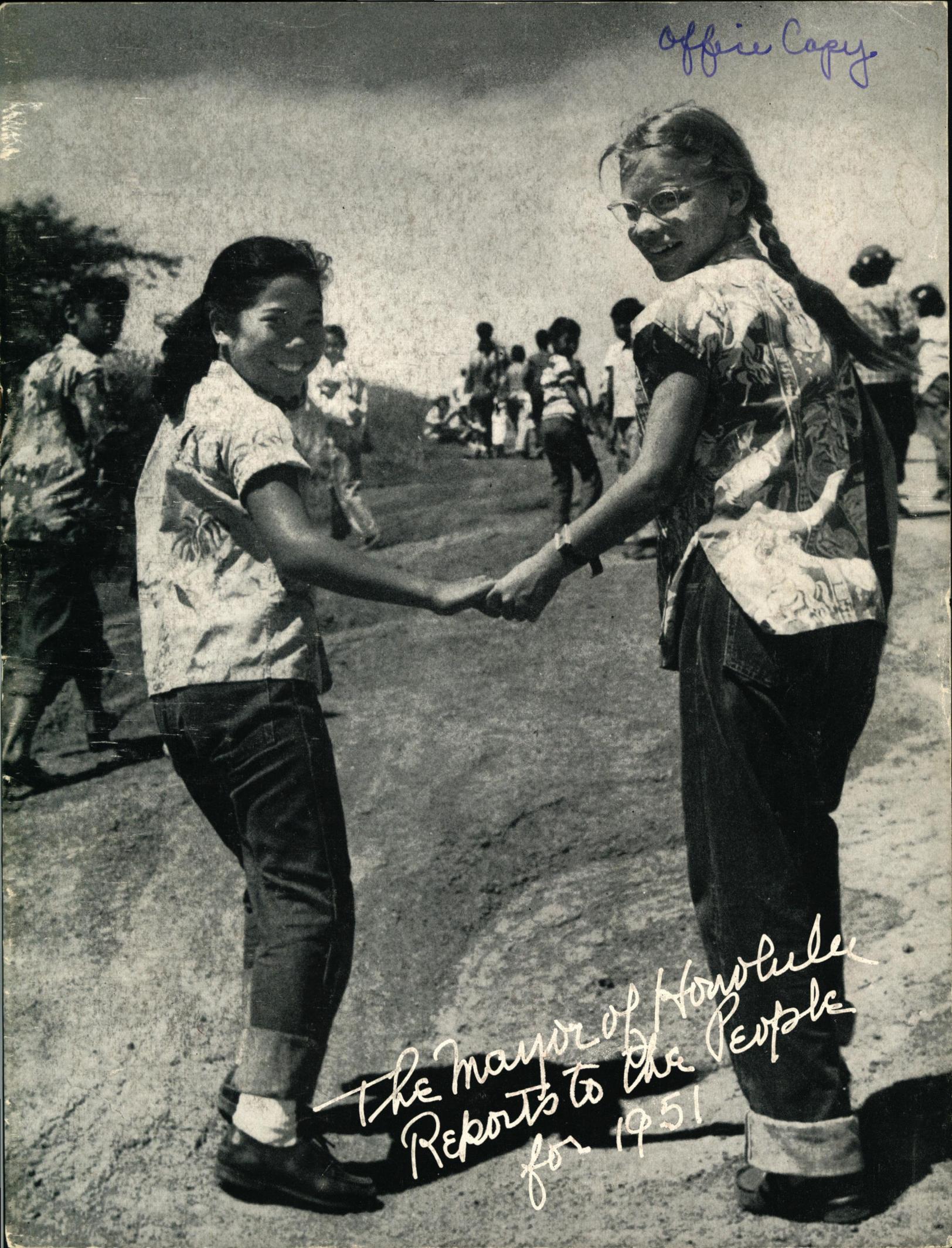


Office Copy



The Mayor of Honolulu
Reports to the People
for 1951

A REPORT TO THE PEOPLE

FOR 1951

BY THE

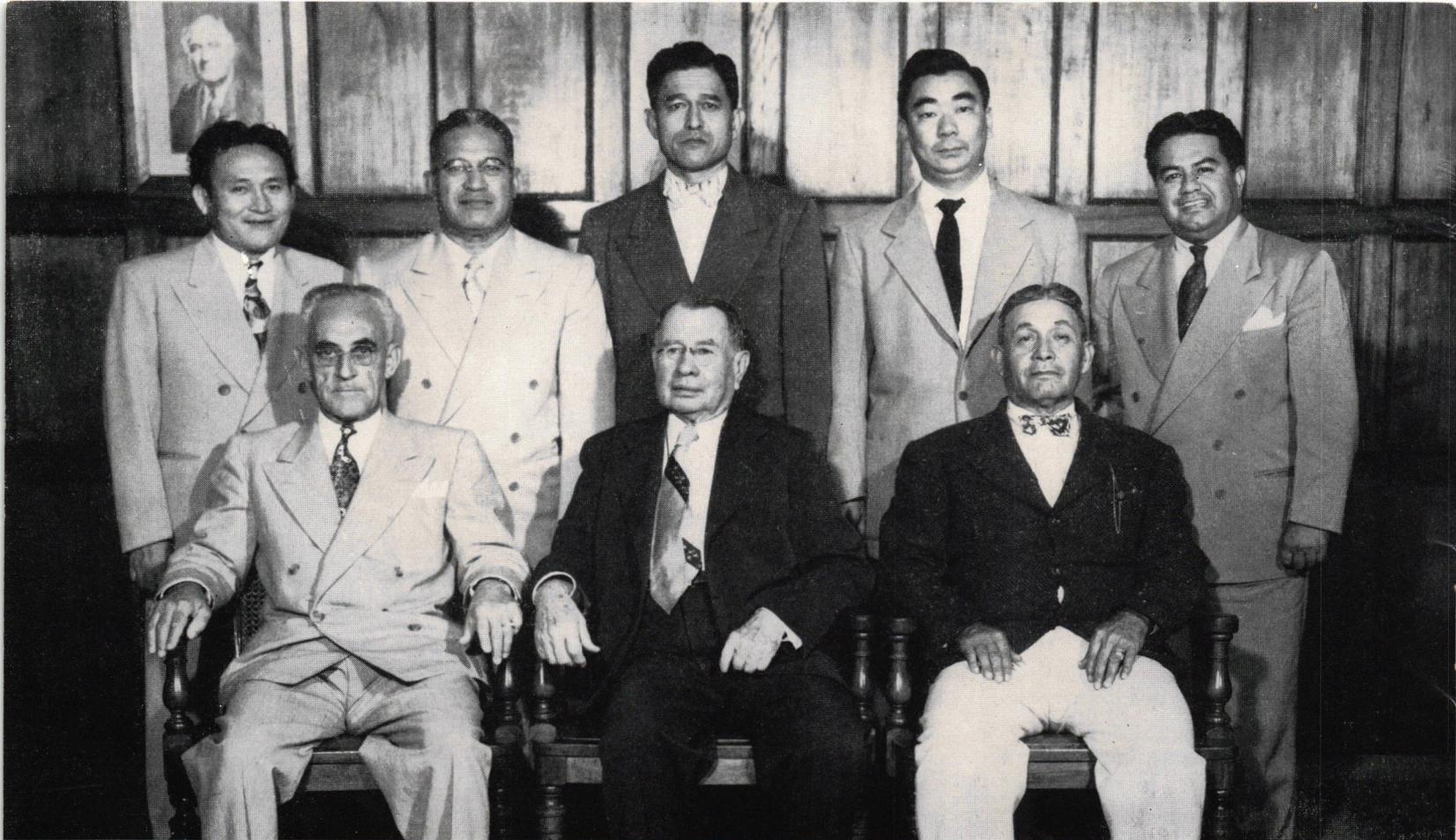
MAYOR OF HONOLULU

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In the foreground on the front cover of this report are Ermile Kodani and Karen Baltrusch at one of the summer fun programs under the direction of the Recreation Division of the Board of Public Parks and Recreation. Groups such as these go on regular hiking trips at Hanauma Bay and other scenic points of Oahu.

On the back cover of the report is Joseph Wright, Jr., at the John H. Wilson Playground in Papakolea. He is shown in the traditional pose and garb of Kamehameha the Great when he played the role in a pageant on Kamehameha Day, June 11.



