

Republic of the Philippines  
**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**  
Quezon City, Metro Manila



**SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS**  
Second Regular Session

**HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 1370**

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**INTRODUCED BY REPRESENTATIVES**

**ARIEL B. CASILAO**

**CARLOS ISAGANI T. ZARATE, EMMI A. DE JESUS, ANTONIO L. TINIO,  
ARLENE D. BROSAS, FRANCE L. CASTRO, SARAH JANE I. ELAGO**

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**RESOLUTION**

**DIRECTING THE HOUSE COMMITTEE OF AGRARIAN REFORM TO CONDUCT  
IMMEDIATE INVESTIGATION, IN AID OF LEGISLATION, ON THE AGRARIAN  
DISPUTE BETWEEN FARMERS AND EMERITO M. RAMOS AND SONS  
PROPERTY OVER THE 372-HECTARE LANDS IN BRGY. LANGKAAN I  
DASMARIÑAS CITY, CAVITE**

**WHEREAS**, about 300 farming families are living and cultivating the 372-hectare agricultural lands, with rice, corn, banana, pineapple and other crops, located in Barangay Langkaan I, Dasmariñas City, Cavite;

**WHEREAS**, according to Katipunan ng mga Lehitimong Magsasaka at Mamamayan ng Lupaing Ramos (KASAMA-LR), the lands were developed through continues cultivation and labor of farmers throughout many periods in history:

- under the American colonial rule, the lands were called as “Lupang Kano” during the American colonial rule;
- under Commonwealth Law, it was declared as public land and open for homestead for residents of Dasmariñas, Cavite;
- prior the World War II, 30 families of *kaingero* lived on the lands and it was then called as “kamaligan”, which to present is known as Langkaan I, hence, it was developed through the continuous cultivation or labor or farmers that made it to its present-day state;
- the first proprietors who applied for homestead, sold their rights over the land and demanded the *kaingero* and tenants, to sign blank documents, from which the latter gained no benefit;

**WHEREAS**, the group added that Emerito Ramos' claim of the land began in 1965, with the following circumstances:

- in 1965, Ramos arrived and claimed that he owns the 372 hectares of land, hence, farmer-residents became farmworkers;
- a certain Paciano Gonzales manage the land on behalf of Ramos Family, who ordered the farmers to cultivate rice, corn, and wheat;
- the claimant landlord built their office at the middle of the field and called it "bodega", in which harvested crops, tractors, corn pickers and other equipments were stocked;
- in 1972 when Presidential Decree 27 was signed by the late dictator Ferdinand Marcos, to cover all rice and corn lands for agrarian reform program coverage, the Ramos family shifted to sugarcane production, with the aim to be exempted from coverage;

**WHEREAS**, by the enactment of the Republic Act No. 6657 Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP), the real estate company of the Ramos family, Emerito M. Ramos & Sons Property (EMRASON), was already claiming over vast tracks of productive agricultural lands in Brgy. Langkaan I, Dasmariñas city, Cavite and carried out measures to displace farmers:

- in 1990 the Ramos family attempted to flatten the farms with the use of a bulldozer, but the peasant women in the community, led by Damasa "Masang" Perez resisted and were successful in protecting their crops from being destroyed;
- in 1991, the Ramos family deployed armed guards who locked the gates and farm-to-market roads as reprisal and to pressure the farmers into giving up, but with their strong assertion of their rights, they were able to dismantle the gates;
- in 1997, the armed guards of EMRASON put up fences on the southwestern part of the lands, triggering for the farmers to set-up camp on the land to defend their claim;
- the Ramos family responded with the deployment of local police led by a certain Major Caransa, whose contingent violently demolished the camp-out, physically assaulting peasant women leader "Nanay Masang" Perez who was thrown over to the field and broke her back;

**WHEREAS**, according to the Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR), the landlord continually opposed coverage of the lands for agrarian reform and land acquisition, with the following circumstances:

- on August 29, 1990, DAR under then Sec. Benjamin Leong, issued the first notice of acquisition to EMRASON;



- on November 14, 1990, Emerito Ramos filed a protest of the notice of acquisition, alleging that their property was classified as subdivision under the Municipal Ordinance 29-A since 1972;
- on April 3, 1991, DAR sent the second notice of acquisition to EMRASON;
- on May 9, 1991, EMRASON likewise protested the second notice of acquisition;
- on August 28, 1991, DAR sent the third notice of acquisition to EMRASON;
- on September 25, 1991, EMRASON as well, protested the third notice of acquisition;

**WHEREAS**, in January 1993, the DAR OSEC issued a resolution in favor of the farmers;

**WHEREAS**, EMRASON appealed to the Office of the President (OP), which on February 7, 1996, then-Deputy Executive Secretary Renato Corona affirmed the decision of DAR;

**WHEREAS**, the landlord family raised up the case to the Court of Appeals, to the Supreme Court, from which they secured a favorable decision, as in March 2011, the high court cancelled the notice of acquisition and issued an exemption order and in September 2011, an order of finality and entry of judgment was issued;

**WHEREAS**, the farmers continued their crusade and filed petition and sought dialogue with various government offices: the local government of Dasmariñas, provincial government of Cavite, the Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB) and Department of Agriculture, and secured by all means the vital and pertinent documents that could support their claim;

**WHEREAS**, according to the local government offices, there was no record on filed of the Municipal Ordinance No. A-29 of 1972 that the Ramos family principally used to oppose the notice of acquisition;

**WHEREAS**, the HLURB, as well, certified there was no record of application for development under E. M. Ramos and Sons, Inc. on Brgy. Langkaan I of the city;

**WHEREAS**, as exertion, the farmers under KASAMA - LR filed a petition for revocation of the exemption order against EMRASON claims on Langkaan I, last September 2017 at the Land Use Cases Division - Bureau Agrarian Legal Assistance (BALA), essentially due to the misrepresentation of evidence submitted by EMRASON in the Supreme Court;

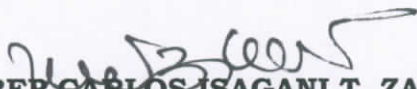
**WHEREAS**, while the peasant struggle in Langkaan I, Dasmariñas City, in Cavite, demonstrates us their unremitting aspiration for genuine agrarian reform, it is of utmost importance and urgency that congress, as mandated to craft laws for social justice and democracy, to examine their experience as template of agrarian unrest in the country and uphold their rights to land and welfare, hence, the filing of this resolution;

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AS IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED**, that the House Committee of Agrarian Reform to conduct immediate investigation, in aid of legislation, on the agrarian dispute between the farmers and EMRASON over the 372-hectare lands in Brgy. Langkaan I, Dasmariñas City, Cavite.

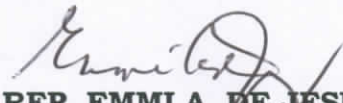
Adopted,



**REP. ARIEL B. CASILAO**  
ANAKPAWIS Party-list



**REP. CARLOS ISAGANI T. ZARATE**  
BAYAN MUNA Party-list



**REP. EMMI A. DE JESUS**  
GABRIELA Women's Party



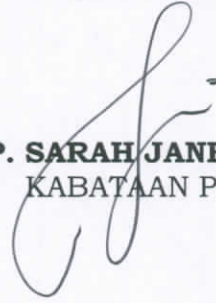
**REP. ANTONIO L. TINIO**  
ACT Teachers Party



**REP. ARLENE D. BROSAS**  
GABRIELA Women's Party



**REP. FRANCE L. CASTRO**  
ACT Teachers Party



**REP. SARAH JANE I. ELAGO**  
KABATAAN Party-list