Congress of the Philippines) First Regular Session)

SENATE

COMMITTEE REPORT No. __/8



Submitted by the Committee on Constitutional Amendments, Revision of Codes and Laws on September SEP 1.7 1992.

Re: S. No. 176

Recommending its approval in consolidation with S. No. 667.

Sponsors: Senators Lina, Jr. and Coseteng.

MR. FRESIDENT:

The Committee on Constitutional Amendments, Revision of Codes and Laws, to which were referred S. No. 176, introduced by Senator Lina, Jr. entitled:

AN ACT INSTITUTING THE CRIME OF HAZING AND AMENDING FOR THAT PURPOSE SECTION ONE, CHAPTER ONE, TITLE EIGHT OF ACT NO. 3815, AS AMENDED, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE REVISED PENAL CODE

and S. No. 667, introduced by Senator Coseteng, entitled:

AN ACT DECLARING HAZING A CRIME

has considered the same and has the honor to report them back to the Senate with the recommendation that S.No. 176, in consolidation with S. No. 667, be approved without amendment, with Senators Lina, Jr. and Coseteng, as authors thereof.

Respectfully submitted:

JOSE D. LINA

Chairman

RNESTO/M MACEDA

Vice-Chairman

Presidén∜ Pro-Tempore

RAUL S. ROCO Vice-Chairman

COM. REP. No.

<u>Members</u>

WIGBERTO E. TANADA

TURO M. TOLENTING

Ex-Officio Members

ALBERTO G. ROMULO Majority bader

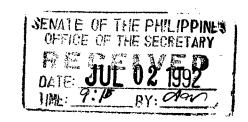
ISTO T. GUINGONA, JR. Minority Leader

The Honorable NEFTALI A. GONZALES Senate President

Congress of the Philippines)
First Regular Session)

SENATE

s. No. 176



Introduced by Senator Lina, Jr.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Hazing is an undesirable practice which has found its evil way into our schools and institutions through fraternities, sororities or other groups and is practised on those who enter military training schools or undergo citizens army training as a requirement for membership. Those who are now leaders or alumni of these groups who underwent hazing as a requirement for membership now impose these bloody and painful rites on new recruits on the reasoning that what they had suffered must also be suffered by initiates. With hazing goes a corrupted sense of values that brotherhood or sisterhood must be bound by the spilling of blood and the infliction of pain between the victim(s) and his tormentors. Some mistakenly believe hazing is a way to "prove" manhood. The brotherhood code of silence serves as a deterrent to conviction of the culprits and so hazing itself as an evil, criminal practice and a corrupter of moral values must be criminalized and made a crime against society itself.

Many have been injured permanently in body or mind, some have died, and many youth have had to drop out of school due to hazing. Practitioners of hazing are now waiting for the new batch of students and recruits who have entered our school system by school year 1992-93 and may face death, injuries or pain if they are forced, persuaded or pressured into being hazed.

Hazers commit crimes in the guise of hazing and must be punished for the crimes committed and for hazing.

This measure institutes hazing as a crime. To plan or conspire to inflict hazing is punishable. When crimes are committed as part of hazing or death, mutilation or even rape the penalty imposed is reclusion perpetua. This bill imposes the maximum penalty for crimes committed as a result of hazing. It also pinpoints those who participate in the crime of hazing as principals or accomplices and punishes "alumni" of these groups who inflict pain and suffering and those who participate in these gory, inhuman and dehumanizing rites as tormentors by inducement of those tasked to inflict pain. Members of other groups who persuade recruits to attend the hazing as initiation are liable as principals through their cooperation. In hazing the tragedy is two-fold. The victim and his grieving family when the hazed recruit dies or is permanently disabled in body or mind, suffer a life-long tragedy. The victimizer who is convicted of the crime committed during and as a result of hazing is imprisoned and his future life is also a tragedy for himself and his family.

This measure carries the message that hazing is ignoble and criminal and can no longer be used as a veil to mask criminal acts which are punishable under the Revised Penal Code. To prevent and deter hazing among groups and to give justice to the victims of hazing and their families, with the opening of the school year 1992-1993, approval of this measure to criminalize hazing is urgent and necessary.

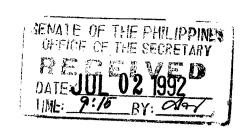
JOSE D. LINA JR. Senator

CONGRESS OF THE PHILIPPINES) First Regular Session)

S E N A T E

s. No. 176

Introduced by Sen. Lina, Jr.



