Garcia Sta. Romana taken in an open court room on 10;35 A.M. of may 5, 1972 before this court and amicus curae.

Atty. Cesar Paras Sr. With your permission. Your Honor, Supplemental to my cross examination To reverend Father Jose Antonio Diaz, vital witness in connection With the illegal transport of said Gold bullion of my client. The Royal Family.. Madrigal Acopiado Clan which caused the sudden collapse of the value of Philippine peso may I ask some important questions. Your Honor relevant to the Sworn Affidavit he executed before a notary public.

Court Yes you may provided the questions are relevant to the subject matter.

Amicus Curae. What is the purpose?

Atty. Cesar Paras Sr. Yes your Honor. To clarify matter in connection with missing gold reserves.

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Atty. Cesar Paras Sr. Do you own this type writer Sworn Affidavit, Reverend witness and how did you Come to know about the illegal transport of the deposited gold bullion from Central Bank Vaults and that of its exact date

Witness; Rev. Fr. Jose Antonio Diaz: I was the one who signed this affidavit, Sir, and being the caretaker of the Royal Family, I was the authorized signatory for the withdrawal of that deposited gold bullion from the Central Bank Vaults and I used it to withdraw the same as instructed to me by then Honorable Senate President Ferdinand E. Marcos on September 8, 1963. Besides, I was the one whoaaccompanied Don. Gregorio Madrigal Acopiado in transporting the said gold bullion around 617,000 metrictons to Vatican City your, sometime in 1939, to protect the item from the fast escalating world War II, then, your Honor.

Atty. Cesar Paras Sr. How many kilos did you withdraw that time?

Witness: Rev. Fr. Jose Antonio Diaz Based on my arrangement with then Senate President Marcos, we will withdraw only 3 tons or 3,000 kilos

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but when I and Senate President Marcos were already in the Central Bank vaults, Central Bank Governor Andres Castillo and Senator Marcos convinced me to sign the withdrawal document containing 35,000 tons thattime, I have no choice but to sign.

Atty. Cesar Paras Sr.: Reverend Witness, after signing the withdrawal document you mentioned, what transpired next?

Witness. Reverend Fr. Jose Antonio Diaz: Right at that moment, Senator Marcos withdrew the gold bullion from the vault and loaded these on four (4) traler trucks escorted by Philippine Army members led by unknown coronel and 4 members of the Philippine Constabulary and were driven toward the departure area of the Manila International Airport, then, Sir;

Atty. Cesar Paras Sr.: Reverend Witness, when you were in the MIA departure area, what follows next?

Witness: Rev. Fr. Jose Antonio Diaz. I witnessed the unloading of the gold from the trailers, Sir, which were packed in 70 pieces of wooden crates and they loaded these in the belly of the KLM Airline that time.

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Atty. Cesar Paras Sr.: Reverend Witness, you said you were there when the repacking of the gold had been ddnde, how long did it take ?

Witness: Rev. Fr. Jose Antonio Diaz.: Because when we arrived in the central bankk the time was 8:00 o'clock in the morning. When they finished packaging and loading to the trailers, the time was 3:00 o'clock in the affernoon., so approximately Sir, it took seven (7) hours long when we finishd.

Atty. Cesar Pares Sr.: Being the caretaker of the Acopiado Family's gold Bullion can you tell to this Honorable court how many and what is the exact number of kilos do the Acopiado Family had deposited in the vaults of the Central Bank?

Witness, Rev. Fr. Jose Antonio Diaz. Exactly around 617,500 metric tons that the Acopiado had deposited to the voult through me in the year 1949 which we tr transported from the Vatican City in the year 1948 the same were lent to the national government to meet the reguired gold reserves of the newly organized and installed Central Bank then. But lately, when I went to the Central Bank along with the heirs, Don Gregorio Madrigal Acopiado in the person and Don Anacleto Madrigal Acopiado for

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verification and inventory recently we found that the only exact inventory remained intact in the vault then was 400,000 metric tons, while, what I withdrew that time beyond the knowledge of the owner through instruction of then Senate President of this Republic was 35,000 metric tone leaving supposed inventory balance of 482, 500 metric tons, but this was inconsistent to our findings where the last inventory ba lance was only 400,000 metric tons. Definitely, Sir, they used fraudulenly my signature to withdraw such 82,500 metric tons

Solicitor Guttierez: You Honor, I wish to call the attention of the Honorable Court to strike... the words as follows: but this was inconsistentt to our findings where the last inventory balance was only 400,000 metric tons. Definitely, Sir, they used fraudulently my signature to withdraw such 82,500 metric tons.

Amicus Curae: For what purpose?

Solicitor Gutierez: The answer of the witness was not responsive to the question profound by the counsel. Beside, his statement

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about the witdrawal of 82,500 metric tons is merely more on hearsay because he was not there when the alleged wid withdrawal of 82,500 metric tons took place.

Atty Cesar Paras Sr.: Objection, your Honor, the witness has the right opinion which is valid based on his authority designated to him by my client that he is the only person that has an authority to withdraw said gold bullion deposits.

Court. Alright, just maintain the record, eventually, we will cross the bridge when needed.

Enough over such testimonies that we can no longer deny the veracity of the Reverend Father's Statement, and in as much as no opposition from the government except they signified their conformity to issue this Decision with Compromise Agreement between the Republic of the Philippines represented by His Excellency President Ferdinand E. Marcos and his Solicitor General and by the party in interest, Heirs Don Gregorio Madrigal Acopiado and His son Don Anacleto Madrigal Acopiado represented by their Legal Counsel, Atty..Cesar Paras Sr.

lets go back to other subject matter about the land, that a Land Registration Court Proceeding is an action inrem. Therefore, the decree of registration after it has been issued to the party

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in interest binds upon and conclusive against all persons of any nature including this government, the Republic of the Philippines and its branches, agencies and instrumentalities, regarliss or not they were notified of the filing of application intended for registration, or neither or have appeared and filed for the corresponding answer against such application because, as a rule, all parties in interest are considered as notified by the publication required by the law. This case was strongly cited in Sorsogon, et al vs. Makalintal, et al, 45 O.G.9,3819, September 1949, when the Royal Family, the Madrigal Acopiado Clan, maintains their Land Title after it was published in the Gaceta de Manila sometime in March 14, 1902 under the operation of Torrens System in accord with LRA 496 of 1902, their OCT No. OL-4 which was issued in the year 1864 with the decree of registration turned conclusive because such decree of registration once became final, could not be subject for attack by any person neither by reason of minor age of the co-owner, neither would there be found credible in the allegations that decree persons, claiming as owners, held the property in trust or as co-heirs when they filed their application for registration and correspondingly obtained registration in their names, without opposition upon establishing factual informations their predecessors had been op en as owners, and in what capacity they gained the same which is true in a case of Gonzaga, et al vs. Guanzon, et al, 68 Phil. 351 (1939).

Similarly, this Court cannot sustain the defence of the National Gavernment, the heirs of Hermogenes Rodriguez the heirs of Mariano Severo Tuazon and the Tuason Company,

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including the defense of the Ortigas and Company that they were not aaround as party in interest when the decree of Registration over the same subject land had beenconddutteddinn proceedings since in the rule of Registration, Decree of Registration could not be re-opened by reasons of absence, minority or by reason of disability of any person adversely affected by said decree of registration, not been by any proceeding in any court, lake this for instance, for reversing such judgment but may be subjected, nevertheless, to every right of any person including the government and its branches thereof, theirs interest had been deprived by actual fraud should be filed in the Court of origin or any court of competent jurisdiction within one-year after the entry of such decree instituted as registered, which parently true in a case of Cruz vs. Del Valle, 55 O.G P. 9901, November 23, 1952, CA; Samonte, et al vs. Descallar, et al 107 Phil 198 (1960).

In the case at bar, both the National Government and the herein oppositors failed and neither its Government instrumentalities and agencies had filed their petetion for review after the Decree of Registration No. 297 for the legalization of OI-4, in accordance with the Land Registration Act 496, had been registered on October 4, 1904, which said OCT No.01-4 and its Decree of Registration becomes incontrovertible.

