

Suggested changes in the . . .

tations, or exportations, shall publish any such issue, grant, import, or export, whenever made to, or by, a public officer, or any relative of such public officer, within the third degree of affinity or consanguinity. All banks shall make available for public scrutiny for ten years, all records of all banking transactions of a public officer, his spouse and children.

Sec. 6. A public officer, who delivers to the state proceeds of a bribe and helps the state prosecute the corruptor for the crime of corruption of a public officer, shall be exempt from criminal liability, and the corruptor who helps the state convict a public officer for bribery shall likewise be exempt. In case both parties simultaneously file cases against each other, the court shall determine who is less guilty, acquit him and convict the other.

Sec. 7. All proceeds of graft including their substitutes shall be forfeited to the state, and shall be reachable for forfeiture within a period of 20 years even if already in the hands of heirs.

Sec. 8. Being a public officer shall be considered an aggravating circumstance in the commission of any crime, felony or violation of an ordinance.

Sec. 9. Salaries and wages received by public officers directly from the government shall be free from income tax although said public officer shall, in proper cases, file tax returns.

Sec. 10. Children of public officers are entitled to free education up to the college level, and may enter the private schools where either parent had studied, or in any case any public school, and these schools shall grant the privilege of free tuition and books subject only to the child maintaining the academic and behavioral standards of the school.

Of course the foregoing provisions are harsh. However, prevailing conditions dictate the same.

There is a law at present that requires the filing of statement of assets and liabilities, but these statements are never scrutinized. There are many laws on the confidential nature of many documents, and these are resorted to by public officers to avoid discovery of anomalies. By making these statements of assets and liabilities open for scrutiny by the public, the public officer will be more careful in making those statements accurate, and more so because an auditor from the private sector will certainly conduct an audit of the statement.

The present Constitution prohibits only the members of Congress from accepting any other position in the government, and there are some regulations in the Civil Service which prohibit some Civil Service employees from engaging in private practice. Only in the case of the Chairman and members of the Comelec does the Constitution specifically set forth prohibitions for engaging in practice of profession or engaging in business. Because of these very lenient prohibitions, we have government officials, especially the elective ones, engaged in private business or practice of their professions. It should be remembered that there is no private business or profession which is not subject to regulation by law. Invariably, the business or profession is rapidly enhanced pecuniarily when laws regulatory thereof, are evaded of their full impact minimized. In this conflict of interests, if is the good of the community that usually suffers.

Besides, especially in the case of most of our elective officials, we see them discharging their functions as a government official at the same time that they are actively engaging in private business. Again here, there is a conflict as to the time the public officer has either to dedicate to the service of the community, or to his own business interests, and in the same manner, the former suffers in favor of the latter. It is well known that people are interested in acquiring public office simply as a means to further their own personal interests. And this is the reason why many spend fabulous sums even to the extent of borrowing, to get either elected or appointed to public office, fully convinced that whatever is thus spent will be more than compensated by the pecuniary returns, not from the office but from the exercise thereof. By Sec. 3 above, one fertile source for graft, as well as conflict of interests is eliminated or at least greatly minimized.

The banking laws which protect from discovery graft committed by public officers, should also be changed by making the records of all banking transactions of public officers open to citizens who may care to scrutinize them. If the public officer has nothing to hide, then he has nothing to

fear, and the objective of this facility for discovery is precisely to drive fear into the public officer not to commit graft. And by providing that proceeds from graft may be reached by forfeiture to the state even when already inherited, should further make the public officer realize that not even his children, the innocent, will benefit from his graft.

The biggest stumbling block in prosecuting and convicting bribery at present, under the Revised Penal Code, is the fact that both parties, the recipient and the giver of the bribe, are to be convicted hence once is able to hold a Damocle's sword on the other's head, and consequently both keep quiet.

It is also commonplace in the country today that government officials and employees think they are above the law even in the matter of traffic ordinances. By making their position an aggravating circumstance, should awaken them to the fact that they are the first ones who should comply with the laws.

Despite the harshness of the foregoing provisions, there should be no fear that people will not accept positions in the government. In the first place, the provision in the present Constitution that compels citizens to render either military or civil service should be clarified and reinforced, and in the second place you have the two pecuniary inducements in Section 9 and 10 above.

In the foregoing proposals there is mentioned a new office, the Commissioner for Integrity. As has been said in this paper, there is need to drive the fear of the law into the public officer. Such need cannot be achieved if there is no office who does nothing but concentrate on driving this fear into the public officer. Hence the proposal to create this constitutional office.