OUR 12 ELECTIVE OFFICERS, 1951—Above are Mayor Wilson and the seven members of the Board of Supervisors. At the left of the Mayor in the foreground is John M. Asing. On the Mayor's right is Nicholas T. Teves. In the background, left to right, are Samuel M. Ichinose, Noble K. Kauhane, Dr. Sam K. Apoliona, Jr.; Sakae Takabashi, James K. Trask. Below are the four elective department heads. They are William Chung-Hoon, Jr., Treasurer; Duke P. Kabanamoku, Sheriff; Leonard K. Fong, Auditor; Leon K. Sterling, Sr., Clerk.



THE MAYOR'S REPORT

To the People of the City and County of Honolulu

Fellow Citizens:

Again we end a year of exceptional progress in material improvements toward making our city and county a better place in which to live.

But, probably, the most important actual step ahead in the public welfare were assurances of great strides in the near future. These assurances came with the information from Washington that the Department of the Interior has recommended to Congress the enactment of four bills which mean that, if passed by Congress, the City and County of Honolulu will have \$15,600,000 available for four most important projects.

These bills will authorize the city and county to sell bonds to provide \$1,000,000 for flood control, \$6,000,000 for the construction of the Kalihi Tunnel and its approach roads, \$5,000,000 for additional public school facilities and \$1,600,000 for completion of improvement to and development of existing parks and playgrounds and the acquisition, construction and improvement of new parks and playgrounds. As the year ends with this most important recommendation in favor of these Bills, we are looking forward to their passage by Congress early in 1952.

Material Improvements

As for material improvements accomplished in 1951 by the city and county government, I would call attention to the report of the Bureau of Plans. Four new improvement districts went to contract, totaling \$721,151 with 11 more frontage improvements still in design and four ready for contract.

Approximately 35 miles of primary streets were re-surfaced under private contract and about five miles done by our own Road Maintenance Department. There were also about ten miles of secondary streets and lanes seal-coated.

Our Road Maintenance Department carried out three important street widening projects. On Hotel Street between Kapiolani Boulevard and Punchbowl, on King Street fronting Thomas Square. On Kaimuki Avenue and Kapiolani Boulevard by the Kaimuki High School site the work was done under private contract.

A flood control project in Kawainui Swamp was begun and is expected to be completed early in 1952.

The Kewalo seawall was completed, which will reclaim hundreds of acres of land.

In our Division of Sewers, as a part of the ten-year sewer construction program, estimated to cost about \$22,000,000, 30 projects were under contract during 1951 and nine had been completed by the year's end.

Two steps toward alleviating the traffic congestion in the central district of Honolulu were taken in 1951. The Board of Supervisors authorized the installation of parking meters, which it is expected will be in use early in the new year, and before the Board of Supervisors at the end of the year was an off-street parking ordinance. It has been passed on two readings, but at public hearing such objection was expressed by property owners that the board now has it under advisement before final passage. The ordinance would require that all future building permits in the business districts, hotel and apartment areas, rooming houses and dwellings would not be issued unless provision was made on the owner's property for the parking of cars to the number in relation to the capacity of the building.

