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Reports to the  
People for 1953*



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# A REPORT TO THE PEOPLE

## FOR 1953

### BY THE

## MAYOR OF HONOLULU

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Our Cover—"The beach at Waikiki" is now largely a public park, fringed by picturesque coconut palms. In the distance are the tourist hotels.

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CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU



**JOHN H. WILSON**

MAYOR OF HONOLULU

1920-1923

1924-1926

1929-1930

1947-1948

1949-1950

1951-1952

1953-1954

# THE MAYOR'S REPORT

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## *To the People of the City and County of Honolulu*

Fellow Citizens:

Nineteen Hundred Fifty-Three was another year of accomplishment for the City and County of Honolulu.

Your City and County government continued to operate within a balanced budget, although somewhat hampered by the legislative limitation on General Fund revenues from the real property tax.

During 1953 your City and County government expended \$23,188,397 for various services and public improvements.

The rapid rate of the growth of the city is reflected in the report of the Building Department which issued a total of 6,218 building permits calling for construction work estimated at \$45,768,034, an increase of \$3,603,740 over the total for 1952.

Continued progress in the expansion of vital services was made by the Division of Sewers, the Board of Water Supply, the Suburban Water System, the Street Lighting Division and the Division of Road Maintenance.

The Board of Public Parks and Recreation reported a tremendous increase in the use of public recreation areas. Honolulu Zoo was visited by a total of 644,329 persons during the year.

With a grand total of 135,000 motor vehicles on Oahu the Police Department and the Traffic Safety Commission found it necessary to step-up their joint campaign for safety. Despite this campaign there were 5,284 major traffic accidents and 41 fatalities due to such accidents.

### *Wilson Tunnel*

We noted in our 1952 report that a bond issue for \$6,000,000 had been passed and approved by the U.S. Congress and that Section "B" of the tunnel project had been let to the Highway Construction Company. This section was completed in September of this year.

On October 30, 1953 a contract for Section "C" was awarded to E. E. Black, Ltd., of Honolulu. This contract covers the excavation and lining of the tunnel, portal structures, a ventilation building and shaft down to the tunnel, a drainage system on the Kalihi side, 2,000 feet of main road on the Kalihi side and an access road from the main road to the ventilation building. The contract was for the amount of \$4,518,000.

We expect to award contracts for Sections "A" and "D", being the balance of the road construction between the Forest Reserve Line on the Kalihi side and Kamehameha

Highway on the Kaneohe side, early in 1954 and to complete the entire project by June of 1955.

### *Financial Statement*

For a government to provide the services and facilities demanded by its citizens, there must be a sound financial program to maintain its operational requirements. And a sound financial program is dependent in large measure on adequate stable revenues being available to sustain it.

Although the real property tax has always been the backbone of City and County finances, the strong control exercised by the Territorial Legislature over methods of administration and the level of the tax ceiling has hampered the most effective utilization of this tax in the scheme of your administration's financing proposals. In the case of the Territory with diverse tax sources available a drop in tax revenue from one source may be made up by another, but in the case of the City and County the real property tax has been the only stable revenue source available to bridge the peaks and valleys of revenues derived from other sources.

The Territorial Legislature, by the continuance of an unrealistic arbitrary real property tax ceiling, has placed the City and County in a financial and administrative "straight jacket" to the extent that no long-range fiscal program capable of placing your government on a pay-as-you-go financing plan is possible. As a consequence, in order to provide the services and facilities necessary for our rapidly expanding community, your administration has been forced to resort to borrowings by bonds to undertake the required capital improvements at substantially larger costs.

Under the present real property tax law, the City and County is limited to a maximum tax levy of \$8 million a year. This \$8 million ceiling first became effective in 1948 under the provisions of Act 111 of the Session Laws of Hawaii 1947. Over a span of six years, in the face of expanded services and increased cost of municipal services, and notwithstanding the substantial increases in assessed valuations of taxable real property in Honolulu, the \$8 million ceiling has been kept at a stationary level although no substantial new sources of revenue have been found to help meet the mounting requirements.

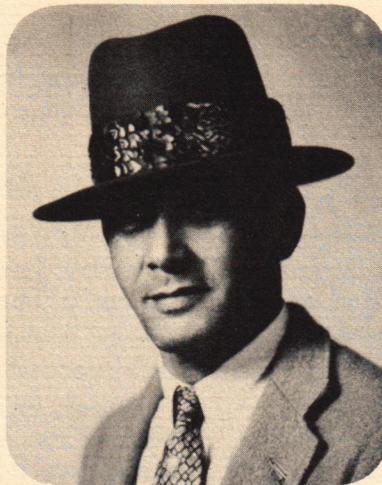
In other words, with a fixed ceiling of \$8 million on real property taxes effective since 1948, the real property tax has not contributed one additional dollar towards any part of the increased load in the cost of your municipal government since 1949 when the \$8 million was first

# BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

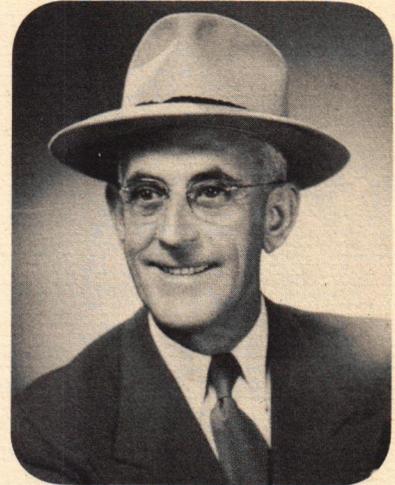
1953-1954



**SAMUEL K. APOLIONA, Jr.**



**JOHN M. ASING**



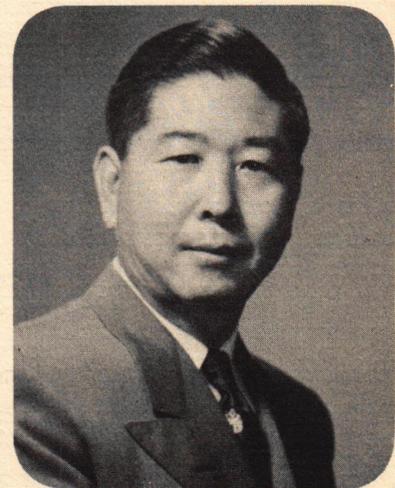
**NICHOLAS T. TEVES**



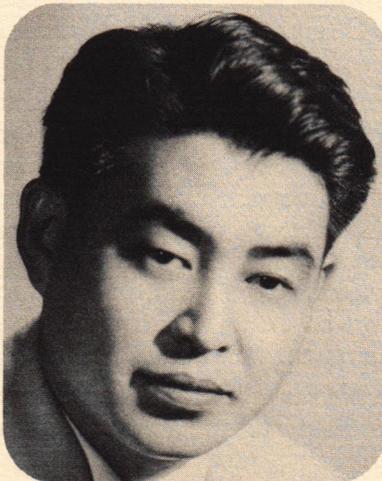
**MILTON D. BEAMER**



**NOBLE K. KAUHANE**



**MITSUYUKI KIDO**

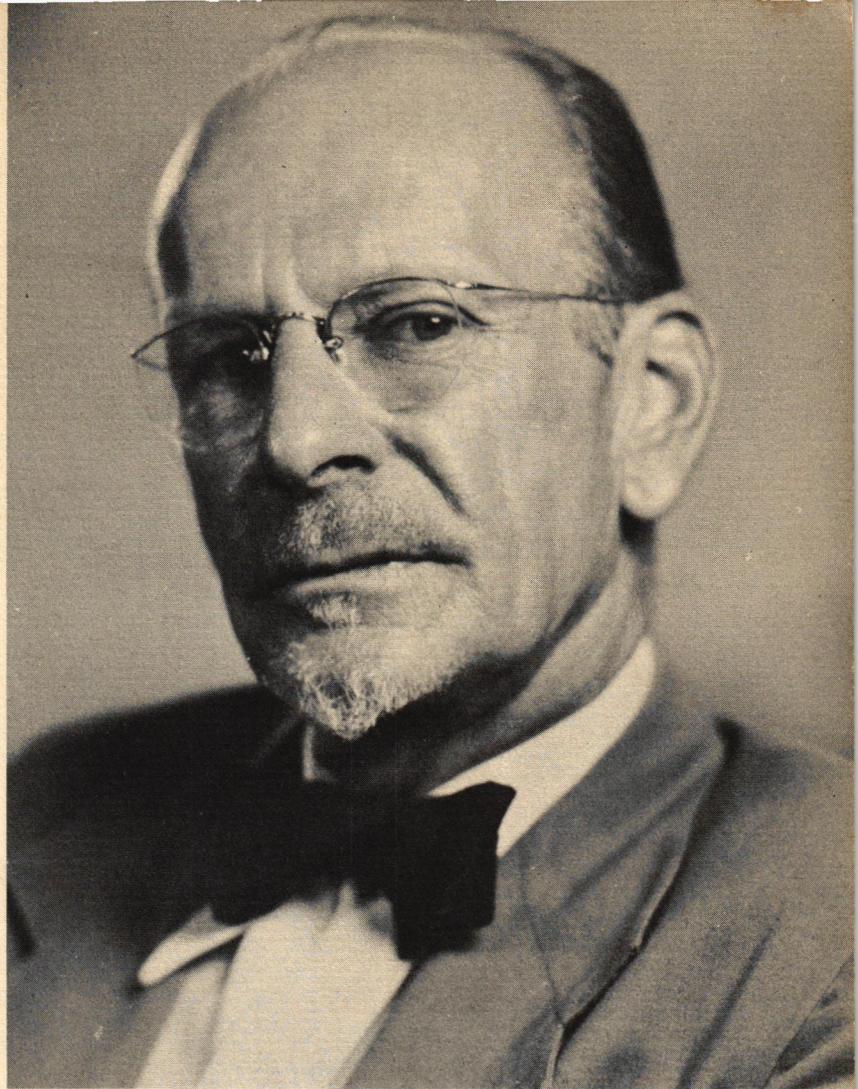


**MATSUO TAKABUKI**

W. K. Bassett, administrative assistant to Mayor John H. Wilson for seven years, was at work on the preparation of the 1953 annual report of the Mayor in January of 1954 when he was fatally injured by an automobile on Kalakaua Avenue.

Mr. Bassett died on January 26, 1954. He was born in Oakland, California, February 15, 1887. He first came to Honolulu in 1919 after a distinguished career as a newspaperman on the mainland. He worked for a year as waterfront reporter and feature writer on the Pacific Commercial Advertiser and in 1920 became Secretary to Mayor John H. Wilson.

In 1923 Mr. Bassett resigned as the Mayor's secretary to run for the board of supervisors, to which he was elected. In March, 1924, Mr. Bassett started the Honolulu Times, a daily no longer published. Mr. Bassett left Honolulu late in 1924 and remained on the mainland, where he was engaged in journalism both as a reporter and as an editor of several publications. He returned to Honolulu in 1945 to accept an appointment with the Department of Public Welfare, then headed by Mr. Wilson. In 1946 Mr. Wilson was elected Mayor of Honolulu, after resigning from the welfare department, and Mr. Bassett became his administrative assistant.



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applied. Continuance of this situation has now reached a point where gradual retrenchment in normal government services has become inevitable unless other revenue sources to augment our lagging income is made available.

I feel strongly that the City and County should be given greater freedom in the application of the real property tax. Under the present setup, the political responsibility of spending and taxing is divided between the City and County and the Territory. I feel that imposition of ceiling limitations by the Legislature is unnecessary as the members of our Board of Supervisors are directly accountable to their electorate. Within the limits of a general framework of a broadened real property tax law, both the spending and taxing authority should rest with the City and County government.

### *Civil Service*

The Department of Civil Service was reorganized during 1953 in order to provide more effective personnel services to operating departments and to incorporate additional functions mandated by the 1953 legislature.

The recommendations received in the report of a recommended personnel program for the City and County of Honolulu submitted by Richard Graves in the early part of the year were considered in the reorganization of the department. Wherever practicable, recommendations were followed, particularly in the prescribing of new rules and the development of new procedures for carrying out the work. As a result of new legislation, an in-service training program was initiated and a uniform plan for the creation



*BEFORE: A night scene on Nuuanu Ave. equipped with the residential type 79 R Luminaire.*



*AFTER: Nuuanu Ave. equipped with the mercury luminaires. Note the more uniform pavement brightness and day-light appearance provided by this lamp which give motorists better driving vision.*

of grievance procedures in the various departments promulgated by the Civil Service Commission.

By the end of 1953, training programs were being conducted in public relations and supervision and grievance procedures had been installed in all departments except the Honolulu Police Department. A transition to a new pay schedule was made for all City and County employees and retroactive pay adjustments were processed for the last biennium. Policies for applying a perquisite charge program were developed and it is anticipated that the program will

be put into effect in the early part of 1954.

The Classification and compensation statute enacted by the 1953 legislature seriously hampered the maintenance of the classification plan and created an expensive and unworkable pay plan.

It is hoped that remedial legislation will be adopted by the next legislature which will release the restriction on classification activities and establish a more logical and practicable basis for setting the pay of City and County workers.



*View of Queen Street side of Awa Pumping Station being constructed at Awa and Queen Streets for the Division of Sewers.*

### *Office of the Clerk*

The office of the City and County Clerk is the clearing house for information of all types concerning the municipal government. The clerk is ex-officio secretary to the Board of Supervisors and as a result his office handles a tremendous volume of administrative work.

This office is headed by Leon K. Sterling, Sr., who has served since November 1, 1944. Mr. Sterling has been a public servant since 1917 when he was a member of the staff of the Secretary of Hawaii.

During 1953, 57 meetings of the Board of Supervisors were held. In addition there were 39 public hearings before

the Board on pending bills, proposed public improvements, rent control and other subjects.

In 1953 the Clerk's office handled 251 messages from the Mayor, 3,130 departmental communications, 1,254 miscellaneous communications and 84 petitions. There were 4,431 committee reports, 1,433 from the Finance Committee and 2,983 from the public works committee presented and acted upon by the Board of Supervisors, in addition to

three special and 12 legislative communications. A total of 882 resolutions were presented and acted upon.

The record shows that in 1953 62 bills were acted upon, of which 52 became ordinances. Three bills were tabled and seven were pending at the close of the year. A total of 65 resolutions and 26 variance permits granted by the City Planning Commission were filed with the Clerk's office during the year.

Bids covering 85 public projects were opened by the Clerk during 1953 and submitted to the Board of Supervisors for final approval. Expenditures covered totaled \$11,007,343.78. The largest contract awarded during the year was for the construction of the Wilson Tunnel, totalling \$4,518,582.27.

The McCarran Act granting the privilege of naturalization to residents of the United States of Oriental descent became effective on December 27, 1952. Under this law, many thousands of aliens residing in the Territory of Hawaii are now eligible for citizenship. A good many have already been granted citizenship, and many more are preparing to apply for this privilege. It is estimated that with this group, plus normal registrations and reinstatements, the total number of registered electors will reach a total of approximately 125,000 for the 1954 General Election.

The total number of registered electors as of December 31, 1952, was 82,271. New registrations and reinstatements through the year brought this total to 87,575. A total of 362 voters died during the year and 86 voters had their names stricken from the lists after being convicted of felonies, leaving a net total of registered electors of 87,127 as of the end of 1953.

No elections were held in 1953. The Clerk reports that 87.49 per cent of the voters on Oahu cast their ballots in the general election of 1952. The percentage for the entire Territory was slightly higher, to wit, 87.654 per cent. A total of 12,469 registered voters failed to vote in the 1952 general election.

