

HISTORY

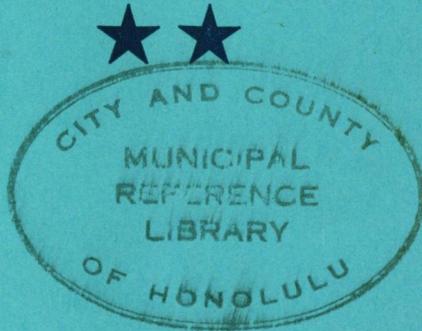
of the

**HONOLULU POLICE RESERVES
AND ITS HONORARY ORGANIZATION**



1941 - 1951

TENTH ANNIVERSARY



HONOLULU, HAWAII

HV8148

H65

B87

COPY 2

HV 8148
H65
B87
1/15 copy 2
30

HISTORY *of the*

**HONOLULU POLICE RESERVES
AND ITS HONORARY ORGANIZATION**

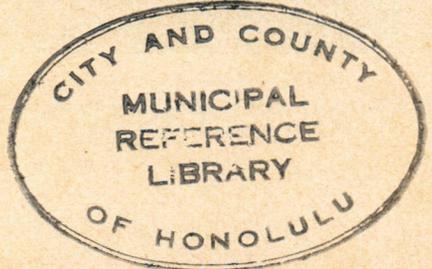


**1941 - 1951
TENTH ANNIVERSARY**



By
GERALD B. BURTNETT

HONOLULU, HAWAII



copy #2 of 2



MAJOR DOUGLAS G. KING*

Whose enthusiasm and diligence were responsible primarily for the continued success
of the Honolulu Police Reserve

*(Deceased)

**A HISTORY OF THE HONOLULU POLICE RESERVES
and Its Honorary Organization KEYS & WHISTLES
written for the 10th anniversary of the graduation
of the First Class — November 3, 1941**

By GERALD B. BURNETT

(So meager is the material from which your historian could compile this sketch that, to the men of 10 years service in the Honolulu Police Reserves, this is going to hardly fill the aching void a full running account of the organization to which they devoted so many hours would accomplish. However if it refreshes memories of grim, amusing or boring hours while "on the road," that's something!)

* * * *

In July, 1941, convinced that war was imminent then Chief of Police William A. Gabrielson, with the approval of the Oahu Police Commission, laid plans for an emergency police reserve force.

To secure the right calibre of individuals, invitations were sent to 150 business and professional men between the ages of 30 and 45. After screening by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, 124 inaugurated the first class for instruction in police procedures on July 28, 1941. Between that date and November 3, 1941, when commissions were granted, the class met Monday nights from 7 to 9 p.m. receiving from regular officer instructors everything a budding police officer must know from Accident Investigation to "Zlamming" the door on a patrol wagon. Classroom instruction was augmented by field instruction in the use and defense against chemical warfare gases, self defense including judo, the care and use of firearms and military drill.

After completing basic instruction, Reserve officers went into the field as "riders" with regular beat officers, combining theoretical with practical instruction. Here they learned beat problems, follow ups, investigation, the characteristics of many racial types, handling traffic, the omnipresent "domestic" (or Hawaiian love) and the more exciting phases such as assaults and batteries, affrays, suicides and murder.

Of the 124 who first sallied forth in their neat khaki uniforms, to be immediately labeled "society cops," it is to be marked down in **bold** letters that 16 are **ACTIVE WORKING RESERVES TODAY**.

Riding regular patrol beats or serving with the detective division today are Lindsley Austin, Federico O. Biven, Fred A. Brand, Edwin Brenner, Peter M. Chang, Foster L. Davis, Francis T. Davis, Edward B. Hamilton, Hy C. Hollway, Theodore Landgraf, Charles Littlejohn, Jr., William Mowat, Harry Newman, Ulrich J. Rainalter, Horace W. B. White, Henry H. Wong.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

On November 25, 1941, while the first class was wrinkling its khakis in the front seat of a patrol car, the second class was begun with 38 members. They received their commissions on February 23, 1942. But in between came the day of ill fame, December 7, 1941 and 5 of these tyros found themselves on duty then and there, with badges but without benefit of graduation ceremonies or the formal commission. So celebrating their 10th anniversary in police service on December 7 this year and still

ACTIVE are Gerald B. Burtnett, John V. Fernandez, Adrian M. Lee, S. Alike Parish and F. Roy Johnston. Also serving on December 7 were 13 members of the first class Austin, Brand, Brenner, Chang, Foster Davis, Francis Davis, Hamilton, Holloway, Landgraf, Littlejohn, Mowat, Newman and White, as mentioned above, still **ACTIVE**.

In all 11 classes were held, including one at Wahiawa, the last being graduated on December 16, 1944. In all, 411 men were trained as police Reserves, while 214 were doing active duty at the end of the war.

Let it be plain that EVERY Reserve officer then in the islands (134 men) reported for duty sometime during the day of December 7. The only reason a distinction has been made in naming certain men is because they have kept their badges and the seats of their pants polished on ACTIVE duty, some since November 3, 1941 and some since December 7.

For the first 24 hours on December 7 the Reserves remained on duty continuously. For the following 16 days they worked 8 to 10 hours daily. Then pressure was released and duty came every other day, one day in three and finally was reduced to one day in every 6. An average of 40 men reported for duty the third watch, 3 to 11 p.m., maintaining this schedule throughout the war.

On October 13, 1945, the HPR was de-activated. There were then 184 men on duty, 54 of whom belonged to the first class.

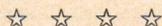


However it was hardly a month later that Police Chief Dan Liu found his department confronting a serious manpower shortage. He asked some Reserves, who had developed a real interest in police work, if they would like to resume service. Some would and did. So starting out all over again, this time in serge uniforms, 18 old timers came back, working as motor patrolmen. About this nucleus was built the Reserves of today.

As this is written, in October, 1951, there have been 5 Reserve training classes since September, 1950, with 160 being commissioned.

There are now 191 active working Reserves and 75 equipped and ready to jump instantly into emergency service. There are 39 two-way radio equipped cars, with a usual assignment of two men to a car, riding once a week or once every other week as need dictates. 17 Reserves are serving with the Detective Division, 64 ride patrols with accident prevention cars. In the first 9 months of 1951, 174 Reserves were on duty for 24,243 hours, an average of 15 hours per Reserve per month.

