

# GUARDIAN *of the* LAW

By Captain Ambrosio P. Peña, FA



**A**FTER eluding his pursuers for more than one year, General Emilio Aguinaldo, President of the First Philippine Republic, was finally captured on 23 March 1901, at Palanan, Isabela. Thereafter, the other field commanders of the Filipino resistance forces were either captured or forced to lay down their arms. Notwithstanding these facts, there remained a good number of insurgent leaders and their followers who defied the American authorities, continuing the fight for Philippine freedom in guerrilla warfare. The most notable among these intrepid leaders were General Vicente Luchan of Samar, who was captured in February 1902, and General Miguel Malvar of Batangas, whose surrender in April 1902 marked the end of organized Filipino resistance against the American forces of occupation.

Even before the formal termination of hostilities, however, vigorous measures were taken by the American government to pacify the country. The effort fell short of the desired result, largely because a large segment of the populace had been displaced. There were repeated outbreaks of lawlessness and banditry, particularly in the remote sections which could seldom be visited by any law-enforcing agency set up by the American military government in the Philippines.

#### The Philippine Commission

Meanwhile, in January 1899, the First Philippine Commission was appointed by President William McKinley, primarily to look into the state of affairs in the Philippines to seek peaceful ways and means of extending American sovereignty over the Philippines. The Commission was headed by Dr. Jacob G. Schurman, president of Cornell Uni-

versity, and the members were Major General Elwell S. Otis, then military governor of the Philippines; Rear Admiral George Dewey, commander of the United States Asiatic Fleet; the Honorable Charles Denby, former United States minister to China; and Dr. Dean C. Worcester, a professor of the University of Michigan.

With the exception of Gen. Otis and Adm. Dewey who are already in Manila, the rest of the Commissioners arrived in the Philippines on 4 March 1899, exactly one month after the outbreak of the Filipino-American War. Owing to the exigencies of war, the Commission was

on the restoration of peace and order.

#### Creation of the PC

Some sort of civil government had to be initiated in the Philippines. Toward this end, President McKinley appointed the Second Philippine Commission, under the presidency of Judge William H. Taft of Ohio. The other members all came from civilian life and included Mr. Luke E. Wright, Professor Dean C. Worcester, Professor Bernard Moses, and Mr. Henry G. Ide. Unlike its predecessor which was merely an advisory body, the Second or Taft Commission was authorized to exercise both executive and legislative func-

*Despite the many laws passed affecting the Philippine Constabulary—from its establishment up to the outbreak of World War II—the primary mission and objective of the organization remained the same. It had always been a semi-military organization*

greatly hampered in its work. It failed to conduct a field survey. At most the Commission conducted a number of hearings in Manila, in which emissaries of Gen. Aguinaldo were also heard, but the findings were not enough yardstick by which to gauge the Filipino sentiment which prevailed at the time. On its return to the United States the Commission, in its report to President McKinley, recommended among others the withdrawal of military rule in the pacified areas; in effect the conclusion was arrived at that the successful extension of American rule in the Philippines depended largely

It tions.

The Taft Commission arrived in the Philippines on 3 June 1900 and immediately it began to seek ways and means of expediting the establishment of a civil government. In this task it was more successful than the Schurman Commission. Eventually, in the localities where conditions became normal, the civil government began to supplant the military in the administration of public affairs.

In the meantime, the question as to who should take charge of the problems affecting the peace and order of the country, seeped into the picture. Mr. Wright, who was Vice-

President of the Taft Commission, fully recognized that the United States Army "had neither the will nor the organization to do police duty, or take part in the maintenance of order and suppression of crime, that its job was to put down armed insurrection that had got beyond the control of the civil authorities." Wright also believed that the administration of public affairs, including the restoration and maintenance of peace and order, was an affair properly reposed on a civil government. Therefore, he recommended to his fellow commissioners the immediate organization of an insular police force, to be charged with the mission of maintaining peace and order in the localities already placed under the civil authorities.

