

**Title:** Tiburcio Somera et al. v. Agripino Galman et al., G.R. No. L-11595, 105 Phil. 431 (1959)

**Facts:**

1. **Land Ownership and Initial Cultivation:**

- Tiburcio Somera owns a 56-hectare tract of land in Sta. Barbara, San Antonio, Nueva Ecija.
- The land's first cultivation began in the agricultural year 1954-55.
- Agripino Galman claims to be a share tenant, receiving 160 cavans of palay for the 1954-55 year, and 355 cavans for 1955-56.

2. **Lease Agreement and Ejection:**

- On April 21, 1956, Somera leased the property to Julian Domingo and Ciriaco Pomedá.
- Somera, Domingo, and Pomedá admitted ejecting Galman, leaving him without work.

3. **Legal Proceedings:**

- Galman sought reinstatement as a tenant and a reliquidation of the previous harvests from the Court of Agrarian Relations.
- The Agrarian Court ordered the reinstatement of Galman and reimbursement of 116.15 cavans of palay for the 1955-56 year, with a requirement for Galman to return 19.15 cavans for overdelivery in 1954-55.
- Petitioners Somera, Domingo, and Pomedá claimed no tenancy relationship existed, asserting Galman was a mere watcher, not a tenant, given the land's mechanized nature.

**Issues:**

1. **Existence of a Tenancy Relationship:**

- Whether a tenancy relationship was established between Somera and Galman, rendering Galman entitled to security of tenure.

2. **Legality of the Ejection:**

- Whether the ejection of Galman was lawful and whether proper procedures under the tenancy laws were followed.

3. **Reliquidation of Harvest:**

- Whether the Agrarian Court's method of reliquidating the harvest and calculating the deductible items was accurate and fair.

**Court's Decision:**

1. **Existence of a Tenancy Relationship:**

- The Supreme Court affirmed the Agrarian Court's finding of a tenancy relationship, noting Galman's crucial role in cultivation and receipt of a share of the produce, not a fixed wage.
- The mechanized nature of farming did not negate the establishment of tenancy under Republic Act No. 1199.

2. **Legality of the Ejection:**

- The ejection was found illegal because it occurred without the authority of the Agrarian Court, and proper procedures (under Section 50(a) of Republic Act No. 1199) were not followed.
- Leasing the land to Domingo and Pomeda was not a valid ground for dispossession under the law.

3. **Reliquidation of Harvest:**

- Adjustments were made to the initial reliquidation; for the 1954-55 year, the calculations were undisputed, but for 1955-56, recalculations for reaping expenses led to adjustments.
- Reaping expenses were re-calculated to be 308.76 cavans, and thus the deductible amounts were altered, with the final quantified dues mandated accordingly.

**Doctrine:**

- **Tenure Security and Tenancy Relationship:** Establishment of a tenancy relationship is based on evidence of labor contribution and share in produce rather than fixed wages. Tenants cannot be dispossessed without lawful cause and compliance with procedural requirements.
- **Procedural Requirements for Ejectment:** Ejectment without court authority and due process is illegal. Leasing out properties does not constitute grounds for dispossession under the tenancy laws unless accompanied by proper legal procedures.

**Class Notes:**

1. **Essential Elements of Tenancy Relationship:**

- Cultivation by the tenant.
- Sharing of produce, not fixed wages (Republic Act No. 1199).
- Rights to security of tenure.

2. **Grounds and Procedures for Lawful Ejectment:**

- Legal cause for dispossession (e.g., personal cultivation under S. 50 RA 1199).
- Compliance with procedural requirements (authority from Agrarian Court).

3. **Calculation of Agricultural Shares**:

- Accurate itemization of deductible expenses.
- Adjustments based on changes in harvest amounts.

**Historical Background:**

- During the 1950s, the Philippines experienced significant agricultural reform focused on improving tenant rights and addressing injustices in landlord-tenant relationships. The Agricultural Tenancy Act (Republic Act No. 1199) established frameworks to protect tenants, ensuring security of tenure and equitable sharing of agricultural output. This case reflects the ongoing struggles and legal battles faced by tenants to secure their rights and livelihoods during that era.