



The Insular Police Observes Its 32nd Year Of Service

By ROBT. G. WOODS
Chief Clerk, P. C.



Robert G. Woods

Mr. Woods has been connected with the Philippine Constabulary for the past thirty years. He was head of the firearms section, which he organized, during the years 1902 to 1904, 1910 to 1916 and has been chief clerk for the past 16 years. No other man in the Constabulary, perhaps, knows more of the internal workings of the organization or regarding its activities than does Mr. Robert G. Woods. He has always taken the side of the officer or soldier in time of trouble. Two years ago Mr. Woods wrote a brief history of the Constabulary in which he narrated the outstanding events which occurred during the thirty years existence of the organization. This article drew the praise not only of outsiders, Army officers and readers in the Philippines but also of former Constabulary officers in the United States. It was conceded to be one of finest boostings the Constabulary ever received.—EDITOR'S NOTE.

The Philippine Constabulary was organized on August 8, 1901 and will be 32 years of age on August 8, next. Eight different chiefs have commanded the force, four of whom were Army officers detailed for service and the other four were officers brought up in and appointed from among the men trained to the Insular Police work.



Brigadier-General HENRY T. ALLEN
1901-1907



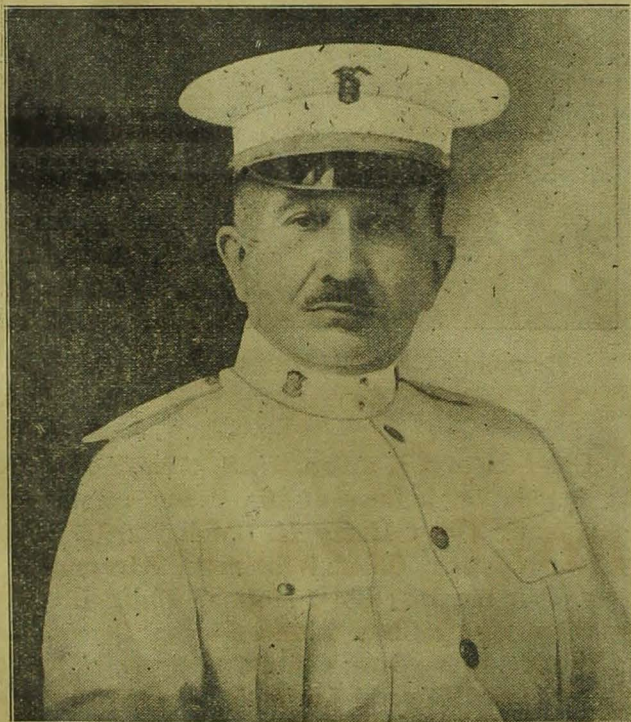
Brigadier-General H. H. BANDHOLTZ
1907-1913

Chief Henry T. Allen, U. S. Army, organizer and foundation builder of the Corps, commanded it six years; Chief Harry H. Bandholtz, U. S. Army, seven years; Chief William C. Rivers, U. S. Army, four months; Chief Herman Hall, U. S. Army, three years; Chief Rafael Crame, Constabulary, Filipino, nine years; Chief Charles E. Nathorst, five years and General Lucien R. Sweet, was chief four months. At different times other officers commanded the organization as acting chiefs. The present Chief who was appointed to the position

February 1, 1933, is young in years and much water may pass under the bridge before age suggests to him the advisability of relinquishing the control of the organization to his successor.

The Army officers who commanded the force as chiefs and those who served as assistant chiefs brought much to the Constabulary and gave it a standing and prestige militarily that it could not have attained otherwise. The influence, discipline and esprit de corp left by these great soldiers, most of whom served later as Majors-General over seas and in the continental United States, will endure beyond the life of any man in the force today. Notwithstanding the foregoing, they, as all army officers, had been stung by the superiority complex bee. There was lacking that comradeship which usually exist to a superlative degree among all military men, and there was evidence of a social chasm so deep and so wide between the Army officer and the Constabulary officer that no constable dared attempt to cross it.