The City and County Clerk is ex-officio secretary to the board of trustees of the Pension Fund for Policemen, Firemen and Bandsmen. As of December 31, 1953, there were 217 persons receiving pensions and allowances under this system. For the payment of pensions and allowances, a total appropriation of \$240,000 was provided by the budget. Of this sum approximately \$237,289 was expended for the payment of pensions and allowances, and \$2,500 was transferred to the Pension Fund of the City and County Board to cover a deficit in that account.

The City and County Pension Board has supervision over all pensions granted to employes of the City and County and its predecessor, the County of Oahu, who are not mem-



**CLERK STERLING**

bers of the Employees' Retirement System. The Clerk is ex-officio secretary of this board. As of December 31, 1953, there were 121 pensioners on the active list, three of these being paid by the Board of Water Supply and 118 by the City and County. Expenditures under this system amounted to approximately \$44,045. The majority of beneficiaries under this system are old employes of the road, building, garbage and other departments. No new pensions were granted under this system in 1953.

Pensions granted by special acts of the Legislature and mandated to be paid by the City and County have for several years been administered by the Clerk. As of December 31, 1953, a total of 53 persons were receiving pensions granted by the Legislature. Expenditures covering these pensions totalled \$34,000 for the year.

### *Office of the Auditor*

This office is headed by Leonard K. Fong, who is currently serving his seventh term. Its functions and activities include disbursements covering all claims against the City government; audit of all departments, bureaus and boards as to the proper accountability of all receipts and the propriety of all expenditures; and the prescription and installation of improved accounting systems and methods in all organizational units.

The volume handled during 1953 exceeded that for 1949 by approximately fifty per cent with only the addition of one member to the staff, which now consists of 18 members.

During 1953 there were issued a total of 178,020 warrants aggregating \$68,456,303.27, distributed as follows: for payrolls—136,427 warrants amounting to \$15,886,625.24; for general claims—41,593 warrants amounting to \$28,364,105.06; for inter-fund transfers—3,338 warrants amounting to \$24,205,572.97. Issuance of all warrants was based on claims presented and checked as to propriety and legality, beyond the authorization and certification of the proper officials.

Audits of the various departments and organizational units were properly completed and covering reports submitted to the proper officials. Improved methods and systems have been prescribed and installed where required.

Assistance to departments had been rendered when requested covering matters pertaining to finances of the City. Plans are now being perfected to render greater assistance to departments to meet problems anticipated due to budget cuts and greater demands for more public service.

**AUDITOR FONG**



### *Office of the Treasurer*

The City and County Treasurer had custody of from \$18,300,000 to \$26,500,000 in public funds during 1953, in addition to more than \$30,440,000 in securities, deposited as collaterals by local banks to secure and protect City and County bank deposits in accordance with statutory provisions. There were also in his custody securities totaling more than \$584,000 which represented investments of the various reserve and sinking funds.

During the year the Treasurer issued \$5,300,000 general obligation bonds of the City and County of Honolulu, \$3,000,000 water revenue bonds and \$434,610.26 improvement district bonds. A total of \$850,000 general obligation bonds, \$495,401.41 improvement district bonds and \$308,000 revenue bonds were redeemed during the course of the year.

The treasurer collected assessments from over 6,000 assessment accounts and tended to the payment of improvement district bonds in 67 active districts; collected monthly rentals from 47 rental units; issued 32 different kinds of business licenses, involving 10,986 licenses; registered 125,428 motor vehicles as compared to 120,018 of the previous year; issued 4,998 non-resident vehicle permits; recorded 74,370 motor vehicle ownership transfers as compared to 71,657 of the preceding year; issued 16,833 duplicate motor vehicle certificates of registration and/or ownership; issued 25,541 dog licenses and 9,284 bicycle licenses.

The volume of business handled by the Treasurer in 1953 showed an increase of over four per cent in the motor vehicle registration division alone as compared to the previous year.

### *Office of the Sheriff*

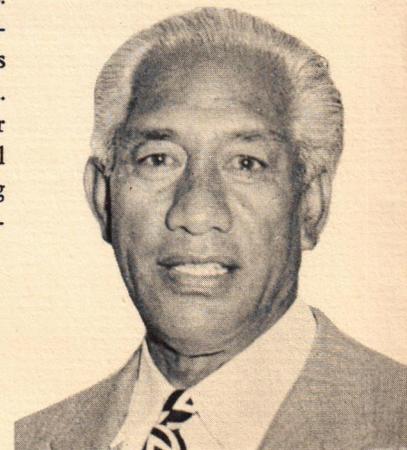
The Sheriff's Department of the City and County consists of the Honolulu Jail, the Weights and Measures Division, the Coroner's Division, and the Bailiffs of the District Courts.

Miscreants regularly committed through the District Courts are received at the County Jail. The records for the past four years show distinctly a gradual increase of narcotic and drug commitments. These cases pre-



**TREASURER GOTO**

**SHERIFF KAHANAMOKU**





*War Memorial Natatorium at Waikiki*

sent a grave institutional challenge; and since there are no segregational facilities at the Jail, the welfare of the other inmates could be greatly impaired by exposure to this social cancer. Even with the closest supervision complete control over narcotic and drug trafficking is most difficult. Because of their nature, these prisoners might be routed to other institutions better prepared to care for them.

Coroner deaths are being attended at the rate of one a day.

Island coverage of Weights and Measure inspectional service continues. To meet the ever increase of scales and measure equipment, more help is needed. The added responsibilities placed upon this division by the passage of Act 266, S. L. 1951, make it doubly necessary for the addition of more inspectors if the work is to be properly executed.

### *Office of the Controller*

The financial impact resulting from the rising costs of government services placed the City and County Controller during the year in the difficult role of correlating expenditure needs with limited available resources. Although the City and County of Honolulu expended during the fiscal year 1953 an estimated \$23,188,397 out of the operating funds, chiefly through the conservative appraisal of the financial picture maintained by the Controller's Office throughout the year, expenditure of this sum, the highest in the history of the municipality, was programmed on a sound fiscal level.

During the 1953 Legislative Session, the Controller's Office again assisted the City and County Legislative Committee by devoting a substantial part of its facilities in

analyzing and making appropriate recommendations on numerous legislative bills affecting City and County finances. In addition, this office contributed considerably toward the preparation of several legislative measures endorsed by the Legislative Committee.

In the latter part of the year, representatives of the Controller's Office attended a conference of county finance officials called by the Territorial Auditor for the purpose of revising on a uniform basis the accounting systems of the Territory and the counties. Because the City and County of Honolulu was the only local government following the system recommended by the National Committee on Governmental Accounting, which system was officially adopted by the Territory and all the counties, notable contributions were made by the two representatives of this office in effecting the system revisions.

In November of the year, the City and County Government suffered a distinct loss in the death of Henry A. Nye, Deputy Controller and Budget Officer, who had been with the Controller's Office ever since its inception in 1939. His death in the midst of budget preparations for 1954 added to the load of the office, but in tribute to the budget procedure established by him the Budget Section managed to complete the year although no successor was immediately named to replace him.

### *Department of Public Works*

**Division of Road Maintenance**—The Division of Road Maintenance is charged with the function of maintaining approximately 594.2 miles of primary and secondary streets on the Island of Oahu. In the operation of these two combined areas namely, the Honolulu District and the Rural Districts, \$2,151,603.39 was expended by this Division to process the following activities.

#### *HONOLULU DISTRICT*

1. Resurfaced 2 miles of streets by our forces, and reshaped 10.1 miles of streets in preparation for resurfacing by the contractors.
2. Seal-coated approximately 8 miles of secondary streets in the unimproved areas in the city.
3. Widened and set back to the master set-back, Waiialae Avenue from 6th. Avenue to St. Louis Drive, N. King Street at Houghtailing, S. King Street at Piikoi, Nehoa at Makiki, Nehoa at Auwaiolimu and Nehoa at Prospect.
4. Installed 1,523 feet of concrete pipe drains of various sizes.
5. Constructed 655 feet of concrete masonry walls of various heights.
6. Constructed 820 feet of masonry rock drainage system at Alewa Heights and Wilhelmina Rise.
7. Dredged 2,500 feet of channel at Moanalua. Dozed

and leveled off Nuuanu Street between Vineyard and School Street of debris and overgrowth.

8. Miscellaneous activities include the patching of utility trenches at the cost of \$78,625.81 for which \$99,370.40 was received for such services rendered, and the cleaning of storm drains and manholes for \$27,329.56. In addition, other activities include spot patching by the patching crews, cantonnierring of streets, cleaning of sidewalk areas, reconstructing damaged sidewalks and gutters, installing asphaltic concrete foot-paths, reconstructing and repairing wooden bridges and the general cleanup of fallen obstacles caused by storms.

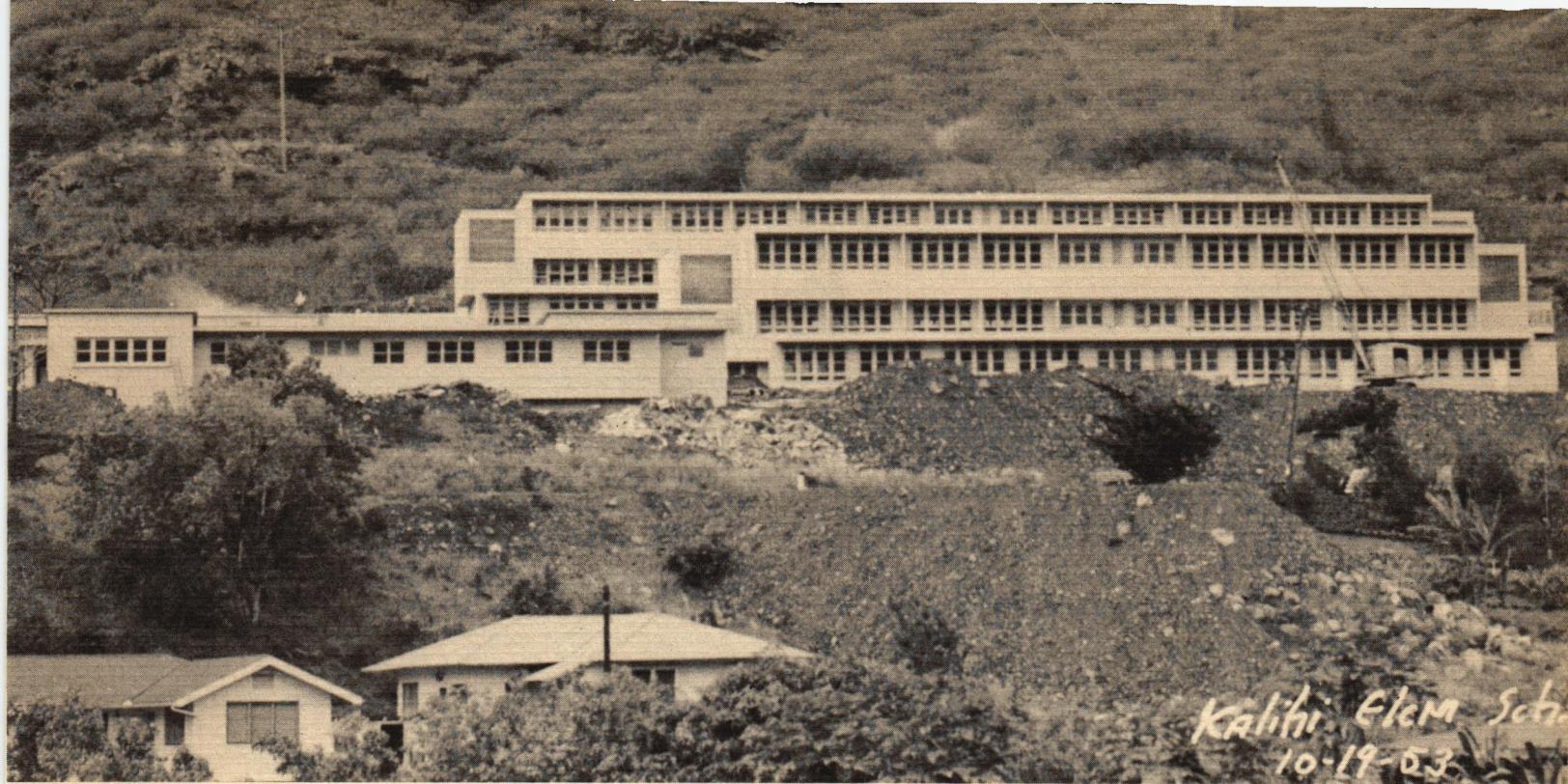
#### *RURAL DISTRICTS*

1. Resurfaced approximately 7.9 miles of streets by our forces and reshaped about 5.4 miles of streets for resurfacing by the contractors.
2. Seal-coated 8.83 miles of streets in Rural Oahu.
3. Installed 2,788 feet of concrete pipe drains of various sizes.
4. Dredged 18,450 feet of drainage channels for flood-control purposes.
5. Constructed 500 feet of masonry rock walled drainage systems to sea outlet.
6. Other miscellaneous activities performed by the Division's rural forces include the grading and patching of roads, cleaning streams, constructing masonry walls along stream edges for protection to property, cleaning storm damaged areas of debris, cutting fallen trees, cleaning landslides, cleaning beach areas, opening stream mouths of accumulated sand, constructing and repairing wooden bridges and cantonnierring along road areas.

**Bureau of Plans.** The 1953 Appropriation Ordinance authorized the Bureau of Plans \$1,801,585 out of General, Road and Fuel Tax Funds for new construction and reconstruction. Proceeds from sale of Kalihi Tunnel and Flood Control Bonds were also made available for new construction and re-construction.

Eleven improvement district projects costing \$1,901,900 were completed during the year while eight others with a total cost of \$3,503,475 were partially completed at the end of 1953. Now in the planning stage and scheduled to be contracted for in 1954 are 17 other improvement district projects.

The Bureau of Plans completed one Territorial Land Division subdivision in 1953, while a second, estimated to cost around \$290,000 and let to contract late in the year, is scheduled to be completed in 1954. Inspectional service was furnished to 93 private subdivisions costing \$3,361,145; 56 of which were accepted as complete during the year.



*New Kalihi Elementary School as viewed from site of proposed Wilson tunnel approach highway.  
Messrs. Akagi, Hara, Nishida, Onodera & Kunimoto,  
Associated Architects and Engineer*

Nine flood control projects amounting to \$495,000 were under contract during 1953; five of which were completed. Other projects involving street setbacks, rounding corners, street drainage, etc., cost an additional \$400,000 during the year.

The \$376,000 contract on the first unit of the Kaneohe Approach Road to the Kalihi Tunnel was completed in 1953, while construction on the \$4,500,000 tunnel bore itself was started in December, 1953. Scheduled for contract in 1954 will be the second unit of Kaneohe Approach Road and a portion of the Kalihi Approach Road between the tunnel site and the forest ridge. All of the foregoing are to be financed by the \$6,000,000 Kalihi Tunnel Bond issues. The remaining portion of the Kalihi Approach Road is scheduled to be constructed by the Territory under a Federal Aid grant from plans already prepared by the Bureau of Plans' engineers.

The Bureau also handled matters in regard to the acquisition of land by deed and easements for its own projects, as well as for other City and County projects. It also issues sidewalk and driveway permits and official house numbers for urban and rural areas.

**Division of Sewers.** The Division of Sewers now operates and maintains a sewerage system consisting of six separate units, which include 17 sewage pumping stations, one sewage treatment and disposal plant and more than 485 miles of sewer lines, including tunnels and four outfall sewers.

