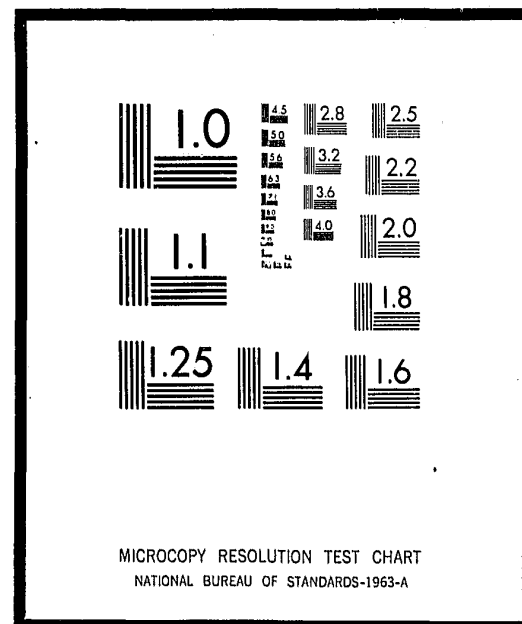


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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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ANNOTATION:
DESCRIPTION OF THE STEPS TAKEN IN PLANNING THE INSTITUTE ARE DETAILED - THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT IS INCLUDED.

ABSTRACT:
THE INSTITUTE APPEALS TO ALL AGENCIES INVOLVED IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, MEMBERS OF THE SOCIAL SERVICES EDUCATORS, LEADERS IN RELIGION, CORRECTION, COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS, BUSINESS, LABOR, GOVERNMENT, YOUTH GROUPS, MINORITY GROUPS, MASS MEDIA, AND THE MILITARY. THE PURPOSES ARE TO ENCOURAGE POLICE-CITIZEN PARTNERSHIP IN THE CAUSE OF CRIME PREVENTION, FOSTER AND IMPROVE COMMUNICATION AND MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING IN THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE POLICE WITH THE TOTAL COMMUNITY, TO PROMOTE INTERPROFESSIONAL APPROACHES TO THE SOLUTION OF COMMUNITY PROBLEMS, AND STRESS THE PRINCIPLE THAT THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IS A TOTAL COMMUNITY RESPONSIBILITY, TO ENHANCE COOPERATION IN THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE POLICE WITH PROSECUTION, THE COURTS AND CORRECTIONS, TO ASSIST POLICE AND OTHER COMMUNITY LEADERS IN AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE NATURE AND CAUSES OF COMPLEX PROBLEMS IN PEOPLE-TO-PEOPLE RELATIONS, AND ESPECIALLY TO IMPROVE POLICE-MINORITY GROUP RELATIONSHIPS AND TO STRENGTHEN IMPLEMENTATION OF EQUAL PROTECTION UNDER THE LAW FOR ALL PERSONS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

0017

HAWAII STATE-WIDE
INSTITUTE
ON
POLICE AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS

July 16-21, 1967
Ilikai Hotel
Honolulu, Hawaii

FINAL REPORT

Submitted To
Office of Law Enforcement Assistance
U. S. Department of Justice

(Grant No. 088)

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NCJ-00017

INTRODUCTION

This narrative report is, in effect, Part II of the Project Report as Part I is comprised of the volume of Papers Presented at the Institute. A separate financial report is also being submitted by Captain Henry FONG, Fiscal Officer.

The following report deals with the procedural and management aspects of the project.

We acknowledge with appreciation the cooperation of the University of Hawaii; the National Center on Police and Community Relations, School of Police Administration and Public Safety; and the financial support from the Office of Law Enforcement Assistance, Department of Justice.

BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROJECT

The Police Department has always been interested in Police-Community Relations. On January 14, 1953, a Conference on Human Relations and Law Enforcement was held under the auspices of the Police Department, the Hawaii Chapter of World Brotherhood, and the Hawaiian Armed Services Police. Chief Dan LIU gave one of the major addresses and his subject was, "Race Relations in Hawaii and Law Enforcement." On August 27, 1959, the Department and the Hawaii Chapter of World Brotherhood sponsored the Hawaii State-wide Institute on the Police-Community Relations. Chief LIU addressed the General Assembly on the subject, "Training Police in Human Relations." It was at the latter conference that the Department made a strong plea for a Public Relations Officer.

President JOHNSON signed the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965 on September 22, 1965.

Chief Dan LIU received a letter dated October 1, 1965, and a copy of the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965, from U. S. Senator Roman L. HRUSKA of Nebraska.

A memo dated November 8, 1965, and an Interim Information and Guidelines for Grant Applicants Under the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965 were received from Courtney A. EVANS, Acting Director, Office of Law Enforcement Assistance.