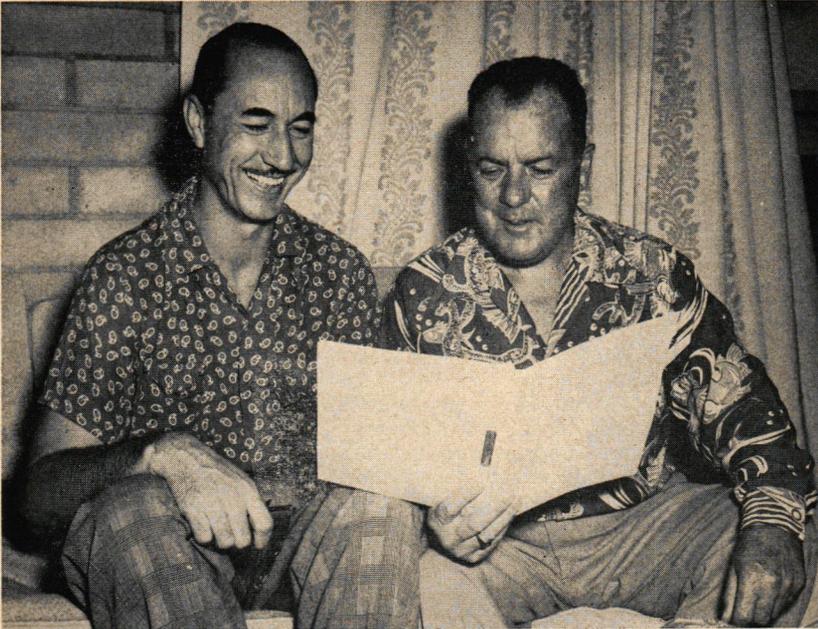
Geographically the active and emergency Reserve is split with 133 men available in Honolulu, 20 in Pearl City, 14 in Wahiawa and 24 in Kaneohe.



On August 2, 1942, 150 men met on a Sunday morning at McKinley high school to form an honorary police Reserve organization. Elected president of the Keys & Whistles was Heaton L. Wrenn, vice president Carter Galt, treasurer E. Lewers Paris, secretary L. Porter Dickinson, auditor E. R. Cameron.

Directors were Harry Newman, George N. Voorhees, Walter E. Smith, Charles F. Honeywell, Carter Galt, Peter K. McLean, Lewers Paris, Charles R. Patty, Heaton Wrenn, L. P. Dickinson, Jan O. Jabulka.

The four Regular officers, then directing Reserve activities, were made honorary members Major Douglas G. King, Sgt. Leon Straus, the late Sgt.



FIRST AND CURRENT PRESIDENTS OF KEYS & WHISTLES — Heaton L. Wrenn, right, was the first president of Keys & Whistles the Honolulu Police Reserve honorary organization. Robert T. Carson was named president in 1951. Membership is confined to present and past members of the Reserve who "foster and encourage proper and efficient police work." Today members total over 200 with 47 on the honorary list.

Frank Arnold, Sgt. Leslie D. Scott. Miss Bessie Pang, secretary to Major King, also was given honorary membership.

From the modest beginning Keys & Whistles has grown to a membership of 200 active and 47 honorary members. The handsome bronze plaque unveiled July 28, 1946, and costing \$2,000 bearing the names of all who were commissioned as Reserve police until October 13, 1945, now at the entrance to police headquarters, was a memento contributed by Keys & Whistles. So also are a drinking fountain in the squad room and a hot water heater that serves the showers. But these are only material reminders of the myriad ways in which Keys & Whistles has worked to better liaison between Reserves and Regulars, the general public and the Honolulu police department.



The late Major Douglas G. King was the godfather of the Honolulu Police Reserve. At the annual Keys & Whistles meeting on February 23, 1946, a resolution was adopted that shows how Reserves felt about this man who sacrificed his time and health in building the most unique community service organization of its kind in the United States.

Said the resolution —

“On July 28, 1941, the Honolulu Police Reserve was organized under the leadership of Major Douglas Granville King for the purpose of providing a trained body of citizens who could assist and augment the regular Honolulu Police Force in time of an emergency. The Police Reserve was on active duty during the entire period from December 7, 1941 to October 13, 1945. It was one of the few organizations born on the eve of a national emergency which carried on the work for which it was organized during the entire period of the war. This was due primarily to the leadership of Major King. To his lot fell the grave responsibility of leading and directing the operations of a group of citizens engaged in volunteer work which was demanding of time and of considerable energy. During the war years other volunteer emergency organizations faltered and failed but the Reserve continued its work with no small degree of success. This community enterprise — unparalleled in any other American community — will forever remain a memorial to Major King’s leadership. He was always conscientious in his work and loyal to the best interests of the organizations which he led. We record our gratitude for Major King’s contributions to the Honolulu Police Reserve and to Honolulu. We do homage to his selflessness, and his independence restrained by his respect for the opinion of others; we bear witness to his ability as a leader and his loyalty as a friend — a man whose unquestioned integrity inspired the trust of all of those in the Reserves who served under him.

“We, the members of Keys & Whistles, record our deep appreciation for all that he did for the Honolulu Police Reserve and for each of its members.”

The untimely death of Major King on June 26, 1946, was mourned by all who served under him.



So much for statistics, dates and the other accoutrements of history. Now let’s look at the human interest side.

Thanks to a scrapbook kept by one-time Sgt. Leon “Sunny” Straus, now Captain of Detectives, we can quote from a few contemporaries on the scene December 7 and later.



Here is police reporter **Harry Frederick** of the **Star-Bulletin**.

Police officer Jimmy Wong had settled down to a quiet Sunday at the dispatch room switchboard when the first call came at 8:05 a.m.

“Whassa matta all dese bombing?”

“What bombing? Who’s this?,” said Wong.

“Thomas Fujimoto, 915-E road, Damon tract. I’m eating breakfast in the parlor with my family and a bomb just struck my kitchen.”

“Anybody hurt?”

“No, it didn’t explode. They’re bombing all Pearl Harbor —”

So started the emergency which no American police department had ever faced before — an air bombing attack as the opener of a great war.

Throughout the day the regular force and the emergency police Reserve covered the city, checking all reports made by watchful citizens. At night, blacked out, they continued without pause, risking being shot by nervous sentries.

And here is the late **Bill Peet** reporting in **The Advertiser** on the first anniversary of the Reserves at work, December 7, 1942.

Out of the original class only 75 remain in active service but new recruits have been added and the total enrollment is now 274.

Bill notes that defense workers who had been arrested by Reserves had started a sneering campaign, calling them "slackers" and "gentlemen police with a yen for pinching folks." He failed to note that some of the other printable tags hung on Reserves included "Pepsi-Cola Cops" (due to a series of cartoon type ads running at the time), "college Boy Scout," "\$1 a year cops," etc.