Of a total of 21 sewer construction projects under contract during 1953, 13 were completed, adding to the system approximately 12 miles of sewers ranging in size from 6 inches to 54 inches.

Private subdivisions contributed their share of sewer improvements to the six units of the Honolulu system, adding more than ten miles of sewer mains and laterals.

Over half of the City's dwelling units are served by the sewer system; the remainder depend on cesspools and privies.

In 1947 a ten-year sewer construction program listing about 100 projects at a total estimated cost of \$22,000,000 was initiated, to provide sewer service for the increasing population and extensive land developments. With more than \$13,077,000 expended, this program is now over 50 per cent complete.

The status of these projects is as follows:

No. of Projects	Status	Cost
71	Completed to date, December 31, 1953	\$10,981,000
8	In progress	2,141,000
8	Scheduled for construction, 1954	2,453,000
17	Scheduled for 1955 through 1957	6,745,000
104	Total Ten-Year Program	\$22,320,000

In order to meet the increased demand for sanitary sewer service, the City has made a comprehensive sewer construction program for the entire island of Oahu. One hundred additional projects are scheduled to be constructed over a 30-year period at a total cost of about \$55,000,000.

**Refuse Collection and Disposal.** During the year 1953 the Division of Refuse Collection and Disposal operated a total of 25 collection routes in the City of Honolulu and 13 in the rural districts of Oahu.

Service is furnished twice a week to all residential areas and as often as daily in business areas and to the larger restaurants that require daily removal of garbage and refuse to maintain proper sanitary conditions.

In the City of Honolulu all refuse is disposed of by burning at two incinerators of 200-ton daily capacity and at an open dump.

All services in connection with the removal of sludge and other waste materials from cesspools and septic tanks located on the Island of Oahu are furnished by the Division of Refuse Collection and Disposal. In addition, service consisting of emptying of grease traps usually used in connection with the operation of restaurants is furnished by the Division upon request. In the year 1953 the Division serviced a total of 10,811 cesspools, 9,144 of which were in the City of Honolulu proper and 1,667 of which were located in the various rural districts of Oahu.

To keep the streets in the City of Honolulu clean is another responsibility of the Division of Refuse Collection and Disposal and in this connection the Division operates a fleet of five mechanical sweepers daily, a mechanical flushing unit five nights a week, and two groups of laborers consisting of approximately 15 each working as two separate units. Every effort is made to justify the reputation that Honolulu has long enjoyed, that of being one of the cleanest of American cities.

**Division of Traffic Safety.** Like in all mainland cities of comparable size, the traffic problem in both the City of Honolulu and the rural areas on Oahu is a challenge to all concerned.

The year of 1952 ended with a registration of 124,129 motor vehicles on Oahu. At the end of 1953, our total of all types was 127,661, an increase of 2.76 per cent during the year. At the end of the war in 1945, the registration

was 52,527. Since then, we've had an increase of 75,134 motor vehicles on the highways.

In addition to the registered vehicles, there are 2,358 miscellaneous types of government tax-exempt vehicles, plus an estimated 5,500 military vehicles of various types that must be included among the traffic that precipitates our problem. All told, there are approximately 135,500 motor vehicles now operating on Oahu.

In 1952 there were 5,285 major traffic accidents and in 1953, there were 5,284—one less.

The number of persons injured in highway accidents in 1953 was 2,204 as compared with 2,199 in 1952.

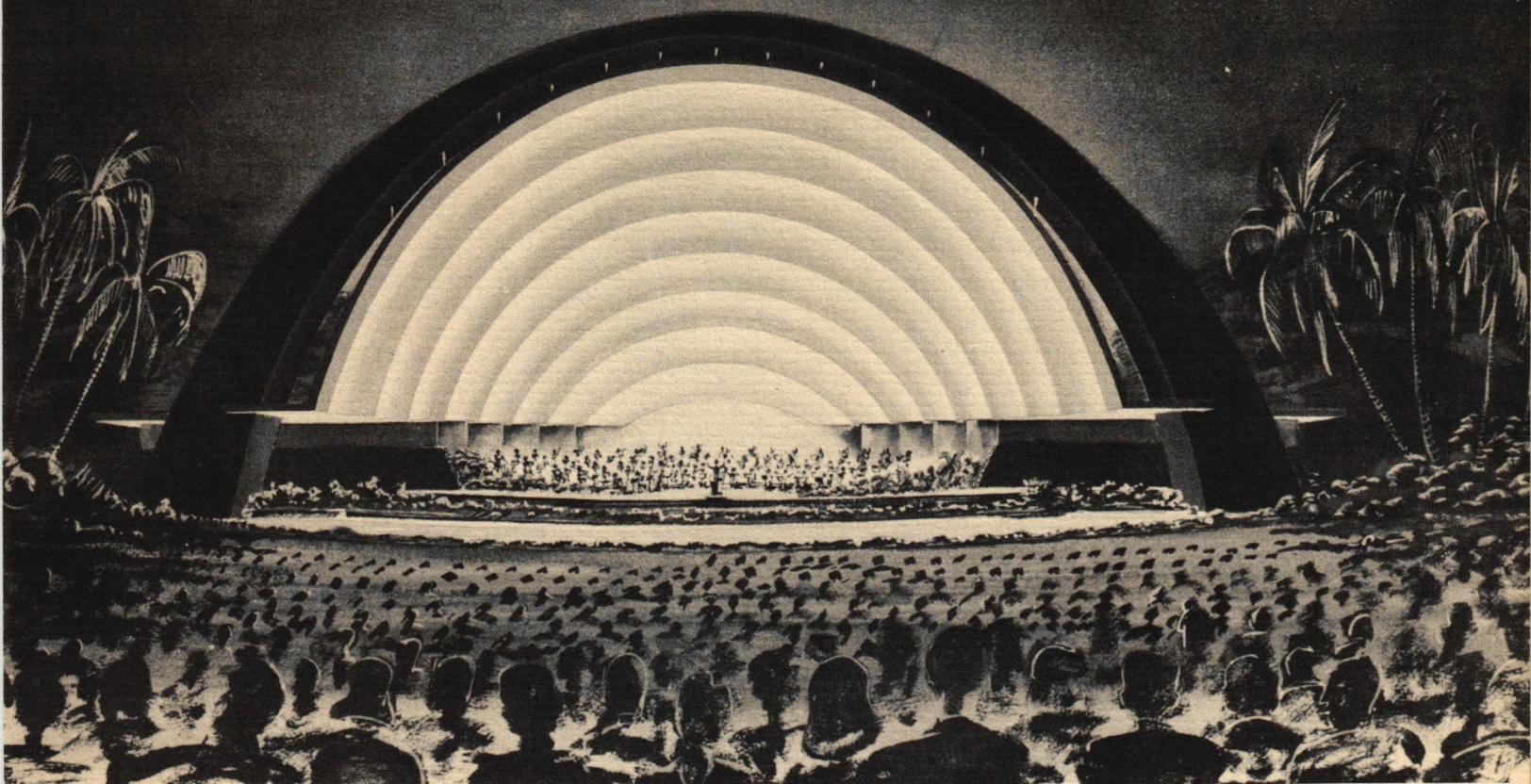
The fact that during the past year there has been no increase in the number of accidents or injuries indicates that the traffic safety features promoted by the Traffic Division of the Police Department, the Division of Traffic Safety and the Traffic Safety Commission and Territorial Highway officials are continually making our highways safer for all who travel upon them.

The one sad feature in the traffic report for 1953 is that the number of fatalities jumped to 41 as compared to 31 in 1952. No definite explanation has appeared for this phase of the year's report except that the great improvements of the highways in general have induced motorists to travel at higher speeds and statistics show that higher speed invariably increases the severity of accidents.

With the increase in vehicle registration, it is axiomatic that traffic congestion in all its phases would increase accordingly. A solution for our congestion problem is now receiving more attention than any other item confronting the city administration. The combination of requirements can be achieved only by carrying out a unified program over a period of years. This program must be a cooperative one carried on progressively by both the City and County and Territorial governments. At the present time, both agencies have various highway construction projects underway and plans on their drafting boards to push new highway construction as fast as available funds will permit.

As every motorist is aware, parking space on public streets is a critical issue in all parts of the City. The installation of parking meters in the main business area of the City in 1951 and 1952 proved so satisfactory in promoting a better turnover of the available parking areas that their use was extended to the Waikiki and Kaimuki areas in July of 1953. Approximately 350 were installed in Waikiki and 159 in Kaimuki.

In July of this year, an off-street parking lot on Kekaulike Street approximately midway between Hotel and King was opened to the public. This lot contains 69 parking stalls and has filled a critical need in the market section of the City. During the month of December, an average of approximately 300 cars per day were parked in the lot.



*"Music on the trade winds." The new outdoor amphitheatre and bandshell to be built in Kapiolani Park during the coming year will bring before the public everything from symphonies and concerts by the Royal Hawaiian band to the pageantry of Aloha Weeek and hula shows.*

The municipal parking lot at Smith and Beretania with 170 stalls and the Kekaulike Street lot with 69 stalls grossed the City \$19,262.48 for 1953.

Revenue from the 2,129 parking meters in the downtown, Kaimuki and Waikiki areas grossed \$162,999.64 in 1953. Since the beginning of our parking meter installation in February, 1952, until December 31, 1953, the revenue from the meters grossed \$295,501.49.

The Division of Traffic Safety is the agency responsible for traffic control features throughout the City and County except for the Federal Aid Highways under the jurisdiction of the T. H. Highway Department. However, the activities of the Division are closely linked with the Traffic Division of the Honolulu Police Department to whom much of the credit for improved safety on the highways can be accredited. Closely allied with this Division are the Traffic Safety Commission, the Traffic Safety Committees of the Rotary, Lions, Kiwanis and other service clubs.

**Division of Street Lighting.** The Division of Street Lighting in 1953 spent \$140,500.00 to illuminate streets, highways and subdivisions in the city and rural areas. Added to the City's system was a total of 370 modern incandescent

street lights at a cost of \$37,000.00 and 255 in the rural districts totalling \$25,500.

In conjunction with the Division's program to provide maximum street light illumination on our streets and highways, a total of 392 mercury luminaires were installed in 1953 at a cost of \$78,000.00. Of this total 39 were installed on Dillingham Boulevard from Waiakamilo Road to King Street; 84 on Liliha Street from King Street to Wyllie Street; 122 on Kalakaua Avenue from King Street to Monsarrat Avenue, and 147 installed on Nuuanu Avenue from Kukui Street to Old Pali Road.

Since 1949, continual progress has been achieved with the mercury luminaires, and to the end of 1953, a total of 1,015 are now in operation, at an approximate cost of \$200,000.00.

Mercury vapor street lighting has already assumed a place of major importance in today's street and highway lighting. The mercury lamps are from 2 to 2½ times more efficient than incandescent lamps . . . putting more lighting on the street . . . for better driving vision at night.

**Service Division.** During the year 1953 this division acted on and recorded 11,735 requests for service and in-



*Nature study is one of the activities offered by the recreation division of the Board of Public Parks and Recreation. Youngsters learn about nature through the care of small animals such as these Australian snake-necked turtles at the Children's Museum in Ala Moana Park.*

investigation. Requests received were processed and forwarded for necessary action to the responsible Public Works Division concerned and other divisions of the municipal government.

Periodic follow-up of pending requests is made with responsible divisions to ascertain progress and assure final action.

Through the cooperation extended by the various divisions of the Department of Public Works it was possible to achieve a near 100 per cent completion record. Only 13 recorded requests of the 11,735 were listed as pending but in process of completion at the year's end.

### *Division of Automotive Equipment Service*

During the year 1953 the Division of Automotive Equipment purchased \$202,000.00 worth of new equipment for use by the various Divisions of the Department of Public Works. This brings the total equipment purchased since this Division was organized in 1945 to over \$950,000.00.

Total revenue from equipment rentals for the year was \$736,000.00, the highest total in the Division's history, and an increase of \$90,000.00 over the previous year. Our parts inventory was \$92,000.00, an increase of \$15,000.00 over 1952.

*Installation of 24-inch main cutting across Waialae Country Club Golf Course.*



### *Suburban Water System*

The Suburban Water System reports an increase from 10,173 services in 1952 to 13,589 services at the end of 1953, and the total water delivered increased from 2,206 million in 1952 to 2,896 million in 1953. This is an average daily rate increase from 6 million to approximately 8 million gallons per day. A large part of this was caused by the purchase June 16th of the Wahiawa Water System which added 2,286 services. However, in addition over and above Wahiawa, there was an installation of 1,315 new services to residences never heretofore served by Suburban Water System.

Despite the fact that several improvements were finished during the year and several others were started, the Suburban Water System was unable to adequately serve all areas because of the unusual increase of population.

In the Kaneohe and Kailua areas, large subdivisions were restricted during the year until new water could be introduced into the system.

The Suburban Water System completed its yard and warehouse at Pearl City in 1953. The new warehouse and yard allows the division of the island of Oahu into a windward, leeward and central section with experienced crews in each who may reach the customer in less travel time than heretofore.

It is also a point of pride that during the year the contract was awarded for the construction of the deepwell pumping station at Aiea and likewise the rehabilitation of the Aiea water system.

In addition, the Suburban Water System awarded a contract for the construction of the Lanikai Booster Pump which it is hoped will relieve the Lanikai situation in future dry summers.

Likewise a contract was awarded for the construction of a ½ million gallon reservoir and the laying of approximately 7,700 feet of 8-inch C. I. pipe and 2,000 feet of 6-inch C. I. pipe in Waimanalo water system. This will greatly improve the service to the people in Waimanalo and will also greatly enhance their fire protection since all of the new mains are laid with fire protection in view.

Subdivisions and other extensions by Suburban Water System accounted for an increase of approximately seven miles of C. I. pipes and approximately 2½ miles of galvanized steel pipes during the year.

During the year the Suburban Water System floated a bond issue of \$3,000,000 with which to finance the major improvements in the source of supply, principally Kailua. At the present time, core borings are being made in Maunawili Valley for exploratory purposes only. If the core borings indicate that water may be developed here the Suburban Water System proposes to construct such a development in order that Kailua may have a source of supply solely for its own use without being required to take only the water which is left over from Kaneohe.

It is proposed to develop six million gallons per day of additional water for the Kailua-Kaneohe system with the hope that the situation will be relieved in that area for a few years time.



*Typical rural road resurfaced by the rural maintenance forces on Kalabeo Road intersection and the Kailua road which separates the Kailua section from Lanikai in the Kailua-Waimanalo District.*

In order to provide the best possible facilities to serve suburban customers, the Suburban Water System sent Mr. B. Y. Quon to the American Water Works conference in Grand Rapids, Michigan. As a result of this conference, Mr. Quon was able to secure data and to review installations on the mainland, with the result that upon his return the use of mechanical joint pipe was adopted as standard rather than the formerly used bell and spigot pipe with lead joints.

Another service to customers of suburban Oahu was the arrangement with the Bank of Hawaii whereby customers may pay their bills at any rural branch bank of Bank of Hawaii. A large percentage of customers have taken advantage of this service and it has been felt in a slackening of the workload of the collection department in the City Hall. A notable decrease has been noted in the number of Post Office Money Orders and checks from rural areas. Obviously the saving of the money order is a direct saving to the customers.

**Civil Defense Agency.** The Oahu Civil Defense Agency, as the operational unit of the Territorial Civil Defense Agency in the City and County of Honolulu, participated in four joint Hawaiian Defense Command-Civil Defense Agency exercises during 1953.