On November 19, 1965, Chief LIU read to the Staff the highlights of his report on the IACP Conference in Miami, Florida. He stated a Community Relations Seminar could possibly be conducted with the cooperation of the University of Hawaii early the following year or maybe towards Spring. "In community relations with PTA, etc.," he added, "we've got to communicate and get the message across. We haven't done sufficiently in the past, and even in our Department were it not for you who belong to service clubs, PTA, churches, or other organizations, we would not have been able to carry our message across." (Staff Meeting Minutes of November 19, 1965)

As a result of Chief LIU's assignment, the late Assistant Chief Conrad BARRUS who supervised the Planning and Training Division, on December 8, 1965, detailed Captain Charles DUARTE, Planning and Training Division, to discuss with Dr. Richard KOSAKI of the University of Hawaii the "possibility of developing a Police and Community Relations Institute at the University." Dr. KOSAKI stated that he liked the idea and that the University would assist in any way possible.

On February 3, 1966, Dr. KOSAKI referred Captain DUARTE to Dr. Harry U. BALL, Interim Director of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development Center, University of Hawaii, as "he had a rather vague idea of what a community relations institute consisted of."

Captain DUARTE consequently met with Dr. Harry BALL on several occasions to preliminarily discuss the possible proposals which would be submitted in a formal application for a grant to the United States Department of Justice, Office of Law Enforcement Assistance.

On March 29, 1966, copies of the preliminary proposal were completed and sent to Dr. BALL, Dr. KOSAKI, U. S. District Attorney Herman LUM, and members of the Honolulu Police Commission for review.

Chief LIU in the meantime wrote to Professor Louis A. RADELET, National Center on Police and Community Relations, School of Police Administration and Public Safety, Michigan State University, soliciting their assistance in developing the program for the Institute.

On March 29, 1966, Chief Dan LIU approved the draft of the proposal, which included the Justification of the Project Goals, Purposes:

Project Goals

Value conflicts between law enforcement and the general public are sometimes responsible for failure in communications, suspicions of good faith, and a barrier of resentment. Although our city is characterized by a quality of intergroup cooperation which renders it almost unique among our great cities, we have experienced incidents of conflict which, fortunately, have not been permitted to accumulate into mass disorder.

In the last decade, this community has nearly doubled in size; it has suffered the intense dislocation of adjustment; it has experienced an unprecedented pace of social change; it is the hub of over one-half million people, a cross-section of races, colors, creeds, cultures, and ideas. We have in our city a large military population, in fact, every element which could create tensions and community conflict.

The development of an institute of this kind is an effort to create a kind of laboratory of the entire community, with all the problems of communication, semantics, and coordination. It would be designed to develop police-community teamwork in dealing with community relations problems, provide for the evaluation of law enforcement administration and operations, and for the evaluation of community involvement as it relates to the prevention of crime and disorder, preservation of the peace and protection of life, property, and personal liberty.

The Institute would enlarge the participants' perspective in areas of controversy, develop critical judgment relative to police and public attitudes and conduct, and explore methods for resolution of police-public conflict.

The proposed Institute would be supportive of and related to the total community relations efforts of the Department. The Department would include all command officers and selected lieutenants and sergeants to participate in the

program. This will make possible a fruitful union of the most advanced academic information with the practical wisdom gained from many years of police experience.

Invitations would be extended to all of the other local police departments of the State; the Hawaii Police, Maui Police and Kauai Police Departments. All of these departments have expressed a definite interest in the Institute and would send their selected representatives to participate.

We have also discussed the possibility of an institute of this kind with the Director of Safety of American Samoa, Mr. Dewey Allen. He expressed considerable interest and enthusiasm, and would definitely desire to participate.

We have had an influx of Samoans from American Samoa and there has been some evidence of cultural conflict in areas of human living. The presence of Samoan representatives will assist in developing techniques which appear best adapted to the handling of various incidents which can be anticipated with this ethnic group. The range of consideration is from prevention on the one hand to the use of the most effective control techniques in the case of physical outbreaks on the other.

Leaders of the local Samoan Community will also participate.

The improvement of the police relationship with the community is not an end in itself. This program can be

extended to embrace programs of crime prevention, traffic safety, the control of vice, and other manifold problems wherein the police and other administration of justice entities, along with other community services and organizations, have common cause and concern. The ultimate end is the common good.

The Institute would appeal to all agencies involved in the administration of justice, members of the social services, educators, leaders in religion, correction, community organizations, business, labor, government, youth groups, minority groups, mass media, and the military.

The purposes are as follows:

Purposes

1. To encourage police-citizen partnership in the cause of crime prevention.
2. To foster and improve communication and mutual understanding in the relationship of the police with the total community.
3. To promote interprofessional approaches to the solution of community problems, and stress the principle that the administration of justice is a total community responsibility.
4. To enhance cooperation in the relationship of the police with prosecution, the courts and corrections.
5. To assist police and other community leaders in an understanding of the nature and causes of complex

problems in people-to-people relations, and especially to improve police-minority group relationships.

6. To strengthen implementation of equal protection under the law for all persons.

On April 18, 1966, the preliminary proposal was discussed by Police Commissioner Wallace AMIOKA, Dr. BALL, Dr. KOSAKI, District Attorney Herman LUM, and Captain DUARTE. Guidelines for the drafting of the final proposal were explored.