Even a supervisor of the City-County of Honolulu was not above using derogatory terms when referring to police reservists. The late Manuel Pacheco, known as the "watch dog of the treasury" in demanding an investigation of alleged free car washes for Reserves at the police garage called the Reserves "Pig'n Whistles," confusing the Reserve setup with the honorary Keys & Whistles, which had just been organized.



In August, 1942, Reserve Officer 5814 (a pen name) writing in *The Advertiser* had these pungent remarks to make.

Well liked officers of the reserve are Lt. Leon Straus, Jr. and Sergeants Buddy Scott and Frank Arnold, who are always on the job to give the reserves a helping hand. Sergeant Arnold (**now deceased, Ed.**) especially, has a keen eye for neatness in the uniforms of his men. He sees to it that men arrive on duty with their khaki outfits that are the envy even of a second lieutenant.



Speaking of neatness, one should take a look at Officers Foster Davis and Freddy Biven. And there is Eaton Magoon — why not, he owns a laundry. The most careless was observed to be Fred "Pitch and Gravel" Lunt, who shows up in the squad room with a button missing here and another there.

On the subject of uniforms, although unconfirmed, one reserve is said to have six uniforms on hand. One is kept in his office; one in his car; one at home; one at his golf club; one at his week-end country home and the sixth is kept travelling between home and laundry.



Officer Earl T. Kubo, P.P.S.T., professor of police science and tactics of the department, is another one of the men very popular with the reserves. During the training period of the reserves Officer Kubo lectured on criminal law and procedure and of late he conducted classes in first aid. There was never a dry moment in his lectures and the only fault that the reserves could find was that he did not relate some of the inner secrets of the department.



One reason why the reserves are working in such good harmony is that there is no distinction in the ranks — no sergeants, lieutenants or captains. Every man is a plain officer, although he may be a banker, financial baron or just a plain office clerk. Each man takes his work seriously, knowing that Honolulu must keep order.

Most inquisitive reserve is Murray Johnson, and voted most likely to be promoted to the position of Chief Turnkey. Best revolver shot, Abel Passis; fastest in making supplementary reports, Jan Jabulka; biggest pot belly, Lawrence Goto; heaviest cigar smoker, Charles Yap; most dignified, Bob Smythe and Harry Newman.

* * * *

The reserves have it all over the regulars in good-looking automobiles. It's a wonder how they manage on five gallons of gasoline dished out free by the department to each car while on duty. Anyway, a lot of them do not care as their annual incomes exceed that of the chief many times.

* * * *

Probably the only real kick that the reserves have is the time allotted, while on duty, for supper. Only 40 minutes is given a man to take his supper. Within this time you must get permission from the station to go for your meal and by the time your steak is ordered the 40 minutes is up. Hence, he does not have time to stick to table manners—he swallows his food in lumps and off he goes to report that he is “back on the road.” But then the regulars are treated the same way, so why kick!

* * * *

While the regular police force have an insignia sewed onto their sleeves, the reserves have nothing to decorate their shiny uniforms outside of the badges. It has been suggested that some sort of a coat-of-arms be adopted by the reserves and it is rumored that Jan Jabulka is working on a design in the nature of a garbage can and a broom with a slogan reading, “We Sweep 'Em Clean.”

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Later **Dorothy Benyas**, also writing in the morning paper, said at the 13 month mark that the Reserves had 294 men in the field. Stated the stately woman reporter—

The effect of peace, of a serene, law-abiding city shrouded in black, is not done with mirrors or other sleight-of-hand but with unflagging zeal for the task of keeping the community peaceful in the midst of war. They work with a split-second timing, and a perfect coordination between the stalwart regulars of the Honolulu police force and a band of reserves 294 strong. It has to be seen in panorama to be believed.

The burden of this achievement falls on the regulars who patrol their individual beats at night and the reserves who were recruited 13 months ago from local business and professional offices, given the same rigid discipline in police duties and the privilege of serving without pay after office hours.

44 Work Each Night

Riding in pairs, 44 of them patrol the darkened streets and alleys in their own cars every night. Each of the 294 works every sixth night, every sixth Sunday and often takes extra watches over that schedule. They fall in at 3:30 p.m. at the police station, answer roll call, hear current orders issued by Maj. Douglas King, assistant chief and administrative officer of the reserves, go through a snappy drill with flashlights, guns and batons,



REGULAR OFFICERS WHO AIDED RESERVES IN EARLY STAGES—Still active on the Honolulu police force are these four men who played a big part in the early life of the Reserve Police. They are, left to right, Capt. of Detectives Leon M. Strauss Jr., Lt. Robert Kennedy, Sgt. William Smith and Officer L. D. Scott. The late Sgt. Frank Arnold also was an early day pioneer.

then hit the road at 4 p.m. From then until 11 p.m., when they return to file their reports, their cars are on the move over the city like bees through a honeycomb.

They may have a "gravy" beat or a "gristle" beat, which means tough chewing at the station, but they keep on the qui vive throughout the watch. Whether the coverage of their beat is uneventful or not, they are prepared for any event every second. On bottle night, Monday, when the weekly liquor quota is usually collected and hatched-down in a jiffy, they expect things to hum as soon as they clear up the 5 p.m. traffic, finish serving summonses and warrants.

Settle Family Quarrels

If the night is "running heavy," from 5 to 8 p.m. they get one call after another from the dispatch bureau, the nerve center of this police body, to settle family quarrels. The three regulars, Lt. Leon Straus, Sgt. Frank Arnold and Sgt. Leslie Scott, who work in the field every night with the reserves, admit that these "domestics" are unappetizing chores but must be treated as promptly and efficiently as others which likewise threaten the peace.

Sgt. Arnold explained their cause, treatment and cure:

"The trouble usually starts over something small. Maybe the good provider, after a couple of snorts, grumbles about what's cooking for dinner. The wife snaps back. Then he bats his beloved on the jaw and the brawl begins. Worst part of 'domestics' is, if the officer sides with the wife, her husband socks him. If he takes the husband's part, the wife lights into him. Sometimes we have to bring them in to cool off."

It Gets Worse

After such cases are batted down for the night, more serious disorders break loose. For instance, 33-A was cruising around his gravy beat, hearing radio clerk Leo Rumsey dispatch his friends to scenes of disturbance in another part of town. He could tell by the code number what was wrong. But even gravy beats can spring surprises. He heard his own number come over the radio, ordering him to an address from whence an assault and battery had been reported at headquarters.