This case is a petition for the reconstitution of OCT No. 01-4 with annulment of all the titles described in a

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certification issued by the Administrator of the Land Registration Commission, Hon. Antonio Noblejas, and with reconveyance of the subject land which are in the possession of the heirs of the late Don Gregorio Madrigal Acopiado filed by the national government thru its Solicitor General Felix Makasiar, which the same, the national government had complied with the jurisdictional requirements enforced by the Republic Act No. 26 and Cercular No.47 of February 1949, but to no avail one more time, the National Government lacked stronger evidences against the thwee owner, the Acopiado clan. What the evidences the government had used and presented were those documents and OCT No. 01 -4 and TCT No.12022 in the name of the late Hermogenes A.Rodriguez on strong confidence the late Don Gregorio Madrigal Acopiado have no issued neither has surviving heirs. Such action of the government is only proper under the Principle of Public Domamn against the oppositor-claimants who have also stronger evidences and titles althbugh these were issued in the later date of 1864 when the said OCT No. 01-4 had been issued in the name of Hermogenes Antonio Rodriguez then eventually to the late Miguel A. Rodriguez in the year 1864, 1888, 1891 and 1894 which was affirmed in accordance with the Land Registration Act 496 of the year 1902. And parenthetically, the same was readjuddicated in accordance with Cadastral Act of 2259 on March 14, 1914. While the Land Titles of the oppositors other claimants were issued only in the later year of 1902, some in the year 1906, some in the year 1914, and 1926, etc. Except OCT 369 of the Hermogenes Reyes Rodriguez and which Antonio Reyes Rodriguez which has issued allegedly in the year 1907 but it becomes the subject of this ruling

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against said OCT 369, which decree was found froudulaantly defective in character as it were divulged in this context.

Apperently the National Government failed to refute the existence of the lawful heirs of the late Don Gregorio Madrigal Acopiado and Don Anacleto Madrigal Accpiado on the mere fact that some of these heirs become instrumental in the establishment of CentralBank of the Philippines in the year 1949 after Mr. Anaceto Montanes Acopiado cousin of Don Gregorio Madrigal Acopiado accompanied by Reve rend Father Jose Antonio Diaz through the efforts of brilliant lawyer Attorney Ferdinand E. Marcos, had transported the gold bullion from Vatican City which were used by the late President Manuel Roxas, Best friand or Compadre of Don Gregorio Madrigal Acopiado, as Gold Reserves requirements This information do not intend to complicate the issue but a sound proof as of the existence of the heirs of the late Don Gregorio Madrigal Acopiado that the government can not deny but rather it compel to be guilt of Estoppels which was raised by the surviving heirs.

Truly, the Republic of the Philippines had committed estoppels and had rebound to become not party in interest over the subject land in the presence of surviving-lawful heirs. Occasionally, it must be obliged for re-conveyance for all the lands under its custody as illegal detaineers, or in graceful sense as trustee for which it requires a reconveyance in favor of its principal or trustor, as prescribed by Civil Code of the Philippines.

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The fundamental rule over this issue, after the registered land had lapsed for one year, a decree of registration can no longer be opened for review even if its issuance is attended by actual fraud that the government failed to file said basic actions. And the chances of the government to open as an aggrieved party remains an open opportunity considering the land had not been passed to innocent purchaser for value, yet, an action for reconveyance still available that reached to this case against the Acopiado clan, but still the Republic of the Philippines, failed to solidly and constructively established its interest over the land. Under these circumstance, the true owner asserted his ownership and title to the land, and this Court can not neglect its paramount duty to exercise its power for equity and justice, so correspondingly, an urgent Court order to cancel the involved land titles of other land claimants including the title used by the Republic of the Philippines, in order to direct other unlawful owners and that Republic of the Philippines to re-convey the land holdings under their custody or as trust is inevitable to the rightful owner. The rule and order of re-conveyance is just, equitable and imperative, the only course of action in the Court to eradicated the unmanageable evil and anomaly in the LRC and in the Register of Deeds, where the lawful registered owner, should have a holder of Torrens Title for the land they acquired by their own labours, sweat and exerted efforts for quite so long but they and their predecessors could not exploit it become it is possessed by uneligible parties under the concept of ownership. To hold such land beyond the true and lawful orders of the land ownership in greater sense would vindicated only the

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land grabber for glory directly a dismay to the moral value in human relations that no persons shall unjustly enrich himself at the expense of eligible one.

To supplement the issue, there must be annulment for those titles that has been reported fraudulant in character to prevent the general public from further damage of worst as it may be. So it would not be precluded for the annulment filed by the Republic of the Philippines that the oppositors had asserted its rights beyond possibility by reason of simple possession of registered Certificate of Titles which said reason is not within the ambit of the law in the Torrens System because, to the contrary, the Supreme Court cited the incited in a case Vital vs. Anore, et al, 1952, that any Free Patent or subsequent Title issued pursuant thereto is null and avoid ab initio. Because on the other hand, an adverse owner of a registered land undisturbed in his possession thereon for a period of more than fifty years and without any knowledge that the same subject land he actually tilled and occupied has been registered in the name of another person is not barrem from filing an action for re-conveyance which, in effect, the herein true owner had sought the assistance of the Court under this proceedering the owner is the adverse respondent to the case at bar so he seeks a re-conveyance and quieting the aforementioned Titles of the subject lands, who was, being the lawful owner, so confident relying upon a Torrens Title which could have fraudulently issued to wrong claimant. Similarly, actions for re-conveyance complained against the National Government by reason of null and avoid ab initio:

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principles, for a claim of prescription on the action by the National Government and other oppsitors would be unavailing, which was affirmed in a case Agne vs. Director of Lands, Supra citing Laguna vs. Lavintino, 1941 71 Phil. 566, Corpus, et al, vs. Beltran, et al, 97 Phil. 722)

Furthermore, whereas the herein respondent-lawful land owner holder of Torrens Title who has been in possession of the subject land in dispute, his action to quiet the aforesaid titles against the government and other parties is imprescriptible in nature (Baladay vs. Castrillo, et al, 1961, SCRA 1064, Villanueva, et al, vs. Portigo, et al, 1969,29, SCRA 99, Ramires vs. Court of Appeals, et al, 1969, 30 SCRA 297)

On the issue of laches as a defenseof the Ortigas and Company against the Acopiado jointly augmented by its correspondents and other party interest led by the Honorable Solicitor General, Tuason and Company, Inc, Bonifacio Regalado, the heirs of Atty. Gregorio and Salvador Araneta, the Ayala Corporation, the Pilar Village Corporation, Don Hermogenes Reyes Rodriguez and heirs, the group of Manny Villar and Company, Don Mariano San Pedro and heirs, the Piedad Estate, the heirs of Pedro Roxas, the heirs of Patricia Tiongson, the Tiburcio and heirs of Antonio Fael, the heirs of Pedro and Salvador Layos, the claimants of Pasay and Maricaban Estate, the heirs of Fernando Jacinto, the Jacinto Steel Mills, Dr. Nicanor Jacinto, et al, the heirs of Jose Dimsun, the heirs of Eulogio Ragua and Co. the heirs of Almeda and Co. Teodoro Lim and Felix Baez, the heirs of Agapito Bomson, the administration of Bicutan Santos

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river, and seas, more or less, it embraced four major Islands for a total of 7,169 Islands the Luzon Peninsula, the Palawan Peninsula, the Visayas Peninsula and the Mindanao Peninsula, in habitation of King Alfonso XII, the predecessors of the Captain Esteban Rodriguez de Figueroa heirs , who was been respected by the Rodriguez and Acopiado Clan. Chinese Traders and Chinese emperors by paying tribute to the said King in the form of silk cloths. Precious stones and tons of gold.

2) Due to economic abundance in the islands Ferdinand Magellan,s Portuguese. Set a mission to explore the possible sources of species with simultaneous propagation of Christianism but with arrogance and envies to the abundant Resources of the archipelago beyond the knowledge of the King Philip 11 by force he conquered the island where bloody battle in Mactan had risen as defended by the Kings cousin captain Esteban Rodriguez de Figueroa in the year 1521.

3) The invasion escalated to manila province there where the second eldest great great grand son Name : Miguel Rodriguez fought for the defense of the area but due to overwhelming arms ammunitions of the invading Spanish Imperial Armies to defense the forested area of Karilaya Island. Then now Provence of Quezon.