Among the chiefs from the list of Constabulary officers who attained the highest rank the Corps has to offer, General Rafael Crame was first to receive recognition. He looked as though he was made for the job, but he too was of a retiring nature, not inclined to appeal for popularity and made no attempt to be sociable. Comradeship was foreign to him. He was a good man and a good soldier, but during his regime the social chasms was still deep and wide. Then to the 'Old Tiger' Chief Charles E. Nathorst, a foreigner by birth, a naturalized good citizen of the United States, was left the task of bridging the chasm. Although the oldest in



Brigadier-General RAFAEL CRAME
1917-1926



Brigadier-General HERMAN HALL
1914-1917

years of any of the eight chiefs, none of them came anywhere near his record for service. He visited the different districts, provinces, companies and stations throughout the Archipelago including the far flung Siasi and South Ubian stations in the Sulu Sea near Borneo, using airplanes, boats, and over-land facilities. He got close to the officers and men, many whom had at no time seen a chief of the organization in their vicinity. He ate, and drank, made comrades and friends of them. His regime was the greatest of all. It can be stated without fear of contradiction that upon his retirement he was the most popular chief of any who had preceded him.

General Lucien R. Sweet, officer, gentleman, soldier and disciplinarian did not have an opportunity after his appointment as chief to show his wares. Ill health caused his retirement a few months after his appointment to the position in the United States on accrued leave and later his death. Had he lived to command the organization, which he loved so well, we are positive that his regime would have been just as efficient and honorable as his 31 years of service had been.

The present Chief—General C. H. Bowers, came to the position after a preparatory course of 28 years. He had served as junior company officer, detachment commander, company commander, Provincial and District Commander, Superintend-



Brigadier-General CHARLES E. NATHORST
1927-1932

ent of the Constabulary Academy, Quartermaster, Intelligence Officer and Acting Chief. If the signs of the Zodiac hold true, he will equal the "Old Tiger's" record for service and comradeship.

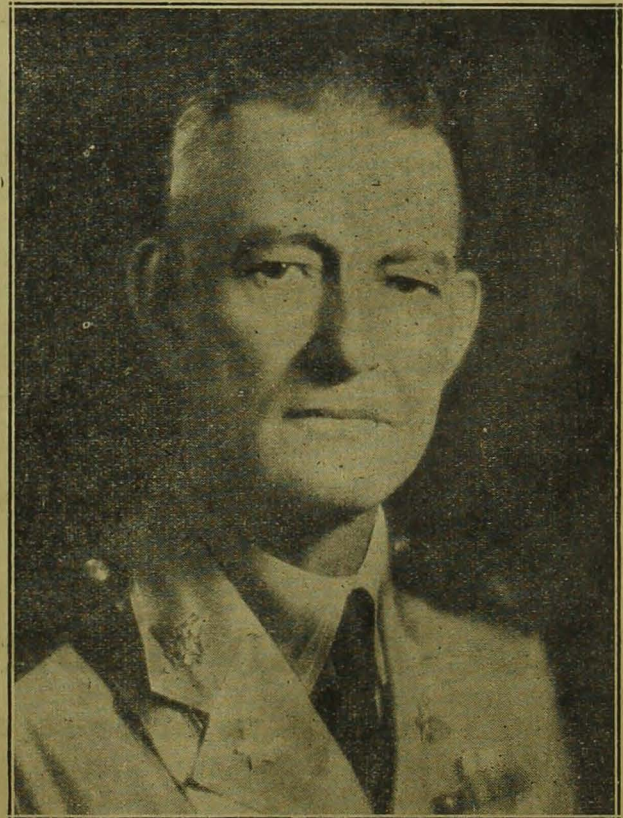
Looking back over its thirty-second year, the bureau finds that it has lost much during the past twelve months. To begin with, General Nathorst, the retiring Chief, properly accounted for his stewardship and relinquished command of the bureau, April 14, 1932. He found that "Lady Luck" had favored him. He turned over to the present chief the balance of P5,700,000 appropriated to run the bureau for the year and which had not been spent up to that time. From that balance forced savings of P500,00 were required of his successor. For the year 1933, the Legislature reduced the amount appropriated for 1932 by P1,000,000 and placed upon the chief the responsibility of an additional forced savings of P500,000. This economical measure, so far, has necessitated the reduction of nearly 25% of the force.