AN ACT

INSTITUTING THE CRIME OF HAZING AND AMENDING FOR THAT PURPOSE SECTION ONE, CHAPTER ONE, TITLE EIGHT OF ACT NO. 3815, AS AMENDED, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE REVISED PENAL CODE

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

1 SECTION. 1. Section One, Chapter One, Title Eight of

2 Act No. 3815, as amended, otherwise known as the Revised

B Penal Code, is hereby amended by adding a new Article to read as

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"ART. 252-A. HAZING. ANY PERSON OR PERSONS COMPOSING AN ORGANIZATION, GROUP, FRATERNITY OR SORORITY, WHO INFLICT PHYSICAL, MENTAL OR PSYCHOLOGICAL PAIN AND SUFFERING. OR A COMBINATION THEREOF, ON ANY PERSON. INCLUDING RECRUITS OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES, PHILIPPINE MILITARY ACADEMY, PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE, CITIZENS MILITARY TRAINING, OR CITIZENS ARMY TRAINING, AS PART OF INITIATION RITES, TRAINING, OR AS A REQUIREMENT FOR MEMBERSHIP IN SUCH ORGANIZATION, GROUP, FRATERNITY SORORITY, WHICH RESULTS MUTILATION. IN DEATH. SERIOUS PHYSICAL INJURIES, INSANITY OR PSYCHOLOGICAL DISORDER, SEXUAL ABUSE, SODOMY, OR LASCIVIOUS ACTS, OR OTHER INJURIES AS HEREIN PROVIDED, SHALL BE GUILTY OF HAZING. THE CRIME OF HAZING AS HEREIN DEFINED SHALL BE PUNISHED AS FOLLOWS:

"1. WHEN DEATH, RAPE, MUTILATION, PERMANENT INSANITY OR MENTAL ILLNESS, OR PERMANENT PHYSICAL DISABILITY OR DEFORMITY RESULT FROM SAID HAZING, THE PERSON OR PERSONS WHO PARTICIPATED THEREIN SHALL SUFFER THE PENALTY OF RECLUSION PERPETUA, AND AN INDEMNITY OF AT LEAST FIFTY THOUSAND PESOS

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- (P50,000.00), WITH IMMEDIATE DISMISSAL FROM THE SCHOOL OR 1 INSTITUTION IN WHICH THEY ARE ENROLLED, OR FROM THE POLICE 2 OR MILITARY SERVICE IN WHICH THEY BELONG, AS THE CASE MAY BE, AT THE TIME OF THE HAZING.
 - WHEN SERIOUS PHYSICAL INJURIES, TEMPORARY "2. INSANITY OR MENTAL ILLNESS, OR SODOMY RESULT FROM SAID HAZING. THE PERSON OR PERSONS WHO PARTICIPATED THEREIN SHALL SUFFER THE PENALTY OF RECLUSION TEMPORAL, IN ITS MAXIMUM PERIOD AND AN INDEMNITY OF AT LEAST THIRTY THOUSAND PESOS (P30,000.00), WITH IMMEDIATE DISMISSAL FROM THE SCHOOL OR INSTITUTION IN WHICH THEY ARE ENROLLED, OR FROM THE POLICE OR MILITARY SERVICE IN WHICH THEY BELONG, AS THE CASE MAY BE, AT THE TIME OF THE HAZING.
 - "3. WHEN LASCIVIOUS ACTS ARE COMMITTED OR PHYSICAL INJURIES INFLICTED ARE OF LESS SERIOUS OR SLIGHT NATURE, THE PERSON OR PERSONS WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE HAZING SHALL SUFFER THE PENALTY OF PRISION MAYOR IN ITS MEDIUM AND MAXIMUM PERIODS AND AN INDEMNITY OF AT LEAST TWENTY THOUSAND PESOS (P20,000.00) WITH IMMEDIATE DISMISSAL FROM THE SCHOOL OR INSTITUTION IN WHICH THEY ARE ENROLLED, OR FROM THE POLICE OR MILITARY SERVICE TO WHICH THEY BELONG, AS THE CASE MAY BE, AT THE TIME OF THE HAZING.
 - "4. THE PENALTY OF RECLUSION PERPETUA SHALL BE IMPOSED WHEN THE VICTIM IS BELOW TWELVE (12) YEARS OF AGE AT THE TIME OF HAZING.
- 26 "5. CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT THE CRIME OF HAZING SHALL 27 PUNISHED WITH PRISION CORRECTIONAL, IN ITS MAXIMUM PERIOD TO 28 IN ITS MINIMUM PERIOD, EVEN IF NO ACTUAL PRISION MAYOR, INJURY OCCURS TO THE NEOPHYTE OR MEMBER WHO WILL BE HAZED, 30 THE HAZING ITSELF IS PREVENTED BY REASON OF CAUSES INDEPENDENT OF THE WILL OF THE PERPETRATORS.