THE PROGRAM DESIGN

Chief LIU received a letter dated April 7, 1966, from Professor RADELET, who sent an information outline of the Institute and a budget of rough approximation.

Professor RADELET sent questionnaires dated April 22, 1966, to Chief LIU as the National Center was assisting the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice in a nationwide study of problems and programs in the field of Police and Community Relations. The Honolulu Police Department was selected as one of the 175 cities across the country for this study. On May 11, 1966, the completed questionnaire was returned to Professor RADELET.

On April 28, 1966, the Chiefs of Police of the other counties in the State were informed by Chief Dan LIU that we had submitted an application for a grant assistance under the LEA Act of 1965. Encouraging replies were received from all of them.

Letters dated April 28, 1966, and correspondence with the Office of LEA were sent to U. S. Senators Dan INOUE and Hiram FONG and U. S. Representatives Patsy MINK and Spark MATSUNAGA by Police Commission Chairman A. C. WILCOX, JR. for their information and cooperation.

On May 9, 1966, Chief Dan LIU in a memorandum to members of the Police Commission informed them of his plan to incept a

Police-Community Relations Bureau in the Department and outlined the structure of such a Bureau.

Acting Director of the Office of LEA, Mr. Courtney A. EVANS, acknowledged the receipt of our preliminary proposal with a suggested budget of \$23,808.60 on May 9, 1966.

Mr. Courtney A. EVANS sent a letter dated May 20, 1966, with the formal application, to Chief LIU for immediate accomplishment. On May 27, 1966, Chief LIU returned the completed formal application with the additional information desired.

Professor RADELET in a letter dated August 9, 1966, informed us that Mr. Paul ESTAVER of the OLEA staff was expediting the grant for our Institute. He also stated that inasmuch as it is essential that some planning be done immediately he was sending to Honolulu, Professor Ralph F. TURNER and Instructor Martin G. MILLER for the purpose of accomplishing the tasks as outlined.

On August 22, 1966, Acting Chief Yoshio HASEGAWA informed Professor RADELET by letter that because of other commitments and availability of facilities the month of July appeared the most appropriate time for the Institute. Reply dated August 29, 1966, from Professor RADELET stated that the month of July for the Institute made no difference to them.

Professor TURNER arrived on Saturday, September 3, 1966, at 7:45 p.m., and Mr. MILLER on Sunday, September 4, 1966, at 3:10 p.m.

The first pre-planning meeting with the Police Staff was held on September 5, 1966, at 8:00 a.m., in the Police Classroom. TURNER and MILLER explained that they are the advance team and their tasks were as follows:

1. Establish working liaison with Chief LIU and Honolulu Police Department. Attempt to have an Institute arrangements person designated in the department, as our contact man--someone with some rank and influence, who knows the town and people, etc. Then we can work thru him, so far as the department is concerned.
2. Probably ought to be a liaison person also at the University of Hawaii, and perhaps at the East-West Center. (Jack NAGOSHI, Associate Professor of Social Work)
3. Determine site for Institute. Check out in detail as to facilities, equipment available, physical accommodations, parking, food service, etc. What about lodging, for staff, and perhaps participants in the Institute? Nature of accommodations and costs? Logistics? Are group meals possible? For how many, etc.? In short, a thorough "casing" of everything pertaining to physical facilities and equipment, etc.
4. Estimates of prospective Institute attendance? Composition, police and non-police?
5. Hawaiian leadership for the Institute? As Discussion Group chairmen, or resource persons, or Institute

speakers? Get detailed information re: these people, names, titles, addresses, etc.

6. Convene a meeting of up to 50 representative police and community leaders--involve them in helping to plan for the Institute, especially in the identification of problems around which the Institute program will be developed--impart to them a sense of personal stake in the Institute--(Suggested theme: ACHIEVING ORDERED LIBERTY AND JUSTICE FOR ALL)
7. Determine who will sponsor or co-sponsor, cooperating organizations, etc.
8. Set Institute dates: prospectively begin Monday, March 20, and conclude Saturday, March 25. (March 26 is a big holiday in Hawaii; also Easter.)
9. Determine procedure for getting out a printed Institute program and application blank. Procedure for processing completed applications. Procedure for publicity and liaison work with media.
10. Set participant fees, for Institute attendance, meals, etc.

At 9:10 a.m., the meeting was enlarged and included Mayor BLAISDELL, City Council Chairman Herman LEMKE, and representatives from the FBI, Military, Department of Social Services, Attorney General's Office, East-West Center,

Prosecuting Attorney's Office, Governor BURNS' Office, Managing Director's Office, U. S. Attorney's Office, Family Court, Dillingham Corporation, University of Hawaii, American Factors, Honolulu Council of Social Agencies, Rural District Courts and Chief Justice's Office.

Mayor BLAISDELL at this meeting said, "In this day of tension in America, and in this day of difficulty dealing with human relations, it is very appropriate that we, as a community, study this problem very thoroughly under the guidance of an organization that has made it its business to be No. 1 of its kind in the nation. In order for a program of this kind to be successful, naturally, in addition to dealing with our police enforcement agencies, it is necessary that the people with whom they deal in a community must also be able to provide its share in the sharing of strength."