With a reduced appropriation and a reduced force, the malcontents in the Christian provinces began a rally on the ragged edges of the law and the Moros of Lanao and Sulu became ugly and even transgressed the law, although they knew that the way of a transgressor is hard. It was necessary to further reduce the force by disbanding nine companies in the peaceful provinces that vacancies in companies in Lanao and Sulu might be filled. To operate at all within the limited amount of funds

allotted, allowances were eliminated, salaries reduced, traveling expenses cut to the minimum and per diems split in half. Just about this time news of the probable success of the Hawes-Cutting Independence Bill was broadcast throughout the Archipelago. The Moros became jubilant and expressed a desire for an early independence that they might kill escape the electric chair and horrors of prison life. The communist organization composed of peasants federated laborers and tenants were not so jubilant at the prospects of an early independence but were just discontented with overlords—such as landlords and land owners generally and desired an early change of conditions. If that change meant independence, then they wanted it, and at once.

Through the suggestion of the Constabulary several meetings were held by local officials in the different barrios to hear complaints and ascertain the actual conditions and needs of the people and to enlighten them on the evils and ultimate dangers of Communism. The results obtained by these meetings were beyond all expectations and many members of the National Confederation of Peasants relinquished their membership in the organization. The prosecution of the leaders of "Kapisanang Pangbansa ng mga Magbubukid" in San Antonio and Cabiao, Nueva Ecija, and the confirmation by the Supreme Court of the sentence imposed on communist leaders, caused many members of the organization to lose faith and drop out.

The tenants' strike in the province of Nueva



Brigadier-General LUCIEN R. SWEET
1932

Ecija, marked by a display of red flags in the rice fields; the activities of the communists in enlisting in their organization many ignorant laborers and tenants; the several unsuccessful attempts by communists and tenants to hold public demonstrations without permits in the provinces of Bulacan, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga and Laguna; and the engagement at Moro Manangulo's cotta at Taraka, Lanao, resulting in the death of Manangulo and one Constabulary soldier and the wounding of four other soldiers, were some of the outstanding features of the general discontent.

On account of the delicate situation brought about by the agrarian trouble in the province of Nueva Ecija due to the large territory that required Constabulary attention in order to properly maintain law and order, it became necessary to transfer a company of soldiers from Imus, Province of Cavite, to San Isidro, Province of Nueva Ecija, the affected district. Just at this time, the Supreme Court upheld the order of the Mayor of Manila prohibiting the holding of seditious meetings by communists. This decision had a salutary and sobering effect on the Communist and other secret societies.

The "Kapisanang Magsasaka", headed by Jacinto Manahan, organized for the purpose of disseminating communistic principles under the guise of fighting for the welfare of the tenants has a strong hold in San Antonio, Jaen, Sta. Rosa, Cabanatuan, Gapan, Cabiao and San Isidro, municipalities of Nueva Ecija. A conservative estimate of their number including sympathizers is placed around 8,000 members.

During 32 years residence in the Islands, the writer has often pondered on the subject of replacing the casique or the overlord landowners and has arrived at the conclusion that neither the tenant nor agrarian troubles can come to an end until the Casique is gotten rid of and when the tenants are rid of him they will have a much larger problem with which to contend and that problem will be old man hunger. As bad as the Casique is paint-

ed, it has been discovered by one and all tenants, communists and the National Confederation of Peasants as well as by the Kapisanang Magsasaka that the man called "Casique" has from time immemorial proven to all concerned, especially here in the Philippine Islands, "a Shelter in a Weary Land and a Harbor in a Mighty Storm." Without him, lands would no doubt grow fallow and hunger would know no cessation.

Excluding the worries of the Communists, Tangulans, the National Confederation of Peasants, the Kapisanan Magsasaka and other secret societies, the thirty-second year of the existence of the Philippine Constabulary has been featured by discontent, disappointments and disillusionment.

On October 9, 1932, the organization lost an officer, eleven men, 15 rifles and 6 shotguns in a Moro ambush. In an attempt to recover the arms which were finally recovered, seven more enlisted men were lost and two officers were wounded. This should not have happened—and if Captain Leon Angeles, Colonel Luther Stevens and the Chief

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had been allowed to work out their own salvation, it would not have happened, but it is the same old story, too many cooks spoil the pudding.

The Constabulary is a semi-military organization trained for 32 years in guerilla war-fare. It has a collegiate Academy in which the young officers are taught the art by men who have been tried. The Chief of Constabulary is a past-master of the art of fighting in the bushes. This statement is born out by his record and his contribution to the guerilla war-fare in 1924 in the Colurum Campaign in Surrigao. This alone should convince the public that if the Constabulary is left to enforce the law and preserve peace and order as it has been trained to do, there can arise no emergency in the Archipelago which cannot be handled safely by it.