4) By the influence of the King Alfonso XII he complained

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to the Holy See about the abusive and land grabbing scandal of friars in the Philippines. The complained had been heeded by the papal grant of the Fortunato Real in the late 15th and early 16th Century, the Spanish Royal Crown tried to succeed to have most complate control over the churches in the Indies. Including the Philippines the result of which was the dissolution of religious orders in the years 1836 and the confiscation of church properties. And the continued existence of the religious orders in the Philippines was total dependent on the political endeavors of the Royal Crown of Spain that has a little trust and faith in their religious missions on the account that the friars have no control of abuses where compassion that is supposed to be instituted for the sake of human lives and private properties most of the time were violated by the Churches in the Philippines Spanish Meztizo Filipino friars hold biggest area of the subject land by way of converting intoseveral haciendas into their names that gave rise to the order of the Royal Crown that Spanish Meztezo Filipino friars and its clergy were subject to be observed on as potential danger. And so the royal crown moves more in the direction of annulling their influence as response to the King Alfonso XII.

In this account, the Spanish Meztizo Filipino friars were determined to thereSelf-interest . Land grabbing agenda by implicating the case against native Filipino priests. who were in positions for the Rodriguez Clan's objective toward their political Aspect of secularization which fatherly emphasized this aspect in their effort o

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influence government policy in the pretext of the Matter of secularization to push through for the security of the subject lands the whole archipelago in particular.

This is a direct transcript of the testimony of the Friar Provincial before the Philippines Commission in the U.S. Senate over the land held for ecclesiastical or religious uses in the Philippines Islands Document No. 190.56th U.S. Congress. Second Session. 1901.

5) In that forested area of Karilaya, Austria who sought for a succor of Spain on the 7th day of January 1864 the said OCT 01-4 had been issued in the name of Don Hermogenes Antonio Rodriguez the descendant of Captain Esteban Rodriguez de Figuroa right after the liberation of the Islands by the Spanish Royal Crown from the abusive Spanish conquistadors.

6) After the King Alfonso XII 100 years after the said title OCT No. 01-4 had been issued in the name of Don Hermogenes Antonio Rodriguez in 1864 the Registred in 1891 and 1894, where Don Gregorio Madrigal Acopiado and the only son Don Anacleto Madrigal Acopiado, encountered court challenge a new Involving the same subject land lodged by the encomienderos. Don Hermogenes A. Rodriguez in the year 1864 alleging before the Royal Audiencia under the case R.D. 571 that the said land had been a reward to them by the Royal Crown of Spain in

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Pascual Market, the heirs of Dominador de Ocampo Buhain, the heirs of Pedro and Antonio Cruz, the heirs Juan Posadas, the heirs of Ponciano Padilla, the heirs of Fortunato, Ricardo and Maria Pantaleon Santiago, the heirs of Sabastiam Fajardo, the administrator of Napa Q-Mart and claimants in the person of Don Facundo, the heirs of Dona Lourdes Ochoa y Casal, the heirs of Antonio Aquial, the heirs of Julian and Juan Francisco, the heirs of Sonia Lim, the heirs of Santiago Garcia and Co. Heirs of Dona Aurora Fabella y Cardona and Co. the heirs of Felimon Aguilar of Las Pinas Municipal Hall. The heirs and administrator of Sanao Motors Corporation and Francisco Motors Corporation. The heirs and Administrator of Good Year Tire Rubber Company. The Administrator of Firestone Tire Rubber Company. The Solid Mill and Company. The heirs and administrator of Philippines Shares Company. The administrator of Manila Railroad Company the administrator of Pangasinan Transport and Co. Pantranco situated in Francisco del Monte. The administrator of William McKinley. The people Home and Housing Corporation. The Administrator of Meralco and PLDT and Company. The National Development Corporation under the pretext of newly proposed name of NHA. The Land Registration Commission and the Bureau of Lands and Forestry, and for fairness to all. Is a defense that could not be ignored of banking to the doctrine of STALE DEMAND, an offshoot of the law of laches. Which is dazed upon the very Foundation of sound public policy a prerequisite to attain peaceful society it is the direct diffusion of stale claims. Unlike the statute of limitations is not merely a problem of time but principally by reason of the inequity or unreasonable acts allowing still a right to enforce claims, which lapsed

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by reason of abandoning for a long period of time particularly this time. Where aforementioned respondent and expositors against the Montanes Acop iado heirs had many time introduced their improvements and fencing over the areas. Where hundreds of commercial buildings. Privately and publicly.including residential subdivision and villages were elected thereon. Which such circumstances the defense of laches is highly appreciatable on the reason of unmanageable money cost on the part of the developers and National Government. If the Acopiado heirs have ignored or had never protested such improvements, which construed that they are tolerant for long-long years. Yet it had to prevent that laches have never constituted. Thus. Ultimately barred the Original owner from recovering the possession over the titled land by virtue of laches. Which is very true in a case. Mejia vs. Gamponia. IOO Phil.277 (1956) Miquel vs.Catalino. 26 SCRA 2234 (1968)

On the other way around the Madrigal Acopiado heirs strongly manifested that they did not abandoned their possession over their title land. They presented strong evidences that their action for absolute ownership and possession over the subject lands never ends and borne out by Historic Judicial Records which are chronologically stated among other things as follows.

1) Since 13th century. The land called before Maharlika now Philippines has a territorial area of 1,049.212.168 square nautical miles with a total geographical area of 169,972.500 hectares of plains,mountains, forests,

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Royal Family of Archipelago. The Madrigal Acopiado on the year 1939 at the age of 91 years old by reason of heart attack in Europe he transported the Acopiado gold bullion of 617,500 metric tons to the Vatican and had deposited it to the trust of the holy See as escorted by Reverend Father Robert Hayes. Who was in custody of the last will and testament involving OCT 01-4 of the Archipelago and that precious wealth whose heirs are Don Gregorio Madrigal Acopiado and the only son Don Anacleto Madrigal Acopiado Sr.

9) Land grabbers Filipino Meztizo headed by Atty. Gregorio Araneta former lawyer of Don Gregorio Madrigal Acopiado pushed their evil intent over the subject land by lobbying in the United State Congress for the issuance of Harvey-Harding Cutting law H.H.C. a law attempting the exclusion of foreign land holdings in the Island and pretext of American Military Reservation Rights but again said moves had not been prospered thru the intervention of the lawyer of the Madrigal Acopiado Family. Atty. William Buquid Atty. Infact Mr. Anacetó Montanes Acopiado, first cousin of Don Gregorio Madrigal Acopiado, and by another family lawyers. Atty. Benito Legarda, Atty Claudio Gabriel, Atty. Francisco Ortigas and Atty. Pablo Ocampo Sr. assisted by another two lawyers of the Family, Atty. Ramon Bagatsing, and Atty. Sr. Pedro Sotero Laurel, that case a roof for a massive protest of the Filipino Legislators turning down and said repressive laws.

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Io) Atty. Gregorio Araneta succeeded to be reunited with Atty. Sr. Francisco Ortiga and other family lawyers of the clan and had availed for the passage of another despotic law, the land registration act 496 of 1902 but again the opositors failed to adulterate the land area of OCT No. 01-4 and finally, failed to oppose Royal Family, ownership interest but it only strengthened the very foundation of the Royal Family after the successfully obtaining the affirmation of Land Registration Court then. LRC No. 475 by the issuance of Decree 297 on October 3, 1904 and 1910 in the late Don Hermogenez Antonio Rodriguez and Miguel Antonio Rodriguez.

II) Evil intent to land grab. the same land had never ceased. The same oppositors lodged and lobbied for the passage of another oppressive law under the buise of Cadastral Act 2259. Court battle again in the Cadastral Court ended on March 14,1914 respecting ownership in favor of the Don Gregorio Madrigal Acopiado by allowing for the issuance of segregated Title under OCT No.01-4 and TCT No.12022, TCT No.408, and TCT No.498, which was manifested victory for the Acopiado in Court Battles record by the financial support of Don Gregorio Madrigal Acopiado and Don Anacleto M. Acopiado, against the oppositions that caused the approved plan of the entire archipelago under LRD. Plan 235 in 1907, Plan. II-69,and Plan. II-668, in the name of Don Gregorio M.Acopiado and Don Anacleto Madrigal Acopiado Sr.