Dr. TURNER commended the Honolulu Police Department and the officials involved in taking the initiative in securing this assistance and then going ahead immediately in planning for the forthcoming Institute. Explaining why they are here, he said they are responding to a letter from Chief LIU to give him the benefit of their experience.

Regarding the purpose of this particular meeting, he stressed the importance of and asked for ideas and suggestions and for possible speakers--people on the local scene who are

qualified and capable in certain areas. He emphasized that the purpose of the Institute is to improve the dialogue with the community--a process of getting people who have differences of opinions to get together, to sit down, talk out and resolve a problem as it applies to law enforcement and the community relations field. "It is not," warned Dr. TURNER, "a sure antidote to preventing local problems or incidents. The best we can hope for is it may prevent it or may minimize it."

On September 7, 1966 at 9:30 a.m., a meeting was held in the Police Conference Room with interested community leaders, government agencies' representatives, attorneys, social work spokesmen, minority groups, and military personnel as well as others, to discuss what we contemplate and possible subjects which would be appropriate for this Institute. Approximately 90 people attended.

On Thursday, September 8, at 9:20 a.m., a critique was held on the feelings expressed by the representatives at the meetings of September 6 and 7. Speakers and topics were discussed.

By September 14, 1966, Mr. Martin MILLER and the Honolulu Police Department staff had developed plans and the outline of the program for the Institute with the theme: "Police and the Community - Working Together In Achieving Liberty and Justice For All." The theme will serve as the main thought around which the different subjects

on the agenda will be built. The Institute is to be sponsored by the Honolulu Police Department, with the cooperation of the University of Hawaii and the National Center on Police and Community Relations, School of Police Administration and Public Safety, Michigan State University; and with the endorsement of the East-West Center, as well as agencies involved in the Administration of Criminal Justice.

The topics on the agenda for workshops, clinics, and general sessions were contributed by representatives from the various community groups.

The time and date for this Institute was scheduled from July 16 to July 21, 1967, with the daily sessions beginning at 9:00 a.m. and concluding at 4:30 p.m., with all meetings to be held at the Ilikai Hotel. In his letter dated October 10, 1966, Mr. Gordon E. BOEDER, Food and Beverage Manager, Ilikai Hotel, confirmed his conversation with Lt. Orby GROVES pertaining to meeting facilities and food service for the Institute. Registration fee, covering costs of the meals, was set at \$25.00.

Chief Dan LIU on September 22, 1966, invited U. S. Attorney General Nicholas KATZENBACH to address the Institute, but on September 30, 1966, Mr. KATZENBACH declined due to his "new assignment with the Department of State."

On October 10, 1966, Chief Dan LIU received a memo from Honorable MATSUNAGA with copies of letter and Grant

Award from Honorable Barefoot SANDERS, Assistant Deputy Attorney General, who informed Honorable MATSUNAGA of the grant in the amount of \$19,947 for the Institute.

In the middle of October, 94 letters were sent out, inviting participation in the Institute. At this early date, 97 persons, exclusive of staff or police personnel, have indicated a desire to attend.

The following timetable was set up:

1. October 1
Agree on some title, in terms of police being working partners with community.
2. November 1
The matter of financial support, outside local support. Use the term "scholarship" for those who can't pay for own way to get "grass roots" representation.
3. December 1
We should have possible speakers, local and mainland. On December 2, 1966, Director Louis RADELET confirmed the mainland participants.
4. January 1
Commitments from local participants.
5. February 1
Prepare brochure.
6. March 1
Tentative program and registration blanks should be mailed out.

7. April 1

Registrations.

8. May 1

Complete final program for printers.

9. June 1

Every phase of Institute be rechecked.

Associate Directors Roland D. SAGUM, Honolulu Police Department, and Jack C. NAGOSHI, Associate Professor of Social Work, University of Hawaii, collaborated in completing the program which was mimeographed and sent to all agencies, both private and public, individuals, and community leaders with an invitation from Mayor BLAISDELL, registration blanks, and a Request Card (for registration or program). The printed program was included in the Literature Kit which were distributed during registration. (25 Literature Kits were sent to OLEA by parcel post.)

WORKSHOP GROUP LEADERS

The groups were selected on the basis of:

1. Representation of different agencies and organizations in each group.
2. Diversification in terms of administrators, supervisors, and lineworkers.
3. Diversification in terms of place of residence--i.e., counties, rural areas, and out-of-state.

Group leaders were selected from among registered participants on the basis of their past performance as group leaders for similar tasks in the community. Many were selected on the basis of known knowledge and experience in leading discussion groups from various disciplines.

A brief orientation of what was involved was made to each discussion leader over the phone when request was made. Following approval all leaders were asked to attend an orientation and briefing session on the purpose, objective, and program of the institute a few days prior to the starting day. The session was conducted by Jack NAGOSHI and by Louis A. RADELET, Director of the Institute, and held at the Honolulu Police Department conference room. Discussion leaders who were not able to attend this meeting were briefed individually prior to the first discussion group session.

