

## Title: Jose B. Ledesma vs. Hon. Court of Appeals, Spouses Pacifico Delmo and Sancha Delmo (243 Phil. 591)

### ### Facts

#### 1. **Formation and Activities of the Club:**

- Student Leadership Club was formed by students at West Visayas College.
- Violeta Delmo was elected as the treasurer of the club.
- Delmo, in her role, extended loans from the club's funds to some students, an action allegedly contravening school rules.

#### 2. **School Administration's Response:**

- Jose B. Ledesma, President of the College, sent a letter to Delmo stating she was dropped from the club and was ineligible for any school awards.

#### 3. **Appeal to Bureau of Public Schools:**

- Delmo appealed to the Office of the Director of the Bureau of Public Schools.
- The Director, after investigation, found Delmo acted in good faith under the Club's Resolution No. 2 and advised she should not be deprived of honors.

#### 4. **Misunderstanding and Communication Issues:**

- Ledesma received directives from the Director but misinterpreted a telegram, leading to the return of the decision and records to the Bureau.
- The oversight and subsequent telegrams aimed at clarification were insufficient; the decision was not adhered to in time for Delmo's graduation.

#### 5. **Graduation and Aftermath:**

- Despite the Director's directive, Ledesma let Delmo graduate without her deserved Latin honor of "Magna Cum Laude."
- Delmo filed a lawsuit for damages with her parents and passed away during litigation. Her parents continued the case as her heirs.

#### 6. **Lower Court Decisions:**

- The trial court ruled in favor of Delmo's estate, awarding moral, nominal, and exemplary damages plus attorney's fees. The decision was affirmed by the Court of Appeals.

### ### Issues

- Whether Jose B. Ledesma, as a public officer, could be held liable for damages under Article 27 of the Civil Code for failing to confer honors to Violeta Delmo.

### ### Court's Decision

#### 1. **Liability Under Article 27 of the Civil Code:**

- The Supreme Court affirmed the appellate court's findings.
- The Court upheld that Ledesma's actions caused undue distress and suffering to Violeta Delmo and demonstrated a breach of duty and bad faith.

#### 2. **Assessment of Damages:**

- **Moral Damages:** Ledesma's failure to inform and ensure Delmo's honors were recognized was deemed a proximate cause of her mental anguish and suffering.
- **Exemplary Damages:** Awarded to serve as a deterrent, showcasing the need for public officers to act fairly and responsibly.

#### 3. **Modification in Damage Awards:**

- While confirming the damages awarded to Delmo's estate, the Court modified the grant of separate moral damages to her parents, consolidating all awards attributable as heirs.

### ### Doctrine

- **Article 27 of the Civil Code:** Public officers causing undue injury to any person by refusal or neglect to perform their duties, or causing such injury through manifest partiality or evident bad faith, are liable for damages.
- **Moral and Exemplary Damages:** Applicable when actions of public officers lead to mental suffering and indignation. They are used as corrective measures to prevent future misconduct.

### ### Class Notes

- **Key Elements of Article 27 of the Civil Code:**
  - Duty of public officers.
  - Negligence or bad faith.
  - Causation and resultant harm.
- **Moral Damages (Article 2219, Civil Code):**
  - Physical suffering, mental anguish, fright, social humiliation.
- **Exemplary Damages (Article 2229, Civil Code):**
  - Awarded for public good, deterrent for wrongful acts.

### **Relevant Statutes:**

- **Civil Code of the Philippines:** Articles 27, 2219, and 2229.

- **Application:** In the case, the court held that the neglect by the public officer, coupled with bad faith, warranted damages to compensate for injury and deter future misconduct.

### ### Historical Background

- **Context of the Case:**

- This case highlights the student leadership dynamics in educational institutions in 1960s Philippines.

- Showcases early regulatory attempts to strike a balance between student autonomy in managing organizations and administrative oversight.

- **Student Activism:**

- Reflects the broader backdrop of student activism and evolving student governance structures during the era.

In conclusion, the Supreme Court's decision reinforces the accountability of public officers and underscores the protection of students' rights within educational systems.