On 4 July 1901, William H. Taft was inaugurated as Civil Governor of the Philippines. Thereafter, the administration of the executive and legislative departments of the government was vested in a Civil Commission. A few days later this Commission, with the approval of the United States Secretary of War, enacted Act No. 175 creating an insular police force which became known as the Philippine Constabulary.

On 8 August 1901, upon approval by the War Department, Henry T. Allen, a graduate of the United States Military Academy, class of 1882, who was then a captain of the 6th Cavalry, United States Army in the Philippines, was officially designated and confirmed by the Civil Commission, as Chief of Constabulary. Allen, on assuming this post, was appointed brevet brigadier gen-

eral of the Constabulary. Later, by an Act of Congress on 30 January 1903, Allen and his successors who were members of the Regular Force of the United States Army, were authorized the rank, pay and allowance of a brigadier general of the United States Army. Another captain of infantry, David J. Baker, of the Class of 1887—United States Military Academy, was designated Assistant Chief of Constabulary.




In his report to the Secretary of War on 15 October 1901, Governor Taft dealt on the general scheme of the organization of the Philippine Constabulary, partly as follows:

"The general scheme is to create an insular force of not exceeding one hundred and fifty men for each province, selected from the natives thereof, who may be mounted in whole or in part, and who are placed under the immediate command of one or more, not exceeding four, provincial inspectors. The whole body is placed under the control of a chief and four assistant chiefs of constabulary.... Full powers are given to properly arm, equip, maintain, and discipline the force, which is enlisted for two years, unless sooner discharged. They are declared to be peace officers, and it is made their special duty to discharge and suppress brigandage, insurrection, unlawful assemblies, and breaches of the peace. For this purpose they are given authority to make arrests, but are required at the earliest possible moment to bring the prisoner before a magistrate for examination."

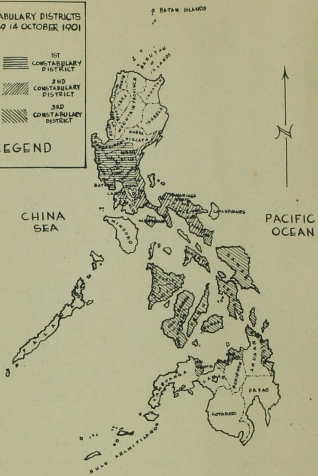
#### The Early Officer's Corps

The build-up of the Philippine Constabulary progressed steadily under the capable hands of these two American army officers. This was due largely to the termination of hostilities between the Filipinos and Americans which enabled Gen. Allen to secure the services of trained military personnel from those recently mustered out of the United States Army in the Philippines and the

CONSTABULARY DISTRICTS  
GO NO. 49 14 OCTOBER 1901

HQ. MANILA		1ST CONSTABULARY DISTRICT
HQ. LUCENA TAYABAS		2ND CONSTABULARY DISTRICT
● HQ. ILO ILO		3RD CONSTABULARY DISTRICT

LEGEND



Army of the erstwhile Philippine Republic. The bulk of officers, however, was chosen from the non-commissioned ranks of the United States Army who indicated their desire to serve with the Philippine Constabulary.

General Allen placed this initial group of officer candidates through a special course of training to acquaint them with the laws of the

country where the civil government was already established. Teamed in country and the habits and customs of its people. After successfully completing the prescribed course the trainees were commissioned, then sent to the different parts of the groups of four or five, composed of a captain and three or four lieutenants, they recruited, organized, and trained the enlistees in the mainte-

nance of law and order.

#### Early Organizational Set-up

Meanwhile, Gen. Allen sought ways and means of extending effectively the control of the Philippine Constabulary over its area of jurisdiction consisting of the pacified provinces. Nevertheless, the general felt that the entire area was too wide for effective control from one central headquarters. Decentralization of administration would be the most profitable, therefore, since this would promote effective field supervision. With this end and view, General Orders No. 49, dated 14 October 1901, was published grouping the pacified provinces into three Constabulary districts, as follows:

The *First District* was consisted of the provinces of Bataan, Bulacan, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Pangasinan, Rizal, Tarlac, and Zambales, and the City of Manila where district headquarters was located. Captain Baker, who was previously appointed First Assistant of Constabulary was in addition assigned as District Chief.