OTHER MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

The mainland staff and consultants were as follows:

Director of the Institute:

Louis A. RADELET, Professor and Director, National Center on Police and Community Relations, Michigan State University.

Assistant Director:

Lawrence H. McKEE, Lieutenant, Commander, Community Relations Unit, Oakland Police Department.

Workshop Coordinator:

Dr. Robert M. FREHSE, Director, Michigan Regional Office, National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Institute Secretary:

Dr. Hoyt Coe REED, Associate Professor of Social Science, Michigan State University.

General Consultants:

A. F. BRANDSTATTER, Director, School of Police Administration and Public Safety, Michigan State University.

Bernard L. GARMIRE, Chief of Police, Tucson, Arizona.

Dr. Harold A. LETT, Consultant on Police and Community Relations, National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Dr. Frederick B. ROUTH, Executive Director, National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Nelson A. WATSON, Director, Research Development, International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Professor RADELET presented papers, was liaison between the mainland participants and the local committee, and supervised the entire operation of the Institute.

Lt. McKEE presided, presented papers, and led a workshop group.

Dr. FREHSE presided, lectured, presented papers, and coordinated the workshops.

Dr. REED presided, assembled and edited information from sessions and summarized the workshops.

On January 26, 1967, Chief LIU appointed Captain Roland D. SAGUM, Community Relations Coordinator, as the general chairman of the Local Planning Committee. With the approval of Chief LIU, the following were appointed to serve on the various subcommittees:

Captain William CHUN, Invitation and Registration

Captain Henry FONG, Budget and Supplies

Edward C. ARMSTRONG, Consultant and Publicity

Lt. Orby GROVES, Arrangements

Lt. Howard CHONG, Personnel

Detective Preston FUJIMOTO, Printing

Captain Roland D. SAGUM, Program

This committee met every month except for June and July when they met weekly.

To expose the police cadets to this type of program, twelve cadets assisted in the registration, utilized as messengers, and other miscellaneous duties. They were able to listen to some of the presentations.

The coordination between the mainland staff and the local committee worked extremely well. Communications between Director RADELET and the Department were expeditious and clear which enhanced the preparation of the Institute.

Dr. LETT, who was sent to Honolulu about a month before the Institute, was of tremendous assistance to the local committee. He was able to pinpoint the number of tape recorders, microphones, seatings at the head tables, equipment and supplies, etc. needed. He helped give advance publicity to the Institute as he was interviewed on the radio and TV and given wide coverage in the local papers. Concerned with the smooth operation at the registration, he and Captain CHUN worked meticulously with this important phase of any conference.

As the program developed, appropriate news releases were made and programs were mailed, additional registrations continued to arrive until there were 186 persons registered.

When the registrations arrived, a 3x5 card was made in duplicate for each registrant. Listed on the card were the applicant's name, title or position, forwarding address, whether payment accompanied the application and a notation regarding the registrant's interest in any particular workshop.

One set of cards was given to the local program director. The other set was used to compile a master sheet of all registrants in alphabetical order.

Sufficient copies were made of this master sheet so, the treasurer had a copy for his accounting procedures and staff had enough on opening day. On that day tables were set up on each side of the entrance with signs reading "New Registrations," "Payments," and "Prepaid."

Police cadets were used as guides to help people find the correct lines and also to give information.

Since the literature and other material had all been put together beforehand, the majority simply were checked off the master list and packets given them. Those registered but not yet paid up did so at the "Payments" table and were checked off the master list and given packets. Their names were added to the master list.

A tally was also kept of non-registrants who stayed for short periods.

At the concluding banquet on July 21, each registrant received the manuscript which contained the papers presented at the Institute and a Certificate of Attendance. The papers were received before the Institute opened, and the presentations by the local speakers were typed from the tape recorder and edited by Dr. REED. (Sample of certificate)*

The chairmen and recorders of the workshops submitted in writing the discussion in their respective groups to Dr. REED who summarized them. He was unable to complete the summary in time to be included in the manuscript, but it was sent to all the participants by mail.

EVALUATION

We are including the evaluation report of the University of Hawaii which was deduced from the rating sheets submitted by the participants, and the evaluation by Dr. RADELET, who had conducted similar Institutes across the country for many years.

(See Appendixes B and C)

POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS INSTITUTE

Certificate of Attendance

This is to certify that

Attended the Institute on Police-Community Relations
HONOLULU, HAWAII

July 16, 1967 to July 21, 1967

Under the Sponsorship of
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII
HONOLULU POLICE DEPARTMENT

In Cooperation with the
OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE,
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Chief of Police

Director

Appendix B

Evaluation of Police - Community Relations Institute

July 16 - 21, 1967

(Institute sponsored by Michigan State University, the University of Hawaii, and the Honolulu Police Department in cooperation with the office of Law Enforcement Assistance, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.)