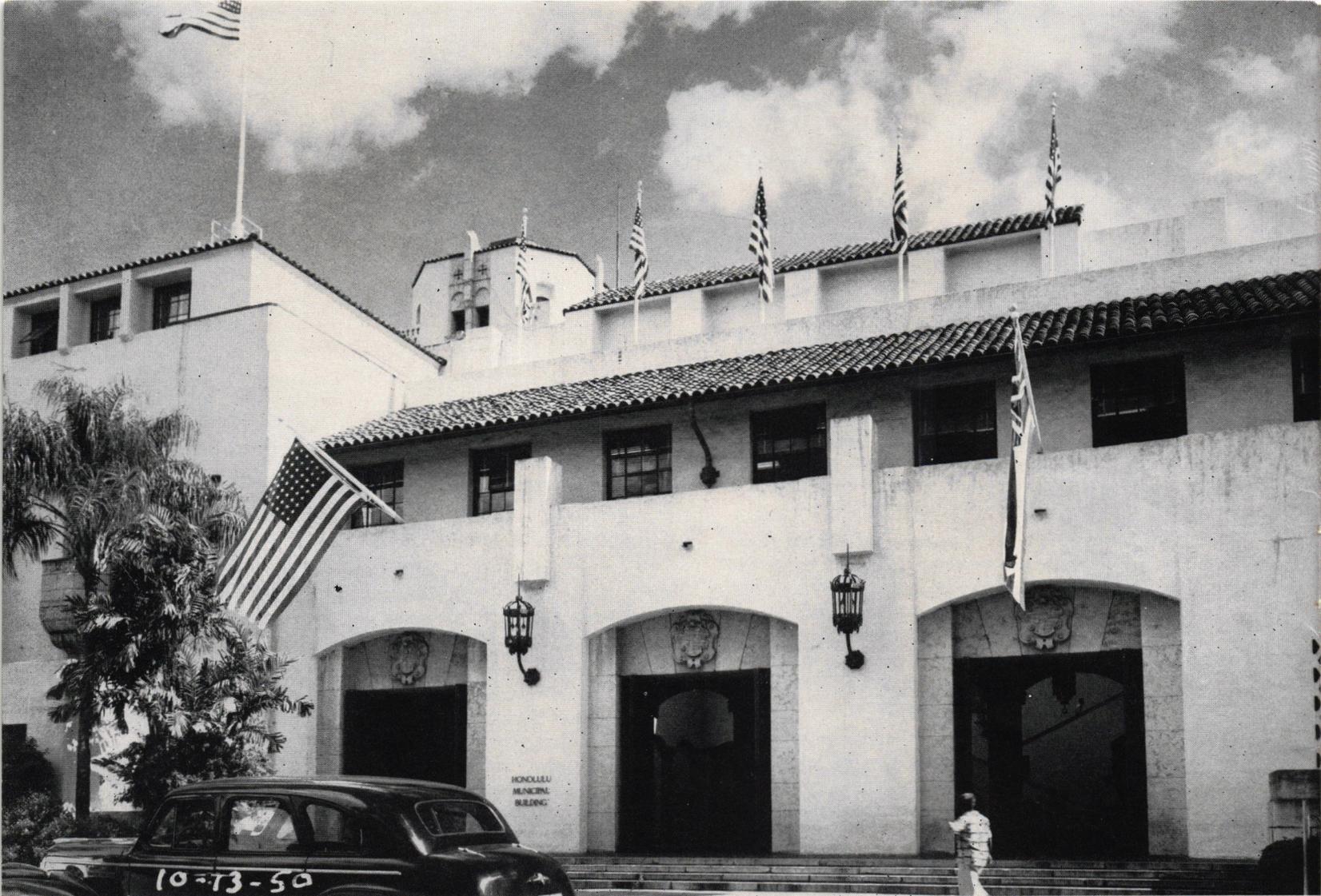
Board of Supervisors

As the year ends it becomes evident that we are to lose a member of our Board of Supervisors in the early part of 1952.

Sakae Takahashi has been appointed Treasurer of the Territory by Governor Long. This gives me an opportunity to congratulate Mr. Takahashi and to express my regret at his leaving the board.

A World War veteran with the most commendable record, Supervisor Takahashi served the government as Deputy City and County Attorney. The same efficiency he displayed in that position he has carried to the Board of Supervisors, and with his calm competence he has made himself a most effective member of the board.

In the elevation of Supervisor Takahashi to the Governor's cabinet, the loss to the City is manifestly the Territory's gain.



The impressive doorway of the Honolulu City Hall, officially known as Honolulu Hale, on a day of celebration. During 1951 a new addition to the municipal building was made on the Hotel Street side at a cost of \$352,350, increasing the floor area of the building by approximately 16,000 square feet.

Waikiki Beach

As the year ends the matter of acquisition by the city and county of private property fronting on the beach at Waikiki is still uncertain. Although the Master Plan calls for such acquisition, the city, of course, has not the funds immediately to acquire the property. Property owners naturally feel this is a blight on their investments. They point out that the uncertainty makes it difficult either for them to sell their property or to make any plans for improvements. It is hoped that in 1952 a definite plan for appropriations and installment payments may be worked out.

Financial Statement

Every taxpayer knows that it takes money to run a city well. And as Honolulu continues to grow, the

number and the cost of public services and improvements go up too. This, under current economic conditions, with the shrinking value of the dollar, accounts for the marked increased dollar cost of our City and County government.

The City and County of Honolulu expended during the fiscal year of 1951 \$20,584,565 for operating requirements. Expenditure of this sum, the largest in the history of the City and County, was programmed through the Mayor's Annual Budget and three supplementary appropriation ordinances, the latter including provisions to effectuate legislation enacted by the 1951 session of the Territorial Legislature.