Since last July there have been 12 officers separated from the service either by resignation, retirement, death or dismissal. There were also 29 officers promoted and nine appointed during the year. Among those who resigned were Third Lt. Durban G. Duckworth Ford, on July 31, 1932; 3rd Lt. Luis B. Estrera, on September 7, 1932; and 2nd Lt. Fortunato Mondrgaon, on October 17, 1932. Those who retired were 1st Lt. Luis M. Alviado, on December 31, 1932; 1st Lt. Primitimo Espiritu, on December 31, 1932; 1st Lt. Victorino Fortus, on December 31, 1932; Col. R. A. Duckworth Ford, on December 28, 1932; Col. Ramon Ochoa, on December 31, 1932; and 1st Lt. Bernardo Saberola, on April 1, 1933. 2nd Lt. Francisco Gimeno, died on January 1, 1933.

Following is the list of officers promoted during the past 12 months in the chronological order of their promotions:

Soliven, Fidel, promoted to Major, December 22, 1932; Bowers, Clarence H., promoted to Brig-Gen., February 1, 1933; Baja, Emanuel A., promoted to Major, February 1, 1933; Buenconsejo, Irineo, promoted to Major, February 1, 1933; Page, Herbert C., promoted to Major, February 1, 1933; Sison, Bonifacio, R., promoted to Captain, February 1, 1933; Guido, Jose P., promoted to Captain, February 1, 1933; Mejia, Jacinto E., promoted to Captain, February 1, 1933; Livingston, C. E., promoted to Colonel, February 1, 1933; Stevens, L. R., promoted to Colonel, February 1, 1933; Bactat, Eustaquio, promoted to Colonel, February 1, 1933; Valeriano B. D., promoted to Lt-Col., February 1, 1933; Johnson, O. M., promoted to Lt. Col., February 1, 1933; Quimbo, J. C., promoted to Lt-Col., February 1, 1933; Cerquella, Cristobal, promoted to Lt-Col., March 16, 1933; Natividad, Antonio, promoted to Major, March 17, 1933; Arambulo, Jose A., promoted to 1st Lt., March 27, 1933; Maramba, Guillermo, promoted to 1st Lt., March 27, 1933; Leon, Eleuterio L. de, promoted to 1st Lt., March 27, 1933; Laurente, Sergio, promoted to 1st Lt., March 27, 1933; Mabesa, Julio S., promoted

to 1st Lt., March 27, 1933; Santiago, Dominador, promoted to 2nd Lt., March 27, 1933; Castro, Manuel G., promoted to 2nd Lt. March 27, 1933; Cruz, Fidel N., promoted to 2nd Lt., March 27, 1933; Dionisio, Pedro, promoted to 2nd Lt., March 27, 1933; Pastrana, Jesus F., promoted to 2nd Lt., March 27, 1933; Fajardo, Apolinar G., promoted to 2nd Lt., March 27, 1933; Crame, Juan, promoted to 2nd Lt., March 27, 1933; and Mascardo, Dominador T., promoted to 2nd Lt., March 27, 1933.

The list of new appointments during the same period follows:

Poggi, Richard H., reinstated October 26, 1932; Deang, Pedro, appointed April 24, 1933; Campo, Isagani V., appointed April 27, 1933; Nakar, Guillermo, appointed April 26, 1933; Pintoy, Climaco, appointed May 1, 1933; Mondragon, Fortuanto, reinstated May 9, 1933; Celis, Joaquin Jr., appointed May 22, 1933; Cabrera, Tranquilino, appointed May 27, 1933; and Reyes, Fidel V., appointed May 27, 1933.

Since September, one officer and 24 soldiers were killed in action. Of this number 23 were killed by Moro outlaws or amucks while two were killed in Tayabas.

One officer and 21 enlisted men died during the period from July, 1932, to date. The deaths were caused by various diseases, suicides, drowning and accidents.