1. In general the Institute was rated excellent in all its phases.

Table 1

Items 1 - 5	Ratings						No Answer Given	
	Excellent No. %	Good No. %	All Right No. %	Mediocre No. %	Very Poor No. %		No. %	
Institute in general	71 (66)	32 (30)	4 (4)	- -	- -		- -	
Mainland speakers	80 (75)	23 (21)	2 (2)	- -	- -		2 (2)	
Local speakers	57 (53)	39 (36)	8 (8)	1 (1)	- -		2 (2)	
Clinic sessions	36 (34)	39 (36)	13 (12)	8 (8)	1 (1)		10 (9)	
Discussion sessions	55 (51)	36 (34)	13 (12)	3 (3)	- -		- -	

107 Respondents out of 200 Participants are represented.

- (a) Mainland speakers and the Institute in general were represented almost equally in the most favorable ratings.
- (b) Clinic sessions were given the least favorable rating.
- (c) Data collected suggests that item 4, clinic sessions, often remained un-answered as a result of non-attendance.

2

2. The following table is concerned with the areas members of the Institute considered either most effective (Item 6) or least effective (Item 7):

Table 2

Areas	Ratings	
	Most Effective (Item 6)	Least Effective (Item 7)
Workshops (Discussion sessions)	52½	7½
All phases	11	-
Mainland speakers	11	-
Speakers in general	10	-
General session	5	-
Panel sessions	2½	3
Luncheon speakers	-	6
Local speakers	-	1
Youth & Military speakers	-	3
Clinics	8	18
Long, vague speeches	-	6
Presentation of workshop summaries	-	2

- (a) Workshops were clearly designated as the most effective part of the program.
- (b) Clinics were rated as the least effective part of the program by 18 individuals.
- (c) Luncheon speakers and long, vague speeches were considered least by 12 individuals.
- (d) Data collected suggested that 55 individuals felt that no area of the program could be rated as least effective.

3. The following suggestions were offered by members of the Institute, to assure the success of future Institutes:
- (a) The need for participation by more "grass roots" community representatives such as: residents of "trouble areas"; teachers and lower-income youths. (39 individuals)
 - (b) The need for a follow-up of the Institute to assure that there is action and not just talk about solving police-community problems. (13 individuals)
 - (c) The need for more workshops, fewer platform presentations (fewer luncheon speeches), and shorter speeches. (15 individuals)
 - (d) The need for more councilmen, legislators, industry, union, Neighbor Island, and lower-echelon police to be represented. (8 individuals)
 - (e) The need for more evening clinics; better selection of local clinic panels; shortening of afternoon sessions, on days evening sessions are being held. (3 individuals)
 - (f) The need for an annual Institute. (12 individuals)
 - (g) The need for more opportunities to get together and to get to know each other. This could be done by means of structured social gatherings, longer coffee breaks, and "happy hours" where special efforts could be made to get the police and community representative to mix. (6 individuals)
 - (h) The need for more audio-visual aid presentations. (2 individuals)
 - (i) The need to decrease the number of days of the Institute. (5 individuals); the need to increase the number of days. (1 individual).
 - (j) The need for more emphasis on basic psychology of human nature. (1 individual)
 - (k) The need for a no smoking rule, except during breaks. (1 individual)
 - (l) The need for more press coverage. (1 individual)

- (m) The need for larger name tags. (1 individual)
 - (n) The need for workshops to focus more on general session lectures. (1 individual)
 - (o) The need to establish a task force to study and implement some of the suggestions made during the Institute. (1 individual)
4. Individuals tended to use item 9 for suggestions. All suggestions have been included in the item 8 summary. The following are additional comments made by members of the Institute:
- (a) The Institute was programmed with precision and efficiency; a job well done! (15 individuals)
 - (b) Both the food and the Police Glee Club entertainment were excellent. (3 individuals)
 - (c) Both the police and the police cadets were courteous and friendly. (2 individuals)
 - (d) The Institute was educational, as well as generally helpful. (2 individuals)
 - (e) The Institute brought together people from all professional levels. (1 individual)
- (8 individuals did not answer item 8; 24 individuals did not answer item 9; 12 persons did not answer items 8 and 9)

Appendix C

HAWAII STATEWIDE INSTITUTE

ON

POLICE AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS

July 16-21, 1967

STRENGTHS:

- . . .Well-coordinated staff, with good teamwork evident between local and mainland staff people and consultants, evidence of effective communication among them, excellent spirit of cooperation, etc.
- . . .Meticulous pre-planning and preparation in terms of myriad management details.
- . . .Excellent advance work by Professor Turner, Miller and by Dr. Lett.
- . . .Outstanding local and departmental initiative, leadership, emphasis upon preventative programming, etc.
- . . .Splendid interest and cooperation by the newspapers, television and radio.
- . . .The excellent Ilikai facilities, food, etc.
- . . .The grant from OLEA that made the Institute financially feasible.
- . . .The wonderful cooperation of local organizational leaders, and by all the Institute participants.
- . . .The speakers were generally well-oriented and did a fine job.
- . . .Leadership and the level of discussions in the workshop groups was one of the most notable features of the Institute.
- . . .The Proceedings, certificates, name badges and registration procedure were all well-handled.
- . . .The so-called Clinic sessions Wednesday evening proved to be very worthwhile.
- . . .The workshop summary session was executed quite skillfully.