The *Second District* was composed of the provinces of Albay, Ambos Camarines (the present provinces of Camarines Norte and Camarines Sur), Cavite, Masbate, Sorsogon, and Tayabas (now Quezon province) which then included the island of Marinduque. District headquarters was established at Lucena, Tayabas, and was placed under the command of the Third Assistant Chief of Constabulary, Wallace C. Taylor, formerly a captain of the 39th Nebraska Infantry Regiment.

The *Third District*, under Second Assistant Chief of Constabulary W.

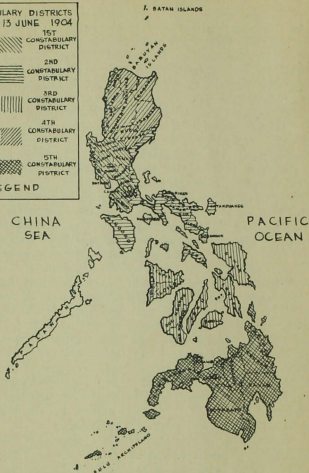
S. Goldsborough, had its headquarters at Iloilo, Iloilo. It included the provinces of Antique, Bohol, Capiz, Cebu, Iloilo, Leyte, Misamis (now the provinces of Misamis Occidental and Misamis Oriental), Negros Occidental, Negros Oriental, Samar and Surigao.

By 1904 military rule was completely lifted in Luzon and the Visayas. The civil government was extended to these newly pacified areas, and as an adjunct the maintenance of peace and order in these localities was taken over by the Philippine Constabulary. In Mindanao and Sulu, although the so-called Moro Province embracing the present provinces of Cotabato, Davao, Lanao, Sulu and Zamboanga, still existed under an American military governor, the Philippine Constabulary was made to extend its jurisdiction insofar as the maintenance of peace and order was concerned. By this arrangement the American military authorities confined their activities to suppressing general armed uprising by the Moros against the government.

On account of the enlarged jurisdiction of the Philippine Constabulary, the Philippines was divided into five Constabulary districts, pursuant to General Order No. 73, dated 13 June 1904. These divisions were as follows:

The *First District*, under the Second Assistant Chief of Constabulary, W. S. Goldsborough, embraced all of the provinces under the old First District, and in addition extended its jurisdiction over Batangas, Cavite and Laguna. Its headquarters remained in Manila.

CONSTABULARY DISTRICTS GONO.73, 13 JUNE 1904	
HQ MANILA	1ST CONSTABULARY DISTRICT
HQ LUCENA TAYABAS	2ND CONSTABULARY DISTRICT
HQ C E B U	3RD CONSTABULARY DISTRICT
HQ SM FERNANDO LA UNION	4TH CONSTABULARY DISTRICT
HQ ZAMBOANGA	5TH CONSTABULARY DISTRICT
LEGEND	



The *Second District* still was constituted by the provinces under the old setup, minus Cavite. In addition it acquired jurisdiction over Mindoro. The Third Assistant Chief of Constabulary, Wallace C. Taylor remained as District Chief. District Headquarters was maintained at Lucena, Tayabas.

The *Third District*, under the Fourth Assistant Chief of Constabu-

lary, Howard Atkinson, still embraced all the Visayan provinces and, in addition, extended its jurisdiction over Palawan and Romblon. It lost control over the two Mindanao provinces of Misamis and Surigao. District headquarters was transferred to Cebu, Cebu.

The *Fourth District*, placed under the Fifth Assistant Chief of Constabulary, Jesse S. Garwood, had

its headquarters established at San Fernando, La Union. It included the provinces of Abra, Cagayan, Isabela, Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, La Union, Mountain Province, and Nueva Vizcaya.