Having only a one-way radio, 33-A sped to confirm the call at a police box, where he checked in every hour, then hurried to the given address. If he had needed reinforcements to subdue the unruly customer, a touch on the emergency button of the Gamewell box would have brought up an instant roundup of patrol cars in the area. However, the mettle of these night guardians has been tried and never found wanting. Rarely are they caught in a tight pinch.

Some Don't 'Numb'

"But we never want to fight these cases," they point out. "We just try to control them and keep them clean. Batons are better for the purpose than blackjacks which are more likely to injure than numb them. Once a fellow cracked his baton over the head of a tough bird and he still wanted to fight. Some of them are so tough they don't numb worth a damn."

At such times the resourcefulness of the third watch comes into full play. But no sooner was this one disposed of than a complaint of a yapping dog and another, a dog eating up some chickens, demanded attention. Silly or serious, all cases are handled with the same tact, earnestness and deep respect for the business of policing the city.

Lt. Straus, who keeps his fingers on the pulse of night action through his two-way radio and his uncanny ability to follow up each call, said the crew that works shoulder to shoulder with the regulars takes the job seriously and give it all that's in them.

They Like Action

"They don't like the gravy beats," Lt. Straus admitted. "Most of them ask for more action, preferring the rough and tumble of gristle beats to inaction. No matter what kind of case they work on, they're always in dead earnest. They realize, above all, this is no job for sissies."

Neither is the chore of making out voluminous reports after 11 p.m. a job for weaklings. Reports are typed mostly in the hunt-and-peck system, noting the time a call was received, when confirmed, when the officer arrived on the scene and details of how he handled the case.

Monday Heaviest

Monday runs "heaviest," Tuesday is fairly quiet, Wednesdays sees momentum picking up, then it's high speed for the force until Sunday

night. With strange regularity, the cycle starts all over again the same way, Lt. Straus said.

The uninformed generally believe the "glamour cops," in the main, dote on their roles of auxiliary to the invincibles of the police force because they crave excitement or leaves from their families or just a chance to stay out after dark. But the six men in the dispatch bureau who keep them hopping from place to place, Sgt. Gordon Poire, Sgt. Seu Kee Mau, Leo Rumsey, Sam Harris, N. Kitsuwa, Waldron Henderson, Clarence Cameron, the three officers who work with them in the field each night, Lt. Straus, Sgt. Arnold and Sgt. Scott, their administrative chief, Maj. Douglas King, and Police Chief Gabrielson, all know better.

Only a sterling character backed by a determination like granite could stand the gaff of this nightly workout, not to overlook the price paid in lost leisure and rubber burned off their own automobile tires. To be sure, the reserves draw \$10 a month, to cover automobile liability insurance, and five free gallons of gasoline for patrol duty in their own cars, which are so uniformly handsome that they joke about the two sailors who exclaimed in awe at one driving past, "Criminy! The cops' take in this town must be terrific!"

No Profit Motive

But these allowances don't begin to balance the individual's contribution to public weal that he gives gladly, without counting the toll taken from human endurance as well as wallet. Ordinarily, business executives and professional men might look upon intake and output from the angle of profits and losses, but none of the reserves do in this kind of business.

Holding the second line of Oahu's defenses has become their voluntarily accepted duty and privilege. Though the novelty may have worn off after 13 months of it, they still mean business and no nonsense about it. Their attitude, speaking louder than words, is that law and order shall be upheld here singlehanded, if necessary. It shone through one call to a team of patrolling reserves:

"Calling car Blank-A. Go to so-and-so number on such-and-such street. Pick up the body. Be prepared to defend yourselves."

Blank-A shifted gears and said cheerfully to his partner, "That's what we're paid 10 bucks a month for. Let's go!"



Writing the work of the re-activated Reserves in **The Advertiser** of November 17, 1946, this writer said —

If you have a radio that will pick up police broadcasts, every once in a while you will hear the dispatcher say, "Use your own discretion." He is talking to some motor patrolman who wants advice on handling a case, and mostly he counts on the good, common sense of the officer to settle the issue. Records show the trust is well founded.

"Use your own discretion" is an unusual freedom to be accorded a police officer. But then the Honolulu police department is an unusual outfit in many ways. The matter of discretion has been the chief cause of a reactivation of the police reserve, disbanded officially on October 13, 1945, **but never entirely dormant.**

Using their own discretion 15 men have volunteered to continue serving as motor patrolmen one night a week to help relieve the manpower shortage in the department.



OLD TIMERS MEET FOR ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS—These men, members of the first class of Police Reserves graduating November 3, 1941 or members of the second class which graduated into active duty on December 7, 1941 are still working actively with the Honolulu Police department as motor patrolmen, with the Detective Division, the Crime Prevention division or Accident Prevention. Shown kneeling or seated left to right are Gerald B. Burnett, Fred A. Brand, Horace W. B. White, Foster L. Davis, Francis T. Davis Jr., Hy C. Holloway, Adrian M Lee, John V. Fernandez, Peter M. Chang. Standing, left to right, F. Roy Johnston, Edwin Brenner, S. Aliko Parish, Ulrich J. Rainalter, Chief of Police Dan Liu, Charles Littlejohn Jr., Harry Newman, Hugh Howell Jr., Lindsley Austin, Edward B. Hamilton. Missing from the picture are William Mowat, H. H. Wong, Federico O. Biven, Theodore Landgraf.

The Reasons Why

Just why anyone would want to stick his neck out, literally as well as figuratively, to serve as a police officer when he might be safe at home, intrigued us. So we have been riding Wednesdays from 4 until 11 p.m. with two of the "reconstituted reserves."

First question we asked was: Why, why do you give up half a day of time, take a chance of getting hurt or having your car smashed and expose yourself to the raised eyebrows (to put it mildly) of your fellow citizens? Three answers about cover the field.

Said one civically conscious reserve: "It's an opportunity to get out and know what's going on underneath the surface of the city." Said another, fulfilling a boyhood ambition: "I like the work. I always wanted to be a cop." Said a third, with a grin: "It gives me a chance to meet people out of my own crowd whom I never want to meet again."

No Thanks Expected

Regardless of the motive, the fact remains that these men turn out week after week at their own expense and do a job for which they expect no thanks.

They have been instrumental in preventing traffic accidents, breaking up hoodlum gangs, quelling brawls, removing helpless drunks from spots where they may have been injured or robbed, and first on the scene of many crimes, including murder.

Like the regular police officer, they have gone into court and testified in every type of case, when they should have been devoting the time to their own business. Besides time, just what is their contribution to community safety?