WEAKNESSES:

- . . .The pre-Institute orientation session with the workshop group leaders and recorders was not as well-planned as it should have been. But this was the first encounter of local with mainland staff, and some awkwardness was inevitable.
- . . .Some management problems were caused by last-minute shifts in Ilikai arrangements.
- . . .The problem with some speakers who come only to speak, not knowing what has preceded them, who has said what, etc. One or two speakers were, perhaps, overly pedantic, and two or three spoke overly long, thus restricting the questions and discussion.
- . . .The final session, ASK YOUR QUESTIONS, was not very effective, because the panelists and the audience had too little opportunity to "mix".
- . . .Too many participants did not attend workshop group sessions, or left early, etc. Two groups were especially hard-hit in this respect.
- . . .Could have used a solid general session focusing on HOW to develop projects and programs in this field, a very practical "nuts-and-bolts" type of session.
- . . .Perhaps the most important weakness: reaching the hard-to-reach elements of the population, the poor and uneducated who are not interested in such "fancy" meetings, but whose needs for help are greatest.

*

FUTURE OUTLOOK

We look forward to accomplishing the following:

1. Institutes on the community-wide basis held periodically, probably every two years.
2. Seminars held on different educational, ethnic, social, or professional levels.
3. Dialogues held in each community and with agencies, service clubs, religious organizations, schools, etc.
4. The Community Relations Division enlarged to cope with expanded program.
5. Instruction on community relations intensified in the training program.
6. Mass media utilized to the utmost to promote and encourage police-citizen partnership in the cause of justice.
7. Participation by officers in community activities and associations.
8. Research and development of information and material for the public.

F I N A N C I A L R E P O R T

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT
ASSISTANCEGRANTEE'S
REPORT OF EXPENDITURES

From: (Name and address of grantee)

Honolulu Police Department
1455 S. Beretania Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

Grant No.

088

Date of Report

9/30/67

Report No.

4

Type of Report:

☐ Regular Quarterly☐ Special Request☒ Final Report (detailed
schedules must be attached)Report is submitted for the Period July, 1967 through September 30, 1967

I. Data on Expenditures from Grant Funds.

1. Amount of Grant Award.	19,947.00	4. Amount Expended During Report Period.	14,191.50
2. Total Advances Received to End of Report Period.	19,947.00	5. Total Amount Expended to Date.	16,267.01
3. Amount Expended to Beginning of Report Period.	2,075.51	6. Unexpended Cash Balance at End of Report Period.	3,679.99

II. Summary Report and Budget Comparison.

Expenditure Items Grant Funds		Approved Budget	Expenditures During Period	Expenditures To Date
Personnel		2,900.00	2,700.00	2,700.00
Travel		12,872.00	8,483.34	10,294.88
Supplies, Communications, and Reproduction		2,875.00	1,987.66	2,222.13
Other:	Equipment			
	Miscellaneous	1,300.00	1,020.50	1,050.00
	Indirect			
Totals—Grant Fund Expenditures		19,947.00	14,191.50	16,267.01
Totals—Grantee Contribution Expenditures		3,000.00	4,543.61	6,343.82

The above data is correct, based on the grantee's official accounting records consistently applied, and expenditures shown have been made for the purposes of and in accordance with applicable grant conditions.

Signature

Financial Officer

Title

SCHEDULE A

EXPENDITURES FOR PERSONNEL

I. Salaries and Wages

Name	Project Position	No. Months Employed on Project	Average % of Time on Project	Total Amt. of Salaries & Wages Paid
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				

II. Consultant Fees

Name	Organization	No. Days Devoted to Project	Total Fees Paid
1. Dr. Harold Lett	Conference of Christian & Jews	19	1,000.00
2. Jack Nagoshi	University of Hawaii	28	1,500.00
3. Nelson A. Watson	Inter. Asso. of Chiefs of Police	5	100.00
4. Frederick B. Routh	National Asso. of Inter. Group Org.	5	100.00
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			

III. Employee Benefits

Type or Nature	Total Amount Expended for Project Employees
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

Total Schedule A:

