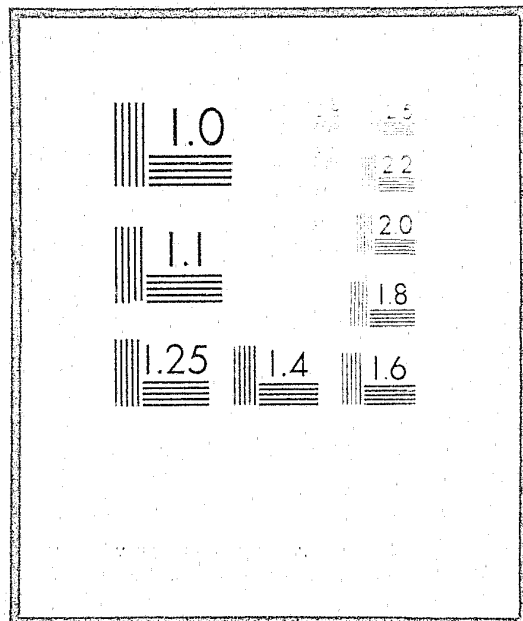


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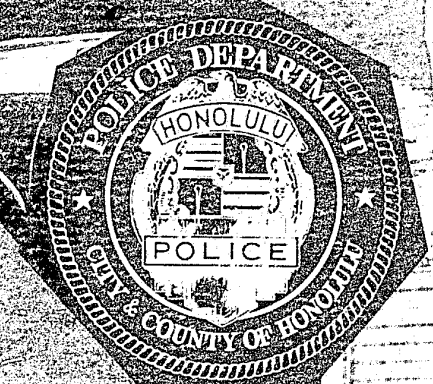
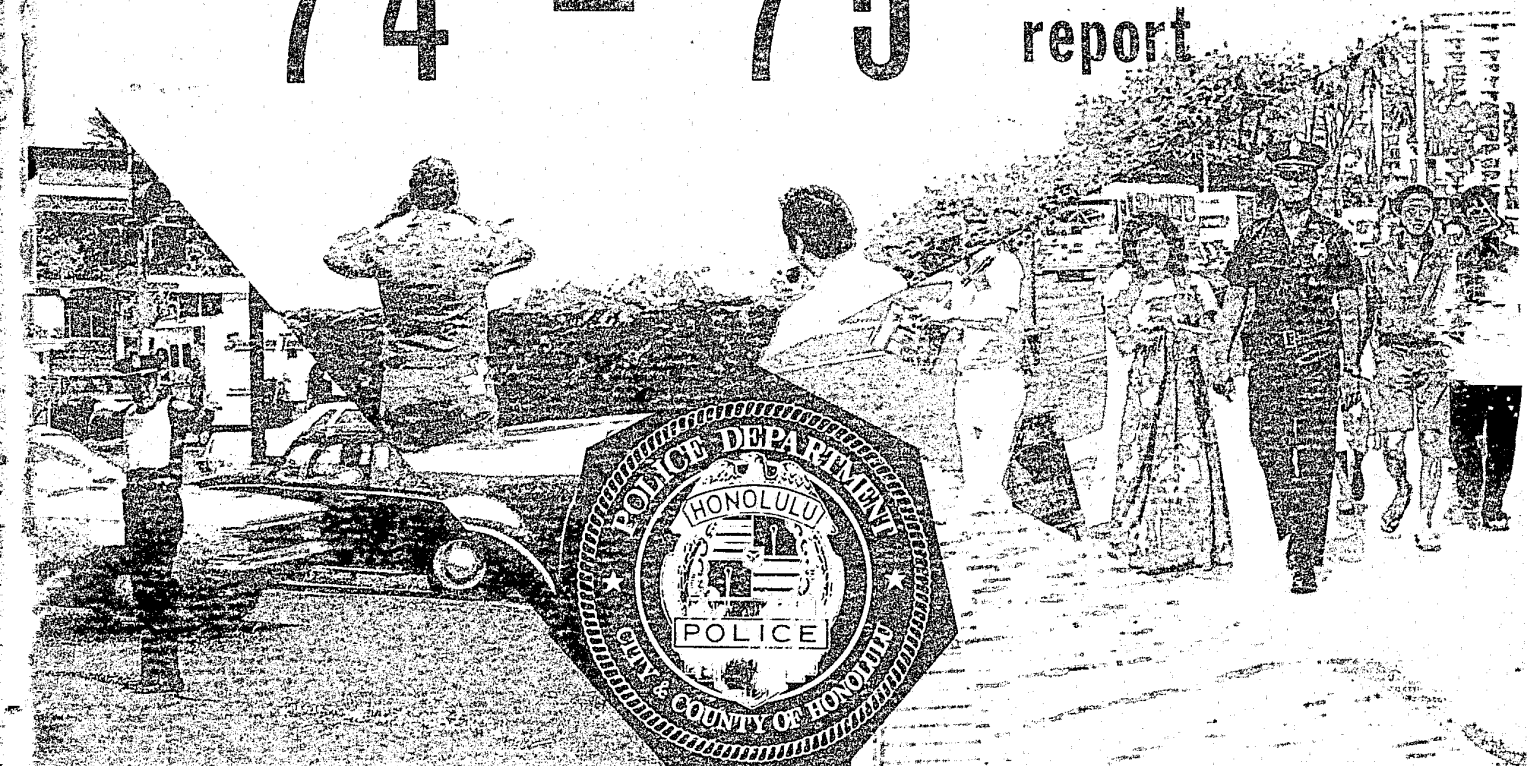
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531

3/7/77

Date filmed

HONOLULU POLICE DEPARTMENT

74 - 75 annual report



38415





HONOLULU POLICE DEPARTMENT
1974 - 1975 ANNUAL REPORT

MAYOR OF HONOLULU
Frank F. Fasi

MEMBERS OF THE CITY COUNCIL

George G. Akahane
Marilyn Bornhorst
Daniel Clement
Wilbert "Sandy" Holck
Kekoa Kaapu
George Koga
Frank W.C. Loo
Toraki Matsumoto
Rudy Pacarro

NCJRS

JAN 5 1977

ACQUISITION

CONTENTS

Police Commission's Message	2
Chief's Message	3
Crime and It's Challenge	5
Office of the Chief	6
Internal Affairs	6
Criminal Intelligence Unit	6
Administrative Bureau	7
Finance Division	7
Personnel Division	7
Training Division	7
Community Relations Division	8
Research and Development Division	8
Field Operations Bureau	9
Metropolitan Area I & Area II	9
Tactical Operations Division	10
Traffic Division	10
Civil Defense Coordinator	10
Investigative Operations Bureau	11
Criminal Investigation Division	11
Vice Division	11
Juvenile Crime Prevention Division	11
Technical Bureau	12
Records and Identification Division	12
Communications Division	12
Corrections Division	13
Vehicle Maintenance Section	14
Radio Maintenance Section	14
Conclusion	14
Recognition	14



POLICE COMMISSION
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU
 HONOLULU, HAWAII 96814

FRANK F. FASI
 MAYOR

RICHARD K. SHARPLESS
 MANAGING DIRECTOR

OUR REFERENCE
 YOUR REFERENCE.