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12) After the war, between 1948 to 1956, beyond the knowledge of the clan, all supporting ownership evidences compiled in the Register of Deeds of the Province of Manila, City of Manila now, and in the Province of Rizal together those in the Bureau of Archives, including the Plan of PSU 2031, Plan II-69, and Plan PSU 3226, Plan II-668, Under LRD 235 of 1907, in the Gaceta de Manila were reported vanished and followed by successfully alteration by the heirs of the same oppositors in conspiracy of the administration, now the LRC, by those in rhe PHHC and those in the Registry of Deeds and these in the Bureau of Archives which divulgen that around 500,000 histirical documents including those ownership evidences over the subject lands were disappeared from the records if not directly stolen by those who have vested interest same time in 1956 tha t gave birth to the raising of the cancelled OCT 369 in the name of Don Hermogenes Reyes Rodriguez and Antonio Reyes Rodriguez anew which was manipulated also even the record of Gaceta de Manila, followed by that OCT 4136 in the name of Mariano San Pedro who become steward of Don Hermogenes Rodriguez OCt 779 in the name of Domingo Ocampo, the nearest kin of Atty. Sr. Pablo Ocampo, the old time legal counsel of the Acopiado Clan. Also follows the manipulation escalated to massive frauds that gave rise to the issuance of 100,000 fake land titles in OCT 01 up to OCT 100,000 intended to defeat the original land title of the true owners, OCT No. 01-4, which were scattered to many prominent

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names of knownbusinessmen and developers in conspiracy by thase in the government, both national and local, that gave birth to other claimants like late Agapito Bonson whose OCT 40875 had been issued which connotes that former delegate of the Malolos constitution who died befor Wold War 11 had rose from his grave to be able to register his land holdings OCT 4085 in the year 1964,

13) That in the later part of 1962, a vaudaville court proceedings between the PHHC, represenented by the Office of the Solicitor General for and in behalf of the Republic of the Philippines under LRC/ Ciwil Case No. 997-P in CFI Branch 28, Pasay City, born in the open, Eulalio Ragua, the holder of OCT 632, and the heirs of Mariano Severo Tuazon and the J.M. Tuazon and Co. Inc. the holder of OCT 735, both Titles embracing 4,399.322 square meters in Culiat Diliman, now Quezon City, where different intrests like the Quezon City Hall, Philippines Science High School, Quezon Memorial Circle, Visayas Ave. The Quezon Memorial Park and Wildlife the UP Village on going project, the Triangle and East Triangle and West Triangle where the Philam Homes has been situated the on going p roject 6 Housing project, the on going Vasha Villa ge, the U.S. Veterans Memorial Hospital, the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, the Bureau of Land and Forestry, the Philippines Sugar Regulatory Commission, the General Auditing Office, the Philippines Virginia Tobacco Administration, the Department of

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honor of their Great, Great grand Father Governor General Esteban Rodriguez-de Figueroa who pacified civil war in Mindanao but after sixteen (16) years of Court battle in the Court of Royal Audencia the Hermogenes Rodriguez clan Sold the Property to Don Gregorio Madrigal Acopiado this ownership interest over the Archipelago had regained the title of ownership a new over the said Island in the years 1864 by virtue of the order of the Royal Crown for the main reason that the only objective of the expedition of the Royal crown to the Island of Maharlika Now Philipp ines is propagation of Christianism to rectify the lives of the inhabitants with glorious affiliation to The Divine Supreme Being the God the Father and not to congest the Maharlika Kingdom.

7) The final Decision of the 1864 Royal Family clan Don Hermogenes Antonio Rodriguez. Give rise to different strategic land grabbing by the Filipino Spanish Meztizo that drove again the Maharlika Kingdom to massive wars in the form of rebellion by the King's descendant.

8) Before the death of Dona Ma. Isabel Rodrigues Madrigal She succeded to wim the support of the grand Government of the United State of America where the treaty of Paris between Spain, United State, Great Britain, France, and Germany enforced into law respecting private ownership of the inhabitants and the Royal Family of the Archipelago The Acopiado on the year 1939 at the age of 91 years old by reason had been signed and enforced into law respecting private ownership of the inhabitants and the

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Transportation and Telecommunication, the U.P. Building the newly developed Pag-asa Village, the San Francisco Elementary School, the Philipp ines Veterans Village and Project 7, the on going Mindanao Subdivision, the Bagong bantay Resettlement Housing Project, and fourth and fifth ofthe North Triangle of the Phil-Am Life Home Housing Project, particularly in the person of Eulalio Ragua had enable to file similar compliant over the same subject matters against the government cohorts in the said maro-moro proceedings in the RTC of Quezon City under Civil case No.II9 considering they are Party in interest in this proceedings under LRC/Civil case No.997 since 1962 which was consolidated under LRC/Civil case No.3957-P by the Motion of the Solicitor General,now under CFI, Branch 28, Pasay City on the ground that in the Sala has fewer cases pending unlike in the Sala of the CFI in the Province of Rizal in Pasay City has a tremendous big back load of both civil and criminal case that may reach two centuries before the case have reach into judgment if not these some other cases, Like the case at bar will no be heard in the Sala.:

14) Correspondingly, the Honorable Solicitor General Felix Makasiar har enable to gain Court Resolution by way of his Motion filed in the said Quezon City CFI stopping the said CFI Judge to hear the Civil case No. C-II9 to prevent the illicit exploitation of Philipines Judicial System for personal whims and and duplicity of Court

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action and Decision that may estope the interest of the National Government in as much as those respondent-plaintiffs and oppositors are persons of the same nature and interest with the same identities who have the same subject matters under this LRC/Civil Case No.997, now LRC/Civil Case No.3957-P. The suspension over the proceeding under Civil Cas e No. C-II9 responsive to the petitions of the Honorable Solicitor General had been granted by the said CFI Court in Quezon City, then.

Along the line in the above stated case, this Court can consider that Acopiado legalaction never rested as manifested by LRC/Civil Case No. 997 later 3957-P and the monumental historic circumstances aforementionned where the relentless efforts of the lawful owners, the Acopiado have stretched their effort for more than four (4) centuries of struggles in defending their lands, not only for the clans but their noble ends is for the entire Filipino people toward sound and stable economic prosperit of the country,yet, disregarding the issue of abandoning their interest over the land that drive the concept the original land owner became tolerant for quite sometime opening the Pandora's box to attain the constituted laches, Indeed, delay in asserting one's right before a court of justice to recover his ppossession and ownership over the land is strongly inadmissible for lack of merit of his claim, since it is clearly a human nature for a personi to be timid to enforced his right when the same is

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coerced and threatened or invaded by excessive influential force and abusive authority in this in this government of selected few, thus, he has never stopped by laches from questioning the ownership of the land in question, more specifically now where the City of Manila and its suburbs siege of military men of this administration to advance the interest of their cohorts in the Real Estate Industry over the forth coming suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus. Very clearly, a Title once registered under the Torrens System of land registration can not be defeated even by adverse, open and notorious possession or by laches. By tradition, registered Title under the Torrens System can not be defeated by prescription. It is a universal acceptance, the Title of the land once registered under Torrens System, is sufficient notice to the whole world because such action is an action in Rem. All concern including the government and its agencies should take notice of this rule, that no one can plead by reason of ignorance of registration. What many times the law had declared and by the opinion of known luminaries and judges of Philippin Court in regard to the acquisition of Title to real property by adverse possession is not applicable to the land, its true owners never resisted to assert their ownership over the land equipped with registered Land Title under the Torren System in consonance with the provisions of the Land Registration Act, 496, which was clearly cited in a case Corporati de PP Agustinos vs. Crisostomo, 3 Phil 427 (1915)

The law have admittedly say that not evem the national

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government may a cquire the land in question owned by private p ersons by way of prescription even if to extent of taking the land for roads and highways or infrastractures by reason of Eminent Dumain, the Title thereof could not be transferred to the government, which hold under the case of Herrera vs. Auditor General 102, Phil, 875(1958) and in Alfonso vs. Pasay City, Government, 106 Phil 1017 (1960) that such registered property can not be lost to the government by prescription and the owner is entitled to be paid of the price thereof asprescribed by our 1935, Constitution Section 2 of Article III(Bill of Rights)