Art. — Commissioner on Integrity

"Sec. 1. There shall be a Commissioner on Integrity who shall be elected directly by qualified voters nationwide, is disqualified for reelection, and who shall hold office for ten years, unless sooner removed as provided herein. The first Commissioner shall be elected in the first election held after the effectivity of this Constitution, and the succeeding ones during regular elections if they coincide with the ending of the term of the predecessor, otherwise a special election shall be held for this purpose.

"Sec. 2. The Commissioner of Integrity shall be a natural born citizen, 35 years old or over at the time of assumption of office. No person may file a certificate of his own candidacy for Commissioner on Integrity. A certificate containing the signature of at least 500 qualified voters shall be accepted by the Commission on Elections as a certificate of candidacy of the individual endorsed therein, if he has the qualifications mentioned in this Section. The Commission on Elections shall publish or cause to be published all over the country the biodata and pictures of all persons whose certificates of candidacy have thus been filed.

Sec. 3. A Commissioner on Integrity may, during his term of office be removed by a Recall carrying the signature of at least 100,000 qualified electors and filed with the Supreme Court, who shall verify as far as reasonable, the genuineness and spontaneity of the signatures. Upon such determination, the Supreme Court shall certify to the Commission on Elections that the Office of the Commissioner on Integrity is vacant, and within 90 days after such Certification, the Commission on Elections shall hold an election for a new Commissioner on Integrity.

Sec. 4. The Commissioner on Integrity shall receive an annual remuneration of P100,000 and the state shall furnish him with an official residence.

Sec. 5. Duties and Powers of the Commissioner on Integrity:

(1) He shall be in charge of enforcing all laws relative to the conduct of public officers and the maintaining of integrity in government.

(2) Any public officer, when so required by the Commissioner, shall act as his deputy for the purpose of discovering or prosecuting graft and corruption in government. Any practicing lawyer or certified public accountant may likewise be deputized either for a fee or de officio as a civic duty.

(3) For the first year Congress shall provide a budget of P2 Million for the office of the Commissioner on Integrity, and thereafter the Commissioner shall present his own budget to the Congress which, unless there is an increase of more than 10% over the pre-

ceding year's budget, may not be reduced.

(4) He may issue subpoenas, subpoena duces tecum, and search warrants which may be enforced by any officer or agency of the government, so requested by the Commissioner.

(5) The Commissioner or his deputy shall have the powers to initiate and prosecute criminal as well as civil actions relative to the conduct or integrity of public officers.

(6) He shall publish printed annual report to the people of his activities, furnishing copies thereof to any citizen who may request for the same. All treasurers of provinces, cities and municipalities shall always keep copies of this report available for scrutiny of any citizen who may so desire."

The foregoing provisions seek:

(a) To make the Commissioner of Integrity directly bounden only to the people, and to no public officer whatever. He is elected and removable by, and reports directly to the people.

(b) To give the Commissioner pecuniary returns more than sufficient for his material needs, which, added to the tax free and free schooling privileges of his children, should free him completely from the worries of day to day family needs and sustenance, and convince him to dedicate his entire self to the task of clearing out graft and corruption in our government.

(c) To give him all the powers and the funds needed, to organize and get good men, to successfully carry out the functions of his office. As a matter of fact this almost nominal initial budget is cheap if the objectives of the office is attained.

(Next part will be on Peace and Order)

PFM's Statement on Funds for Constitutional Convention

President Marcos, answering queries from newsmen during an informal interview, made the following statement concerning the funds for the forthcoming constitutional convention.

"... on the matter of funding ... what seems to be bothering everyone is (whether) we should release the funds immediately. The truth of the matter is that there is a provision in the budget for about P14 million. ... but P14 million will not be enough ... and they are asking for more than this. There is a provision of law ... but where is the cash?"

"Where will the funds come from? If necessary I'll save on my department, if Congress says they cannot pass any more measures. ... and I'm not talking about additional tax measures, I'm talking about increased efficiency in tax collection ... like removing the escape clauses (in the tariff and customs code, the payment by corporations of income tax not twice a year but every quarter ... so the low ebb of our tax collection during September, October and November will level off into an even collection.

"There are other measures to generate funds ... amend some of the subsidies, like the subsidy in gold and possibly subsidy for agricultural products.

In addition is the following statement from Budget Commissioner Faustino Sy-Changco:

Concerning the availability of funds for the P17 million needed for the holding of the election of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention and the P12 million needed for the convention itself, or a total of P29 million, the Budget Office finds difficulty in allocating cash for the purpose.

Congress has approved S. No. 77 and H. No. 1347, appropriating P17 million for the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention and P12 million for the holding of the Convention, or a total of P29 million. The bill is now pending signature of the President.