One reserve, who has kept informal books on his cash investment in his avocation, is F. Roy Johnston, active for more than five years. During that time he figures he has spent \$3,400, broken down this way:

Itemized Expenses

General wear, tear and depreciation on his car at an over-all operating cost of 12 cents a mile, \$2,445; purchasing new tires and tubes, \$132; public liability, property damage and full coverage insurance, \$125 a year; uniforms, \$92; dinners while on duty, \$455; accessories, flashlight, batteries, baton, blackjack, whistles, etc., \$43; cleaning of uniforms, \$90.

At present this reserve car is averaging 85 miles a night on duty, 340 miles a month or 4,080 miles a year. The owner pays for his own repairs and upkeep. When the reserve was first organized he bought two khaki uniforms at \$31 each. Now he wears a regular uniform at \$30, or more. He gets excused for 45 minutes at night to eat his dinner and that sets him back \$1.75. A red spotlight, flashing police, cost him \$12.50, and is almost a "must" piece of equipment. A city map, memo books, pencils and a book of traffic laws are minor expenses.

The \$50,000 property damage and \$100,000 public liability insurance is required to protect the city-county if he is involved in an accident while on duty. Formerly the department gave him \$10 a month to compensate for the insurance outlay. Now he pays the full bill himself.

Get Equipment, Gas

The department supplies the reserve with a hat, a gun, a belt, handcuffs and container, a club, a key to police boxes and a gasoline ration. If he drives up to 50 miles a night he receives five gallons, over 50 and the ration is 10 gallons. A two-way police radio is supplied and serviced by the department radio shop. Books of traffic tags are issued freely, but dispensed with discretion.

Each reserve car is tagged with a number ending in B which is his radio call letter. He is assigned a standard beat and is equally responsible with the regular officer in its boundaries for every occurrence needing police attention.

Over his radio come calls to direct traffic at suddenly congested intersections, to investigate auto accidents, larcenies, robberies, stolen property, drunks, prowlers, stolen cars, gang fights, delinquent juveniles, domestics or trouble in homes, anything that may turn up through excited telephone calls to police headquarters.

Required to answer them is a thorough knowledge of every street on the beat and its numbering system, quick action, brains and, not infrequently, brawn.

Went To School

To deal with these and many other types of cases, the reserve went to police school at the inception of this training, one night a week for three months for those who joined up before the war, shorter periods for the later classes.

During the war they served under the military provost court but with the return of "civil liberties" were subject to regular police procedure.

In the beginning a reserve rode, or walked, a beat with a regular. Then receiving sets were installed in reserve cars and two men were assigned to each, patrolling in the weary hours of the blackout.

Warm congratulations were given them by Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., then commanding army forces, middle Pacific, who commended the reserves for "patriotism, hard work and contribution to the internal security of the Territory during a most critical period."

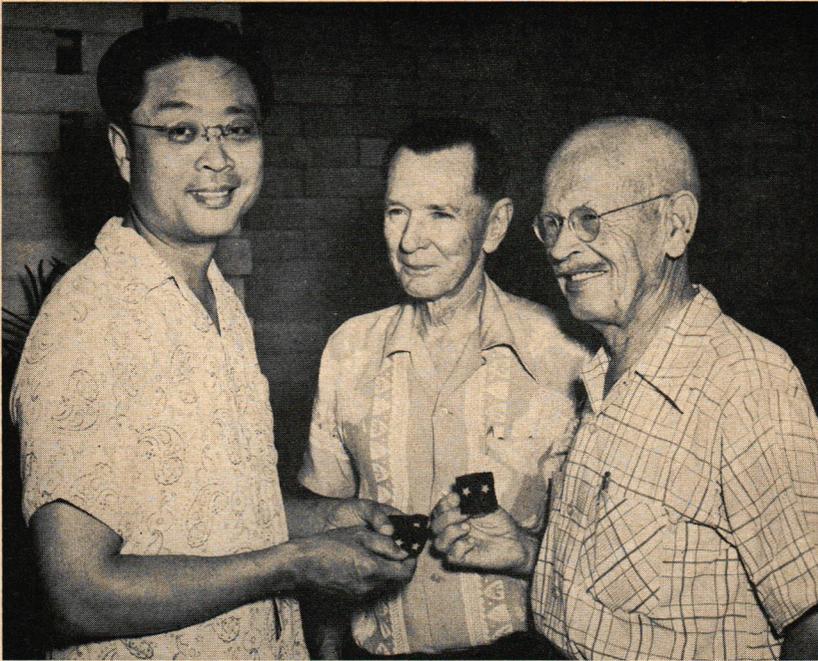
Former Police Chief W. A. Gabrielson said: "I don't know how we would have been able to carry on without them." The late Maj. Douglas King, chief of the reserves, said: "They have covered every type of case from murder to petty larceny. They are vigorous and public spirited enough to do their bit without remuneration and at considerable sacrifice. They are high class citizens."

Routine Job Now

That was after war service. Now the excitement of blackout pursuits, air raid alerts and sabotage checks are gone and almost forgotten. The job is more or less routine except for an occasional chase after a drunken driver or a gang flareup.

Police Capt. Leon M. Straus (**now Detective Captain, Ed.**), who was a sergeant when the reserves were organized, has been associated with them all the way through and is now in charge of the working volunteers as well as the regular patrols, has the highest respect for the men who work beside his professionals.

"They take their jobs seriously and give it all that's in them," he says. They don't like the 'gravy' beats. Most of them want action, preferring



GOLD STARS SHOW ACTIVE SERVICE—Chief of Police Dan Liu here presents two gold stars each to Foster L. Davis, center, and Edward B. Hamilton. Single stars signify 5 years service and these men have been in police work actively for 10 years since 1941.

the rough and tumble of the 'gristle' beats to inaction. No matter what kind of a case they are on they are always in dead earnest. They realize above all this is no job for sissies."



Police Chief William Hoopai was an assistant chief in the early days of the Reserves and he saw them grow up also. "Only a sterling character, backed up by a determination to be of community service in the way they feel they can serve best, can stand up under the nightly work-out these men get after a day at their business," the chief said.

"The price they pay in lost leisure and actual cash is their contribution to public welfare. We are still shy of men to properly cover the city and the island as it should be covered and the Reserves who have remained active are of inestimable value to the whole community."



On April 27, 1946, the Territorial Senate passed a resolution extending the appreciation of the people of the Territory to the Honolulu Police Reserve for its fine services.

Senators Rice and Brown offered a resolution, SR 58, expressing the "grateful thanks of Hawaii" to the officers and men of the Honolulu police department. "One of the facts greatly contributing to the excellent record has been the volunteer work of the professional and business men of the community, serving as Reserve police officers without compensation, for the whole long and exhausting period since December 7, 1941," the resolution noted. "The deep appreciation of this community for the service of the police force has remained largely inarticulate . . . and it is hereby expressed to the officers and men of the Honolulu police department."