Even if the prescription law over the registered land under Torrens System can not guarantee it allout from evil this court remain proudly believe on its uncowed, determination and judgment that the rule must stand vigorously against anyone nevertheless how painful it may seem, for the sake of sound stability of our Land Registration System and for sound judicial system. Let us face and fight nevertheless such abusive laws, unlawful conducts and acts orchestrated by the oligarch government leaders of this generation. We maintained the doctrine that the registered owner under the Torrens System has an absolute right to recover possession of the registered property is highly equally imprescriptible, while possession over the land is only a consequence of ownership, thereby, it should be likewise unavailing against the latter's hereditary succession, because actually they merely step in to the shoes of the descendant by operation of the law, see Stun, et al vs. Nunes, et al, 97 Phil.763 (1955)

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Today in this circumstances and inthe case at bar could notbe given due Consideration as a valid defense of the herein expositors and not even the government for Claiming ownership of the same subject land which has been registered in the name of Don Gregorio Madrigal A Acopiado, under the Torrens System for quite some time for Seventy years now. That prescription will not lie upon. Neither that laches could be Regarded and make available as lawful defense which was fatherly clarified in the a case Dela Cruz vs. Dela Cruz CA-GR No. 18060-R (August 30, 1950).

WHEREFORE. In view of the Motion for the Resolution of Separete Decision with Compromise Agreement as submitt by the Republic of the Philippines thru its Hon. Solicitor General. The sa me has been granted and both owner and duplicate copies of the lost original of OCT No. 01-4 TCT. No. 12022, has been considered reconstituted with the same force and effect for and in favor of the Heirs of Don Gregorio Madrigal Acopiado and Don Anacleto Madrigal Acopiado Sr. in the person of Roberto P. Acopiado his successor in interest Subject to the following terms and conditions as herein stipulated by both prepanents here namely.:

I.) That the Republic of the Philippines thru its then President. His Excellency Diosdado Macapagal, Along with his then Hon. Secretary of Justice Salvador Marino and

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now had a dopted by his Excellency Ferdinand E. Marcos along with his Hon. Solicitor General. Representing as legal Counsel of the Republic of the Philippines waived it's Right over the land that has been presently found public land but from Fraudulent source or fraudulent in character to and in favor of the heir of the late Don Gregorio Madrigal Acopiado or to his heir or his successor in interest. Don Anacleto M. Acopiado Sr. on the conditions that the land emancipated to the Farmers-beneficiaries of the government land reforms programs should be recognized and well respected free fron any taint or maneuver of illegality or conversion of any party whosoever into commercial or other purposes than the objectives of the land reform program. The said sudject land. Otherwise in case of breach over the conditions. Should be recalled to and in favor of the owner. Acopiado clan to secure the interest of the Filipino farmer-beneficiaries.

2) That all land covered by agricultural land reform should be preserved for the interest of the farmers and of the government, and only unpaid payments due to the land owner out of the expropriation proceedings should be paid to the eligible beneficiaries, the heir of Don Ancleto M. Acopiado Sr.

3) That all lands occupied by government, structures, either national or local the same should be saved for the interest of public domain in the form of donation with counsent of the land owner;

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4). That all lands reserved for National Park. Hospital and Military camps prior,under and after the administration of his Excellency Ferdinand E. Marcos. The same should be conserved,except, when subject properties would be subjected to a commercial use, said land should be reverted to the lawful owner, the Madrigal Acopiado clan;

5) That the government should extend authority firmly and its cooperation to the herein lawful owner in pursuing their claims to Sabah and Kalayaan Islands to the extend of seeking relied from the jurisdiction of the International court cfjustice in order to secure our national interest and sovereignty against eventuality or invasion

6) That the government,national or local, should conserve environmental interest of the archipelago by instituting an appropriate law and ordinance,otherwise,when failed, thelawful heirshave the rights to pursue the same by putting up restrictions for prevention of hazard to the affected areas either the sea,forest,revers,mountains or valleys.

7) That the lawful heirs have the right to recall the land designated to the farmers orintended beneficiaries when said paramount purpose of the government defies or virtually diverted into a commercial interest for its cohorts and or only when said Land Reform and Urban Land Reform for the benefits of other party or parties other than those Beneficiaries, the filipino farmers.

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8) Ordering the Honorable Register of Deeds of the towns, cities and provinces where the land is located and/ or directly the Honorable Register of Deeds of the Province of Rizal. Hon. Register of Deeds of Pasay, Hon. Register of Deeds of Manila to adopt the Reconstituted owner and duplicate copies of the Land Title OCT No. 01-4 in the issuance of expediency TCTs for in favor and in behalf of the late Don Gregorio M. Acopiado and his heirs and assigns including the issuance of expediency Title toProtect the Filipino people under the Torrens System Law.

9) Ordering the National Governmenf, office of the President of the Philippines and his staffs the National Treasurer and staffs, the Solicitor General and his staffs and the government of the Central Bank to relocate the remaining inventory balance of 400,666 metric tons of gold nuggets own by the Royal Family. the Madrigal Acopiado 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 Bank, while that 58 of that 18 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. Don Anacleto Madrigal Acopiado, and the soccessor in the person of Roberto Pudiño Acopiado.

10) That the government buying price of the subject land from the Acopiado family should be subjected to the following quotation, hereunder.

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1. Within the Greater Manila Area

A.	Residencial lot	at a price of P1,000.00per square mater for a maximum of 10,000 hectares.
B.	Commercial lot	P 1,000.00 per square meter for a maximum 5,500 hectares

II. For the Province of Rizal, Laguna, Cavite, Batangas and Bulacan

A.	Residential lot	P100.00 per square meter for a maximum of 10,000 hectares
B.	Commercial lot	P2,000 per square meter for a maximum of 10,000 hectares
C.	Agricultural Land	P10.00 per square meter for a maximum of 500,000 hectares

III. For the Provinces in Central Luzon including Pangasinan

A.	Residential lot	P70.00 per square meter for a maximum of 50,000 hectares
B.	Commercial lot	P1,200 per square meter for a maximum of 10,000 hectares
C.	Agricultural Land	P5.00 square meter for a maximum of 500,000 hectares

IV. For the Province of Ilocos Region including La Union

A.	Residential lot	P70.00 per square meter for a maximum of 10,000 hectares
B.	Commercial lot	P1,200 per square meter for a maximum of 10,000 hectares
C.	Agricultural Land	P5.00 per square meter for a Land area of 500,000 hectares per province.

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V. For the Provinces of Mountain Province Region including Kalinga, Ifugao and Nueva Viscaya.

A. Residential lot — at a price of P30.00 per a maximum of10,000 hectares for the whole Region

B. Commercial lot — P1,000 per square meter for a maximum of10,000 hectares for the whole Region

C. Agricultural Land — at a price of P3.00 per a maximum of10,000 hectares per Province

D. Baguio City

A. Residential lot — at a price of P100.00 per square meter for a maximum of 2,000 hectares.

B. Commercial lot — at a price of P1,000 per square meter for a maximum of 10,000 hectares.

VI. For the Province of Northern Luzon Region including Isabella Cagayan and Batanes

A. Residential lot — P50.00 per square meter for a maximum of10,000 hectares

B. Commercial Lot — P750 per square meter for a maximum of10,000 hectares

C. Agricultural land — P3.00 per square meter for a maximum of500,000hectares

VII. For the Provinces of Southern Tagalog, Quezon. Sub Province of Aurora, Sub Province of Quirino.

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A. Residential lot — P200.00 per square meter for a maximum of10,000 hectares

B. Commercial lot — P1,000 per square meter for a maximum of 10,000 hectares.

C. Agricultural land — P3.00 per square meter for a maximum of 200,000 hectares

D. For the Province of Mindoro

a Commercial lot at a price of P700.00 per Square meter for a maximum of10,000 hectares

b Residential lot at a price of P50.00 per square meter for a maximum of10,000 hectares

c Agricultural land at a price of P3.00 per square meter for a maximum of300,000 hectares

E. For the Province of Bicol and Catanduanes

a. Commercial lot at a price of P500.00 per square meter for a maximum of10,000 hectares

b. Residential lot at a price of P40.00 per square meter for a maximum of 25,000 hectares

c. Agricultural land at a price of P3.00 per square meter for a maximum of300,000 hectares

F. For the Province of Palawan;

a. Commercial lot at a price of P500.00 per square meter for a maximum of5,000 hectares

b. Residential lot at a price of P2.00 per square meter for a maximum of200.000 hectares

c. Agricultural land at apprice of P2.00 per square meter for a maximum of5,000 hectares

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VIII. For the Province in Visayas

A. Commercial lot

First class town	P1,000.00 per square meter
Second class town	P700.00 per square meter
Third class town	P500.00 per square meter

B. Residential lot

First class town	P500.00 per square meter
Second class town	P200.00 per square meter
Third class town	P100.00 per square meter for a maximum of 200, 000 hectares
C. Agricultural land	at a price ofP5.00 per square meter for a maximum of 300,000 hectares.