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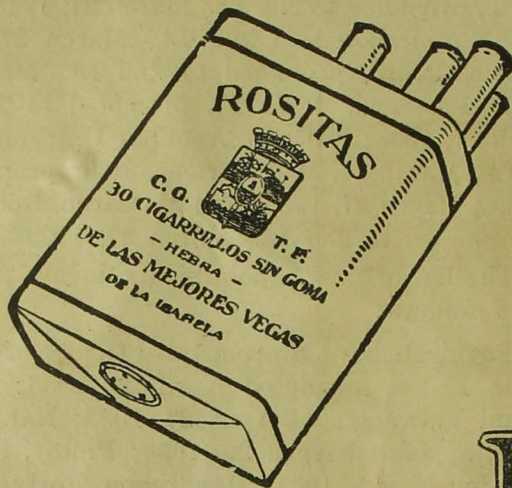
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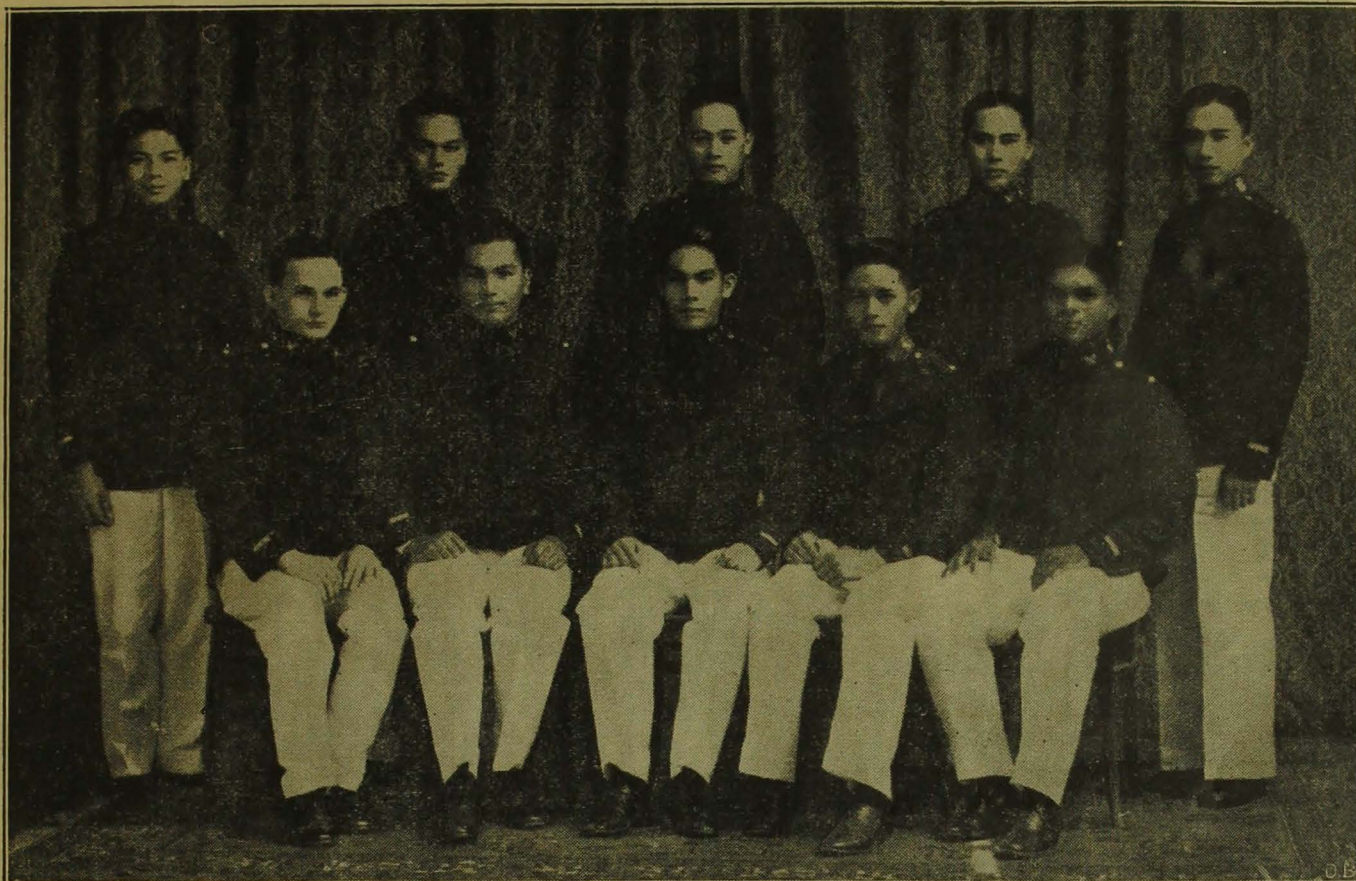
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THE SECOND CLASS CADETS (JUNIORS)

on the trail, they kept going until they had out-hiked and out-fought every band of law-breakers in the Islands.