A letter congratulating the Honolulu police Reserves on their fourth anniversary was sent by Governor Stainback July 24, 1945, to Mark A. Robinson, chairman of the police commission.

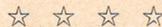
Governor Stainback said:

"Today being the fourth anniversary of the organization of the Honolulu police Reserve I am pleased on behalf of the territory to extend my thanks and appreciation to those men who have so unselfishly served the community.

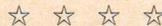
"The interest and the ability shown and the sacrifices made by these men who have so ably augmented our regular police staff are highly commendable.

"In addition to routine duties and replacing officers at a time when trained men were not available, I have been informed that on December 7, 1941, and in the months immediately following, the organization also was invaluable in connection with the work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the military authorities.

"Services performed by the Reserves are a tribute to the character of the men who make up our business community and I am proud of them."



Fine words these, something to be remembered at 11 p.m. in the police squad room as a tired businessman, who has served two shifts of work since 8 that morning, blinks his eyes and starts writing out reports in triplicate on a case he handled that night.



And now, for history, here is a complete roster of the first and second classes of 10 years ago, plus the men, many of whom are deceased or have moved away, who served on December 7, 1941.

HONOLULU POLICE RESERVE

The First Class of the Honolulu Police Reserve began on July 28, 1941 and 124 men were commissioned on November 3, 1941.

AKANA, David Y. K.	GRACE, Willard R.
AKINA, Henry C.	HALUALANI, Solomon A.
ALLENBAUGH, Carl J.	HAMILTON, Edward B.
ANDERSON, Robert Alex.	HARRISON, Edward
ANSTETH, Robert M.	HARRISON, Peyton
AULT, C. B. (Jack)	HITCHCOCK, W. Gordon
AUSTIN, John Carden	HOLLOWAY, Hy C.
AUSTIN, Lindsley	IVES, Albert Ely
BABBITT, Howard C.	IWANAGA, Isaac
BALDING, William Thomas	IZUMI, Clarence K.
BECKLEY, Henry P.	JABULKA, Jan
BILLSON, Marcus K.	JOHNSON, Wayne
BIVEN, Fedrico O.	JONES, Arthur E.
BOYNTON, Anthony B.	KELLETT, Richard W.
BRAND, Fred A.	KIMBALL, Richard K.
BRENNER, Edwin	KINSLEY, Bruce
BRIDGMAN, Edward C.	KIRBY, Duncan J.
CARSTENS, Ernest J.	KUNIKIYO, Toworu
CARVER, Don	LAMB, Walter
CHANG, Peter M.	LEE, Kam Tai
CLARK, George W.	LITTLEJOHN, Charles, Jr.
COONLEY, John S.	LUIS, Herman
CORREIA, Alfred C.	LUNT, Fred E.
CULLEN, Herbert F.	MacGUIGAN, J. Roger
CUMMINS, Moseley K.	MacKENZIE, Robert S. B.
DAHLQUIST, Harold P.	MAGOON, Eaton H.
DAVIS, Foster L.	MARCIEL, George E.
DAVIS, Francis Tipton	McBRYDE, Duncan
DAWSON, Harry L.	McLEAN, Peter
DICKINSON, L. Porter	MILLINGTON, Reginald
DILLINGHAM, Lowell S.	MORRISON, Robert H.
DRIVER, John A.	MOTOYAMA, Robert K.
EDWARDS, Webley	MOULTON, John H., Jr.
EGUCHI, George M.	MOWAT, William
EMMANS, Merlon G.	MURPHY, Jay J.
FASSOTH, John, Jr.	NEWMAN, Harry
FICKLIN, Benjamin	O'DOWDA, James
FINK, Elbert B.	OGATA, Gilbert U.
FURUKAWA, Ernest I.	OKA, Sam Tatsuo
GALT, Carter	OLDS, Kenneth T.
GEORGE, Eric H.	OLDS, Mark Norman
GILBERT, Homer E.	OLIPHANT, Charles T.
GOMBERG, David	OLIVEIRA, Edward J.
GOODRUM, James T.	OTTON, Jack V.

HONOLULU POLICE RESERVE
(First Class)

PESSEL, Adolph J.	SYLVA, Henry P.
PORTEUS, D. Hebden	TOLSTRUP, Charles M.
PURVIS, Robert McBryde	TRASK, David
RAINALTER, Ulrich J.	TRASK, James K.
REPPUN, Carl Eric	TURNER, Henry S.
RIDLEY, Daniel G.	TURNER, Roy
ROGERS, Edwin Allan	VIEIRA, Alfred H.
ROLPH, Hosmer	VOORHEES, George N.
SCHAEFER, Frederick A.	WALKER, John C.
SCHENK, Einar S.	WALKER, JR., Sidney G.
SCHRADER, Kenneth L.	WALKER, Stanton C.
SCOTT, Robert L.	WHITE, Harry E.
SINGLEHURST, Thomas G.	WHITE, Horace W. B.
SMITH, Alexander	WODEHOUSE, C. N.
STONE, Jack	WONG, Henry Ho
SULENTA, Milen G.	WOODSON, John F.
SUMMERS, James D.	WOOLAWAY, James T.
SYLVA, Francis K.	WRENN, Heaton

MAJOR DOUGLAS G. KING

HONOLULU POLICE RESERVE

The following is a list of Officers who were on duty December 7, 1941.

ALLENBAUGH, Carl J.	DAVIS, Foster L.
ANDERSON, Robert Alex.	DAVIS, JR., Francis Tip
ANSTETH, Robert M.	DAWSON, Harry L.
AULT, C. B. (Jack)	DICKINSON, L. Porter
AUSTIN, John C.	DRIVER, John A.
AUSTIN, Lindsley	DUSSON, Michael M.
BABBITT, Howard C.	EDWARDS, Webley
BECKLEY, Henry P.	EGUCHI, George M.
BILLSON, Marcus K.	ENOS, Lawrence W.
BOYNTON, Anthony B.	FASSOTH, JR., John
BRAND, Fred A.	FERNANDEZ, John V.
BRENNER, Edwin	FICKLIN, Benjamin S.
BRIDGMAN, Edward C.	FINK, Elbert B.
BURTNETT, Gerald B.	FLETCHER, Hershel C.
CAMPBELL, Charles W.	FRICKE, Raymond F.
CARSON, Robert T.	FURUKAWA, Ernest I.
CARSTENS, Ernest J.	GALT, Carter
CARVER, Don	GEORGE, Eric H.
CASTENDYK, Robert L.	GIANGRANDE, Theodore F.
CHANG, Peter M.	GILBERT, Homer E.
CLARK, George W.	GOLDMAN, Abraham
COONLEY, John S.	GOMBERG, David
CULLEN, Herbert F.	GRACE, Willard R.
CUMMINS, Moseley K.	HALUALANI, Solomon A.