MUN KIN WONG
 CHAIRMAN

WILLIAM C. H. CHUNG
 VICE CHAIRMAN



September 12, 1975

VERONICA L. BARBER, MBR.
 JOHN K. CABRAL, MBR.
 JAMES H. FUJIOKA, MBR.
 MYRA M. TAKASAKI, MBR.

Honorable Frank F. Fasi, Mayor
 City and County of Honolulu
 Honolulu, Hawaii

Dear Mayor Fasi:

The Honolulu Police Commission is proud to submit to you the Annual Report of the Chief of Police for the fiscal period July 1, 1974 to June 30, 1975.

We are appreciative of the foresight and support received from your administration and the City Council. We seek the continuation of this important assistance.

Respectfully yours,

Mun Kin Wong
 MUN KIN WONG
 Chairman

POLICE DEPARTMENT
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU
 HONOLULU, HAWAII 96814

FRANK F. FASI
 MAYOR

RICHARD K. SHARPLESS
 MANAGING DIRECTOR

OUR REFERENCE
 YOUR REFERENCE



FRANCIS KEALA
 CHIEF

EUGENE FLETCHER
 DEPUTY CHIEF



Honolulu Police Commission
 City and County of Honolulu
 Honolulu, Hawaii

Dear Commissioners:

It is my pleasure to submit to you the annual report of the Honolulu Police Department for the fiscal period July 1, 1974 to June 30, 1975.

The theme of this year's report is Crime and Its Challenge. References to "The Rise in Crime" in the report indicate the increasing crime rates that have swept across the cities of our nation. "The Challenge" is the concerted effort our Department has directed in meeting this national menace.

On behalf of the Department, I wish to express our appreciation for your cooperation and support during the fiscal period 1974-75.

Respectfully submitted,

Francis Keala
 FRANCIS KEALA
 Chief of Police





CRIME

AND IT'S

CHALLENGE

THE RISE IN CRIME In June of 1975, President Gerald Ford sent a special message to the Congress of the United States which said in part:

"America has been far from successful in dealing with the sort of crime that obsesses Americans day and night — I mean street crime, crime that invades our neighborhoods and our homes — murders, robberies, rapes, muggings, holdups, breakins — the kind of brutal violence that makes us fearful of strangers and afraid to go out at night."

This quotation summarizes what has become our national menace — The Rise in Crime. National crime index figures indicate dramatic increases for all major crimes in 1974-1975. Violent crimes have had even sharper increases. Since 1961, the rate of homicides per 100,000 Americans has increased 106%, robberies 255%, rape 143%, and aggravated assault 153%.

Honolulu is not entirely free of the menace. Like other cities faced with rapid population growth, Honolulu is experiencing increased problems in housing, unemployment, and welfare. The presence of these sociological problems are in part related to the 12.5% increase in Honolulu's Crime Index for fiscal 1974-1975 as compared with 1973-1974.

THE CHALLENGE The presence of this ominous national menace is a Challenge to all law enforcement agencies. The Honolulu Police Department has accepted this Challenge with the effort and determination to reverse the upward trend.

The first step was to analyze the problem. Intensive crime analysis studies were conducted to explain and identify crime patterns, characteristics, and repeat offenders. A study titled *"The Repeat Offender Syndrome"* indicated that of the 513 adults arrested in 1973 in Honolulu for rape, robbery, or burglary, 400 or 78% were repeat offenders. It supported the law enforcement position that the repeat offender accounts for a major portion of the police activity.

Crime analysis studies also unveiled the impact of the juvenile offender on the crime rate. Juvenile arrests increased 14% in 1974-1975, accounting for 36% of all arrests this year.

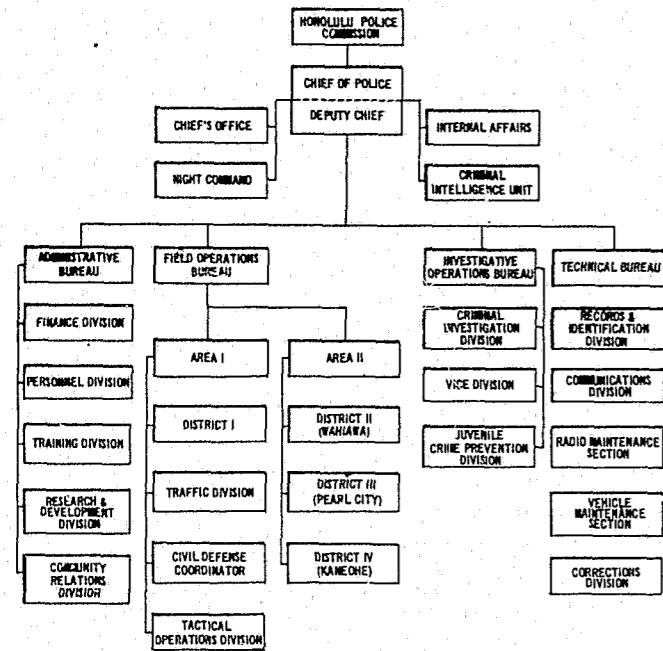
In an analysis of crime frequency by classification, Department statistics showed burglary accounting for approximately 30% of all Part I offenses, and comprising 44.5% of the seven major offenses in the City of Honolulu in 1974-1975.

This Annual Report focuses on the second step in The Challenge against The Rise In Crime; a division by division report on programs reflecting the total crime preventive effort of the Department. It presents the coordinated effort and uncompromising determination of Chief Francis Keala and the members of the Honolulu Police Department to reverse our national menace and efficiently serve the citizens of the City and County of Honolulu.