These exercises—Operation Eversharps No. 2 (February 28-March 1, 1953); No. 3 (May 16, 1953); No. 4 (August 7-8, 1953); No. 5 (November 21-22, 1953)—were for the purpose of testing our plans for application of the total resources of the Armed Forces committed to the defense of the Islands as well as those available in the civil community to meet problems posed by disaster—natural or enemy. They also developed personnel coordination.

Civil defense, being an extension of normal city emer-

gency services for disaster to meet an almost unimaginable result of an enemy attack, must of necessity be basically—in cadre—composed of regular city employees. Countless hours of time after working hours and on days off have been given willingly and enthusiastically by City and County officers and employees to the cause of developing a plan and an operational organization capable of meeting any threat to the life and property of the people of the community.

During the year 1953 the Administrator, OCDA, was charged by the Mayor with the responsibility of setting up and maintaining volunteer fire departments in the rural areas. The first engines were placed in Hauula and Kaaawa on August 17, 1953. At the end of the year volunteer fire departments were in operation in Kahuku, Kaaawa, Hauula, and Waianae district where temporary housing for the engines was found. Plans were completed for a housing unit at Ewa Beach Lots and plans started for one for Waianae. More than 100 volunteers are maintaining these fire units. Chief Engineer Vannatta and the Administrator have been designated as a special committee by the Board of Supervisors to provide space and facilities for these departments.

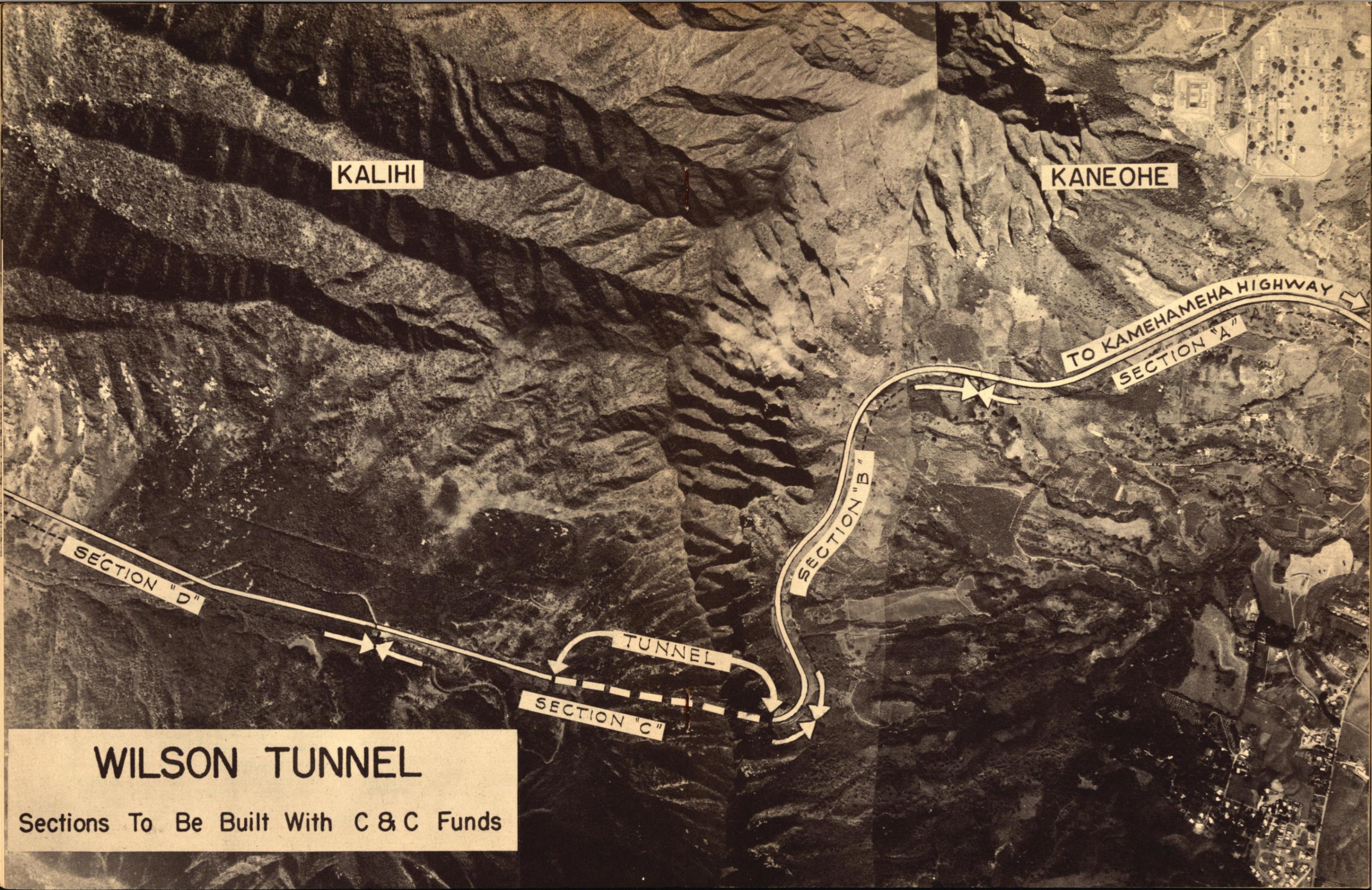
The Administrator represented the Mayor of the City and County of Honolulu at a White House Conference of Mayors called by President Eisenhower for December 14 and 15, 1953. This conference was a briefing session by the National Administration for mayors of cities of more than 75,000 people on the administrations, activities, and the outlook in national security.

The Agency operated on an expenditure of \$16,306 for 1953. Due to the fire services this will have to be increased in 1954.

# YOUR REVENUES AND HOW THEY ARE USED

Consolidated Statement of Estimated Revenues, Expenditures and Balances. All Operating Funds (Excluding Bond, Utility, Revolving, Trust and Reserve Funds). For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 1953.

REVENUES	AMOUNT	EXPENDITURES	AMOUNT
<b>TAXES</b>		<b>GENERAL GOVERNMENT—CONTROL</b>	
Real Property Tax.....	\$ 8,078,221	Legislative, Executive and Judicial.....	\$ 295,743
General Excise Tax.....	6,063,494	<b>GENERAL GOVERNMENT—</b>	
Highway Fuel Tax.....	1,887,259	<b>STAFF AGENCIES</b>	
Public Utility Franchise Tax.....	406,233	Elections, Finance, Law, Recording and	
		Reporting, Planning and Zoning, Personnel	
<b>LICENSES AND PERMITS</b>		Administration, General Government	
Motor Vehicle Weight Tax.....	2,426,629	Buildings .....	1,234,296
Other Vehicle Taxes, Registration Fees,		<b>PUBLIC SAFETY</b>	
Business and Non-Business Licenses,		Police Protection, Fire Protection, Other	
Building Structure and Equipment		Protective and Corrective Activities.....	5,286,291
Permits .....	778,256	<b>HIGHWAY</b>	
		Supervision, Maintenance, New Construction	
<b>FINES, FORFEITS AND PENALTIES</b>		and Reconstruction, Street Lighting.....	3,823,250
District Court Fines and Bail Forfeitures....	503,067	<b>SANITATION AND WASTE REMOVAL</b>	
<b>REVENUE FROM OTHER AGENCIES</b>		Sewers and Sewage Disposal, Street Sanitation,	
<b>T. H. Grants-in-Aid:</b>		Storm Drains, Waste Collection	
Bonus Requirements for Pensioners		and Disposal.....	1,948,451
(Act 278, S.L.H. 1953) .....	124,316	<b>CONSERVATION OF PUBLIC HEALTH</b>	
Fire Boat Operations		Emergency First Aid and Ambulance Services,	
(Act 175, S.L.H. 1951) .....	104,878	Indigent Convalescent Home, Medical Care	
Medical Care and Hospitalization of		and Hospitalization of Indigent and	
Indigent and Medically Indigent Persons		Medically Indigent Persons.....	1,990,534
(Act 129, S.L.H. 1951) .....	841,680	<b>SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND LANDS</b>	
Salary and Wage Adjustments		Construction, Maintenance,	
(Act 278, S.L.H. 1953) .....	725,547	Janitorial Services.....	2,300,632
Grants from Other Agencies and		<b>RECREATION</b>	
Other Revenues.....	347,402	Band, Parks and Playgrounds,	
<b>CHARGES FOR CURRENT SERVICES</b>		Organized Recreation.....	1,922,374
Court Costs and Fees, Protective Inspection		<b>DEBT SERVICE</b>	
and Examination Fees, Sanitation Charges,		Interest and Principal Payments.....	2,069,348
Care of Federal Prisoners, Recovery of		<b>RETIREMENT PROVISIONS</b>	
Medical and Hospitalization Costs.....	960,511	Pension Payments, Retirement	
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>		System Contributions.....	1,318,208
Sale of Assets, Sundry Realizations,		<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>	
Other Revenues.....	91,620	Damaged Claims, Workmen's Compensation,	
<b>TOTAL REVENUES</b> .....	<u>\$23,339,113</u>	Rent Control, Salary and Wage	
<b>BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR</b> .....	942,011	Adjustments, Unclassified.....	999,270
<b>PRIOR YEAR'S ENCUMBRANCES</b>		<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</b> .....	<u>\$23,188,397</u>
LAPSED TO SURPLUS.....	346,750	<b>BALANCE AVAILABLE FOR</b>	
<b>TOTAL AMOUNT AVAILABLE</b>		<b>APPROPRIATION IN 1954</b> .....	1,389,477
<b>FOR EXPENDITURE</b> .....	<u><u>\$24,627,874</u></u>	<b>TRANSFER TO GENERAL</b>	
		<b>EMERGENCY RESERVE FUND</b> .....	50,000
		<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</b>	
		<b>AND BALANCES</b> .....	<u><u>\$24,627,874</u></u>



KALIHI

KANEHOHE

TO KAMEHAMEHA HIGHWAY  
SECTION "A"

SECTION "B"

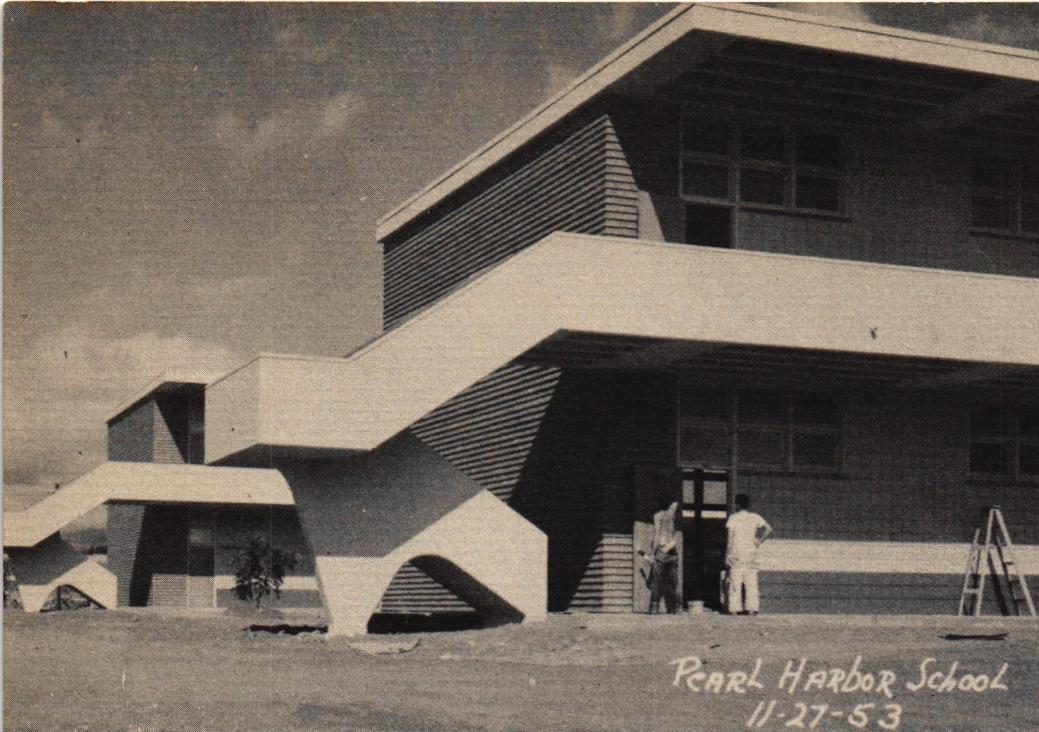
TUNNEL

SECTION "C"

SECTION "D"

# WILSON TUNNEL

Sections To Be Built With C & C Funds



*End view of recently completed classroom buildings of Pearl Harbor Elementary School showing interesting exterior stairways. Entire project financed under Federal aid.*

*Law & Wilson, Architects*

### *Office of the Attorney*

The year 1953 proved to be an important and crucial year for the Attorney's Office. Many of the major cases which have been pending for a number of years were decided by the Courts.

In the controversial field of Civil Service, the year 1953 saw two of its litigations resolved by the Court in the City's favor. In the Quo Warranto case against the Personnel Director, the Supreme Court sustained the position maintained by the City when it reversed the judgment of the Circuit Judge. In another suit (mandamus) against the Chief Engineer of the City and County of Honolulu and the Superintendent of the Refuse Collection and Disposal, the Circuit Court refused the relief sought by the petitioner.

The petition for the Alternative Writ of Mandamus was denied and the case is now pending before the Supreme Court. Towards the latter part of the year this office, through the action of the Board of Supervisors, appeared as counsel for the Civil Service Commission, the Auditor and the Controller of the City and County of Honolulu in a mandamus suit filed by a policeman. Following numerous hearings on the preliminary motions, the Circuit Judge sustained the City's Motion to Quash and dismissed the Alternative Writ of Mandamus. The decision once again emphasizes the indispensability of exhausting the administrative remedies before resorting to judicial relief through courts.

This office also represented the Building Department in several cases. In a mandamus proceeding the suit was dis-

continued by the petitioner when the Master Plan was amended. The petitioner was issued a building permit to construct an apartment. In the second case, the Board of Supervisors voted not to purchase or condemn the petitioner's property. The building permit was issued to the petitioner after a trial was had on the Petition for an Alternative Writ of Mandamus and the judgment entered for the petitioner.

Proceeding was also instituted by this office to re-acquire certain water systems in the Pearl City Peninsula unwittingly included in the condemnation judgment. The District Court of the United States for the Territory of Hawaii denied the City's motion to clarify the judgment. This ruling was appealed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals (9th Circuit) and will come up for hearing soon.

Also, certain important steps were taken to acquire the 221,628 acres of land (more popularly referred to as the Pali Golf Site). The course is expected to be ready for public use by April of 1955.

Among other things this office undertook and carried out numerous requests and assignments. There were submitted to this office a total of 1,376 official requests for legal services. The Board of Supervisors, through its committees on public works and finance, issued 309 assignments. 1,067 assignments came from the various departments, bureaus, divisions, agencies, boards and commissions of the City and County government. There was a total of 172 paternity cases. Also, the Legislature, through Act 192, *Session Laws of Hawaii*, 1953, mandated this office to render necessary services which came within the

*Before and after views of the portion of Kapiolani Blvd. resurfaced by the Road Maintenance forces from the end of the McCully Improvement District at Hausten St. to the intersection of Date St. and Kapiolani Blvd.*



Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement and Support cases. Since its enactment in 1953, 31 Reciprocal Support cases were turned over to this office for hearings, trial and disposition. This office is also mandated under Act 114, *Session Laws of Hawaii*, 1953, to take charge of all Mental Hygiene cases involving admittance of personnel to Waimano Home.