- 1 "THE MAXIMUM PENALTY HEREIN PROVIDED SHALL BE IMPOSED
 2 IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING INSTANCES:
 - "(A) WHEN THE RECRUITMENT IS ACCOMPANIED BY FORCE,

 VIOLENCE, THREAT OR INTIMIDATION ON THE PERSON OF THE

 RECRUIT WHO REFUSES TO JOIN:
 - "(B) WHEN THE RECRUIT INITIALLY CONSENTS TO JOIN BUT
 UPON LEARNING THAT HAZING WILL BE COMMITTED ON HIS PERSON,
 IS PREVENTED FROM QUITTING AND IS MADE TO UNDERGO HAZING
 THROUGH FORCE, VIOLENCE, THREAT OR INTIMIDATION;
 - "(C) WHEN THE RECRUIT, HAVING UNDERGONE HAZING IS PREVENTED FROM REPORTING THE UNLAWFUL ACT TO HIS PARENTS OR GUARDIANS, TO THE PROPER SCHOOL AUTHORITIES, OR TO THE POLICE AUTHORITIES, THROUGH FORCE, VIOLENCE, THREAT OR INTIMIDATION:
 - "(D) WHEN THE HAZING IS COMMITTED OUTSIDE OF THE SCHOOL OR INSTITUTION; OR
 - "(E) WHEN THE VICTIM IS OVER TWELVE (12), BUT UNDER EIGHTEEN (18) YEARS OF AGE.

THE OWNER OF THE PLACE WHERE THE HAZING IS CONDUCTED SHALL BE LIABLE AS AN ACCOMPLICE, WHEN HE HAS, EXPRESSLY OR IMPLIEDLY, GIVEN PERMISSION FOR SAID HAZING TO BE CONDUCTED THEREIN. IF THE HAZING IS HELD IN THE HOME OF ONE OF THE OFFICERS OR MEMBERS OF THE FRATERNITY, GROUP, OR ORGANIZATION, THE PARENTS SHALL BE HELD LIABLE AS PRINCIPALS WHEN THEY HAVE, EXPRESSLY OR IMPLIEDLY, GIVEN PERMISSION FOR SAID HAZING TO BE CONDUCTED THEREIN.

THE SCHOOL AUTHORITIES WHO CONSENT TO THE HAZING OR WHO
HAVE KNOWLEDGE THEREOF BUT FAILED TO TAKE ANY ACTION TO
PREVENT THE SAME FROM OCCURRING SHALL BE PUNISHED
AS ACCOMPLICES FOR THE ACTS OF HAZING COMMITTED BY
THE PERPETRATORS. THE OFFICERS, FORMER OFFICERS, OR ALUMNI
OF THE ORGANIZATION, GROUP, FRATERNITY OR SORORITY, WHO

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ACTUALLY PLANNED THE HAZING, ALTHOUGH NOT PRESENT AT THE
TIME OF THE HAZING, SHALL BE LIABLE AS PRINCIPALS. THE
PRESENCE OF ANY PERSON DURING THE HAZING IS PRIMA FACIE
EVIDENCE OF PARTICIPATION THEREIN AS A PRINCIPAL. A
FRATERNITY OR SORORITY ADVISER WHO IS PRESENT AT THE HAZING
SHALL BE LIABLE AS PRINCIPAL."

"OFFICERS OR MEMBERS OF ANOTHER ORGANIZATION, GROUP, FRATERNITY OR SORORITY WHO KNOWINGLY COOPERATED IN CARRYING OUT THE HAZING BY INDUCING THE VICTIM TO BE PRESENT THEREAT SHALL BE LIABLE AS PRINCIPALS."

"FOR PURPOSES OF THIS ACT, OFFICERS-IN-CHARGE OF THE TRAINING OF RECRUITS OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES, THE PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE, THE CITIZENS MILITARY TRAINING OR CITIZENS ARMY TRAINING SHALL NOT BE ENTITLED TO THE MITIGATING CIRCUMSTANCE THAT THERE WAS NO INTENTION TO COMMIT SO GRAVE A WRONG."

Section 2. This Act shall take effect upon publication in at least one (1) national newspaper of general circulation.

Approved,