The *Fifth District*, with headquarters at Zamboanga, Zamboanga, embraced all of the provinces in Mindanao and Sulu. Captain James G. Harbord, a regular officer of the United States Army, who was detailed with the Philippine Constabulary, was appointed as District Chief.

From 1904 to 1916 when the new sub-division of the Constabulary districts was effected, the Philippine Constabulary became concerned most in stopping the orgy of murder, slavery, slave trading, kidnapping and cattle rustling which were then rampant among the Moros. The elimination of slavery was the urgent demand made upon the Constabulary. In the mountain fastness of Northern Luzon, the elimination of tribal warfare and head hunting among the Non-Christian tribes became the paramount concern of the intrepid Constabulary men.

In one decade the Philippine Constabulary gained recognition as a national institution. Its services as guardian of peace and order were most outstanding, and in the process it became largely instrumental in gaining the confidence of the people in the government. Time and again, during this decade, the Philippine Constabulary demonstrated its capabilities in suppressing crime and in campaigning against the lawless elements of the country.

In 1916, under Brigadier General Herman Hall, the Constabulary districts were re-named and sub-divided, as follows:

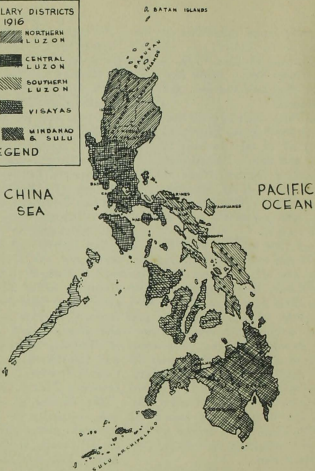
The *District of Central Luzon* was constituted out of the old First District, and embraced the provinces of Bataan, Batangas, Bulacan, Cavite, Laguna, Mindoro, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Pangasinan, Rizal, Tarlac, Tayabas and Zambales, and the sub-province of Marinduque. Colonel Wallace C. Taylor, PC, was appointed as District Chief. Headquarters was maintained in Manila.

The *District of Southern Luzon*, constituted out of the defunct Second District, now embraced the provinces of Albay including the sub-province of Catanduanes, Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur, Leyte, Samar and Sorsogon, and the sub-province of Masbate. District headquarters was transferred to Legaspi, Albay. Colonel Charles C. Smith, PC, was appointed District Chief.

The *District of Visayas*, which was practically the old Third District, was placed under Colonel Marcus D. Cronin, of the United States Army, who was then recently detailed with the Constabulary. The district was composed of the provinces of Antique, Bohol, Capiz, Cebu, Iloilo, Negros Oriental, Negros Occidental and Romblon. District headquarters was re-established at Iloilo, Iloilo.

The *District of Northern Luzon*, which was the old Fourth District, with headquarters at San Fernando, La Union, still embraced the same provinces, including Batanes which was recently separated from Caga-

CONSTABULARY DISTRICTS 1916	
HQ SAN FERNANDO LA UNION	NORTHERN LUZON
HQ MANILA	CENTRAL LUZON
HQ LEGASPI ALBAY	SOUTHERN LUZON
HQ ILOILO	VISAYAS
HQ ZAMBOANGA	MINDANAO & SULU
LEGEND	



yan province. The district was placed under the command of Lt. Col. Charles E. Nathorst, P.C.

The *District of Mindanao* was constituted of the same provinces under the defunct Fifth District. Its headquarters remained at Zamboanga, Zamboanga. Colonel Peter E. Traub, of the United States Army, who had been detailed with the Philippine Constabulary since October 1914, was assigned District Chief.

#### The Constabulary Missions

From the beginning the main task of the Constabulary was to rid the provinces of existing bands of outlaws which remained at large after the cessation of hostilities. In this regard the Constabulary was placed at a great disadvantage for there was immediate demand for its services in the field and its men were required to campaign against the elusive bandits before they could



even execute "forward march." While these campaigns did not help toward making the recruit a spic-and-span garrison soldier, they gave him confidence in the use of his rifle and in the skill of his officers.