11. And that petition of the Republic of the Philippines for Reconveyance and Quieting and for Annulment pf all the Title that has been issued from owner Certificate of Title No. 61 to OCT 100.000 particularly these OCT No. 2573,OCT 291,OCT 337 OCT 160,OCT 994,OCT 547, OCT 632, OCT 623, OCT 498, OCT 529, OCT 393, OCT 339,OCT 333,OCT 360,OCT 614, OCT543, OCT 656, OCT 448, OCT 408, OCT 409, OCT 414, OCT 222, OCT 466, OCT 779, OCT 540, OCT 334, OCT 777, OCT 746, OCT 4085; OCT 755, OCT 730, OCT 4136, OCT 280, OCT 844 OCT 331, OCT374, OCT 111,OCT 085, OCT 0-14, OCT No. 2 up to OCT 100.000 an d including OCT 820, which are considered and declared null and void ab initio, and canceled en toto from the beginning,has been granted.

12. Ordering the Hon. Register of Deeds of the place where the said Land Titles in OCT had been issued to cancel the same, and the subject land covered therein by these Original

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Certificate of Titles Should be reconveyed and be transfered to in favor of Don Anacleto M. Acopiado or to his successor in interest, Roberto Pudiño Acopiado;

13. Thereby Ordering the Hon. Register of Deeds of the Province of Bulacan and/or Manila, Honorable Register of Deeds of Pasay, Hon. Register of Deeds of Makati, Hon. Register of Deeds Cavite, Hon. Register of Deeds of Batangas, Hon. Register of Deeds of Laguna, and Hon. Register of Deeds Towns, Cities and Municipalities in Luzon, Bicol, Palawan, Mindoro, Visayas and Mindanao to Reconvey the Lands that have been covered by OCT No. 01-4 in the name of Hermogenes A. Rodriguezto and in favor of heir late Don Gregorio and the lost Original and owner's Duplicate Copies of the said Reconstituted OCT No. 01-4 and TCT No. 12022 should be issued to and in favor of heir of late Don Gregorio M. Acopiado married to Dona Ma. Camella S. Madrigal, and/or his successor in interest Don Anacleto M. Acopiado merried to Dona Trinidad Pudiño, ~~Resident~~ of Bagong Bayan Taguig, Rizal Philippines.

14. Ordering both Bureau of Land and its Survey Division to Reconstruct and/or Restore all Relevant documents, Records, Microfirm and corresponding LRD 235 of 1907, plan 11-69, PSU 2031, plan11-668, PSU 3226, to and in favor of said Don Anacleto M. Acopiado Sr. or for and in the name of his successor in the person of Roberto Pudiño.

15. Ordering the Honorable Register of Deeds of Manila, Cavite, Laguna, Pasay and of the Province of Rizal in Pasig to segregate the land covered by TCT No. 408, under the plan PSU 2031 containing an area of 125,326 hectares for and in the name of Don Anacleto Madrigal Acopiado Sr.

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16. Ordering the Honorable Register of Deeds of Bulacan to Sagregate the Land area of 271,276 hectares covered by said TCT No. 498, Plan. PSU 3226 which was been neglected to segregate from said OCT No. 01-4 from mother Title OCT No. 01-4, should be segregate and its corresponding TCT be issued in favor of the following persons

a) That the land in Taguig including land area in Fort william mckinlley consisting of 2,212 hectares should be segregated and that corresponding TCT should be issued to and in favor of Rdberto Pudiño Acopiado

b) That around 300 hectares from Fort William Mckinley part and portion of 2,212 hectares, should be segregated and its Title be issued to and in favor of the late Don Gregorio Madrigal Acopiado from its TCT No. 408, of its derivative OCT No.01-4 or to his heir Don Anacleto Madrigal Acopiado whordivulged the evilness of the LRC and the Bureau of Lands;

c) That around 300 hectares from Taguig, should be segregatee and its corresponding TCT Should be issued to and in favor of the heir of said Don Gregorio Madrigal Acopiado his successor the interest in person of Don Anacleto M. Acopiado who defended the area of Taguig, Paranague, and Las Pinas, the TCT 408, of its derivative OCT No. 01-4,

d) That around 400 hectares portion of 2,212 hectares the Fort William Mckinley Should be Segregated and its corresponding Trammfer Certificate of Title from TCT No.408, of its derivative OCT No. 01-4, be issued to the beneficiaries and heirs of wold War II, Korean War and South Vietnam War Veterans with consent of the heir Administrative.

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e) That as part of Consideration of the heirs of the true owner to all lawyers of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines who continuesly fighting against this despotic government supporting the true essece of justice under democracy, area around 200, hectares, portion of Fort Mckinley Should be segregated and its corresponding TCT should be issued to the Integrated Bar of the Philippines its benefits be for officers and members who are determind to fight for Justice under the tenet of genuine democracy approvalof the heir in person of Don Anacleto Madrigal Acopiado.

f) That an area of 1,200 hectares in Bacoor Cavite Should be Segregated and its corresponding TCT from TCT No.408, of its derivative OCT No. 01-4 Should be issued to the cousin of Don Gregorio Madrigal Acopiado and Dona Loisa Montes merried to Filimon Abunita Acopiado or his successor in interest in Person of Don Anacleto Madrigal Acopiado,.

g) That an area of 3,640 hectares in San Juan del Monte and Mandaluyong should be Segregated and its corresponding TCT from TCT No. 498, TCT No. 408of its derivative OCT No. 01-4 be issued to and in the name of Don Anacleto Madrigal Acopiado and/or to his successor in interest in Person of Roberto Pudino Acopiado, Greater Manila Area.

h) That an area of 2,000 hectares in Maycauayan, Bulacan and its corresponding TCT from TCT No.498, TCT No. 408, be issued to and in favor of Dona Trinidad Pudino Acopiado as a gift hir sister in law Don Gregorio Madrigal Acopiado his successor in interest in person Roberto Pudino Acopiado.

i) That an area of 271,276 hectares evidenced by TCT No. 498 be segregated from OCT No. 01-4, for the segregation of ~~an~~ area

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of 340 hectares (which was corrected from 1,340 hectares) in Malabon and another 600 hectares (like wise corrected from 1,600 hectares) in Navotas for a total of 940 hectares should be segregated and its corresponding Title from this derivative Title TCT No. 498 should be issued to and in favor of Don Anacleto Madrigal Acopiado or to his successor in interest of Roberto Pudiño Acopiado,

j) That an area of 300 hectares in Bilibid Viejo, San Miguel, Quiapoo, Manila portion of TCT No. 498 from OCT No. 01-4, be segregated and be issued its corresponding Title to and in favor of atty Lorenzo Ortez Jr. family lawyer and his heirs or assigns who served the Royal family as legal councel of the Estate.

k) That an area of 9.4 hectares situated in MIA-Sucat Road situated in Bo. Sto. Niño, Paranague, Rizal where the on-going canstruction of this proposed government building be segregated and its corresponding TCT be issued from TCT No. 408, its derivative OCT No. 01-4 toand in favor of Don Anacleto Madrigal Acopiado Sr. or his successor in interest of Roberto Pudino Acopiado,

l) Ordering the Honorable Register of Deeds of Quezon City and/or Bulacan to segregate an area of fifty (50) hectares portion of 271,276 hectares of TCT No. 498 and its corresponding land Title be issued to the heir of Don Gregorio Madrigal Acopiado in the successor in interest in person of Don Anacleto Madrigal Acopiado.

m) Ordering the National Government and the local government of the Dadiangas and/or General Santos City, to reconvey same 750 hectares of Commercial lot within City proper of said City, in favor to the heirs of Don Gregorio Madrigal Acopiado in interest in person of Don Anacleto Madrigal Acopiado,.