### *Office of the Public Prosecutor*

Public Prosecutor Robert St. Sure reports that his department disposed of a record-breaking total of 1,517 criminal cases during 1953, although the First Judicial Circuit Court still lacked the services of two full-time criminal judges. The cases disposed of were handled by Judges Carrick H. Buck and Albert M. Felix.

Six cases were disposed of in the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii and six cases in the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco. The backlog of First Circuit cases was reduced from approximately 700 to 393 pending cases.

There was a marked increase in armed robbery cases in 1953, but efficient police detection and immediate and successful prosecution, followed by stringent sentencing by the

courts, has effectively reduced the number of new offenses in this crime category.

During the year an assistant prosecutor was sent by the City to Northwestern University for a short course relating to prosecuting. The benefits derived by the course have been of great value to our office in the processing and prosecution of criminal cases.

In September 1953, a new assistant prosecutor was appointed and immediately assigned to handle rent control violations at a time when there was a serious backlog of cases, the constitutionality of rent control was under a severe test, and the usefulness of its regulations criticized because they were not effectively enforced. However, within the short space of four months, the assigned prosecutor was able to handle the current calendar and dispose of the backlog of pending cases, resulting in a more rigid enforcement of rent control violations.

The splendid effort on the part of the District Court staff is one of pride to this office and is evidenced by the fact that they took part in the efficient handling and processing of approximately 86,466 cases in all the District Courts of the City and County of Honolulu.

A concentrated effort instituted by this office in 1953

resulted in reducing the backlog in welfare fraud cases and to bring swift and effective prosecution to curtail ever-increasing violations. The immediate results were gratifying, for not only were the number of pending cases greatly reduced, but new violations declined in number.

A policy of closer mutual cooperation between this office and legal departments of the Armed Forces in the City and County produced an effective prosecution of criminal cases of mutual interest to army, navy and civilian authorities.

During the 1953 session of the Territorial Legislature, the Prosecutor's office prepared and recommended seven items of legislation needed to strengthen our criminal statutes. Six of the seven items were adopted and passed into effective law by the Legislature. The new laws adopted strengthened laws relating to insanity, confidence games, theft, narcotics, removal of sand from government beaches, and the embezzlement of private and public moneys.

### *Redevelopment Agency*

The Honolulu Redevelopment Agency, charged with responsibility for the City and County's slum clearance and urban redevelopment programs, reported substantial progress for the year. Work advanced in three different project areas: the Governor Samuel Wilder King Project, the Mayor John H. Wilson Project, and an as-yet-unnamed area immediately mauka of the central business district.

The Mayor Wilson Project was most advanced by year's end. This project area occupies a 29.7-acre site in Kalihi Valley, which has been primarily a piggery raising area. The project final redevelopment plan was approved by the Board of Supervisors early in 1953, but land acquisition was delayed by the injunction suit filed by one of the property owners. The trial date was finally set, after long delay, for January 11, 1954. Meanwhile, the United States Housing and Home Finance Agency had approved the Agency's request for a \$387,582 grant and \$1,265,582 loan, to undertake the project.

The King Project, comprising the blighted area bounded by Queen Emma, Vineyard, Nuuanu Avenue, and School Streets, was nearing its final planning stage by the end of 1953. The Agency tentatively proposes that after acquisition and clearance the land in the area be used for apartment houses, professional offices, a neighborhood shopping center, and park and school expansion. Land acquisition proposals and relocation of residents who will be displaced were studied, as well as the social and economic characteristics of the area, during the year.

A third project was selected late in 1953. This area consists of the deteriorated district bounded by Kukui, River, Vineyard, and Fort Streets.

The Agency chairman during 1953 was Daniel T. Aoki. Edward J. Burns continued as manager.

### *Board of Water Supply*

For the Board of Water Supply, 1953 was a year of outstanding accomplishments with Edward J. Morgan as Manager and Chief Engineer.

Projects of the Board and subdividers aggregated a total estimated investment of more than \$3,500,000 of which part has been and will be contributed by benefited subdividers of property.

Completed during February 1953 was an extension of Honolulu's trunk main or "big inch" which originates at the Halawa Underground Station near the western boundary of the city and extends easterly. The main, the backbone of Honolulu's distribution system, has a diameter of 42 inches and until extended had its terminus at Beretania and McCully Streets. Here this new extension with a reduced pipe diameter of 30 inches begins and extends along Beretania, Isenberg and Date Streets to Kapahulu Avenue and Honolulu Street. This project was completed at a cost of \$618,700 which includes the construction contract as well as the materials supplied by the Board of Water Supply.

One of the most important projects yet undertaken by the Board of Water Supply began on January 19, 1953 when contractors broke ground for a 2,000-foot tunnel under Fort Ruger. The tunnel itself is one segment of the overall job which is estimated to cost \$1,200,000. The project extends the 30-inch trunk main from Kapahulu Avenue and Hoolulu Street farther eastward along Kapahulu Avenue, Kanaina and Kaunaoa Streets into and under Fort Ruger. The main after emerging from the east portal of the tunnel then extends along 18th Avenue and down Kilauea Avenue to new subdivisions in the Waialae-Kahala area. At Pueo Street, the 30-inch main reduces to 24 inches and follows Kahala Avenue. The main crosses the Waialae Country Club golf course and connects to the Wailupe Booster Pumping Station on Kalaniana'ole Highway. The pipeline distance from Hoolulu Street in Kapahulu to the Wailupe Booster is in excess of 4 miles. Completion date for this project is June 14, 1954.

Construction of the one-million gallon capacity Niu Reservoir, a \$243,860 construction project, started on September 7, 1953. This reservoir located on the Niu-Kuliouou ridge is scheduled for completion on May 6, 1954. It is designed to provide adequate service to the rapidly growing residential districts lying between Kaimuki and Koko Head.

On November 13, 1953, the Board of Water Supply awarded a \$106,000 contract for the installation of 7,800 feet of 24-inch water main along Kalaniana'ole Highway from Hind Drive to the Niu Reservoir. The Board will supply materials costing \$160,000 for an overall cost amounting to \$266,000.

*Twelve-inch water main cleaner or "rabbit" used to clean water mains in Nuuanu Valley.*



The Board of Water Supply made a tremendous expansion in the western end of Honolulu between Salt Lake Crater and the western boundary of the city. Beginning at Kamehameha Highway 9,000 feet of 24-inch pipe were laid along Salt Lake Boulevard to serve the Aliamanu Homes subdivision comprising 1,063 housing units. Under construction are two concrete reservoirs of one-million gallon capacity each. Being installed at the lower reservoir are two pumps having a combined pumping capacity of 4 million gallons per day. The estimated overall water distribution cost of this project is \$585,000 of which the Board of Water Supply pays \$150,000 as its share.

Also during 1953 several firsts were scored including the completion of a big job by a method never before used in Hawaii—the removal of mineral deposits from almost 4 miles of water mains in Nuuanu without excavating the pipes.

Key instrument in the operation is an odd-looking gadget technically known as a water main cleaner but referred to by its operators as a "rabbit." The "rabbit" consists of a series of round metal bands to which are attached claw-shaped fingers. The bands are fastened to an articulated shaft which permits the gadget to go through curves in the sub-surface pipes. The "rabbit" is inserted at one end of a main and is driven through to the point of extraction by water pressure; it cleans the inside of the main as it travels.

Also during the year, the highest peace-time day of pumpage was recorded on September 4 when 47.4 million gallons were pumped. The all-time high pumpage was on

July 19, 1945 during World War II when 48.4 million gallons were pumped. The drought condition was the primary cause of the heavy pumpage required during 1953.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters published a report in August 1953 on the adequacy of the water system of Honolulu for fire fighting purposes. Engineers of the National Board making their first complete survey since 1941, an interim survey report having been made in 1950, started their inspection work in November 1952. The report rates the Board of Water Supply as a Class I water works on a par with the best water supply and distribution systems maintained by any municipality throughout the United States.

The Board of Water Supply received its usual unrestricted certification from the U. S. Public Health Service indicating the high quality of water distributed to all its consumers.

### *Planning for the Future*

The City of Honolulu is a modern city—a complex mechanism of needed facilities and services, such as streets and highways, parks, beaches, sites for buildings, utilities, and the like. With the growth of the city these facilities and services must be expanded.

The responsibility of providing progressive long-range plans for the improvement of the city rests with your City Planning Commission. To this end, your City Planning Commission has developed plans which will guide the growth of the city towards its optimum development

through the administration of zoning ordinance, subdivision rules and regulations, and master plan for needed streets, highways, public buildings, schools, parks and playgrounds and the like.

Studies of social and economic factors which influence the development of the city are being made continually in order to maintain a progressive master plan and zoning plan for land development. During the year 1953 the City Planning Commission prepared a Land Use and Zoning report of the City of Honolulu.

The study revealed that existing land use and zoning plan indicates that Honolulu has developed in a relatively orderly and stable pattern due to fortunate circumstances of geography and topography, which minimized intermingling of conflicting land uses.

The major land use categories may be divided into the Central Business, the Civic Center, industrial, high density residential and low density residential districts. The general functional relationships among these major land uses can be clearly seen and affords a valuable basis for decisions on guiding the future growth of the city.

The future land use plan has been adapted to the existing functional relationships. The delineation of boundaries among the major categories of land use falls easily into separate and distinct districts. As a result, the zoning plan follows the future land use pattern.

The city is rapidly approaching its maximum development. About 85 per cent of all presently usable area within the city has been developed for one use or another. Only 4,470 acres of vacant land or 15 per cent of the total usable area is presently available for development by virtue of being within adequate water service zones.

Future land use requirements based upon a probable 1970 city population of 325,000 as projected from past population trends indicate that nearly all presently usable vacant and potentially developable land (when adequate water supply becomes available) will be needed to take care of the future expansion of the city. The city must therefore look ahead of the time when the limited amount of vacant city areas becomes gradually built up. As the city matures, much study must be devoted towards the transformation and improvement of older districts that have become blighted and dilapidated toward its best and highest use as reflected in the general land use pattern.

Much progress has been made in the planning of rural areas during the past year. Master Plans for both Kaneohe and Kailua have been adopted with the cooperation and approval of the respective communities. Tentative plans for Waipahu, Waiialua and Wahiawa are in preparation and will be presented for study and comment in the near future.

Other activities during the past year include review and action on 560 subdivision applications and 194 zoning and variance applications.

## *Building Department*

The City and County Building Department issues permits for all structures erected, altered, repaired, relocated, etc.; inspects for compliance with the building code, the electrical and the plumbing ordinances, all structures for which permits are issued; issues permits for, and inspects amusement devices and elevators, and also issues certificates to elevator operators; designs and constructs all public schools and public buildings under its jurisdiction; maintains all public schools and public buildings.

Building construction activity for the 12-month period of 1953, involved 6,218 building permits, entailing an estimated expenditure of \$45,768,034. In 1952, the volume was 6,156 building permits, having an estimated expenditure of \$42,164,294.

The Building Inspection Division, in administering the building, the plumbing and the electrical codes, during the course of the year examined, approved and issued 4,498 building permits, authorizing residential construction, repairs and alterations involving an estimated expenditure of \$33,283,765; 777 building permits for commercial construction activity, involving an estimated expenditure of \$5,853,034, and 943 building permits for all other miscellaneous construction activity involving an estimated expenditure of \$6,631,235.

There were issued 7,479 electrical permits for installations involving an estimated expenditure of \$2,813,154, 3,542 plumbing permits for installations involving an estimated expenditure of \$2,656,912, and 467 gas permits authorizing gas piping and fixture installations involving an estimated expenditure of \$32,999.

The sum total of permits issued for all inspecting sections amounted to 17,706 sets, and total revenue collected from permits and other pertinent services amounted to \$201,465.68.

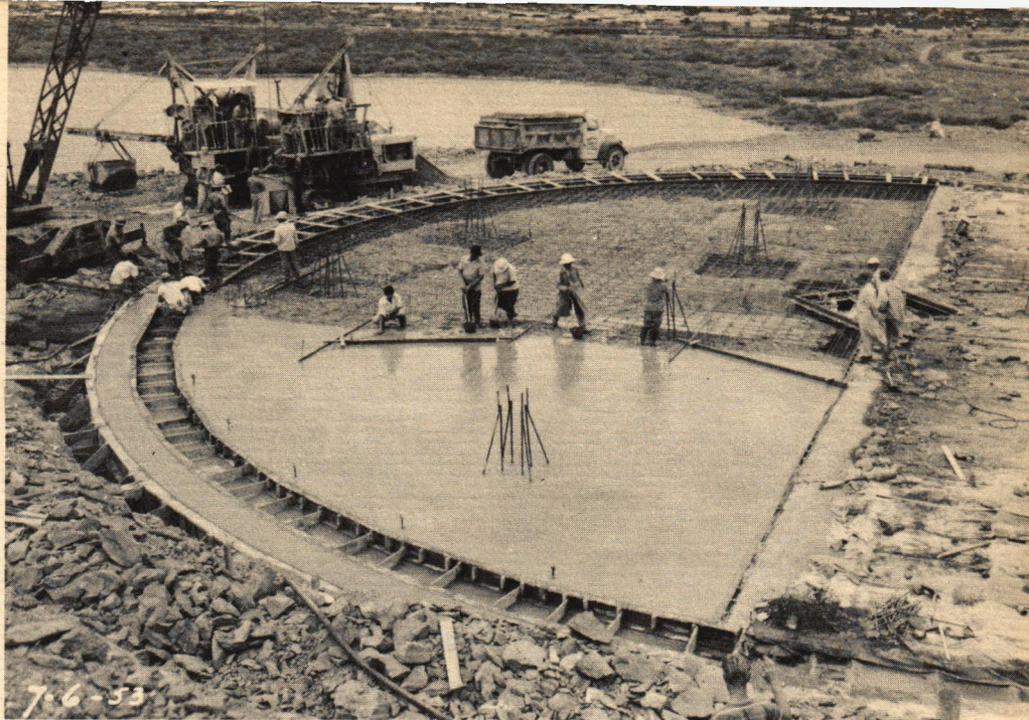
Total expenses, taking into consideration salaries and wages, car allowances, materials and supplies, and retirement contributions, involved in the earning of the revenue, amounted to less than \$125,000, leaving a surplus to the General Fund in excess of \$75,000 for the year 1953.

During the calendar year 1953, the Architectural and Contractual Division processed and contracted a total volume of approximately \$5,660,792.00 worth of school construction; the total number of projects being 44.

Of this number, the division staff completed 31 projects consisting of new classroom buildings, reconstruction of former U. S. Army barracks into suitable classrooms, roads, athletic fields, land grading, and rewiring and relighting of inadequately wired and lighted old school plants. These projects were contracted for and completed at a total cost of \$1,549,110.00.

Private architects and engineers were engaged to design

*Pouring last floor slab section of one million gallon reservoir at Aliamanu Homes. Salt Lake Crater is seen in the background.*



13 projects, contracts for which were let during 1953, totalling \$4,111,682.00. Of these, construction of two complete new school plants was commenced and brought to completion. They were Kailua High School, \$561,000.00 and Pearl Harbor Elementary School, \$775,000.00.

The following are now in course of construction with completion scheduled during the first half of 1954: Barber's Point Elementary School, \$636,500.00 and Kainalu (Kailua) Elementary School, \$330,000.00.

Pearl Harbor Elementary School, Barber's Point Elementary School and Kainalu (Kailua) Elementary School were financed under the Federal-aid program.

Plans for a portion of the new Koko Head Elementary School were completed by a private architect at the close of the year and contracted in the amount of \$149,697.00, but construction has been withheld pending settlement of negotiations for the purchase of the required land area.