In later years the constabulary men moved around to chase bandits and *ladrones*, disperse "Pulahanes" and suppress religious fanatics like the "Colorums." It helped in the fight against epidemics such as cholera and smallpox, as well as in the extermination of locusts. It was also made to enforce quarantine measures against animal diseases, notably anthrax, foot-and-mouth diseases, glanders, rinderpests and surra.

From the ranks of the Constabulary were detailed the guards for collectors of public revenues, disbursing officers, public land surveyors, and scientific parties out on exploration. Others were detailed to keep close surveillance of and suppress the illegal traffic of opium, gambling, and vagrancy. In short, the Constabulary rendered service to practically every branch of the government. A constabulary officer, especially those stationed in the remote localities, was forced by circumstances to play the role of a doctor, judge, prosecutor, postmaster, and collector of internal revenue rolled in one.

Still, some years later the Constabulary was utilized to apprehend violators of the fish and game laws. It was solely responsible in putting down the "Tangulan" uprising at Tayug, Pangasinan and the Sakdal rebellion in the provinces of Bulacan,

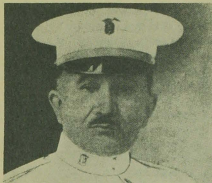
Rizal and Laguna. In these multifarious functions, aimed at maintaining peace and order, the Philippine Constabulary performed with marked success, earning the fitting sobriquet as "Guardian of the law."

While different laws were passed affecting the organizational setup of the Constabulary from its establishment on 8 August 1901 up to the outbreak of World War II, none of these laws changed the primary mission and objective for which the constabulary was originally conceived by the Honorable Luke E. Wright. It had always remained a semi-military organization, clothed with police powers co-extensive with the geographical limits and boundaries of the Philippines.

#### The PC Under Filipino Chiefs

After the resignation of General Allen in 1907, Harry H. Bandholtz, of the Class of 1890, United States Military Academy, who had earlier served in the civil government as governor of Tayabas province, was appointed Chief of Constabulary. In 1913, Bandholtz was relieved by William C. Rivers, who was in turn relieved by Herman Hall in 1914. The two last named officers were likewise graduates of West Point.

At the outbreak of World War I, practically all the ranking American regular officers on duty with the Philippine Constabulary, including its chief, Brigadier General Herman Hall, were recalled to the United States Army. For the first time in its history, a Filipino officer, Rafael Crame, a product of the Spanish infantry preparatory academy in



Gen. Rafael Crame  
First Filipino PC Chief

1879 was appointed Chief of Constabulary. Crame had the distinction of having served the longest among the Chiefs of Constabulary. He died while in office, on 1 January 1927.

Three more Americans, Brigadier Generals Charles E. Nathorst, Lucien R. Sweet, and Clarence H. Bowers, who came to the country as member of the volunteer United States Army, succeeded each other in that order, from 1927 to 1934. In the latter year, Basilio J. Valdes, another Filipino officer, who had lately served as chief surgeon of the Philippine Constabulary, was appointed Chief of Constabulary. During the incumbency of Brigadier General Valdes, drastic changes in the organizational setup of the Philippine Constabulary were effected, due largely to the forthcoming change in the political status of the Philippines.

#### New Organizational Concept

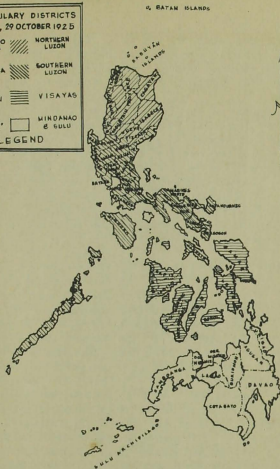
In the reorganization of the Philippine Constabulary on 1 January 1935, the Philippines was divided in-

to six constabulary districts, namely: the *District of Northern Luzon*, whose headquarters was located at Bontoc, Mt. Province; the *District of Central Luzon*, with headquarters at San Miguel, Tarlac; the *District of Southern Luzon*, with headquarters at Legaspi, Albay; the *District of Visayas*, with headquarters at Cebu, Cebu; and the *Districts of Northern and Southern Mindanao*, with headquarters at Camp Keithley, Lanao and Zamboanga, Zamboanga, respectively. Each of these districts was garrisoned by a constabulary regiment composed of two battalions, except the District of Southern Mindanao whose regiment consisted of three battalions.