2,700.00

SCHEDULE B

EXPENDITURES FOR TRAVEL

Last Name of Traveler	Dates of Travel	Point of Origin and Destination	Trans- portation Charges	Other** Travel Allowances	Total Travel Costs
1. Miller	9/4 - 9/18/66	Chicago to Hon.	424.40	229.14	653.54
2. Turner	9/3 - 9/10/66	Michigan to Hon.	451.70	128.00	579.70
3. Lett	6/23 - 7/25/67	New Jersey to Hon.	807.05	630.00	1437.05
4. Crowell	7/16 - 7/21/67	Kauai to Hon.	25.14	90.00	115.14
5. Sakoda	7/16 - 7/21/67	Kauai to Hon.	25.14	90.00	115.14
6. Uchida	7/16 - 7/21/67	Kauai to Hon.	25.14	90.00	115.14
7. Waiamau	7/16 - 7/21/67	Kauai to Hon.	25.14	90.00	115.14
8. Duavuchelle	7/16 - 7/21/67	Kauai to Hon.	25.14	90.00	115.14
9. Gomberg	7/16 - 7/21/67	Hilo to Hon.	38.28	90.00	128.28
10. Kaaua	7/16 - 7/21/67	Hilo to Hon.	38.28	90.00	128.28
11. Rosehill	7/16 - 7/21/67	Hilo to Hon.	38.28	90.00	128.28
12. Victor	7/16 - 7/21/67	Hilo to Hon.	38.28	90.00	128.28
13. Fergestrom	7/16 - 7/21/67	Waimea to Hon.	33.90	90.00	123.90
14. Lane	7/16 - 7/21/67	Mauai to Hon.	26.40	90.00	116.40
15. Suzuki	7/16 - 7/21/67	Mauai to Hon.	26.40	90.00	116.40
16. Takahama	7/16 - 7/21/67	Mauai to Hon.	26.40	90.00	116.40
17. Markham	7/16 - 7/21/67	Lanai to Hon.	22.60	90.00	112.60
18. Kakaio	7/16 - 7/21/67	Molokai to Hon.	19.00	90.00	109.00
19. Allen	7/15 - 7/22/67	Samoa to Hon.	298.00	90.00	388.00
20. Siva	7/15 - 7/22/67	Samoa to Hon.	298.00	90.00	388.00
21. Tuufuli	7/15 - 7/22/67	Samoa to Hon.	298.00	90.00	388.00
22. Radelet	7/12 - 7/25/67	Detroit to Hon.	472.60	180.00	652.60
23. Brandstatter	7/12 - 7/25/67	Lansing to Hon.	463.80	180.00	643.80
24. Frehse	7/12 - 7/25/67	Michigan to Hon.	484.68	180.00	664.68
25. Garmire	7/12 - 7/26/67	Arizona to Hon.	294.10	180.00	474.10
26. McKee	7/15 - 7/27/67	Calif. to Hon.	200.06	180.00	380.06
27. Reed	7/12 - 7/25/67	Detroit to Hon.	462.20	180.00	642.20
28. Routh	7/15 - 7/23/67	Wash. D.C. to Hon.	515.63	90.00	605.63
29. Watson	7/14 - 7/27/67	Wash. D.C. to Hon.	524.00	90.00	614.00

/GROUP LISTINGS/

Type of Training Institute or Conference	Number* Participants	Transp. Charges	Other** Travel Allowances	Total Travel Costs
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				

Total Schedule B: 10,294.88

*exclusive of staff, faculty, and paid consultants
(to be listed individually in the first part of the schedule)

**Includes all subsistence, meals, and miscellaneous charges.

SCHEDULE C

EXPENDITURES FOR CONSUMABLE SUPPLIES, COMMUNICATIONS AND REPRODUCTION

I. Consumable Supplies

Description of Item	Amount
1. Envelopes	22.96
2. Envelopes	70.15
3. Envelopes	24.30
4. Rubber Stamps	10.90
5. Desk pads & ball point pens	123.50
6. Identification badges	18.72
7. Literature kits	350.00
8.	

II. Communications (telephone, postage, shipping)

Type	Amount
1. Postage	148.92
2. Air Freight on Literature kits	162.50
3. Telephone service charge	31.20
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	

III. Reproduction (printing, multilith, photographic)

Description of Work	Amount
1. Reproducing 500 copies of proceedings	740.00
2. Meal tickets, certificates & programs	410.90
3. Others	108.08
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	

Total Schedule C: 2,222.13

SCHEDULE D
OTHER EXPENDITURES

I. Equipment

	<u>Description of Item</u>	<u>Cost</u>
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
	Total Equipment:	<input type="text"/>

II. Miscellaneous Expenditures

	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1.	Rental of Recording Equipment	50.00
2.	Michigan State University for planning and conducting the Institute to a fruitful conclusion, professional services rendered	1,000.00
3.		
4.		
5.		
	Total Miscellaneous:	<input type="text" value="1,050.00"/>

III. Indirect Costs

Insert method and figures used for computing indirect costs charged to project.

Total Indirect Cost Charge:

Total Schedule D:

GRANTEE CONTRIBUTION

	<u>Services of Police Personnel No. of Employees</u>	<u>No. of Hours Spent on Project</u>	<u>Cost in Hourly Wages</u>
Report No. 1	64	286- $\frac{1}{2}$	\$ 1,250.21
Report No. 2	12	48	250.00
Report No. 3	10	58- $\frac{1}{2}$	300.00
Report No. 4 (Final)	<u>26</u> <u>112</u>	<u>1,333-$\frac{1}{4}$</u> <u>1,726-$\frac{1}{4}$</u>	<u>4,543.61</u> <u>\$ 6,343.82</u>

Facilities of the University of Hawaii and the East-West Center were not used. The Institute was held at the Ilikai Hotel where conference rooms, utilities, instructional and audio visual aids were provided at no cost.

END