Other large construction projects, authorized by the 1951 Territorial Legislature, and nearing completion are the Wahiawa Gymnasium at Fred Wright Park, the Castle High School Gymnasium, and the Farrington High School Auditorium. These structures amount to a total cost of \$611,013.00.

As of the close of 1953, plans for the following projects were undertaken by the division design staff and private architects: Roosevelt High School Shop Building, \$75,000.00; McKinley High School Shop Building, \$94,000.00; Kahala Elementary School (1st Unit), \$96,000.00;

Waipahu High School Physical Education Building, \$50,000.00; Waipahu High School Music Building, \$44,000.00, and Ewa Fire Fighting Unit Quarters, \$10,000.00. The figures given show the estimated cost of each project.

The Division of Building Maintenance is responsible for the repairing and maintenance of all public school buildings and improvements to school grounds on the island of Oahu which now embrace 77 separate school plants with approximately 745 buildings covering approximately 647.78 acres of land. The inventory value of land amounts to approximately \$2,650,366.37, and for buildings \$14,068,313.13, totaling \$16,718,679.50.

The Division of Building Maintenance is also responsible for the maintenance of buildings and grounds, as well as the furnishing of equipment to school buildings located on Army and Navy reservations, as per agreement with the Army and the Navy, which was accepted and approved by the Mayor. As their contribution for the maintenance of these buildings, the Territory appropriated the sum of \$116,210.00 to the City and County of Honolulu.

In 1953, the Division of Building Maintenance operated with a staff of 133, exclusive of janitors, and an allocation of \$2,155,401.00. This is considerably more than the \$950,000.00 mandated by the Legislature for the Special School Fund. Out of this, \$674,532.00 went for janitorial services and supplies under the supervision of the Department of Public Instruction. The remaining \$1,480,869.00 was expended as follows:



*Maunalani Playground, with its building, is one of the newer city playgrounds. Perched high on Maunalani Heights, the area provides the only level play space on a mountain side. It looks down into the crater of Diamond Head and over a sweeping view of the city and the Pacific.*

Repairs and Maintenance.....	\$ 546,117.00
Furniture and Equipment.....	286,085.00
Toilets .....	67,655.00
Land Grading .....	95,355.00
New Buildings—Additions .....	99,280.00
New Buildings—Wiring .....	85,000.00
Lights .....	85,000.00
Water .....	100,000.00
Telephone .....	14,000.00
Garbage Disposal .....	17,500.00
Miscellaneous—including auto allowances, retirement system pensions and land (new sites and rentals).....	84,877.00
	<u>\$1,480,869.00</u>
Janitorial .....	674,532.00
	<u>\$2,155,401.00</u>

### *Public Parks and Recreation*

The City and County of Honolulu maintained and operated in 1953 over 170 public parks, playgrounds, beaches and other recreational areas and facilities, including the Honolulu Zoo and Foster Park Botanical Garden.

These occupied 2,642 acres of land, of which about 1,200

were taken up by the large Koko Head Natural Park, a unique formation of twin extinct volcanic peaks, maintained in perpetuity in their natural state.

The park and recreation system covers both the metropolitan area of Honolulu and the rural districts of the island, the latter being served by about one third of the facilities and staff.

In 1953 there were 20 typical parks, squares and gardens. Twenty-six traffic adjuncts were maintained, including five medial boulevard strips, several public parking areas, and two scenic lookouts for motorists. One of these gives a view of the spouting Halona blowhole on Koko Head.

Around the perimeter of the island the board operated 36 public beaches or shore areas. Some were fully developed beach parks with aids for bathing, camping, fishing, picnicking, sometimes lawns and game areas. Others were left in their natural state. One holds Nanakuli Camp.

Public recreation is carried on as a division of the park system, two former commissions having been merged in 1946. The staff is organized into five divisions. Administration had 14 people in 1953; planning and construction 11, maintenance and upkeep 215, the zoo 19, and recreation 117. Thirty-one temporary recreation workers assisted with the summer fun program, while 27 temporary men in the maintenance division worked mostly on the new Pali Golf Course.

### *Recreation*

Playing areas and special recreational facilities totaled 88 (with five areas as yet undeveloped or incomplete.) Of these, 44 were active playgrounds or fields. Other facilities included three swimming pools, three gymnasiums, a golf course and a golf driving range, two archery ranges, two public club houses, seven club rooms, a camp, a children's museum, a riding academy, a rifle range, a bandstand, a boat house and the Hawaiian Village. There were 47 softball and 19 baseball diamonds, 53 basketball courts, 47 volleyball courts, 33 tennis courts and 10 football fields. Thirty of these areas were nightlit.

Recreation leadership by professionally trained people was maintained on 42 areas. Activities were balanced between athletics and non-athletics. The past year saw a continuation of the trend away from organized sports to individual activities, exemplified by increased interest in archery, and fishing and a decline in ball league activity.

Among non-athletic activities, arts and crafts were carried on in 25 areas. Other programs included music, dancing, camping, clubwork, excursions, games, hobbies, socials, kite and model boat making and the observance of festivals and holidays, with programs and exhibitions. Creative dramatics was added during 1953. The senior citizens group increased greatly in numbers and activity.

The "Summer Fun" program provided stepped-up activity both in events and the areas covered. The "Learn to Swim" program had 1,657 children participating. Swimming for all ages was a major part of the year's program.

Thirteen lifeguards patrolled the Waikiki beaches. No lives were lost in this area in 1953. Volunteers again accompanied large parties to more distant beaches on request.

### *Planning and Construction*

During the year a new championship type golf course was started on 225 acres acquired at the foot of the Nuuanu Pali. Plans are for its completion in 1955.

Brought to the point where work could start with the beginning of 1954 was the Waikiki Shell, a new outdoor auditorium and bandshell for Kapiolani Park.

Kailua Field was opened for play on its new tennis, basketball and volleyball courts. Kuliouou Beach Park was also finished and opened. Ala Wai Promenade was completed except for the planting. Ala Wai Field was cleared, graded, and filled with top soil. Aina Haina Playground had its water system, soil fill and wall completed. Two new utility buildings were completed in Foster Garden. The basic water supply system for Makapuu Beach Park was completed and building plans brought to the point where bids could be opened early in 1954.

Land acquisitions included four new beach areas, transferred by the Territory or the Army.

A gift of \$4,000 by the Junior Chamber of Commerce, being the proceeds from the 49th State Fair, purchased equipment for six playgrounds, which otherwise would have been without.

### *Honolulu Zoo*

Zoo admissions totaled 644,329 persons in 1953, a number nearly one fifth more than the previous year. In attendance Honolulu Zoo ranks among the foremost in the country.

Total bird and animal exhibits were 1,058, in 140 species. Acquired during the year were a young female giraffe, a male zebra, a 10 foot alligator and three brown-and-white pandas, as well as a number of rare and beautiful birds. Some of these were the gift of Sir Edward Hallstrom of Australia. His gift of birds of paradise, with those already in the zoo, made the exhibit of these birds one of the best in the country.

World records were made in rearing certain young birds. A hornbill chick is believed to be the first ever raised in captivity. Two young sacred Japanese cranes were also raised, from the only pair of such cranes at present in America. Other youngsters born in the zoo included an American bison, Japanese monkey, axis deer, rock kangaroos, muntjac deer, mouflon sheep, eland antelope, barbary sheep and black buck antelope.

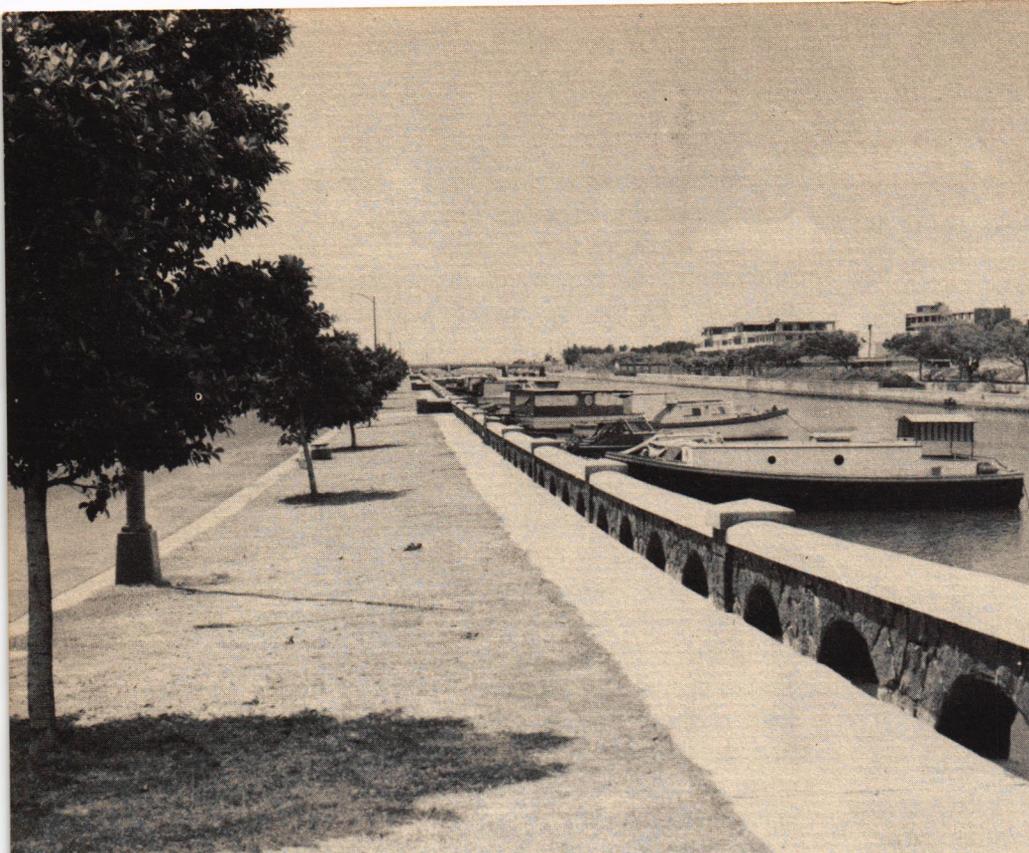
### *Rent Control*

Statistics furnished by the City and County Rent Control Commission for the year 1953 clearly show that the housing shortage on Oahu continues to be an acute problem.

Unless extended beyond the expiration date, Rent Controls in the City and County of Honolulu will terminate on June 30, 1954. The Rent Control Commission has recommended that a survey of the housing situation again be made, similar to the survey which was conducted in 1952, so that the mayor and members of the Board of Supervisors may be fully informed and guided in reaching a decision on this important matter.

Two new appointments marked the only change in the membership of the Rent Control Commission in 1953. Commissioners Edward Y. Himeda and Kwan Hi Lim were appointed to replace Ralph Matsumura, whose term expired, and Stanley Miyamoto, resigned. Other members are David R. Owens, chairman; James A. O'Brien and Kenneth Dang, William E. Miles completed his 7th year as director.

The Commission held 16 meetings and considered 43 appeals. Five proceedings against violators of the rent control regulations were instituted.



*House boats and other pleasure craft find anchorage along the side of the Ala Wai Canal near Waikiki. Apartment houses overlook the picturesque waterway and a public park promenade borders it.*

During 1953 the Commission issued its first order decontrolling certain accommodations which were formerly rented to permanent tenants but which were converted to transient hotel service. This action was taken in the case of the Ala Wai Hotel. After a thorough investigation the Commission decided that the property was being operated within the scope of Ordinance 1267, generally known as the "Hotel Ordinance" and therefore issued its first decontrol order.

With certain exceptions, the close of 1953 found the housing situation in the City and County to be still critical but less severe than at the beginning of the year. The year brought into the rental market 641 dwelling units under the construction program of the Hawaii Housing Authority, the 364 unit Mayor Wright Homes project, the multi-million dollar Federal housing project for navy personnel at Barber's Point, Moanalua Ridge, Pearl City and other areas, and the 763 rental-unit building project in the Aliamanu subdivision. Building permit applications filed with the City and County Department of Buildings indicated a continued high volume of construction of all types of dwelling accommodations.

Because of increased construction of so-called "luxury" class dwellings, the Commission recommended to the Mayor and Board of Supervisors a proposal that legislation be enacted to decontrol all new construction of housing units in this category. Bill No. 33 was introduced on July 7, 1953 and after passage it was signed into law by the Mayor on November 10, 1953 as Ordinance No. 1366.

A weekly tabulation of notices filed with Rent Control office in the changes of tenancy in rental accommodations showed a total of 6,525 turnovers in tenancies during the 12 month period covered by this report. A particularly striking fact is that of this number, 32.7 per cent or practically one third occurred in Waikiki; 7.8 per cent were registered in Makiki; 5.4 per cent in Kewalo; 5.0 per cent in Manoa; 4.5 per cent in Kaimuki and the remainder occurred in 39 other designated rental areas.

During the corresponding period, 247 notices of changes in landlords were received. Sections indicating the greatest activity in property transfers generally coincided percentage-wise with areas showing the greater number of vacancies.

Petitions filed by landlords totaled 10,964 in the past year, averaging 913 a month. Of this number 1,170 were for the establishment of ceilings for newly constructed units, and 2,158 for existing housing accommodations being offered for rent for the first time. There were 5,803 requests for rent increases due to increased maintenance costs and capital improvements. Petitions filed for additional rents due to increased occupancy numbered 132.

Six hundred seven housing units were removed from the rental market due to changes in the minimum service standards, building having been demolished, or the property having been sold and occupied by the purchaser. This number did not include the 104 additional buildings in the Bingham-Makiki area which were either demolished or relocated during the mauka arterial construction project.

The remaining number of petitions filed were requests for re-inspections, decontrol, corrections of error in descriptions, etc.

One hundred ninety nine petitions requesting increases in rent were denied by the Commission.

Spark M. Matsunaga of the Public Prosecutor's Office was specially assigned to handle rent control violations cases last September, 1953, at a time when the legal status of rent control was under severe test.

Mr. Matsunaga is engaged in reviewing all cases or reported violations, in close cooperation with the Compliance Division.

The Compliance Division started out on January 1, 1953, with 136 reported violations pending prosecution, hearing or investigation. During the past year 335 written complaints of alleged violations were received, making a total of 471 reported cases. In addition, 75 violations were discovered through status checks of rental units.

Of the 471 cases, investigations proved 250 complaints to be unfounded, and they were accordingly dismissed; 64 complaints were withdrawn at the request of the complainant; in 43 cases amicable settlement was reached between landlord and tenant; 35 were referred to the Public Prosecutor's Office with recommendation for prosecution; and 80 were left pending further hearing or investigation at the end of the year. This meant that there were 56 more cases disposed of than there were new cases which arose during the year, decreasing the number of backlogged cases from 136 to 80.

During the first three and one half months of his assignment to Rent Control, Mr. Matsunaga disposed of all but 3 of the 35 cases which had been referred to the Public Prosecutor's Office. These three cases were referred back to the Compliance Division for further investigation. Actual court proceedings were begun in 8 cases. The rest of the cases were disposed of by interviews and hearings conducted at the Rent Control Office.

### *Health Department*

**Emergency Hospital.** The Emergency Unit in the city handled 22,219 cases, the Kaneohe Unit 1,495. Of the cases in the city 16,416 were adults and 5,803 were children under 16 years of age; at Kaneohe 713 adults and 782 children. Traffic accidents accounted for 1,650 of the cases handled of which 1,166 involved adults and 848 children. Fireworks injuries accounted for 85 of the cases handled, 55 of which were adults and 30 children.