HONOLULU POLICE DEPARTMENT

INTERNAL AFFAIRS

The Internal Affairs section is commanded by an Inspector of Police who is directly responsible to the Chief of Police.



HONOLULU POLICE DEPARTMENT
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
FEBRUARY 1975

POWERS, DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS

The Honolulu Police Department is responsible for preserving the peace; preventing crime; detecting and arresting offenders of the law; protecting the rights of persons and property; and enforcing all laws of the State, City ordinances and all regulations made in accordance therein.

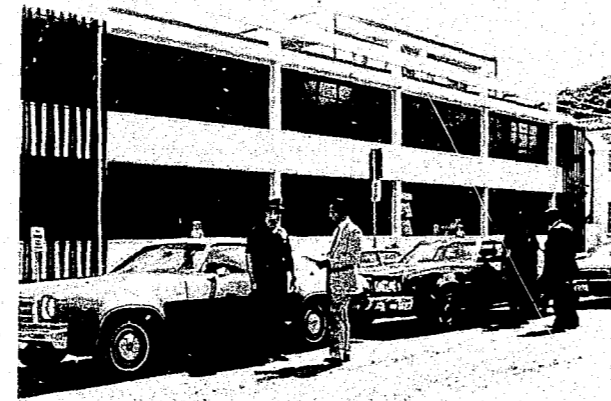
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF

Francis Keala, Chief of Police

The Chief of Police and his Deputy direct a force of 1,829 employees assigned to four major bureaus.

The Executive Assistant to the Chief of Police, a Metropolitan Police Major, provides the Chief with the expertise in well-established managerial practices in police administration, organizational planning and forecasting, coordinating and assembling departmental resources, and labor-management relations as they pertain to collective bargaining, contract negotiations and employee grievance procedures.

Responsibility for the operations of the office of the Chief of Police rests with a Metropolitan Police Captain. He also serves as Administrative Aide to the Chief, which involves the screening of all calls and callers, and protection of the Department Head.



The primary functions of the section are to perform staff and general inspections of all elements of the Department, and to conduct internal investigations. Internal affairs personnel conducted 27 scheduled inspections and 54 unscheduled inspections, the latter conducted "on-the scene", with an emphasis on preventing problems and complaints. The section investigated 262 complaints with the following dispositions: 164 sustained, 83 not sustained, and 16 cases pending.

A new dimension was added to the Internal Affairs section in March of 1975. The section now investigates civil claims referred to the Department by the Corporation Counsel. Investigation of civil claims serve to determine the existence or absence of misconduct on the part of the Department and/or its employees; providing information to the Corporation Counsel in evaluating these claims.

With the close of the 1974-75 fiscal year, the Internal Affairs section is in the process of entering into a computerized system for the recording and retrieval of internal complaint statistical data.

CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE UNIT

The Honolulu Police Department's Criminal Intelligence Unit participates in the Challenge against The Rise In Crime with its information gathering function on the activities of Organized Crime.

The Unit concurrently with other county police departments is established as a centrally coordinated Criminal Intelligence Organization in the State of Hawaii.

Specifically, the Criminal Intelligence Unit keeps police administrators informed of the extent of infiltration, the nature and characteristics of organized crime activities and to bring to justice all law violators in concert with allied enforcement and prosecutorial agencies of the Federal, State and Municipal government.

ADMINISTRATIVE BUREAU

The Assistant Chief of the Administrative Bureau is responsible for the planning, direction, and coordination of the functions of the Finance Division, Personnel Division, Training Division, Community Relations Division, and the Research and Development Division.

FINANCE DIVISION

The Finance Division, through diligent management and administration of the Department's entire 1974-75 fiscal program, contributed to The Challenge against The Rise In Crime by insuring that all funds were expended towards providing maximum police service for the City and County of Honolulu.

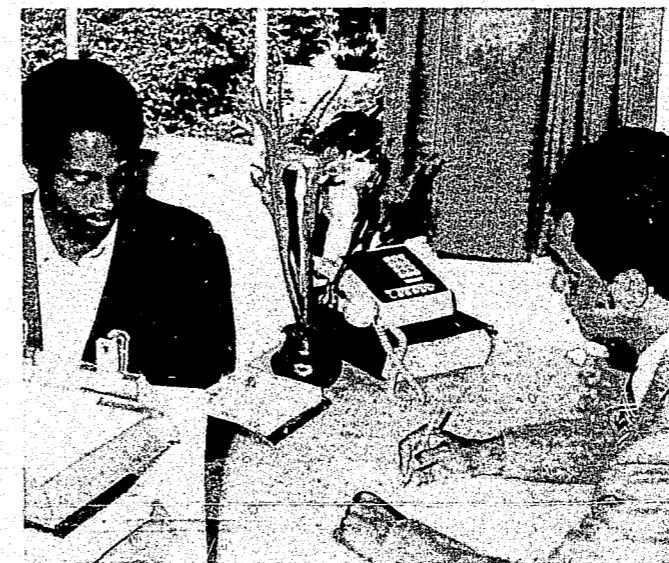
The original budget of \$28,232,163.00 was increased by a supplemental appropriation of \$358,100.00 for a total budget of \$28,590,263.00 for the fiscal year 1974-75. Budget expenditures for this period totalled \$27,951,392.56.

PERSONNEL DIVISION

The primary function of the Personnel Division is the recruitment and retention of competent and productive employees. For this reason, this Division is an important component in the Department's Challenge.

The Personnel Division is charged with securing men and women of uncommon skill and character — men and women that possess the physical and mental attributes to perform the complex duties of a police officer in a free society. This mandates enforcing the law with understanding and without violating individual freedom.

In the area of recruitment, the Personnel Division and the Department of Civil Service tirelessly seek out the desired men and women from the list of applicants. To facilitate the retention of quality employees, a Career Development Program was designed to foster self-improvement and enhance advancement within the Department.



An increase in the authorized strength of the Department was required to meet increased manpower needs to combat The Rise In Crime. Authorized police positions were increased by 57, and 16 civilian positions were added to staff the 911 Emergency Program.

When the Department's Corrections Division became a State Department of Social Services and Housing function on June 1, 1975, the authorized strength was reduced by 58 positions. At the close of the 1974-75 fiscal year, there were 1,875 authorized positions — including 1 temporary and 43 federally funded positions.