HONOLULU POLICE RESERVE
(On duty December 7, 1941)

HAMILTON, Edward B.	OLDS, Mark Norman
HARRISON, Edward	OLIVEIRA, Edward J.
HEDGE, Willie	OTTON, Jack V.
HITCHCOCK, W. Gordon	PARISH, Samuel Alika
HOLLOWAY, Hy C.	PESSEL, Adolph J.
HUNTER, Calvin P.	PORTEUS, D. Hebden
IVES, Albert Ely	PURVIS, Robert McB.
IWANAGA, Isaac I.	REPPUN, Carl Eric
IZUMI, Clarence K.	RIDLEY, Daniel G.
JABULKA, Jan O.	ROBINSON, Horace M.
JACOBSEN, Leslie	ROLPH, Hosmer
JOHNSTON, F. Roy	SCHAEFER, Frederick A.
JONES, Arthur E.	SCHENK, Einar S.
KELLERMAN, SR., Philip	SCHRADER, Kenneth L.
KIMBALL, Richard K.	SCOTT, Robert L.
KINSLEY, Bruce	SINGLEHURST, Thomas G.
KIRBY, Duncan J.	SLIPPER, Alan G.
KUNIKIYO, Toworu	SLOGGETT, Arthur C.
LAMB, Walter	SMITH, Alexander
LANDGRAF, Theodore	SMITH, Clarence H.
LEE, Adrian M.	SPALDING, JR., Philip E.
LITTLEJOHN, JR., Charles	STONE, Jack
LUIS, Herman	SULENTA, Milen G.
LUNT, Fred E.	SUMMERS, James D.
MacGUIGAN, J. Roger	SUTTON, JR., E. White
MacKENZIE, Robert S. B.	SYLVA, Henry P.
MARCIEL, George E.	TOLSTRUP, Charles M.
McBRYDE, Duncan	TRASK, David
McDONNELL, Levertt A.	TRASK, James K.
McLEAN, Peter	TURNER, Henry S.
MILLIGTON, Reginald	TURNER, Roy
MORRISON, Robert H.	VIEIRA, Alfred H.
MOTOYAMA, Robert K.	VOORHEES, George N.
MOULTON, JR., John H.	WALKER, JR., Sidney G.
MOWAT, William	WHITE, Harry E.
MURPHY, Jay J.	WHITE, Horace W. B.
NEAL, Charles M.	WODEHOUSE, C. M.
NEWMAN, Harry	WONG, Henry Ho
O'DOWDA, James	WOODSON, John F.
OGATA, Gilbert T.	WOOLAWAY, James T.
OKA, Sam Tatsuo	WRENN, Heaton L.
OLDS, Kenneth T.	

MAJOR DOUGLAS G. KING

HONOLULU POLICE RESERVE

The Second Class began on November 25, 1941. The class was interrupted by the War on December 7, 1941. The 26 men, and also 12 volunteers, were commissioned on February 23, 1942.

ALEXANDER, David S.	JOHNSON, Charles C.
BURTNETT, Gerald B.	JOHNSTON, F. Roy
CAMPBELL, Charles W.	KELLERMAN, Philip L., Sr.
CARSON, Robert T.	LANIGAN, Jeffery
CASTENDYK, Robert L.	LEE, Adrian M.
DODD, George Allan	McDONELL, Levertt Alex
DUSSON, Michael M.	NEAL, Charles M.
ENOS, Lawrence W.	PARISH, Samuel Alika
FERNANDEZ, John V.	ROBINSON, Horace M.
FLETCHER, Herschel C.	ROSS, Wesley J.
FRICKE, Raymond F.	SCHILLING, Harold
FULTON, Henry	SLIPPER, Alan G.
GIANGRANDE, Theodore F.	SLOGGETT, Arthur C.
GOLDMAN, Abraham	SMITH, Clarence Hutton
HEAVILIN, Walter E.	SMITH, Walter E.
HEDGE, Willie	SPALDING, Philip E., Jr.
HOWELL, Hugh, Jr.	SUTTON, E. W., Jr.
HUNTER, Calvin Paul	TALIAFERRO, Birney M.
JACOBSEN, Leslie	TOBIN, Albert K.

KEYS AND WHISTLES MEMBERSHIP AS OF NOVEMBER, 1951

ABBEY, Arthur	BRAND, Fred A.
ACHI, III, William C.	BRENNER, Edwin
AKINA, Dr. Henry C.	BRITTAIN, James H.
ALEXANDER, Carl A.	BURNS, Donald L.
ANDERSON, Robert A.	BURTNETT, Gerald B.
ANSTETH, Robert M.	BYRER, Paul
APOLIONA, Eugene	CAMERON, Ernest Roy
ARNOTT, Robertson A.	CANNON, George Q.
AULT, C. B.	CARNEY, J. Robert
AUSTIN, Lindsley	CARSON, Robert T.
AWANA, Ben E. C.	CARTER, Lesner P.
BABBITT, Howard C.	CHANG, Harry C.
BALDING, W. Thomas	CHANG, Peter M.
BECHERT, Waldemar F.	CHANG, Tong
BENT, David K.	CHILLINGWORTH, John F.
BILLSON, Marcus K.	CHING, Hung Wo
BINGHAM, Lucius H.	CHING, Thomas
BISHAW, Clay	CHOI, William Y. S.
BIVEN, Fedrico O.	CLEVELAND, Chauncey Fitch
BONNELL, William George	CONGER, Sidney L.
BOTT, Maurice A.	COONLEY, John S.
BOYNTON, Anthony B.	CROCKETT, Donald