Ambulances made 11,835 trips. Fourteen births were attended in homes and one in the ambulance. Doctors accompanied the ambulances on 3,750 emergency and sick calls to homes, industrial plants, highways, etc., treating

3,961 persons. Forty-three calls were false alarms, a slight increase over the preceding year.

Ambulance and doctor responds to all fire calls in which the fire department lays hose to render on the spot medical attention to injured victims remaining until all danger of injuries has passed. Ambulances respond also to police calls when anyone has been injured. Ambulances stand by at large gatherings, at events with hazardous acts or concessions, disperse during parades blocking normal avenues of travel and cruise the highways on Sundays and holidays and nights before holidays when celebrants or shoppers are expected to be numerous. Ambulances are in radio contact with the police at all times. Direct communication is maintained 24 hours a day with the Police and Fire Departments.

Pre-employment physical examinations were given 493 persons seeking employment with the City and County and vision examinations to 10 persons seeking an automotive driver's license. Medical treatments to inmates of the City and County Jail totaled 1,653; to 1,012 City and County employees injured in the course of their employment 6,318 treatments; to 981 employees applying for sick leaves; 5,660 treatments to occupants of the Palolo Chinese Home and 1,560 out-patients with 3,327 visits. Annual physical examinations were given to 1,398 policemen, firemen, operators of City-County motor vehicles and reserve police officers.

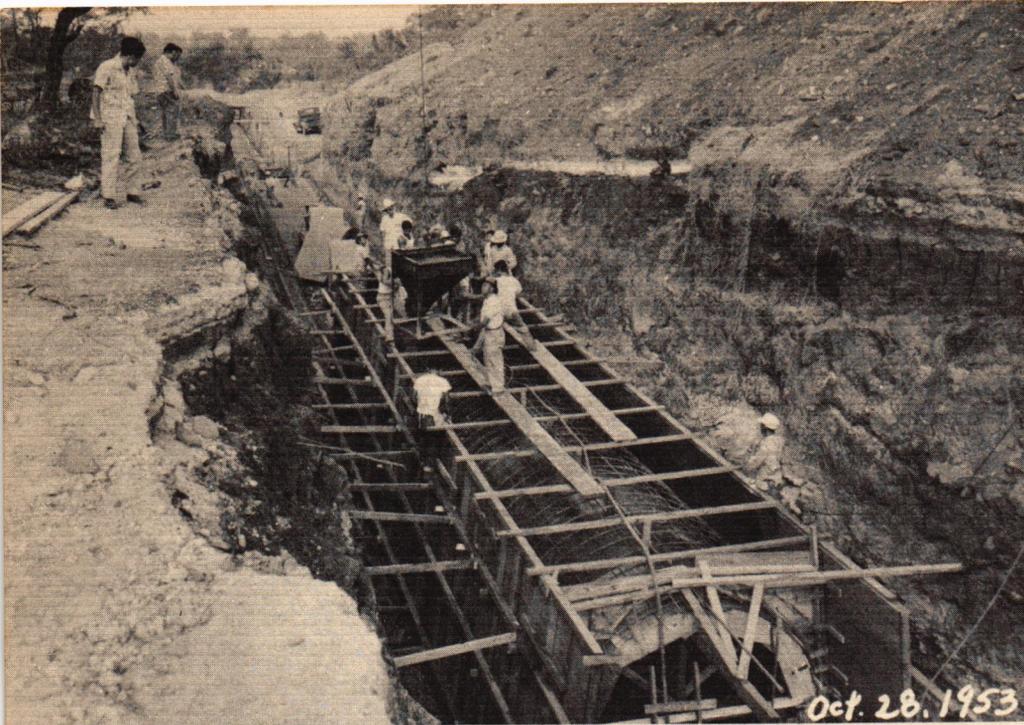
Doctors in the department spent 28¼ hours in courts both civil and military testifying in 28 cases. Two hundred thirty-six cases of alleged sex offenses were examined. Two hundred forty persons were examined for driving under the influence of alcohol. Three hundred thirty-four deaths were investigated for the Coroner, 148 due to violence, 47 from traffic, eight in industry, 42 suicide, 11 homicide and 10 drowning.

Of 1,012 City and County employees industrially injured, 34 required hospitalization—five firemen, nine policemen and 20 others, at a cost for hospitalization of \$6,550.29. Specialist services amounted to \$7,438.36. The value of the services to the City and County provided by the department for the industrially injured is estimated to be \$22,361.25.

The Laboratory Technicians performed 11,617 tests, accepted 150 subpoenas and spent 26½ hours testifying in courts both civil and military.

Dental services were provided 6,569 persons, 3,752 in the city at Maluhia Home and 3,550 in the rural areas by the mobile dental unit for a total of 24,357 treatments.

Nine physicians provided indigent medical care for rural residents, one each in Aiea, Waipahu, Ewa, Waianae, Wahiawa, Waiialua, Kahuku, Kaneohe and Kailua. Statistics are complete from only seven of these districts in which 2,583 persons were given 8,745 treatments.



*Pouring concrete for section of arch tunnel under Fort Ruger. A 30-inch pipe will pass through the tunnel.*

**Financial Indigent Investigation.** Under the Medical Care Program for the Indigent and Medically Indigent for the year, 4,636 applications for hospitalization were processed of which 4,517 were new applications and 119 applications that had been investigated the preceding year and were remaining in the hospital during 1953.

Of the new applicants, 3,382 were found eligible for full assistance (2,397 of this number were clients of the Department of Public Welfare), 667 were eligible for partial assistance and 468 applicants were rejected as not eligible for medical care under this program.

The total hospitalization cost for applicants receiving full assistance amounted to \$628,956.97, spent a total of 35,413 patient days at various general hospitals. Those who received partial assistance spent a total of 7,314 patient days at a cost of \$129,673.01 at various general hospitals.

Hospital out-patient services were provided 24,055 patients making a total of 56,463 visits at a cost of \$138,979.92. Other miscellaneous services provided under this program such as eye glasses, braces, etc., were given 718 patients at a cost of \$7,149.31.

During the year 418 mentally ill patients were examined, 148 required commitment to the Territorial Hospital for treatment, 55 following a short period of hospital observation. Forty-five persons were examined for alcoholic addiction, 36 were committed to the Territorial Hospital. Twelve

persons were examined for drug addiction, nine were committed to the Territorial Hospital.

Three hundred ninety-four applications were received for burial and cremation assistance, 108 found eligible for total assistance, two for partial assistance and 284 were able to provide services at their own expense.

**Maluhia Home.** Maluhia Home provided care for 1,419 persons for a total of 111,088 patient days with an admission of 1,102, discharges of 909, expirations 213. Lowest patient occupancy was on December 24, 1953—286; highest on January 11, 1953—321 patients. Out-patient visits of discharged patients numbered 4,565. Treatments rendered numbered many thousands; 3,689 physical therapy treatments to 107 persons; and 349 persons were provided occupational therapy treatments.

The Laboratory Technician performed 9,821 tests.

Meals served numbered 395,580 at an average food cost per meal of \$0.173 and an average cost per meal served of \$0.319.

The Laundry laundered 1,267,883 pieces of materials, beddings, gowns, etc. The Sewing Room mended and fabricated 24,839 items of clothing, etc.

One full time teacher provided by the Department of Public Instruction continued the education interrupted by illness of 41 children and 11 adults.

## *Municipal Library*

At the close of 1953 the Municipal Reference Library reported the following resources: 1944 books—8,146 pamphlets—5,532 magazine references—3130 cross references.

This material is divided into 78 major subject headings with over 800 subdivisions within those subject headings. Geographically, all 48 states, and 213 cities within the states, the District of Columbia, and Alaska are represented in the available reference material. This, of course, is in addition to material on the City and County, the Territory, and outside island counties.

In addition to the classified publications, the library subscribes to 82 periodicals. These periodicals cover most phases of government operations as well as subjects of general interest. All magazines are kept for a minimum period of ten years and several are kept on a permanent basis.

During 1953 a total of 4,641 persons used the library facilities. This is an increase of 10.7 per cent over 1952 and an increase of 98.4 per cent over the year 1950.

Library loans during 1953 totaled 3,288. This total includes books, pamphlets, and periodicals. The increase over last year was 23.5 per cent and over the year 1950 amounted to 190.7 per cent.

During the past year 1,631 titles were added to the library. A total of \$1,300 was spent for the purchase of these publications.

There were 47 specific requests from library patrons for purchase of various books and pamphlets. This is a service the library gladly gives if the material is on subjects within the scope of its field of reference and within budget limitations.

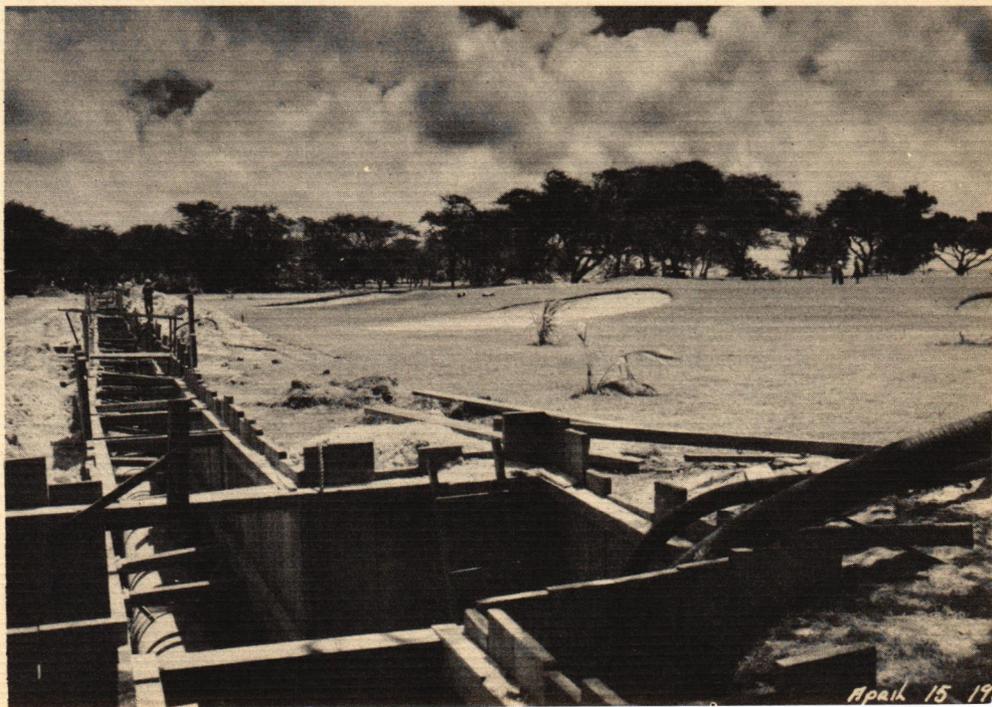
The bibliography "Municipal Library Bookshelf" was issued each month as before. The circulation list now numbers 63. From the response each month, it is evident that most department heads give all their employees an opportunity to see it and use it if they are interested.

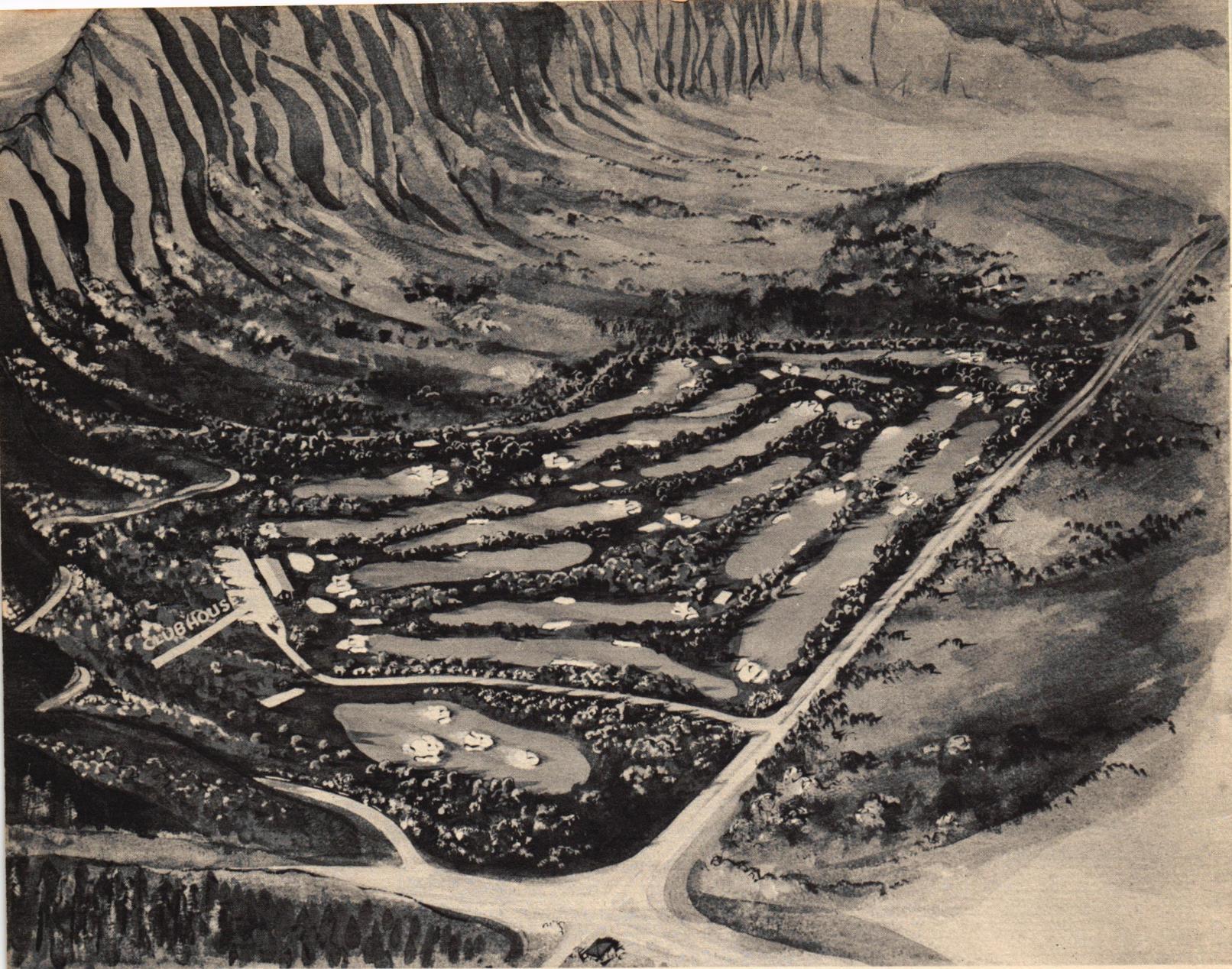
## *Royal Hawaiian Band*

During the year 1953, the Royal Hawaiian Band played a total of 341 concerts and held 168 rehearsals. There were 46 concerts held on Sunday afternoon at Kapiolani Park. Other park concerts totalled 15 and there were 67 concerts at hospitals. The band played 107 concerts for welcoming of ships. Other appearances, at school bazaars and celebrations, charitable gatherings and sports events, totalled 104.

Total expenditures for the band, including salaries, were \$192,630.04 for the year. Receipts from Steamship companies and other sources were \$3,095.00. If we deduct the receipts from the total expenditures we have a balance of \$189,535.04. This is 509 times on duty for the band at a total cost of \$372.36 for each period of duty. There are 49 members in the band. This figure includes the Bandmaster, Secretary-Librarian, 2 vocalists and 5 quarter-time members.