But while such an appropriation exists, cash requirements exceed available cash, and a new cash budget will have to provide for an additional appropriation of P147,529,118, which is rendered as follows:

1. GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS, REP. ACT. No. 6130		P68,082,528
1.	For implementation of the increase over the program previously made for the Congress and the Judiciary	38,786,089
2.	Bureau of Public Schools For salaries, maintenance and other operating expenses of the Division of the City of Manila	14,296,495

(Continued on page 6)

SI DARWIN VELOSO "NA-CORNER" MAN GUIRARAY

Knights of Rizal to Hold Installation of New Members, Elevation to Higher Degrees of Old Members September 11, 1970



The Order of the Knights of Rizal, Naga City Chapter in this City, will hold a regular meeting on September 11, 1970 and installation of new members and elevation to higher degrees of some of the old members. KRs from different chapters of the Bicol region are invited to attend the affair which will be held at the residence of Chapter Commander ex-Judge Perfecto R. Palacio (CFI, retired) at Pacol, Naga City.

It is hoped that all members of the chapter will be present and those invited from other chapters because on this day in the afternoon is also

scheduled the traditional "Translacion" of the image of the Virgin of Peñafrancia, the Patroness of the Bicolanos, from the Peñafrancia Shrine to the Metropolitan Cathedral, marking the beginning of the 9-day festivities of Peñafrancia annual religious fiesta, the biggest in Bicolandia.

The picture above shows the taking-oath of office by the new officers of the Naga City Chapter recently held at the VIP Canteen of the PNB, here. Those in the picture are from left to right: Domingo A Escalante, P.R.O.; ex-Chapter Commander Dr. Melchor Villanueva, trustee;

Ireneo Reyes, Jr., pur-suisant; ex-Judge Perfecto R. Palacio, Chapter Commander; Dr. Joaquin I. Perez, Deputy Chapter commander; Dr. Protacio G. Tolentino, ex-chapter commander, trustee; Nare Lalwani, auditor; Dr. E. Palaroan, archivist; Isidro Atienza, (partly hidden), exchequer. The person with back toward the camera is Dr. Manuel I. Abella, ex-regional commander, officiating the oath-taking of the chapter officers. Not in the picture is Atty. Juan Magdaraog, chancellor who was absent during the occasion.

Veloso nag dulag sa carcel provincial nadakop; yaon sa Hospital masakit

Si Reynaldo Darwin Veloso, 35 anos an edad, detenido sa Carcel Provincial digdi sa Naga huli can saiyang pagbadil asin nagadan idtong si Hermy Rosero Odiamar, can salakaton na Veloso an harong na ex Vice Gobernador Filemon Odiamar sa Pacol, Naga City can bangi can Mayo 21, 1970, nagdulag sa carcel can Miercoles Agosto 26 nama-agahon si bangi, caiba an duang amigo niang preso si Felicisimo Campillo asin Joaquin Salvino, nadakop sa barrio nin Tambo, Pamplona can Jueves na hapon na may alas cuatro y media si hapon, nacaatago sa irarom nin gahoy (talahib) si Veloso may tolong tama nin badil sa tabay asin sa daghan.

Si Veloso yaon gnonian sa hospital provincial can C.S. masakit an camugtacan. An sabi cincuenta por ciento an saiyang palad na mabuhay, dahil sa tama saiya nin bala asin dugo na nagbolos saiya.

Can Miercoles iyo si aldao na babasahan siya kan silot can juzgado, alagad dai na siya ikinasakat sa sala ni Jues Rafael de la Cruz ta nagdulag, Ipinapod ni juez si Warden, alagad mayo siya caya si Sgt. Jose Esmeralda iyong nagtao nin report ki juez can pacadulang ni

Darwin. Tulos nagorden si De la Cruz sa PC, sa NBI asin sa polis sa Naga na tawan nin seguridad an familia na Odiamar ta tibaad magvengar si Darwin na garadanon sinda.

Si Darwin asin duang caiba nagluas sa labot na ginibo nia sa sogod can paril sa may catre na pigtorogan ni Darwin. Sa balyo can saiyang cuarto yaon man nacaestar an cadacul na presos alagad pigpadocotan nin mga papel an lanob can cuarto ni Darwin gnaning dai makita kan ibang tao.

Can Martes na bangi nagcaigua nin cadikit na caorogmahan an preso sa pagtao nin despedida ki Darwin ta sesentencianan na pagcaaga. Nagpara caranta an mga preso sagkod matagna si bangi, alagad, pagcatapus asin tororog naginda, si Darwin asin sil duang caiba iyo na si pagdulag.