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Acopiado, in interest in person of Don Anacleto Madrigal Acopiado

17. Ordering the National Government, its agencies and instrumentalities, including the Department of Justice and its Honorable Solicitor General to respect the impresciptibility clause of this Decision with Compromise Agreement against five (5) years prescription period of Execution for the new issuance of the lost original and owner's duplicate copies of the Reconstituted OCT No. 01-4, and its expedients Transfer Certificate of Title No. 408 and TCT No. 498, if ever these two (TCT) have been reconstituted, considering that the issuance of reconstituted copies of subject OCT and its TCT No.408 and TCT No, 498, are indispensable in the availability of funds for the payment of taxes, which the sources of said funds have been sourced directly from the P3 Billion Pesos and its interest of 7% per annum for 30 years ending on December 31, 1998 to be paid by the National Government as Accomulated Damages to the Madrigal-Acopiado clans over the estate as one among the conditions specified in this Decision with Compromise Agreement, while the payment of the Government to the Clan originated in the year 1961 with ten (10) years grace period ending December 31, 1971 with an interest of seven percent (7%) per annum. But to no avail as part of this stipulation said payment has been extended for another 28 years ending December 31, 1998 Where partial payment of P2 Billion pesos in the form of Land Bank Bond Certificate dated 1968 for another 30,years moratorium had attained also ending December 31, 1998, Clearly, the payments of the National Government will be started on January 1, 1999, where the reckoning date for the five (5) years prescription.

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Should be on that on the same date, January 1,1999,provided the government will observe religiously its payment that as well as no prescription period on the part of the Estate to collect said payment of damages from the government.

18. Ordering the National Treasury or its Depository Bank, Philippine National Bank, Land Bank of the Philippines or the Prudential Bank to release the P1billion in cash Which is due and demandable to date to the Madrigal-Acopiado Clan represented by its heir Don Anacleto Madrigal Acopiado Sr.as part of the dameges sustained by the family over their lands and their crops from millions of mango fruit-bearing trees and others orchard plants bullozed and destroyed by the Department of Public Works and Highways and by their cohorts Real Estate Developers.

19. Ordering the National Government, the Department of Agriculture and its succeding concern government agency to waive reconvey and transfer its possession including its corresponding Title when available over the 4 lots and the whole Crisostomo Estate consisting of 3,735 hectars in Cabanatuan and Sta. Rosa to and in favor of the late Don Gregorio Madrigal Acopiado or to his successor in interest, Don Anacleto M. Acopiado Sr. or to his heirs on assigns, in person Roberto Pudiño Acopiado.

20. Ordering the other government agency and Bureau of Lands in Baguio City, including the City Government of Baguio to assist the land owner to recover their land in Green Valley and their land in Sto. Tomas, Benguet which is under the unlawful detainer of certain Vicente Adiwang the form helper,

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certain Gregorio Quesombeng, the tenant of the Land owner, Consisting of 500 hectares of raw Land, including some 3, 700 hectares in Camp Jonhay to facilitate segregation and its corresponding Land Title be issued to and in the name of late Don Gregorio Madrigal Acopiado or his heir Don Anacleto Madrigal Acopiado Sr. for an area of 700 hectares.

21. Ordering all authorities the member of Integrated National Police, themember of PC, the member of Philippine Army, member of Marine Force and the member of National Bureau of Investigation, and authorities form part of the AFP the Sheriff of the Towns/Cities and officials of Barrio Government Units where the Lands are located to respect this Decision and extend assistance to the land owner or their legal counsel towardrelocation and recovery and fencing of the subject lands within your localities.

22. Ordering the National Government, its concern agencies, the Bureau of Land,the Land Registration Commission assigned in Mindanao including the Hon. Register of Deeds of the areas where the Lands are situated covering the whole area of Cotabato, Jolo and Sulo to segregate said area from its mother Title OCT No. 01-4 and its corresponding TCT, its derivative land Title is OCT No. 01-4, be issued to and in the name of with the word, Muslim Brothers and Christians Brothers of Mindanao, to stop civil war in the Mindanao area which is the Root cause of that strife, where such ancestral Lands as legacy of Esteban Rodriguez de Figueroa have been abused but now it be instituted, exercised and implemented without delay in favor of his descendants Don Hermogenes A.

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Rodriguez and the successor of the late heirs of Doña Maria Isabel Rodriggez Madrigal

23. Ordering the Hon. Register of Deeds of the Province of Rizal in Pasig and/or Makati including Hon. Register of Deeds of the City of Manila Hon. Register of Deeds of Nueva Ecija in Cabanatuan, and the Hon. Register of Deeds of Naga in Camarines Sur to reconvey, transfer the following lands, her namely to and in the name of Don Anacleto Madrigal Acopiado Sr. or to his heirs Roberto Pudiño Acopiado;

A) For the City of Manila, land under CLRO, cadastral Record 302, from Experiente cadastral No. 62 under Certificate de Titulo de transferencia No. 26727 CLRO Record No.786 in the name of Benita Manotoc Y Lerma, under lot No. 60, block No. 2918, of an area of 31,567 square meter and seventy squars decimeter,

Lot No. 62 of CLRO Record No. 786 also in the name of Benita Manotoc yLerma with an area 49,300 square meter and ten (10) square decimeters,

Lot No. 63, CLRO 786 also in the name of Benita Manotoc y Lerma with an area of 1,957.30 square meters more or less,

Lot under cad. No. 13 containing an area 30,000 square meter, more or less;

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B) For the Province of Rizal in Pasig and/or in Makati situated in Taguig, Paranague and Pasay City, all lots under Expediente No. 2484 in the name of Dona Dolores y Casal also in the name of Hacienda Maricaban under Decree No. 1360 containing an area of 25,743,514.75, square meters Previosly under civil case No. II9 of the CFI of Quezon City,

24. Ordering the Hon. Register of Deeds of Quezon City to reconvey the Land with an area of 4,399,322 square meters more or less under alleged Plan II-4816 which was previously under civil case No. II9 of the CFI of Quezon City allegedly by OCT No. 362 by virtue of this Decision with Compromise Agreement which the claimant for this land were barred by stature of Limitation and of Compromise Agreement and the corresponding Land Title be issued to and in favor of Don Anacleto Madrigal Acopiado or his heir Roberto Pudiño Acopiado.

25. Lot along and situated in the Capital Site and Fairview Avenue and Nawasa Equaduct bounded on the East by Commowwealth Avenue on the South by Republic Avenue and the proposed B.F. Home Housing Projects and of Sitio Commonwealth Barangay Diliman of then Caloocan City Now Quezon City, Containing an area of 1,205 hectares and three thousand (3,000) square meters.

26. Ordering the Hon. Register of Deeds in Cabanatuan City to reconvey the Crisostomo Estate under Decree No. 347312, under Plan II-II288, and not situated in Bo. Bagnoy, Barrio

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Solidad Municipality of Sta. Rosa containing an area of 131,79 hectares and another lot, lot-2, lot-3, under Plan II-II288 situated in Gregorio Crisostomo, and Vitas in Cabanatuan City containing an area of 3,250 hectares, and another lot, lot No. 4 of Plan II-II288 Situated in Bo. San Gregorio, Sta. Rosa, Nueva Ecija with an area of 1,217 hectares, more or less, and its corresponding TCT also be issued to and in favor of Don Don Anacleto Madrigal Acopiado or his heir Roberto Pudiño Acopiado, allocating there from an area of 100 hectares from lot No. 2 and be segregated and its corresponding TCT be issued to the Compadre of Mr. Gregorio Madrigal Acopiado, the in combent Governor Eduardo Joson or his heirs.