Designated by letters "A" and "B," and letter "C" in the case of Southern Mindanao, these battalions were loosely knit as they were broken down into provincial companies designated by numbers. The latter were in turn broken down to detachments stationed in the outlying municipalities within the territorial limit of the district. The master plan, however, made it possible for the district commander to order together the companies and detachments from the different provinces within his jurisdiction to form the battalion. Under this arrangement it was possible to form a combat team should the situation so demand.

In addition to the six regiments located in the districts, Headquarters Philippine Constabulary activated the Headquarters General Service Troops, constituted largely by the 7th PC Regiment, whose compo-

CONSTABULARY DISTRICTS	
GO NO. 25, 29 OCTOBER 1925	
HQ. SAN FERNANDO LA UNION	NORTHERN LUZON
HQ. MANILA	SOUTHERN LUZON
HQ. CEBU, CEBU	VISAYAS
HQ. ZAMBOANGA, ZAMBOANGA	MINDANAO & SULU
LEGEND	



nents were originally garrisoned at the old Sta. Lucia Barracks in Intramuros, Manila and later transferred to Galalangan Barracks, Tondo, Manila. In 1935 a large tract of land was acquired in the "New Manila Heights" area, now part of Quezon City, for the future use of the General Service Troops. This tract of land which became Camp Murphy, Camp Crame, and Zablan Field, site of the original air arm

of the Philippine Constabulary, was exchanged by the Manila city government for the old Galalangan Barracks Compound.

In line with the master plan, the General Service Troops served as a reserve striking force of the Philippine Constabulary. Its units, therefore, could be dispatched to any point in the country whose peace and order condition went beyond the control of the local Constabulary unit.

Largely for this reason, the 7th PC Regiment, because of its equipment and intense cohesive training was best fitted for sustained combat operations.

A new feature of the Philippine Constabulary under Gen. Valdes was an aviation unit composed of a flight of three planes, commanded by Captain Ivan Proctor, of the U.S. Army Air Corps. Captain Proctor, unfortunately, died while in this special detail with the Philippine Constabulary. This aviation unit was really the forerunner of the present Philippine Air Force.

A Signal Detachment, headed by the late Col. Paciano Tangco, was organized as a new branch of service of the Philippine Constabulary under Gen. Valdes. This detachment was subsequently absorbed by the Philippine Army in early 1936, and became the forerunner of our present Signal Corps.

#### Deactivation

Under the provision of Section 18 of the National Defense Act, and pursuant to Par. 2 of Executive Order No. 11 of President Manuel L. Quezon, dated 11 January 1936, the Philippine Constabulary was inactivated; its units became the nucleus of the Philippine Army. The Headquarters General Service Troops as well as the 7th PC Regiment reverted to the control of the Army to form the 1st Regular Division (PA), pursuant to General Orders No. 56, Headquarters Philippine Army, dated 18 January 1936. Thereafter, the insular police duties, formerly reposed in the Philippine Constabulary, was to be discharged by

a "State Police" created by Commonwealth Act No. 88, dated 26 October 1936.

Finding the body too unwieldy and unable to cope with the deteriorated peace and order conditions in the country, the State Police was abolished on 23 June 1938 by Commonwealth Act No. 343, upon recommendation of President Quezon. Furthermore, the Act, implemented by Presidential Executive Order No. 153, reconstituted the Philippine Constabulary distinct and separate from the Philippine Army. It was clothed with its old national police powers. Brigadier General Guillermo B. Francisco, then in command of the 1st Regular Division of the Philippine Army, was designated as Chief of Constabulary. He remained in this post up to early January 1942.