*Installation of 24-inch main cutting across Waialae Country Club Golf Course.*





*Artist's conception of the new Pali Golf Course, now under construction by the Board of Public Parks and Recreation. The 225 acre site lies at the foot of the famous Nuanu pali (that is, cliff) at the left. The views of shore and island from the clubhouse and from the various fairways are said to be not exceeded by any course in the world.*

### *Police Department*

Statistics compiled for the period January to November, inclusive, 1953, show that there were 5,415 actual major offenses (Part I) reported to the police. The corresponding number for 1952 was 5,801. The decrease in 1953 amounted to 386 cases or 6.7 per cent.

Offenses against property, including robbery, burglary, larceny and auto theft, as a group, showed a net decrease of 392 or 6.9 per cent.

However, offenses against the person, including murder, manslaughter, rape and aggravated assault, as a group, showed a net increase of 6 or 5.7 per cent.

A total of 1,741 Part I offenses were cleared during the

year which represented a clearance of 32.2 per cent as compared to 34 per cent for 1952.

Of the total 1,741 offenses cleared, juveniles were responsible for 970 offenses or 55.7 per cent; adults were responsible for 631 offenses or 36.3 per cent; army personnel were responsible for 47 offenses or 2.7 per cent, and navy personnel were responsible for 93 offenses or 5.3 per cent.

There were 1,742 arrests for Part I offenses and convictions were obtained on 91.8 per cent of the offenders. The comparative figure for 1952 was 2,101 arrests and 91.5 per cent convictions.

Part II offenses totalled 13,584, a slight increase of 31

cases as compared to 1952. The per cent clearance for 1953 was 84.9 per cent of the total number of actual offenses known. Persons arrested totalled 26,881 and 63.5 per cent of those arrested were convicted.

While these statistics reveal the scope of basic police work and accomplishments in the past year, the Department has, in an effort to better serve the needs of the community, engaged in other special activities. Among the highlights of these were the following:

There were 3,832 requests for police escorts on the numerous occasions of funerals, parades of various kinds and visits in Honolulu by high ranking government and civic officials from the mainland of the United States and from foreign countries. A considerable degree of efficiency and excellence in the conduct of escort services was attained by police through their frequent assignments and accomplishments in such duties.

The mortality rate from traffic accidents having been quite high during the beginning of the year as compared to the corresponding record of previous years, it was quite apparent that deaths from traffic accidents were going to mount to a new high if steps were not taken to check the causes of accidents. This being the case, it was necessary that police, in addition to applying ever stricter measures of enforcement, launch a traffic safety campaign through the medium of the press, the radio and, later, television. Police speakers were also sent to the different schools and to meetings of civic organizations to spread messages of traffic safety and to make the public more conscious of the problems confronting the community. The cooperation and response received from these different sources were good.

It may be of interest to mention that police was called upon from time to time to arrange and provide security measures on occasions of stopovers in Honolulu by various national and foreign dignitaries. Prominent among these visitors were: Madame Chiang Kai-shek of Nationalist China, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, President Elpidio Quirino of the Philippines, Crown Prince Akihito of Japan, Vice-President of the United States Richard Nixon and Vice-President of Korea Tai Young Hahn.

On several occasions, emergency warnings were received from the United States Geodetic Survey with reference to land and oceanic earthquakes occurring in different parts of the world from which Hawaii could expect tidal waves. On each of these occasions, all available police personnel were alerted for possible assignment to the danger zones, to disseminate warnings to residents in the areas to be affected and to assist in evacuation if such were to become necessary.

## Fire Department

During the past twelve months, your Fire Department responded to 1,706 alarms of fire, 122 less than the 1,828 in 1952, and to 277 emergency calls, a decrease of 6 over the preceding year's 283.

Fire losses show a very substantial decrease over the \$831,101.35 during 1952, the 1953 loss being \$463,984.76.

The department is composed of 22 Engine Companies, 2 Ladder Truck Companies, and a Fire Boat, located in 22 fire stations, 15 of which are in Honolulu and 7 in rural Oahu. Eighteen of the fire stations are permanent and four temporary.

The personnel of 401 officers and men is divided as follows:

1 Chief	3 Fire Inspectors
1 Deputy Chief	1 Radio Engineer
3 Assistant Chiefs	2 Radio Technicians
52 Captains	1 Fire Alarm Supt.
24 Lieutenants	3 Asst. Fire Alarm Supts.
48 Equipment Operators II	9 Alarm Bureau Operators
25 Equipment Operators I	1 Chief Mechanic
12 Rescue Squadsmen	1 Assistant Mechanic
190 Firefighters	5 Mechanics
3 Pilots	1 Accountant
3 Marine Diesel Engineers	1 Administrative Assistant
6 Chiefs' Drivers	5 Clerks

The Salary Standardization Board completed its work and the changeover from the old schedule to the General Schedule was duly made, the members of this department receiving their back pay on October 7, 1953.

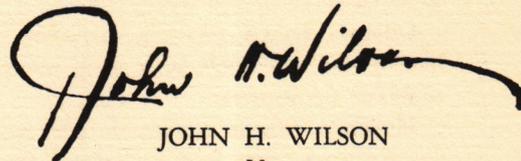
The department again participated in the 1953 Fire Prevention Week, which was one of the most successful in Honolulu's history.

## Conclusion

This report for the year 1953, I believe, is a record of a year of progress and achievement in our City and County government.

The various departments of the government are to be congratulated for keeping pace with the times. Honolulu is a modern city. It is a growing city. It is a city we can well be proud of.

Respectfully submitted,



JOHN H. WILSON  
Mayor

Honolulu Hale  
December 31, 1953

1953-1954

OFFICIALS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

Elective—Two-year Terms

MAYOR AND PRESIDING OFFICER OF THE BOARD

John H. Wilson

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Samuel K. Apoliona, Jr.
John M. Asing
Milton D. Beamer

Noble K. Kauhane
Mitsuyuki Kido
Matsuo Takabuki

Nicholas T. Teves

CLERK.....Leon K. Sterling, Sr.
First Deputy.....Ellen D. Smythe

TREASURER.....Lawrence S. Goto
First Deputy.....James A. Parish, Jr.

AUDITOR.....Leonard K. Fong
First Deputy.....Maxwell C. Le Vine

SHERIFF.....Duke P. Kahanamoku
Deputy Sheriff.....F. Lang Akana

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS, BOARDS, COMMISSIONS

Appointive

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

Administrative Assistant.....W. K. Bassett
Secretary to the
Mayor.....Harriett B. Magoon
Municipal Librarian.....Rachel P. Comba

ATTORNEY

Attorney.....James M. Morita
First Deputy.....NATHANIEL FELZER

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

Public Prosecutor.....Robert E. St. Sure
First Assistant.....James H. Kamo

CONTROLLER

Controller.....Paul K. Keppeler
Chief Accountant.....Henry A. Nye
Purchasing Agent.....Robert W. Smythe

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

City and County
Physician...Thomas M. Mossman, M.D.
Assistant City and County
Physician.....Gook Hing Tong, M.D.
Administrative Officer...Edward P. Toner
Pathologist.....Alvin V. Majoska, M.D.
Dental Surgeon...Kui Hing Tenn, D.D.S.

RENT CONTROL COMMISSION

Chairman.....David E. Owens
Administrator.....William E. Miles
Members
Kenneth Dang Edward Y. Himeda
Kwan Hi Lim James A. O'Brien

ROYAL HAWAIIAN BAND

Director.....Domenico Moro

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Chief Engineer.....William C. Vannatta
Assistant to
Chief Engineer.....Clayton R. Moe
Engineer, Bureau of
Plans.....Harold W. Butzine
Engineer, Division of
Sewers.....George C. Wallace
Engineer, Suburban Water
System.....A. R. Tyler
Engineer, Division of
Traffic Safety.....C. R. Welsh
Superintendent, Division of
Road Maintenance.....R. K. Cummins
Superintendent, Division of Refuse
Collection and Disposal...L. H. L. Hart
Superintendent, Division of Automotive
Equipment.....Richard F. McBean
Superintendent, Division of Street
Lighting.....William Stephenson

BOARD OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Chairman.....John P. Creedon
Members
Mrs. W. F. Dillingham Kim Ak Ching
Rev. Hubert Winthagen Tokuchi Takushi
Fred R. Frizells Mrs. Charles E. Kauhane
Richard K. Kimball Mrs. J. C. Walker
Superintendent of Parks.....J. E. Lyons

BUILDING DEPARTMENT

Superintendent of
Buildings.....Arthur Y. Akinaka
Director of Building
Maintenance .....Frank Lewis

BOARD OF ELECTRICAL EXAMINERS

Chairman
(Ex-Officio).....Arthur Y. Akinaka
Member (Ex-Officio).....John T. Carey
Member.....Joseph Arruda
Member.....Harry P. Field
Member.....J. H. Farmer

BOARD OF PLUMBING EXAMINERS

Chairman .....Louis Fernandez
Member
(Ex-Officio).....Arthur Y. Akinaka
Member (Ex-Officio)....George Rodrigues
Member .....William Fernandes
Member.....C. J. Marr

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

Chairman.....A. J. Gignoux
Director.....George K. Houghtailing

Members

M. B. Carson Katsuro Miho
Kenneth W. Roehrig Lester Petrie
Thomas B. Vance William H. Soper
Henry Chun-Hoon David Bent

**CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION**  
 Chairman.....Herbert Kum  
 Member.....Mark Murakami  
 Member.....Wesley J. Ross

**PERSONNEL**  
 Personnel Director.....Nesta Gallas

**FIRE DEPARTMENT**  
 Chief.....Harold A. Smith  
 Deputy Chief.....Harold C. Pate  
 Assistant Chief.....William K. Blaisdell  
 Assistant Chief.....Edmond K. Meek  
 Assistant Chief.....C. P. Ellis

**HONOLULU REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY**  
 Chairman.....Daniel T. Aoki  
 Vice Chairman.....Glen O. Knight  
 Manager.....Edward J. Burns

*Members*  
 Daniel T. Aoki Frank D. Gibson  
 Hung Wo Ching Thomas F. McCormack  
 Tadashi Fukushima Glen O. Knight

**CIVIL DEFENSE AGENCY**  
 Deputy Director.....Karl A. Sinclair  
 Administrator.....John A. Burns  
 Assistant Administrator.....Joseph J. McGettigan

**POLICE DEPARTMENT**  
 Chief of Police.....Daniel S. C. Liu  
 Deputy Chief of Police.....George M. Farr  
 Assistant Chief of Police.....Dewey O. Mookini  
 Assistant Chief of Police.....Leon Straus  
 Assistant Chief of Police.....Arthur Tarbell

**TRAFFIC SAFETY COMMISSION**  
 Chairman.....Delbert E. Metzger

**TRAFFIC ENGINEER**  
 Charles R. Welsh

*Members*  
 John K. Fern Frank M. Dias  
 George K. Houghtailing Harold J. Ancill  
 Edward M. deHarne George M. Farr  
 Roberta Clark Bert B. Montgomery  
 H. A. Smith Doug Brown  
 Charles M. Lovell William M. Furtado  
 Thomas Carter, Jr. Gilbert Ishii  
 Watters O. Martin Joseph Perry  
 Herbert Moniz Irwin Tanaka  
 William M. Yamashita I. B. Peterson  
 Charles Y. Taniguchi

**CITY WATER DEPARTMENT**  
*Board of Water Supply*  
 Chairman.....Ralph E. Clark  
 Vice Chairman.....Simes T. Hoyt  
 Secretary.....Leroy C. Bush  
 Member (Ex-Officio).....Robert M. Belt  
 Member.....Taijiro Miyahara  
 Member (Ex-Officio).....Karl A. Sinclair  
 Member.....James B. Wilson  
 Manager and Chief Engineer.....Edward Morgan

**PENSION BOARD**  
 Chairman.....John F. Calistro

*Members*  
 Frederico O. Biven Akira Fukunaga  
 Ex-Officio..Leon K. Sterling, Sr., Secretary  
 James W. Lloyd C. Wayson Williams

**PENSION TRUSTEES**  
*(Police, Fire, Band)*  
 Chairman.....Joseph J. McGettigan  
 Member.....William Bishop Taylor  
 Member.....Francis Yee  
 Ex-Officio..Leon K. Sterling, Sr., Secretary



## FACTS ABOUT HONOLULU

The City and County of Honolulu was created as a municipal government by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii in 1907.

In 1908 Joseph J. Fern was elected the first Mayor and the City and County government began functioning when he and the first Board of Supervisors took office on January 4, 1909.

The City and County comprises the entire island of Oahu with an area of 604 square miles. Also included within the City and County for legal jurisdictional purposes are many other small islands in the Hawaiian archipelago. This legal jurisdiction of the City and County government extends 960 miles south to include Kingman Reef and Palmyra Island and 1,060 miles west to, but not including, the island of Midway. Within this western border of the City and County are Pearl and Hermes Reef, Lisianski Island, Laysan Island, Dowsett Reef, Gardner Pinnacles, French Frigate Shoals, Necker Island, Nihoa Island and Kaula Island.

The population of the City and County was 328,194 in 1953 as estimated by the Board of Health of the Territory. The 1953 population of the entire territory was 468,838.

Within the corporate limits of the City and County are two mountain ranges—Waianae Range, which is approximately 18 miles long, and Koolau Range, 36 miles long. The Koolau Range bisects the City and County from the northeast to the southwest. The highest altitude is 4,025 feet, in the Waianae Range.

The average temperature for 1953 was 75.2 degrees; average high, 79.7 degrees; average low, 70.6. The total rainfall for 1953 was 11.70 inches. The average annual rainfall for 49 years is 24.56. (This rainfall recording is only for the Honolulu business district as the rain gauge is atop the Federal building in the civic center.)

Honolulu's relative humidity over a period of years averaged 76 per cent at 2 a.m., 72 per cent at 8 a.m., 57 per cent at 2 p.m. and 71 per cent at 8 p.m.

Average rise and fall of diurnal tides are about two feet, two high and two low tides occurring in the 24 hours.

## In Memoriam

*During the past year the following employees were killed in line of duty with the City and County Government.*

### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Cecilia Almazan—Custodian .....January 6, 1953

### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Joseph H. Akana—Laborer .....December 23, 1953

*During the past year the following employees died while in the service of the City and County Government.*

### BOARD OF PUBLIC PARKS AND RECREATION

Frank Enos—Parkkeeper .....February 10, 1953

Manuel Zimbra—Parkkeeper .....July 16, 1953

### BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY

George N. Chung—Mason .....July 8, 1953

### BUILDING

George Bridges—Inspector of Construction.....August 6, 1953

### CONTROLLER'S OFFICE

Henry A. Nye—1st Deputy Controller.....November 25, 1953

### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Chung Tong—Engineering Draftsman.....January 3, 1953

George Keo—Laborer .....April 12, 1953

Yukio Tashimoto—Laborer .....May 10, 1953

Samuel K. Kumai—Refuse Equipment Helper.....June 11, 1953

Haig Kalauokalani—Property and Supply Clerk.....July 9, 1953

Charles K. Bailey—Foreman.....November 9, 1953

Leo B. Rodby—Overseer of Rural Highways.....December 19, 1953

### HONOLULU POLICE DEPARTMENT

Harry Monzen—Clerk-Typist .....April 30, 1953

### RENT CONTROL COMMISSION

Godfrey F. Affonso—Investigator .....February 10, 1953

Herbert A. Nelson—Rent Control Inspector .....December 31, 1953

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