Pagluas sa carcel nagdagos sinda sa may Camaligan nagdakit sa salog dagos sa barriong Tarosanan lagbas sa tramo can tren asin nagsosog sa tramo lunad sa nakuang skate sagkod Pamplona. Sa Pamplona nadakop sinda can polis Sinontok ni Darwin si polis asin nacadulang dagos sa barrio Tambo, pero tinanaan sia nin badil can polis. Nadacop siya sa Tambo sa irarom nin mga gahoy, maluya na huli sa tama saiya nin bala. Ipinaghatod si Darwin sa Naga can auto can "Operations Pakikiday" can oficina can gobernador provincial na yaon duman sa Pamplona ta nagtao nin ayuda sa mga tao.

Si duang caiba ni Darwin dai nacadulang sa Pamplona caya dinara tolos digdi sa Naga can jueves na aga.

PFM's Statement (From page B)

3. Armed Forces of the Philippines . . . P15,000,000

11. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS . . . P65,143,000

1. For implementation of the Minimum Wage Law, Rep. Act No. 6129 . . . P30,000,000

2. For 4,000 additional extension classes . . . P27,000,000

3. For implementation of the Teves Law, Rep. Act No. 4657 . . . P8,145,000

III. FIXED EXPENDITURES

1. Municipal Courts - For retirement gratuities of municipal judges, Rep. Act No. 5095 . . . P1,000,000.

2. Public Service Commission For retirement gratuity of Ex-Commissioner Enrique Medina . . . P95,000.

IV. CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS . . . P13,206,590

1. Bureau of Treasury - For increases in annual amortization to the capital stock of the ADB due to adoption of floating rate . . . P8,145,000.

2. Bureau of Public Schools - For the support of intermediate classes in the City of Manila, Rep. Act No. 4092 (additional) . . . P5,061,590

Total additional requirements for Y.V. 1971 . . . P147,529,118

Because of this, the appropriation of P29 million for the election of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention and the holding of the convention itself will have to come from the revenue to be generated from those additional sources embodied in those measures awaiting action by Congress.

Senator Kalaw

1. Decentralization in education which simply means the direct participation and involvement of the citizen in the formulation of plans and policies for the education of our children through the creation of local school boards;

2. The search for quality education to hack away at the barnacles of a colonial or transplanted system and to fashion out a curriculum that is responsive and relevant to the national economic goals and needs;

3. The development of an indigenous school system adopted to the social conditions and needs of the nation;

4. The introduction of new approaches to education financing since government effort at this is still grossly inadequate; and

5. The need to establish an Asian position for Philippine education that it may be able to meet its international commitments and for other humanitarian objectives.

Education changes the individual, Kalaw said, "only where the teacher has taken upon himself the role of an agent of changes."

Youth Leaders...

(Cont. from page 6)

-CALLEJA, CSI College SCO President and Coordinator, MOVEMENT ON DECECY COPY FURNISHED: Archbishop Teopisto Alberto, Mayor Vicente P. Sibulo, Chief Elias Pama, The Naga Times, The Bicol Mail, The Bicol Star, The Bicol Newday, The Action News, The Caceres Herald, Philippine Free Press, Board of Censors, Manila,

Candidate R. Andaya...

teachers year round congressional sessions unicameral legislature.

I pledge here and now that if given the mandate, I shall strive to add new lustre to the glory and prestige the good people of the First District of Camarines Sur.

Atty. Rolando B. Andaya Candidate for CC Delegate First District, Camarines Sur

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SCHEDULE OF PNR TRAIN (SOUTHERN LINES)

SOUTHERN TRAINS:

TRAIN:	DEPARTURE	DESTINATION	ARRIVAL
511	Manila 6:05 a.m.	Camalig	7:35 p.m.
515	Manila 6:30 p.m.	Camalig	8:36 a.m.
503	Manila 7:20 p.m.	Naga	3:14 p.m.
517 (T-Ma-1) (Mayon Ltd)	Manila 5:45 p.m.	Camalig	6:20 a.m.
505	Manila 9:10 a.m.	Naga	7:56 p.m.
535	Manila 4:00 p.m.	Legazpi	10:27 p.m.

NORTHBOUND TRAINS:

512	Legazpi 7:00 a.m.	Manila	9:04 p.m.
516	Legazpi 6:00 p.m.	Manila	8:50 a.m.
504	Naga 10:50 a.m.	Manila	6:28 a.m.
518 T-Lg-2 Leg. (Mayon Ltd.)	Leg. 5:00 p.m.	Manila	6:43 a.m.
506	Naga 4:40 a.m.	Manila	3:38 p.m.
536	Legazpi 4:00 a.m.	Naga	8:33 a.m.