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MANILA WINS RULING IN JERSEY ON MARCOS ESTATE AND CASH

By Joseph F. Sullivan, Special To the New York Times

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In the first court ruling on the disposition of property and funds amassed in the United States by Ferdinand E. Marcos, a superior court judge today ordered an estate valued at \$1 million and \$480,000 in cash turned over to the Government of President Corazon C. Aquino.

The judge, Paul G. Levy, sitting in the Chancery Division, said evidence provide by the Aquino Government "proved without any doubt that the monies recovered and property involved belong" to the Philippines.

Morton Stavis, president of the Center for Constitutional Rights, a New York-based nonprofit public interest group representing the Philippine Government in its attempt to recover money and property, said: "This ruling is the first in this country, and perhaps in the world, that says to a dictator that when you flee and deposit money and acquire property in the United States,

the courts are going to take it away from you and return it to the government from whom you stole it. This is also going to have an enormous impact on our other cases."

In other actions, the center has obtained court orders freezing four buildings in Manhattan valued at an estimated \$300 million and an estate in Center Moriches, L.I., held by companies linked to the Marcoses, and it has enlisted lawyers in Texas and California to file suits against companies and individuals believed to be holding assets for the Marcoses. Settlement in Texas Case

The Manhattan buildings include the Crown Building at 57th Street and Fifth Avenue, 40 Wall Street, 200 Madison Avenue and the Herald Center at Herald Square.

The Texas cases were filed by a team of lawyers led by Michael E. Tigar, a law professor at the University of Texas. The cases involve thousands of acres of undeveloped land as well as residential and commercial properties. Jose Y. Campos, a Manila businessman and Marcos confidant who was linked to several corporations holding the properties, agreed to a settlement with the Aquino Government earlier this year, but the details have been sealed as part of the agreement, according to Mr. Tigar's staff at the university.

Mr. Stavis said he did not know the details of the settlement.

In the New Jersey case, documents provided by the Aquino

Government showed that money transferred from the Philippine National Bank to Marcos Government officials in New York was used to maintain the 13.5-acre estate in Lawrence Township that was used by the the Marcoses' daughter, Imee, when she attended Princeton University in the 1970's.

The Lawrence Township property was purchased in 1975 by Faylin Limited Corporation, a British Virgin Islands company that lists no officers, directors or beneficial owners of stock.

In addition, Clive S. Cummis, a partner in a Newark law firm working with the center, uncovered the \$480,000 in two bank accounts in New Jersey. Teresa V. Fernandez, a Philippine national who is an investment banker living in North Bergen, had \$321,000 in one account, and the balance was in an account held by Tristan E. Beplat, a retired Princeton banker, who had handled banking matters for the Philippine Government over a period of years.

Ms. Fernandez said in a sworn statement that she was given the money by Imee Marcos Manotoc and her husband, Tomas, between June 1984 and March 1986 to diversify funds for the Marcos family.

Mr. Marcos did not defend the action filed in the New Jersey court and defaulted.