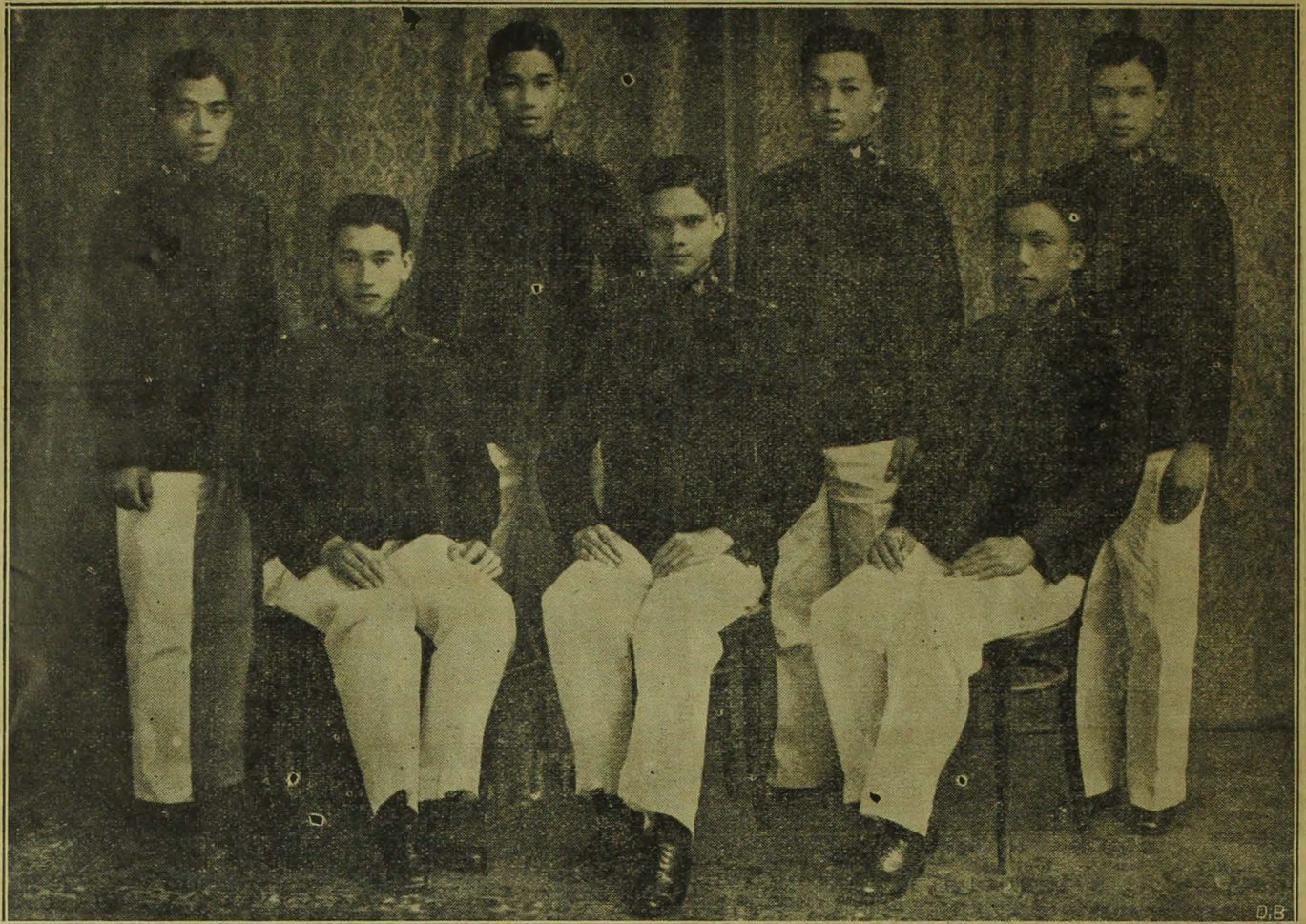
After the fighting was over, and order more or less restored, the important thing was to keep in touch with all elements of the community so as to forestall future trouble and to see that the laws were enforced. This was done by establishing Constabulary stations at strategic points and using them as bases from which patrols could cover the adjacent country. In this way the authorities were able to keep themselves informed about what was going on in all parts of the Islands, and to place themselves in a position to stop trouble at its source.