As in the old Philippine Constabulary setup, the need of a reserve force was felt. Toward this end a "General Service Troops" of a strength of an infantry regiment was organized at Camp Crane in Quezon City, adjacent to Camp Murphy, site of the 1st Regular Division (PA).

#### War Preparations

As a combat unit, the General Service Troops, just as its counterpart of 1935, had very much better equipment and training than the provincial Constabulary companies and detachments. Consequently, in the middle of 1941 when plans were formulated to create separate Constabulary regiments which would be able to undertake in combat the usual duties devolved on the infantry, it was thought best to employ for this purpose the General Service Troops. The

Philippine Constabulary, meanwhile, was authorized to hike its strength from seventy-five hundred to fifteen thousand men, to cope with the existing national emergency.

On 17 July 1941, the 1st and 2nd PC Regiments were activated by the Headquarters Philippine Constabulary out of the General Service Troops. Lieutenant Colonel Mariano N. Castañeda was given the command of the 1st PC, while Lieutenant Colonel Manuel V. Atanacio was assigned to command the 2nd PC Regiment. With the initial phase of organization completed, the 2nd PC Regiment was transferred to the Bilibid Prison Compound in the heart of Manila while the 1st PC Regiment remained at Camp Crame.

In Mindanao the organization of a third regiment was undertaken at Camp Keithley, Lanao in early September 1941, under Lieutenant Colonel Francisco Donesa, then Senior Inspector of the Philippine Constabulary's Department of Mindanao and Sulu. The elements of this regiment came from different Constabulary units all over Mindanao and the Visayas. After two months the personnel requirement of the regiment was filled up to a total of 58 officers and 1000 men. It was formed into two rifle battalions and one headquarters battalion. On 7 November 1941, this outfit was officially designated by Headquarters Philippine Constabulary as 3rd PC Regiment, and placed under the command of Col. Donesa, who was relieved as Department Inspector.

Colonel Donesa subsequently organized his staff and battalion com-

mands as follows: Major Miguel Divino, Executive Officer; Captain Jose Amorin, Adjutant and S-1; Captain Jose Jomelosa, S-2; Captain Alfonso Dabu, S-3; Captain Andres del Rosario, S-4 and concurrently Commanding Officer, Headquarters Battalion; Captain Matias Linsangan, Commanding Officer, 1st Battalion; and Major Francisco Roska, Commanding Officer, 2nd Battalion.

Back in Luzon, Col. Castañeda upon assuming command of the 1st PC Regiment, named the following constabulary officers to his staff and to the battalion commands: Major Marcos Estacio, Executive Officer; Captain Modesto Gozun, Adjutant and S-1; Captain Louis Marohombsar, S-2; Captain Diosdado Rodriguez, S-3; Captain Jose Jereza, S-4; Captain Antonio Obieta, MC, Regimental Surgeon; Captain Teodorico Apil, Commanding Officer, Headquarters Battalion; Captain Jose Tando, Commanding Officer, 1st Battalion; Captain Macario Negrosa, Commanding Officer, 2nd Battalion; and Captain Apolinar G. Fajardo, Commanding Officer, 3rd Battalion.

Lacking personnel the 2nd PC Regiment was initially organized with a skeleton strength. None of the rifle battalions was organized since the different companies had one or two officers and about twenty-five to thirty percent of the enlisted personnel. Colonel Atanacio organized his staff out of the following Constabulary officers: Captain Deogracias D. Tenazas, Executive Officer; Captain Jose A. Arambulo, Adjutant and S-1; Major Daniel Estaniel, S-2; Major Angeles Barrios, S-3; Captain Mi-

guel Capistrano, S-4; 1st Lieutenant Jose Zialcita, MC, Regimental Surgeon; 1st Lieutenant Pedro Dimaano, Ch S, Regimental Chaplain; and 3rd Lieutenant Lupiciano Matubis, Sig C, Regimental Signal Officer. Captain Recaredo Reyes was named commanding officer of the Headquarters Battalion.