At the close of the 1974-75 fiscal year, there were 46 vacant positions, of which 37 are uniformed. Every effort is being made to fill vacant positions by processing and appointing qualified applicants. As the fiscal year ends, men and women with the necessary skills are being accepted as applicants for a career in law enforcement.

TRAINING DIVISION

The Training Division performs a critical function in the fight against our national menace. Its thrust is twofold: to physically and mentally equip men and women recruits with the tools to perform as top notch professional police officers; and to provide in-service training to supervisory and non-supervisory officers, insuring the retention of basic police skills and providing information on new developments and techniques in the police service.

Aware of its critical function to provide the Department with exceptionally trained personnel, the Training Division provides each recruit with a 17-week 680 hour curriculum — the most intensive in the Department's history. The Division trained 153 men and women recruits in fiscal 1974-75.

In providing in-service and recall training for experienced officers, the various sessions serviced 1,174 officers in 1974-75. In an effort to expand this area of training, the Division has requested the addition of a media specialist and an audio visual technician. Among other duties, they would develop a video training library to provide officers with a ready training reference.





COMMUNITY RELATIONS DIVISION

The civil rights disturbances and campus violence of the late 1960's gave birth to Community Relations sections in major police departments across the nation. Authorities in police science gave birth to the idea that no lasting improvement in law enforcement was likely unless police-community relations were improved.

The Honolulu Police Department's Community Relations Division had a somewhat different origin. The Community Relations Division was created in 1967 to accommodate increasing requests for police-community interaction.

From 1969 to 1974, the Division modeled itself after the national mold—servicing minority groups and developing programs in low income, indigent areas, all the while retaining its original identity.

As the latter part of fiscal 1974-75 approached, The Rise In Crime demanded still another dimension to police community relations. That dimension is crime prevention.

The Community Relations Division has addressed its part of The Challenge against The Rise In Crime to various crime preventive programs. These programs are designed to reduce the desire and the opportunity to commit a crime. The effort must be twofold, for merely reducing the opportunity does not blunt the desire.



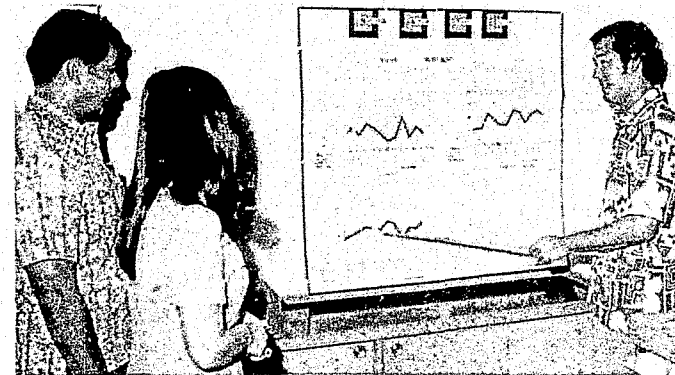
Intensive police-youth and police-minority group programs are attempting to reduce the desire to commit a crime.

In June of 1975, a proposal for a Crime Reduction Program which would attempt to reduce the opportunity to commit burglaries, robberies and other high frequency crimes through a series of interrelated programs was developed and forwarded for administrative review.

The Community Relations Division will continue its efforts in what may be the best weapon against The Rise In Crime—the concept of crime prevention.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

The Research and Development Division combines two separate sections, each indispensable in the Department's Challenge to rising crime rates; the Crime and Data Analysis Section, and the General Research Section.



The Crime Analysis Section is charged with the responsibility of scrutinizing reports of selected offenses and alerting field units of significant patterns. Intensive studies are conducted to determine location, time factor, special characteristics, similarities and other important facts that identify patterns in criminal offenses. The dissemination of timely information is a vital requirement of any crime analysis unit. Collecting and analyzing data is fruitless unless the pertinent information is made available to the action units prior to the occurrence of the criminal activity.

The Data Processing Section, which is an indispensable partner of the Crime Analysis Section, make it possible to store unlimited bits of information and make it available for submitting monthly and annual reports to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for their annual and semi-annual Uniform Crime Reports.

The General Research Section provides necessary general research and staff services, provides for forms control and analysis, prints and distributes departmental directives, bulletins, circulars and monthly and quarterly reports.

This division is also the coordinating point for all Honolulu Police Department Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) funded police projects. In Fiscal Year 74-75, the Department received \$113,697.76 in federal cash and \$9,271.05 in State cash for its projects.

FIELD OPERATIONS BUREAU

The Assistant Chief of the Field Operations Bureau is responsible for the planning, direction, and coordination of functions of the field operation in Metropolitan Area I and Metropolitan Area II, Tactical Operations Division, Traffic Division and the Civil Defense Coordinator.

METROPOLITAN AREAS I AND II

Metropolitan Area I and II personnel comprise 60% of the actual strength of the Honolulu Police Department. As such, they are the largest single force in the Department's Challenge.



The need for law enforcement exists 24 hours per day, and Metropolitan Area I and II personnel perform this critical service function. Services are wide and varied and approximately 60% of the officer's workload occurs under the cloak of darkness.

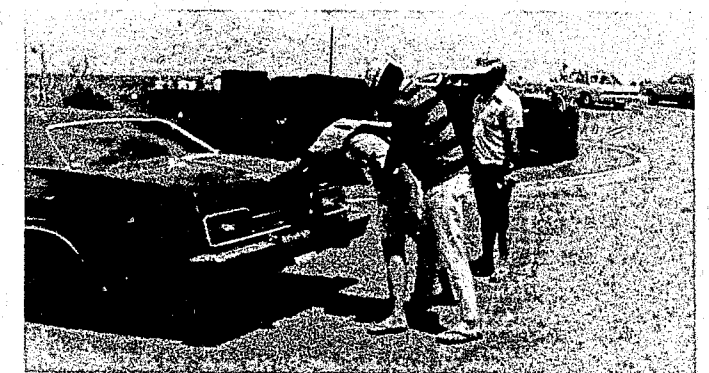
The Area I and II officer's contribution to The Challenge rests in his intensive conspicuous patrol of his assigned area. This results in the reduction of the opportunity to commit a crime and the accomplishment of his primary mission—crime prevention.

In order to more effectively carry out its mission, the City and County of Honolulu is divided into 4 police districts.