For this work, a somewhat different type of Constabulary man was desirable. While rough and ready methods were still necessary to some degree there was more of a need for a combination of the fighting-man and the diplomat. It was seen that officers and men, in order to accomplish their mission, needed to be trained in the special work required of them. This need gave rise to the officers' school which was first established in Manila in 1906. New officers entering the service, and a number of the older officers were put through a course of instruction in this school and sent out better equipped than formerly for their work. Some of the officers who attended those first sessions of the school are still in the service and have a splendid record of achievement behind them.

SCHOOL MOVED TO BAGUIO

In 1908 the officers' school was moved to Baguio and established on a newly acquired property called Constabulary Hill, now known as Camp Henry T. Allen, named after the first Chief, the late General Henry T. Allen, organizer of the Constabulary. By 1908 the original roster had been greatly modified, owing to the adjustments inevitable to a new organization getting established. Some of the original appointees were not suited to the service, some of the service did not suit. Some had died in battle, others by reason of disease, and some had gone to seek wealth or adventure in other walks of life.

As time went on the standards of the service were steadily raised, and ipso facto entrance requirements were higher than formerly. One had to prepare himself for the job and watch his step in order to keep it. It was realized that the Constabulary offered an interesting and very useful career, and the high command set about choosing material for officers that was likely to reflect credit on the organization. This attitude resulted in the building up of a remarkable esprit de corps, and made the name of Constabulary known and respected throughout the length and breadth of the land. It was still a pretty early day in the history of American occupation and most of the important positions in the Constabulary as well as in other departments of the government were held by Amer-



THE THIRD CLASS CADETS (PLEBES)

icans. Although occasional appointments were still made here it was the procedure at this time to bring young men over from the United States to fill vacancies in the lower grades. The men brought over were graduates of colleges or military academies and consequently had excellent educational groundwork so that a few months of intensive training in special subjects were sufficient to convert them into efficient junior officers. During the time this plan was followed an average of

two classes a year was brought over and sent to the school in Baguio, the number in each class depending of course, on the number of vacancies existing in the grade of third lieutenant.

EARLY CURRICULUM

At this time the curriculum of the school consisted of The Compiled Acts, Penal Code, Military Map Reading, The Constabulary Manual, Guard Regulations, Infantry Drill, Fencing, Dancing the

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Rigodon, and a smattering of Spanish. Students had to stand reveille, guard-mounting, retreat, and Saturday inspection and were expected to pass satisfactory examinations in all the subjects enumerated above, at the end of three months. They were then assigned to Districts and sent out to stations where vacancies existed.

The school as described above was conducted up to the first part of 1916, after which time no new appointments were made in the United States. Members of the classes of 1915 and 1916 were known as special students, due to the fact that the Academy had been founded in 1914, and the name of the school changed to The Constabulary Academy. Special students have been appointed from time to time since 1916, but their numbers have been few and no regular classes are provided for them. At the present time appointments as special students are rarely made, and can be justified only when the applicant has exceptional qualifications that make his appointment desirable.

The year 1914 marked a new era in the history of the Philippine Islands for at that time the Filipinos were given a very large participation it had been the avowed policy of the American Government to turn authority over to the Filipinos just as soon as they were prepared to handle it properly. The times now seemed propitious and the policy was put into effect. A great war was being waged in Europe and the United States, along with other neutral countries had her hands full in looking after affairs close to home. Business opportunities were good and large numbers of Americans were continually leaving the service to engage in more lucrative employments. The schools of the Islands had been turning products, and there was a large amount of material that could be used in the government service.

GIVEN COLLEGIATE STATUS

Having in view the present and future needs of the Constabulary service, the Philippine Legislature, in the Appropriation Act of 1914 set aside funds for the creation and maintenance of a cadet class in Baguio, under the name "Constabulary Academy." A six months' course was prescribed, but before receiving their commissions graduates of the Academy were required to take the three months' course in the officers' school. The Academy was run in this fashion for two years, until the passage in 1916 of Act No. 2605 which expanded the institution somewhat and provided for a nine months' course under the name "Academy for Officers of the Philippine Constabulary". Beginning with the school year of 1919 a two-year course was prescribed. The Academy functioned under Act 2605 until December 1928 when Act 3496 was passed. This Act expanded the course to three years, renamed the institution "The Philippine Constabulary Academy," and gave it a collegiate status.