During the 1951 session of the Territorial Legislature, attempts by the City and County to obtain a more equitable distribution of general excise taxes collected by the Territory again proved futile. Efforts to have the \$8,000,000 ceiling on real property taxes lifted were

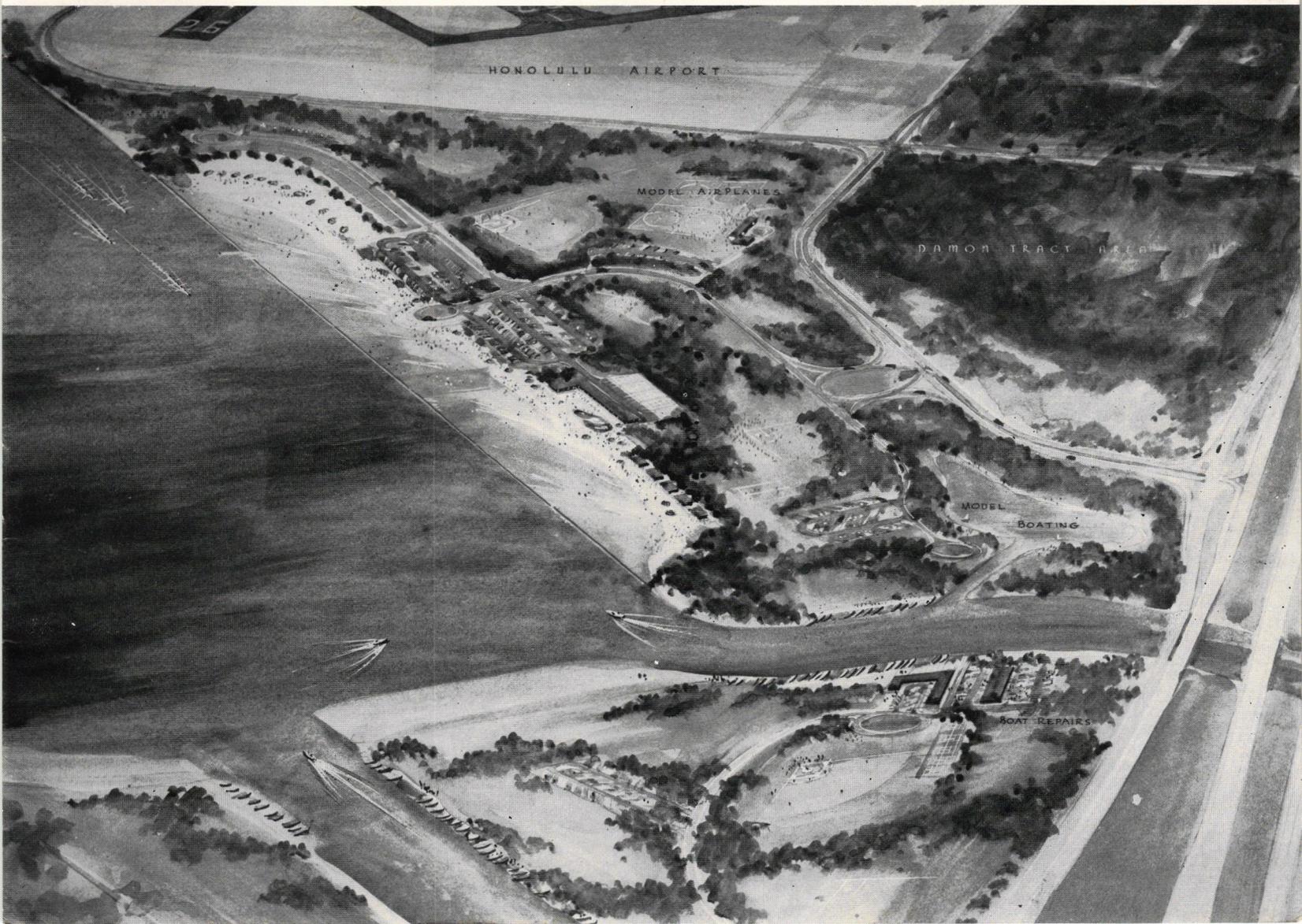
likewise unsuccessful. In the light of a total increase in valuations of real property for rate purposes from \$249,670,074 in 1950 to \$253,785,190 in 1951, with a further increase for 1952 in the offing, it is difficult to understand the reluctance on the part of the Territorial Legislature to raise our real property tax ceiling above the present limitation of \$8,000,000. Admittedly tax increases should not be excessive, but neither should the real property tax ceiling be so restrictive as to constitute an automatic curtailment of the tax rate determining authority of our Board of Supervisors. I feel that your City and County administration is in a better position to understand the financial issues of the city, and for the Territorial Legislature to ignore our recommendations is not to the best interests of our community.