Each District experiences unique problems in its crime preventive effort. This fiscal year for example, District III experienced success with unbalanced watches, providing more effective response to calls for services: District II, after experimenting with unbalanced watches, found balanced watches to be more effective.

Area	Population	% of Total	Square Miles	Road Miles	Sworn Officers	Beat
Metropolitan Area I, D-I	337,800*	52%	86.6	626.1	596	75
Metropolitan Area II, D-II	60,000*	7%	205.8	220.2	79	9
Metropolitan Area II, D-III	179,000*	25%	179.9	299.5	134	15
Metropolitan Area II, D-IV	115,749*	16%	123.4	329.4	135	15

*Dept. of Planning and Economic Development estimates, 7-31-74



One area of overall effectiveness has been the crime preventive efforts of plain-clothes officers. Termed the "Alpha Detail" in Area I, District I, and "Crime Reduction Unit" in Area II Districts, these specialized units provide mobility and speed in dealing with specific crime problems.

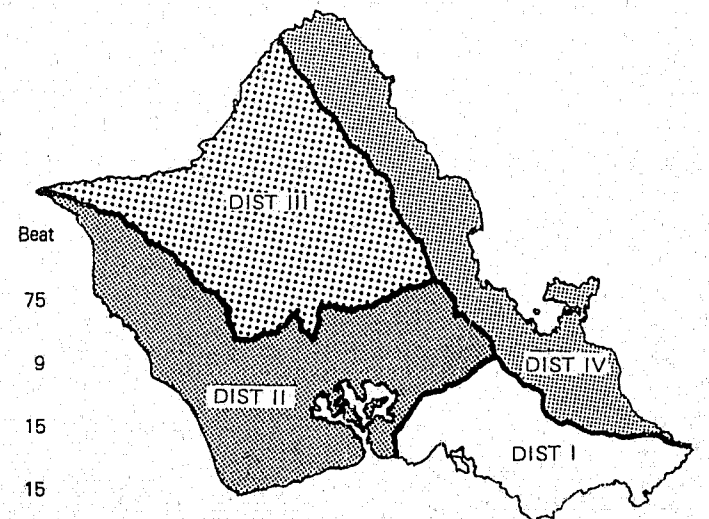
In the fiscal year 1974-75, one incident best describes the dedication to duty of the officers assigned to Metropolitan Areas. The caseload in the Kailua area of District IV escalated to an extent that beatmen were hard pressed to cope with the demands for police services. The problem was compounded in November of 1974 when an upsurge of violent crimes hit the business district.

Innovative measures were taken to curb the increase in crime, however, this did not resolve the problem as the businessmen and residents of Kailua exerted strong pressures on the City Administration for more policemen.

A total of 147 Metropolitan Area Officers donated 861 hours of off duty time in November and December, 1974 to combat the problem. Their dedication contributed to the abrupt decrease in violent crimes in Kailua.

It is comforting to know that this degree of dedication and effort is put forth 24-hours per day by officers of the Metropolitan Areas in serving the citizens of the City and County of Honolulu.

Island of Oahu



TACTICAL OPERATIONS DIVISION

In March of 1975, a Honolulu Police Department Personnel Order designated the Task Group to be the Tactical Operations Division. The order also transferred the Airport Detail, Parks and Recreation, and the Helicopter Section from the Metropolitan Area I command to the Tactical Operations Division.

The functions of the newly formed Division are wide and varied. In the battle against The Rise In Crime, the Tactical Operations Division performs specialized selective enforcement duties on an island wide basis to meet those needs exceeding the capabilities of patrol. The Division also provides assistance to the Criminal Investigation Division and the Department's Criminal Intelligence Unit.

In carrying out its largest single function, the Division provided out security assignments for City and State officials and events, and for 34 national and foreign dignitaries. This function involved 393 men and 3,180 man hours. Security assignments were performed for Vice President Nelson Rockefeller, Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip of the United Kingdom, Mrs. Imelda Marcos of the Philippines, Prince Turki of Saudi Arabia, Prime Minister Long Boret of Cambodia, and former President Lon Nol of Cambodia.



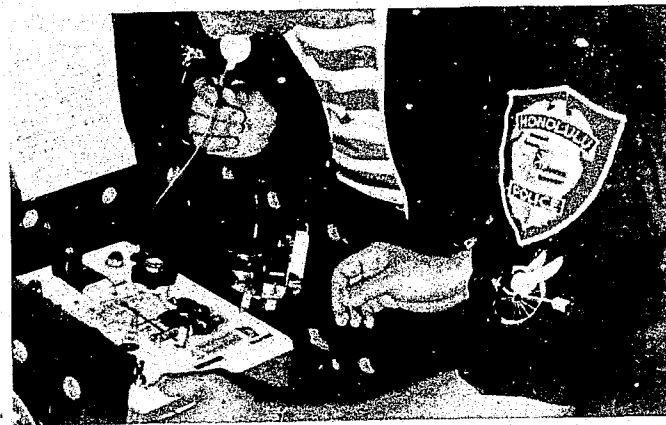
TRAFFIC DIVISION

In the fiscal year 1974-75, 62 persons lost their lives in murders and non-negligent homicides in the City and County of Honolulu. In the same period, 104 men, women, and children died in traffic accidents. In addition to this statistic are the amount of non-fatal injuries and monetary losses caused by motor vehicle accidents.

The magnitude of the traffic problem is evident. The critical role of the Department's Traffic Division is unchallenged.

In the fiscal year 1974-75, the Traffic Division continued to focus its efforts on the speeding violator and the driver under the influence of alcohol. This is in keeping with national studies which show that alcohol was a factor in nearly one-half of all traffic fatalities.

In this regard, the nine-man Traffic Task Force, designed to combat the speeding problem was increased to 17 men in 1974-75. This force concentrated on high frequency accident locations. Personnel of the unit issued 14,674 citations this fiscal year.



The DUI Detail continued to reduce the number of drinking drivers on the road by making 1,013 arrests for Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol.

In support of the enforcement units, the Traffic Accident Investigation Section of the Division compiles statistics on the location, frequency, and causes of accidents. This information proves invaluable in implementing selective enforcement programs.

Through these and other enforcement and educational programs, the Traffic Division strives to prevent injuries and the loss of life on the streets and highways of the City and County of Honolulu.