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The class of 1928 was the last class to graduate under the two-year basis.

Since 1928 the school has lived up to its new status as best it could, but it has labored under the handicap of very limited library facilities and the lack of instructors trained in certain subjects. In spite of these handicaps the school has made improvements along scholastic lines and eventually no doubt will rate in that respect with the best colleges in the country. At the present time the curriculum lacks a number of hours in specified subjects in order to give the school a definite standing with the Commissioner of Education. If a plan can be worked out whereby we can secure better trained instructors in the languages and in history it will add greatly to the standing of the institution.

NEED TRAINED INSTRUCTORS

The Academy Act provides for the employment of civilian instructors under certain conditions, but so far our annual appropriation has not been sufficient to allow for such action. That may be done eventually, or if Headquarters see fit, selected officers might be detailed to the University of the Philippines for special work to qualify them as instructors here. I have nothing but praise for the regular line officers who are sent to the Academy as instructors. They have all done their duty to the best of their ability but Constabulary officers

as a rule have not been trained in the art of teaching, or in the higher branches of all the subjects required at the Academy. The fact that they are not so qualified is no reflection on them since their ambitions did not tend in that direction. After all not everybody can be a teacher. Successful teachers have usually had years of special preparatory training. That fact, however, does not remove our need for trained instructors, or relieve us from the responsibility of securing them. To be a competent instructor one must not only understand considerably more than the rudiments of the subject he proposes to teach, but he must have had some training in the art and manner of presenting it. If one does not understand how to present a subject effectively much of his knowledge is of no help to his classes. The answer to our problem then seems clear. We must either employ trained civilian instructors, or we must train a group of officers for that work. Perhaps a combination of the two methods is the best solution.

1932-33 A SUCCESSFUL YEAR

With the improvement of the school the service will improve, and conversely the school must improve to keep up with the requirements of the service. In this day of rapid change and development, the service as well as the service school has to keep on the jump in order to stay abreast of the times. It is with this object in view that we are

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endeavoring to build up the school so that its graduates can face the conditions of life with the same assurance as the graduates of any other good college. We want our graduates to feel that the years spent here have been years well spent. We do not want them to feel that, had they gone to some other institution, they would have secured a better break in the struggle of life.

In conclusion I wish to state that the school year of 1932-33 has been as successful as could be expected under the circumstances. We have added a little to some of the courses and made such improvement in others as we were able. The library has been built up to some extent, but due to a scarcity of funds it is still far from what it should be. At the present time the greatest need of the library is a wider selection of books of reference most of which are expensive. We expect to get these books a few at a time until we have a good collection for the purposes intended. Shortly before this article appears we shall have graduated another class some of whom will doubtless be commissioned before a great while. They have been with us for what doubtless seems to them, three long and weary years, and they are now about to don the red shoulder-straps and take their places in the khaki-clad ranks. After their preliminary training they are entering the real school which is called experience. We hope they will all prove faithful to their trust and to the traditions of the service.

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**DID
YOU
GET
PIMPLES?**

Don't let them spoil your lovely face! Many times pimples have been responsible for breaking engagements and sweet romances. Lovely faces, disfigured by pimples, freckles, white spots, or other skin eruptions have lost their charm. Don't take chances with skin eruptions! Get rid of them by a reliable treatment like

TAGUROL WATSONAL

the marvelous salve for **DHOBIE ITCH, HERPES, ULCERS, ABRASIONS, OLD SORES, RASH, PIMPLES, ABSCESS,** and any kind of skin disease. **TAGUROL WATSONAL** overcomes quickly the infection, rebuilds the skin tissues and cures without leaving scars or blemishes. If you want to try the curative value of **WATSONAL TAGUROL** send this ad with **FOUR CENTAVOS** to cover mailing charges to **Botica Boie, Advg. Dept., P. O. Box 299, Manila,** and a generous free sample will be sent by return mail.

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Bals. Peru., Phenol, Pine tar, Menthol aa 1.5; Resorcin, Camphor aa 3; Zinc oxide 5; Sulphur precip. 10; Acid salicyl. 2.5; Tagulaway 15; Excip. to 100.