KEYS AND WHISTLES MEMBERSHIP

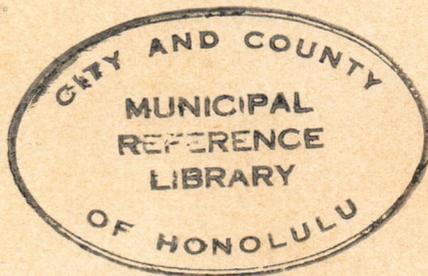
CROSSLEY, Randolph
DAVIS, F. Tip
DAVIS, Foster Leslie
DAVIS, Walter L.
DAWSON, Harry L.
DERBY, Stephen A.
DICKINSON, L. Porter
DILLINGHAM, Lowell S.
DRIVER, John A.
DRUMMONDO, Charles
DYE, Earle J.
EAGLE, John A.
EDWARDS, Webley
EGUCHI, George
FARIA, Benjamin A.
FERNANDEZ, John
FICKLIN, Benjamin
FISHER, Gerald W.
FITCHETT, Harold E.
FORD, William R.
FOSTER, F. B.
FRAGA, Abel S.
FREITAS, James J.
FULLAWAY, William H.
FURUKAWA, Ernest I.
GALT, Carter
GIANGRANDE, Theodore F.
GILBERT, Homer E.
GODBOLD, Wilford D.
GOMBERG, David P.
HAINA, JR., Samuel K.
HAKODA, Dan S.
HAMILTON, Edward Bigelow
HARVEY, Harold
HASTINGS, A. F.
HIGGINS, Frank C.
HOLLOWAY, Hy C.
HONEYWELL, Charles F.
HOSEA, Henry K.
HOWELL, Bruce
HOWELL, Hugh
ISHII, Gilbert M.
IWANAGA, Isaac
JIM, Clarence Yoong
JOHNSTON, F. Roy
JONES, Arthur E.
KAONOH, Dr. Alexander K.
KELL, Ernest H.
KELLETT, Richard Wm.
KESNER, Roy Clark
KIILEHUA, Kemamo
KLEBAHN, Frederick W., Jr.
KONNO, Daniel S.
KUNIHISA, Lawrence
KUNIKIYO, Toworu
LAKE, Dr. Charles D.
LANDGRAF, Theodore
LANGFORD, Jean Gordon
LEE, Kam Tai
LEEHMAN, Elmer G.
LIND, John M.
LITTLEJOHN, Charles, Jr.
LLOYD, Victor D.
LUIS, Herman
LUNT, Fred E.
MacGUIGAN, J. Roger
MacKENZIE, Robert S. B.
MAGOON, Eaton H.
MAJOR, Edwin F.
MAN, Larry
MATSUKAWA, Robert S.
MATSUURA, Richard N.
MATTOS, Abel R.
McANDREWS, James T.
McCART, Omar K.
McCUNE, Harvey C.
McLEAN, Peter
MERCER, Ira
MERRILL, Fred H.
MORISHIGE, Jack Y.
MORITZ, Phillip N.
MORRISON, Robert H.
MOSSMAN, Richard N.
MOWAT, William
MULLER, Alfred F.
NEWMAN, Harry
O'DONNELL, E. E.
OGATA, Clarence Y.
OGATA, Gilbert T.
OLDS, Kenneth T.
OLDS, Mark Norman
PARIS, E. Lewers
PARISH, S. Alike
PELSELL, A. J.
POPPER, Emil J.
POTTS, Charles D.

KEYS AND WHISTLES MEMBERSHIP

POTTS, Douglas A.	STRAUCH, Paul Kalakimau
PURVIS, Robert McBryde	SULENTA, Milen G.
RAINALTER, U. J.	SULTAN, Edward D.
REYES, Julian Delos	SUTHERLAND, Ross
RICHARDS, Herbert M.	SYLVA, Dr. Francis K.
RICHARDSON, George	TAN, Raymond
RILEY, Lawson H.	TOKESHIGE, Theodore A.
RODGERS, Donald A.	TOLSTRUP, Charles M.
ROLPH, Hosmer	TURNER, Roy
ROOT, Gilbert W.	UHALU, Mathew
ROOT, Lynott B.	VIDA, Earle K.
SCHAEFER, Frederick A.	VILLANUEVA, Norberto C.
SCHILLING, Harold L.	VOORHEES, George N.
SCHOEN, Arthur C.	WATANABE, Masao
SHANE, Leslie W.	WHITE, Horace W. B.
SHEELEY, Jerry E.	WHITE, Ralph M.
SINGLEHURST, Thomas G.	WONG, Benny B.
SLIPPER, Alan G.	WONG, Henry Ho
SMITH, Clarence Hutton	WOOLAWAY, James T.
SMITH, C. Werner	WRENN, Heaton
SMITH, William L.	WRIGHT, James K.
SMOOT, Perry M.	YAP, Charles T. T.
SOPER, Thomas J.	YAP, Henry K. S.
STAYTON, William	YOUNG, Ah Kau
STEWART, Robert	YOUNG, Harold
	YOUNG, Paul B.

HONORARY MEMBERS

ADAMS, Sterling	KUBO, Earl
BARRINGER, Lt. Ronald	LIU, Chief of Police
BARRUS, Lt. Conrad	LOGUE, Joseph T.
BERCK, Lt. Comdr. Henry	MAU, Lt. S. K.
BURNS, Edward	McDERMID, W. C.
CHOCK, Lt. Wilfred	MOOKINI, Asst. Chief Dewey O.
CORBETT, J. A.	MOSSMAN, Dr. Thomas M.
CUMMINS, M. K.	MUMFORD, John K.
DEVINE, Chief of Police Lester	NASH, Lt. Harold
DONAHUE, Lt. Neil	NEFF, Lt. Ray
FARR, Deputy Chief George M.	O'CONNOR, Lt. George D.
FIELDER, Col. Kendall J.	PAOA, Capt. Fred
FONG, Sgt. Henry	QUIGLEY, Deputy Chief
FUKUDA, Patrick	ROGERS, Col. John E.
GABRIELSON, William A.	ROBINSON, Mark A.
HARPER, Capt. Alfred	SAGUM, Lt. Roland
HASEGAWA, George	SCOTT, Sgt. L. David
HASEGAWA, Capt. Yoshio	SHEATHER, Lt. William
HITCHCOCK, Capt. Edward	STEIN, C. W.
HO, Capt. Henry	SMITH, Sgt. Bill
HOOPAI, William	STRAUS, JR., Capt. Leon M.
IAUKEA, Lt. Curtis	TARBELL, Capt. Arthur
KENNEDY, Capt. Eugene	TONG, Dr. Fook King
KENNEDY, Lt. Robert	WONG, Sgt. James



HV8148

MRRCB8907327

H45

B87 / *copy 2*

Burnett, Gerald B.

History of the Honolulu Police
Reserves and its honorary organization,
Keys and Whistles.

Honolulu: 1951.

23 p. ill.

Tenth anniversary, 1941-1951.

Honolulu Police Reserves.

DATE: 12/51 COPIES: 2 COST:



**THIS HISTORY WAS PRINTED AND CIRCULATED
THROUGH THE COURTESY OF KEYS & WHISTLES**