CIVIL DEFENSE COORDINATOR

The responsibility of the State Primary Warning Point is vested with the Honolulu Police Department. This function requires the recording of civil defense and other emergency messages and transmitting them to key personnel of State and City agencies.

The following are the major activities for 1974-75:

Monthly siren tests were conducted to test and keep the siren warning system in good working order. All malfunctions were reported to the proper authorities for immediate repair.

Eighteen earthquakes and seismic information messages were received from the Honolulu Observatory and serviced. All required no action. In all the messages received, key personnel and agencies were notified to stand by for development until cancellations were received.

Three tidal waves watches were received during this fiscal year. Both required no action beyond our notification procedures.

Eleven storm and flood warnings from the U.S. Weather Bureau were received. On January 31, 1975, 19 homes were damaged by flood waters in the Ke-Ike area, causing an estimated \$15,000 in damages.

An island-wide radio controlled siren network is scheduled for completion in the early part of the 1975-76 fiscal year. This system will provide both the State Warning Point in the Communication Division and the Office of Civil Defense's Emergency Operations Center in the Honolulu Municipal Building the capabilities to activate the sirens throughout the island of Oahu.

INVESTIGATIVE OPERATIONS BUREAU

The Assistant Chief of the Investigative Operations Bureau is responsible for the planning, direction, and coordination of the functions of the Criminal Investigation Division, Juvenile Crime Prevention Division, and the Vice Division.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION

The Criminal Investigation Division becomes the lead element in the battle against the Rise In Crime when it is called upon to lend investigative support to the Metropolitan Area Operations.

Its function is critical to the crime reduction effort. Successful prosecution of the offender rests with this Division's ability to assemble sufficient evidence to identify and apprehend the criminal, and the manner in which cases are prepared for prosecution.

The Criminal Investigation Division is continuously striving to perfect the performance of its function. To meet the rise in crime and the resulting increased case load, the Division was reconstructed in fiscal year 1973-74. New supervising positions were added and major changes were effected in the theft detail.

The 1974-75 fiscal period brought forth new innovations in the war on crime. To keep abreast of the public concern on the proper investigation of sex crimes and to meet the demands of the marked increase in the number of rape cases, the Division established a detail to investigate rapes and related sex crimes. A woman detective was assigned to this detail.



A robbery task unit was incepted to combat the recent increase in that offense. Two detectives and four officers on special assignment from the Vice Division comprise the unit.

A new Waikiki theft zone was established under the command of a lieutenant. The new zone is charged with offsetting the registered increase in theft cases in an area with a constant influx of visitors and continued physical growth.

VICE DIVISION

Offenses related to moral turpitude, narcotics and gambling have their effect on The Rise In Crime in the City and County of Honolulu. Further, perpetrators of vice crimes often engage in other criminal activities to support their vice activities or habits.



Enforcement of the laws and ordinances in these three areas comprise the Vice Division's role in the Challenge. Significant investigations in fiscal 1974-75 involved gambling and narcotics.

Three gambling investigations resulted in the arrest of 147 persons and the confiscation of \$16,284.65 in U.S. currency, other gambling paraphernalia, guns, and a large quantity of illegal sale liquor.

A series of narcotic undercover investigations into illicit trafficking of narcotic and dangerous drugs resulted in the arrests of 16 persons on thirty-four counts. The total value of seized contraband was \$83,412.00.

JUVENILE CRIME PREVENTION DIVISION

The introduction to this report makes reference that 36% of all arrests in the fiscal year 1974-75 were juveniles. The Juvenile Crime Prevention Division is charged with the monumental task of suppressing, preventing, and investigating crimes committed by minors, and crimes in which minors are the victims of adult crime.

Of special note in fiscal 1974-75 is the expansion of the Juvenile Crime Prevention Division services to a 24-hour operation. This represents an increase in service to the public and to other Department functions. Juvenile records are available by phone to all operations for immediate referral of cases and proper disposition of arrested juveniles. More importantly, in the battle against The Rise In Crime, the 24-hour operation relieves investigators of routine paper work, allowing them to devote more time to the crime preventive effort.

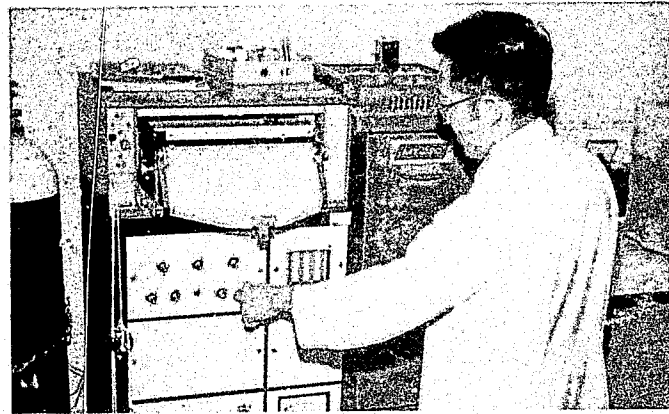


TECHNICAL BUREAU

The Assistant Chief of the Technical Bureau is responsible for the planning, direction, and coordinations of the functions of the Records and Identification Division, Communications Division, Corrections Division, Radio Maintenance Section, and the Vehicle Maintenance Section.

RECORDS AND IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

The Records Division contributes 7 interconnected functions to the Department's crime reduction effort. The 7 elements of the Division are the Records Section, Identification Section, Evidence Room, Warrants and Firearms Section, Crime Laboratory, Photo Laboratory, and Follow-up Section.



The Crime Laboratory of the Honolulu Police Department is the only laboratory in the State of Hawaii performing criminalistics and forensic work. In order to more effectively service county, state, and federal law enforcement agencies, laboratory personnel received extensive training in new developments in forensic sciences at mainland institutions. In the fiscal year 1974-75, laboratory personnel provide expert testimony on examinations and analyses of physical evidence in federal, state, and military courts throughout the State.



The laboratory purchased new instruments with funds secured from LEAA. A Gas Chromatograph enables the lab to computerize 2,500 drug samples for investigation. An Emission Spectrograph with Laser Attachment allows the lab to analyze metals and inorganic compounds.