The financial stability of the City and County is due directly to the hitherto relatively broad real property tax ceiling established on a basis consistent with our requirements. Since no new revenue sources are available to us,

and in view of the inflexibility of our existing revenue sources, the continuance of an \$8,000,000 real property tax ceiling imposes a restriction that impairs our financial resources. For this reason, I feel strongly that every effort should be made in the 1953 session of the Legislature to either have the ceiling lifted to a level broad enough to take care of our requirements for at least two years, or to abolish ceilings altogether and to permit our Board of Supervisors to really exercise its present authority to determine the annual rate and levy said basic tax.

It is worth noting that while the 1951 Legislature made no provisions to strengthen our economic stability basically, legislation materially affecting our operations was enacted. Perhaps the most significant of these laws is Act 129, which places the medical and hospitalization program for care of indigent and medically indigent persons on county level with the Territory presumably assuming the financial burden on a reimbursement basis. This act became effective as of July 1, 1951, and for the

Land lying between the Honolulu Airport, Keebi Lagoon and Nimitz highway may shortly appear something like this, instead of being an empty expanse of coral and mud flats. An appropriation of \$600,000 was made by the last legislature for this development, contingent on the land turned over to the Board of Public Parks and Recreation. Negotiations were going forward at the end of 1951 to this end.



six-month period ending December 31, 1951, the City and County received \$477,676. However, sight must not be lost of the fact that a substantial part of this amount was applied against medical and hospitalization costs of individuals in Honolulu who formerly received such assistance through the Territorial Department of Public Welfare.

Responsibility for operating the fire boat in Honolulu Harbor, likewise on a reimbursement basis, was passed on to the City and County under the provisions of Act 175. While the effective date of the law was set at July 1, 1951, actual operations began in September of the year, and for the four-month period ending December 31, 1951, a total of \$29,772 was received from the Territory, \$10,000 of which was provided by the Board of Harbor Commissioners under the $\frac{2}{3}$ (Territory)— $\frac{1}{3}$ (Board of Harbor Commissioners) financing arrangement.

As much as 1951 operating funds permitted, by supplementary appropriation ordinance \$258,500 was set up as a reserve for reclassification of positions expected to result from the survey of positions required by Act 320. This amount, it is realized, is hardly adequate to meet the contemplated requirements of the survey, and we will again be confronted with the problem of having to provide the necessary funds at the time the classification study is completed.

The problem of our firemen's work schedule was finally resolved by your administration, when the provisions of Act 232, Session Laws of Hawaii 1949 were put into effect during the latter half of the year retroactive to July 1, 1951. As stipulated by this law, 288 hours of actual service for 28 days constitute normal work schedule for members of the Fire Department. For the period July 1, 1951 to December 31, 1951, \$103,000 was provided in order to effectuate compliance with requirements of the law.

Bonded indebtedness at the close of the fiscal year December 31, 1951, totalled \$15,636,000 as compared with \$14,459,000 outstanding on December 31, 1950. This represented a net increase of \$1,177,000. During the year 1951, \$700,000 in Flood Control Bonds as authorized by Act 273, Session Laws of Hawaii 1949, \$500,000 in Public Improvement Bonds as authorized by Act 375, Session Laws of Hawaii 1949, and \$500,000 in Park Improvement Bonds as authorized by Act 285, Session Laws of Hawaii 1949 were issued. Net sinking fund and redemption payment during the year totalled \$523,000 leaving a net increase of \$1,177,000. Of the \$15,636,000 bonded debt, the Board of Water Supply of the City and County, which operates as a semi-autonomous entity, is obligated in the sum of \$1,143,389.

Since it is not the purpose to discuss here in great detail the financial operations of the City and County, those who are interested in further financial details are referred to the Controller's Annual Report which will be

printed later in the year. General figures showing revenues and expenditures for the year however are to be found on page 16 of this report.

Planning

Your City Planning Commission is vested with the problem of preparing progressive long-range plans for general community betterment. It is its duty to prepare a comprehensive master plan to regulate an orderly pattern for progressive development through the master plan and zoning and subdivision control. The Planning Commission administers the zoning ordinance, subdivision rules and regulations, and recommends sites and locations of public buildings, new streets and highways, widenings and extensions of existing streets, schools, parks and playgrounds, and other matters that pertain to public improvements.