27. Ordering the Hon. Register of Deeds of Rizal in Pasig to Reconvey and its corresponding Title TCT of land with an area of 32,322 hectares, more or less, be issued to Don Anacleto Madrigal Acopiado Sr. and his heirs Roberto Pudiño Acopiado under on allege TCT No. 8037 in the name of Fortunato married to Maria Pantanilla Santiago.

28. Ordering the Hon. Register of Deeds of the City of Manila to cancel OCT No. 8349 under Special Patent No. 969 and its Subsequent TCT that was issued in the name of Land Bank recently 101002 on may 5,1970, which was Null and Void ab initio including its Title thereto which was barred by the Decision with Compromise Agreement, and said Land under said barred OCT No. 8349, TCT No. 101002 and its subsequent Land Title should be reconveyed and its corresp onding Land Title be issued to Don Anacleto Madrigal Acopiado Sr. or to his assigned, lawful heir,

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Roberto Pudino Acopiado considering that the same subject Land under LRC# civil case No. 3957-P where the other claimant, Fortunato Santiago married to maria Pantañilla Santiago, who presented said document under Plan II-69,lot 1, and lot 2, had never succeed under this proceeding by reason of PRIUS TEMPORE POTIOR JURE and by reason of that Null and Void ab initio, no force and effect;

29. Defience to this Decision by any body, a corresponding arrest and imprisonment should be enforced by virtue of the Contempt of Court, and,stiffer penalties should be charged.

30. That the only authorize executor over Deed of Absolute Sale, Conveyance Deed of Donations, Contract to Sell involving the Estate is the lawful successor in interest of Don Amaciedo Madrigal Acopiado Sr. in the person of Roberto Pudino Acopiado provided, the consideration should not be lower than the30% of the prevailing market value,its initial required down payment if any there be, in the absence of 100% cash payment consideration should not be lower than the 10% Of the 30%of the prevailing market value. How ever, in the absence of the herein specified lawful heir, his eligible wife, qualified to Suite the requirements set forth by his predecessor Late Don Gregorio Madrigal Acopiado ,.

That the only authorize land area to deal for said deeds should not be in excess of 10,000 hectares at 70% to his principal and 30% for the estate which must be applicable to every person, juridical or natural person.

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DATE: JUN 0 4 2012

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DATE: 2-13-01

That any Special Power of Attorney, General Power of Attorney, Deed of Assignment with Conveyance or authority that has sale, mortgage or re-assignment clause, is hereby declared null and void no force and effect and barred ab initio.

Any provision, agreement, contract or stipulation to the contrary, such Deeds of whatsoever nature the same has been treated null and void no force and effect ab initio, and nullified forever..

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 improscriptibility period clause over its execution or issuance of its required original and duplica copies of OCT No. 01-4, including its TCT No. 408, TCT No, 407, TCT No. 409, and TCT No. 498, and including the withdrowal of the deposite gold bullion from any government body, within or without the archipelago either a member of the United Nations, or any league of Foreign Nations, Federation as long as within the Bond and Jurisdiction of International Court of Justice to serve for the interest of the lawful beneficiaries of the late Heirs of Don Gregorio Madrigal Acopiado and heirs Don Anacleto Madrigal Acopiado Sr. and Dona Trinidad Pudino Acopiado, the whole Filipino people in general,

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otherwise, anyone who defies this Order shall be dealt accordingly with the fullest force of the law.

SO ORDERED.

Pasay City, February 4, 1972.

ENRIQUE A. AGANA, Sr.
Presiding Judge

EAA/III:tu

DRH# 3524129
277735R
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DATE: JUN 04 2012
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OFFICIAL RECEIPT

Republic of the Philippines
Judiciary

RTC – PASAY
Court and Station

Fund

ACCOUNTABLE FORM NO. 51 REVISED JANUARY, 1992	(ORIGINAL)
DATE 2/13/2006	Nº 3524129 A

PAYOR

Danny Prieza

NATURE OF COLLECTION	AMOUNT	
Certified true copy of Decision dated Civil Cases No. 3957 - Br. 117	₱1,284	20
TOTAL	₱1,284	20

AMOUNT IN WORDS One Thousand Two Hundred Eighty Four Pesos and 20/100 Only

Received ☑ Cash ☐ Treasury Warrant ☐ Check ☐ Money Order

Treasury Warrant, Check, Money Order Number

Date of Treasury Warrant, Check, Money Order

Received from the amount stated above

MARIVIC S. TIBAYAN
CLERK OF COURT VI

COLLECTING OFFICER

NOTE: Write the number and date of this receipt on the back of treasury warrant, check or money order received.

OFFICIAL RECEIPT

Republic of the Philippines
Judiciary

RTC – PASAY
Court and Station

Fund

ACCOUNTABLE FORM NO. 51 REVISED JANUARY, 1992	(ORIGINAL)
DATE 2/13/2006	Nº 2777352 A

PAYOR

Danny Prieza

SAJ

NATURE OF COLLECTION	AMOUNT	
Certified true copy of Decision dated Civil Cases No. 3957-P Br. III	₱2,284	80
TOTAL	₱2,284	80

AMOUNT IN WORDS Two Thousand Two Hundred Eighty Four Pesos and 80/100 Only

Received ☐ Cash ☐ Treasury Warrant ☐ Check ☐ Money Order

Treasury Warrant, Check, Money Order Number

Date of Treasury Warrant, Check, Money Order

Received from the amount stated above

MARIVIC S. TIBAYAN
CLERK OF COURT VI

COLLECTING OFFICER

NOTE: Write the number and date of this receipt on the back of treasury warrant, check or money order received.

CERTIFIED XEROX COPY

DATE: JUN 0 4 2012

VERIFIED BY:

ACCOUNTABLE FORM NO. 51-C
Revised January, 1992

(ORIGINAL)

Official Receipt of the Republic of the Philippines

Nº 5070290 Y

Date 6-4-12

Agency

Fund

Per Jeremias S. Barrangay

Nature of Collection	Account Code	Amount
Legal Research Fund	(8)	₱ 120
Doc. Stamps		
Pickup Payment		
CA G.R.		
TOTAL		₱ 120

Amount in Words One Hundred Twenty Pesos Only

	Drawee Bank	Number	Date
☐ Cash			
☐ Check			
☐ Money Order			

Received the amount stated above.

Collecting Officer

NOTE: Write the number and date of this receipt on the back of check or money order received.

OFFICIAL RECEIPT

Republic of the Philippines
Judiciary

Court and Station

Fund

ACCOUNTABLE FORM NO. 51
REVISED JANUARY, 1992

(ORIGINAL)

DATE 6-4-12

Nº 0779637 B

PAYOR

Jeremias Barrangay

NATURE OF COLLECTION	AMOUNT
Docket Fee [redacted]	₱
Sheriffs Fee	
Cert. Fee [redacted]	30
Doc - 333(pp) GP	1265 40
Research Fee 7001A	
TOTAL ▶	₱ 1295 40

AMOUNT IN WORDS One thousand two hundred ninety five pesos only

Received ☐ Cash ☐ Treasury Warrant ☐ Check ☐ Money Order

Received the amount stated above.

Treasury Warrant, Check, Money Order Number

Date of Treasury Warrant, Check, Money Order

COLLECTING OFFICER

NOTE: Write the number and date of this receipt on the back of treasury warrant, check or money order received.

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Republic of the Philippines
Judiciary

Court and Station

Fund

ACCOUNTABLE FORM NO. 51
REVISED JANUARY, 1992

(ORIGINAL)

DATE 6-4-12

Nº 1660284 B

PAYOR

Jeremias Barrangay

NATURE OF COLLECTION	AMOUNT
Docket Fee [redacted]	₱
[redacted]	
[redacted]	70
Doc - (333 pp) 88	2064 60
[redacted] 7001A	
TOTAL ▶	₱ 2134 60

AMOUNT IN WORDS Two thousand one hundred thirty four pesos only

Received ☐ Cash ☐ Treasury Warrant ☐ Check ☐ Money Order

Received the amount stated above.

Treasury Warrant, Check, Money Order Number

Date of Treasury Warrant, Check, Money Order

COLLECTING OFFICER

NOTE: Write the number and date of this receipt on the back of treasury warrant, check or money order received.