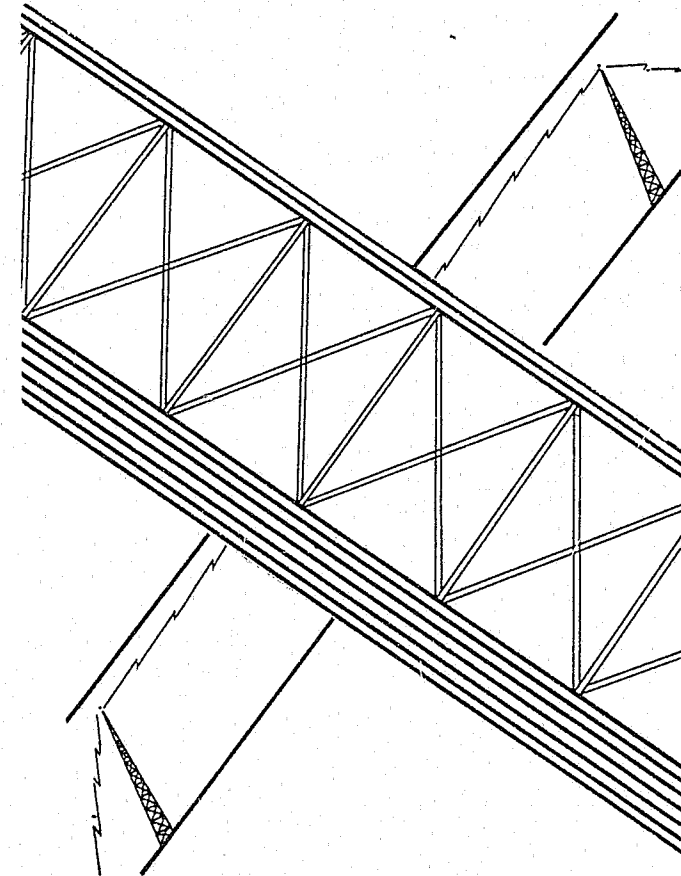
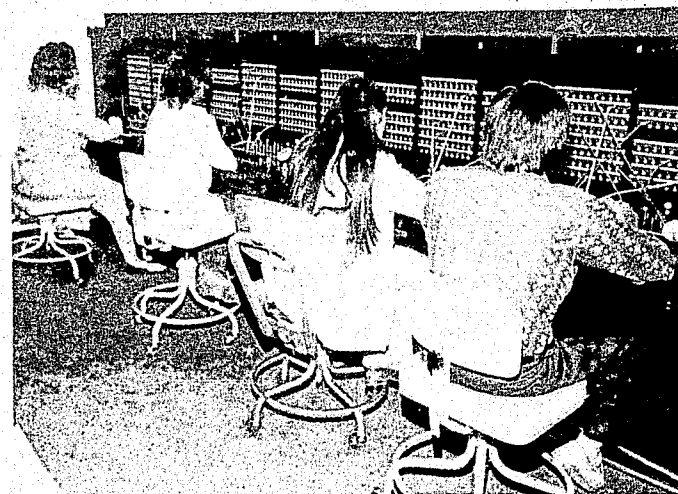
To better serve its function as the memory of the Department, the Microfiche System filmed 140,583 reports in fiscal 1974-75. The Miracode System of the Identification Section made 12 identifications in this period, one identification resulting in a conviction in a homicide case.

The Photography Laboratory secured six Datronic cameras which will produce color mug photos. This capability has been completed for District I, and Districts II, III, and IV will be equipped in the first quarter of 1975-76.

COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

The center of police operations is the Communications Division, as the greatest majority of requests for service, complaints, and reports of criminal offenses are initially transmitted through this unit.

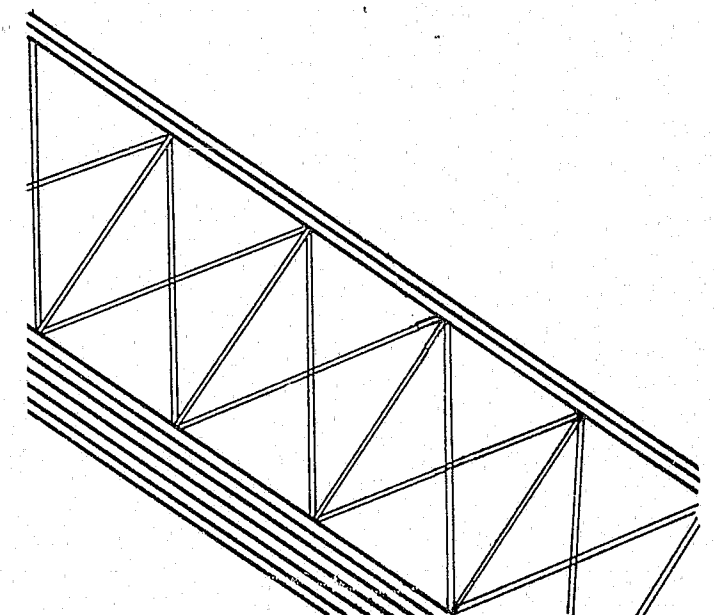
The newest addition to this division is the "911" Universal Emergency Telephone Service System which provides the public with immediate contact to the police, fire, and ambulance services. Twenty-two additional persons were recruited and trained to staff "911", including 13 handicapped persons. The staff averages 1,200 calls every 24 hours. The Suicide and Crisis Center is also connected to the "911" System.



A new radio frequency became operational on January 15, 1975 to accommodate the tremendous increase in radio traffic in District I in the last ten years. There are now four radio frequencies to service the Honolulu Police District I.

A new telephone system was installed, replacing the mechanical switching equipment in the Pawa Annex. Although plagued with problems in the beginning, most of the inadequacies were eliminated.

The "Dispatchers Handbook" was revised to include streets in new sub-divisions and changes in operational procedures. The "Manual of Operations" was also updated to provide better informational tools for all employees.



CORRECTIONS DIVISION

The transition of the Halawa Jail to the State began in July, 1974 and accelerated actively in November. The announced take-over of the Jail on January, 1975 had to be rescheduled to June 1, 1975 due to varied priorities of personnel staffing. Key supervisory personnel groomed to assume administrative and operational positions gained recognition and their certification quickly resolved the problems that hampered the transition.

The fiscal year saw the inception and application of Procedural Guidelines for Disciplinary Action of inmates violating rules of the Jail or committing any act that would compromise the security, safety and welfare of the facility. This action was adopted to insure an inmate's right to a fair hearing and a justifiable disposition.

There have been many improvements at the Halawa Jail in recent years. These accomplishments are a tribute to the Honolulu Police Department's administration of that facility. On June 1, 1975, the transfer of the Jail to the state was effected smoothly and efficiently.



VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SECTION

The 31-man Vehicle Maintenance Section is responsible for maintaining, inspecting and repairing a city owned fleet of 167 marked police vehicles.

For the 1974-75 fiscal year the Department received 19 new 1974 model Harley Davidson solo motorcycles and 1 new 1974 International Patrol Wagon.

In addition, the Vehicle Maintenance Section installed sirens and sealed speedometers on all subsidized vehicles. They also issued gasoline and oil to all city owned and subsidized vehicles.

RADIO MAINTENANCE SECTION

The Radio Maintenance Section has continued to provide the best radio communication system to meet the needs of the Department.

In fiscal year 1974-75 a new Waikiki Channel was activated. Funds were also acquired for consultant services to reinstate the Microwave Project, involving installation of equipment at various repeater sites.

Two hundred and fifty new mobile radios were obtained to begin replacement of the "old" radios.

CONCLUSION

The complex and changing society of this decade is spotted with sociological ills. The Rise In Crime is its by-product and in recent years has grown to enormous proportions and evolved into a national menace.

The City and County of Honolulu has not escaped this menace. The responsibility in combatting this problem is not limited to law enforcement. A problem deeply rooted in society, the rising crime rates are a challenge to all government agencies.

The Annual Report of the Honolulu Police Department for the fiscal year 1974-75 has presented the coordinated effort of each element of the Department in meeting law enforcement's Challenge to The Rise In Crime.

RECOGNITION

The Honolulu Police Department acknowledges exceptional police service by awarding members of the force a Letter of Commendation and Appreciation, Certificate of Merit, Bronze Medal of Merit, Bronze Medal of Valor, Silver Medal of Valor, or Gold Medal of Valor.

During the fiscal year 1974-75, the Department awarded 21 Letters of Commendation and Appreciation, 1 Certificate of Merit, 2 Bronze Medals of Merit, 6 Bronze Medals of Valor and 1 Gold Medal of Valor.

The highest award which any police officer or reserve police officer can achieve is the Gold Medal of Valor.

To be eligible for this award an officer must distinguish himself conspicuously, above and beyond the normal performance of duty, by means of outstanding bravery and at the risk of his life.

Recipients of the Gold Medal of Valor award have clearly distinguished themselves above their fellow officers and have performed a deed of personal bravery and self sacrifice.

The Department also recognizes members of the community who afford assistance to the police. A total of 2 Letters of Appreciation and 9 Certificates of Merit were awarded to citizens during the fiscal year 1974-75.

Acknowledgement is given to the following officers who distinguished themselves in the field of law enforcement during the period July 1, 1974 to June 30, 1975.



GOLD MEDAL OF VALOR
Sergeant Robert L. Silva

On June 24, 1975, Sergeant Robert Silva responded to a domestic case where it was reported a man was holding his ex-wife with a pistol. After strategically placing his men and coordinating his activities with other supervisors, Sgt. Silva entered the apartment.

He relinquished his firearm to show proof of his peaceful intention. He then persuaded the man to give up his homicidal and suicidal thoughts and turn the firearm over to him.

The man, who was distraught over his recent divorce, had ingested "pep" pills which added to his irrational behavior.

It took exceptional courage for Sergeant Silva to give up his service revolver and enter unarmed knowing such a precarious and dangerous situation existed.

For this, Sergeant Robert Silva was awarded the Gold Medal of Valor.

BRONZE MEDAL OF VALOR



Sergeant David Perry

Sergeant David Perry, Officers Raymond Duarte, Donald Marumoto, Ralph Acedilla and Richard Phillips, Jr. each received the Bronze Medal of Valor for their role in removing residents from a flaming rooming house on July 13, 1974.

They entered the burning building and began a systematic search. Persons found in their rooms were either unaware of the fire or reluctant to leave. The officers were forced to carry several residents from the second floor structure to safety below.

Without regard for their personal safety these officers displayed courage and initiative in evacuating the flaming structure promptly, thus avoiding injuries to its occupants.



Officer Ralph Acedilla



Officer Raymond Duarte



Officer Richard Phillips, Jr.



Officer Donald Marumoto

BRONZE MEDAL OF MERIT



Officer Hanson Lee



Officer David Sommers

METROPOLITAN AREAS I AND II
ACTUAL OFFENSES HANDLED — ALL DISTRICTS*
Uniform Classification of Offenses

Part I Class	Fiscal 73/74	Fiscal 74/75	Numerical Change	Percent Change
CRIMINAL HOMICIDE				
a. Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	48	62	+14	+29.2
b. Manslaughter by Negligence	73	107	+34	+46.6
FORCIBLE RAPE	173	163	-10	-5.8
ROBBERY	864	972	+108	+12.5
ASSAULT (AGG.)	288	315	+27	+9.4
BURGLARY	11,900	13,966	+2,066	+17.4
LARCENY — Theft	22,538	24,352	+1,814	+8.1
AUTO THEFT	4,019	4,899	+880	+21.9
TOTAL PART I CLASS	39,903	44,836	+4,933	+12.4
Part II Class	Fiscal 73/74	Fiscal 74/75	Numerical Change	Percent Change
Other Assaults	4,697	4,926	+229	+4.9
Arson	220	176	-44	-20.0
Forgery & Counterfeiting	373	288	-85	-22.8
Fraud	634	663	+29	+4.6
Embezzlement	17	15	-2	-11.8
Stolen Property/Receiving, etc.	13	16	+3	+23.1
Vandalism	4,761	5,904	+1,143	+24.0
Weapons	494	542	+48	+9.7
Prostitution	479	450	-29	-6.1
Sex Offenses	293	324	+31	+10.6
Drug Laws	791	877	+86	+10.9
Gambling	316	358	+42	+13.3
Offenses Against Family	61	62	+1	+1.6
Driving Intoxicated	2,830	1,966	-864	-30.5
Liquor Laws	206	278	+72	+35.0
Disorderly Conduct	690	2,405	+1,715	+248.6
All Other Offenses	22,386	23,802	+1,416	+6.3
TOTAL PART II CLASS	39,261	43,052	+3,791	+9.7
TOTAL BOTH CLASSES	79,164	87,888	+8,724	+11.0

END

7 10/23/75

*Source: Research and Development Division. HPD Annual Statistical Report 1973-75.