In the latter part of August, upon the assignment of additional officers and men from the provincial Constabulary companies of the Department of Southern Luzon, the 2nd PC Regiment was brought up to standard strength. It was now possible to organize the rifle battalions with Jose A. Arambulo, now major, as commanding officer of the 1st Battalion; Major Daniel Alvarado was placed in command of the 2nd Battalion; and Captain Miguel Capistrano was assigned to command the 3rd Battalion. Captain Oscar Rialp relieved Major Arambulo as adjutant and S-1, while Captain Maximo Cawed was designated as S-4 of the regiment.

On 15 October 1941, after completing its first phase of training up to company and battalion level, the 1st PC Regiment was inducted to the USAFFE, by Brigadier General George Parker, Jr., U.S.A., in a simple, impressive ceremony held at Camp Crame. The regiment thereafter reverted to the administrative control of the Philippine Army. Shortly after it was transferred to a more spacious cantonment area at Balara, also in Quezon City, where it trained intensively as a combat team on the regimental level.

A month later, on 17 November

1941, Col. Atanacio's 2nd PC Regiment was inducted to the USAFFE, also by Gen. George Parker, Jr., in a colorful ceremony held at the campus of the University of Sto. Tomas, Manila. Following its induction the regiment was transferred to its allocated area at Balara where it was also given an intensive combat training on the regimental level. The 3rd PC Regiment, on the other hand, was not inducted into the USAFFE until 12 December 1941, at Camp Keithley, Lanao, by 2nd Lieutenant Charles A. Bucher, Jr., USA.

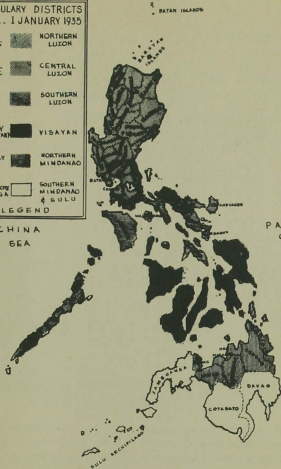
The 1st and 2nd PC Regiments were intended primarily for riot duty on Luzon. Their training, therefore, was evolved with this end and view. Long marches were conducted into and around Manila to harden the constitution of their respective personnel. In the course of these marches they were given hypothetical enemy to engage either in defense or offense, or they engage an imaginary enemy air-dropped on military and civil installations in Manila and its environs. An important adjunct to this training was the actual safeguarding of public utilities vital to the survival of the teeming population of the metropolitan area, such as bridges, water aqueducts, pumping station, sewerages, airfields and electric, telephone, and telegraph systems. The exercises in heart of the city presented an awesome picture, but they gave an assurance of military strength and preparedness. The Philippine Constabulary was now geared for war.

In passing, it is notable that several American officers who served

CONSTABULARY DISTRICTS GO NO. 1. 1 JANUARY 1935	
HQ. BANTOC, MT. PROVINCE	NORTHERN LUZON
HQ. SAN MIGUEL TARLAC	CENTRAL LUZON
HQ. LEGAZPI ALBAY	SOUTHERN LUZON
HQ. CEBU CITY CEBU (VISAYAS)	VISAYAN
HQ. CAMP KIDTEL LANAO	NORTHERN MINDANAO
HQ. ZAMBOANGA OR SAMBOANGA	SOUTHERN MINDANAO & SULU
LEGEND	

CHINA  
SEA

PACIFIC  
OCEAN



with the Philippine Constabulary at its early stage, among which were Henry T. Allen, William C. Rivers, Harry H. Bandholtz, and James C. Harbord, became outstanding military figures of the American Expeditionary Force in Europe during World War I, rising to the rank of major general. Of the four, three were products of the United States Military Academy, while Harbord entered the service as a reserve offi-

cer. Another American, Maxon Lough, who saw service as a lieutenant in the early Philippine Constabulary, became a brigadier general in the U.S. Army and had the distinct honor of commanding the famed Philippine Division, composed largely of Philippine Scouts, during the Bataan campaign in 1941-1942.

*(Abridge from Chapters II and III of the History of the 2nd Regular Division.)*