Seventy-nine zoning requests were up for commission review and action during the year 1951. Numerous zoning violations were also processed through the commission with field investigations conducted by the Public Prosecutor's Office. A draft of a revised zoning ordinance has been completed which incorporates all up-to-date aspects of regulations to maintain desirable use of land and buildings and off-street parking, and yard spacing.

During the year 581 subdivision applications were submitted for review and approved by the commission. Private subdividers spent an estimated \$2,416,219 during 1951 for construction of street and utility improvements, which include roadways, pavements, sidewalks, curbs, gutters, drainage, water, sewerage, and street light installations. This amount represents 100 per cent expenditure by the subdividers. In addition, private subdividers also participated in four improvement districts in which they contributed an amount equal to \$720,151.70.

An off-street parking ordinance was prepared after intensive study and submitted to the Board of Supervisors and passed on two readings. The provision of this bill notes minimum off-street parking requirements for business districts, hotel and apartment areas, churches, auditoriums, hospitals and convalescent homes, welfare institutions, libraries, hotels, apartment houses, clubs, rooming houses, and dwellings. It is the sincere hope of the commission that the board will enact this ordinance in 1952.

A special overpass committee was appointed this year by the Mayor and Board of Supervisors to study and report on the feasibility of constructing an overpass at the Kapiolani Boulevard and Kalakaua Avenue intersection and to act in an advisory capacity to the chief engineer in the design and specification of the structure. The committee recommended that the construction of a four-lane overpass over Kalakaua Avenue including a



Probably the most beautiful of all Oahu's beaches is the one at Hanauma Bay, a crater into which the sea broke ages ago. The Board of Public Parks and Recreation has recently completed full developments here and these have made it probably the most popular of all public beaches.

cloverleaf ramp at the mauka-Diamond Head corner is justified and warranted from the standpoint of the motoring public.

The commission, under Sessions Laws of 1949 and 1951, is mandated to declare areas blighted for redevelopment purposes prior to redevelopment plans being prepared. The commission, therefore, is studying areas within the city as to the need for redevelopment and will make recommendations to the Honolulu Redevelopment Agency upon completion of study.

During the year the commission has received several requests from rural communities to develop master plans for their respective areas. Basic maps for Kaneohe, Kailua and Aiea have been completed. Tentative master plans and zoning plans for Kailua and Aiea were made in cooperation with the respective community groups prior to holding of public hearing for official adoption.

Office of the Clerk

The City and County Clerk is ex-officio secretary of the Board of Supervisors, and as such his office handles all administrative work of the board. The clerk or his deputy and an administrative assistant attend all meetings of the board and all public hearings before the board. They are required to take minutes of all meetings and record the same, and when necessary, to make verbatim transcripts of certain public hearings.

The clerk is required to prepare the original journal of the board, containing a full and complete record of all matters considered and acted upon by the board.

All communications and petitions addressed to the mayor and board are received by the clerk and submitted to the board for action at its regular meetings. Following the meetings, all communications, petitions, reports and resolutions are numbered, indexed and filed away, and ditto copies are prepared for reference to the standing committees of the board, and for distribution to the mayor, board, departments and other persons indicated.

All bills introduced are received, numbered and published, and after approval by the mayor, are again numbered as ordinances, and published, and reprints made for general distribution. Certain resolutions of the board, upon enactment are also published. Resolutions adopted by the City Planning Commission, and approved by the board, are received and filed in this office, and published.

A full and complete subject index of all matters brought to the attention of the Board of Supervisors is prepared on index cards. At the end of the year, this subject index is retyped on large sheets which are later bound into permanent volumes for ready reference. This subject index is used by all departments of the city, and without it any research of the records would be

extremely laborious and well-nigh impossible. The index was inaugurated in 1933; prior to that time, and back to the inception of county government, there is no subject index. This index should be completed back to 1905, in order that there may be a complete subject index from the beginning of county government.

During 1951, 59 meetings of the board were held, and 26 public hearings were held on bills pending, on public improvements, off-street parking, rent control, abandonment of streets, sewer projects, etc.

274 Messages from the Mayor, 2,952 departmental communications, 1,095 miscellaneous communications, and 95 petitions were received and acted upon, a total of 4,142. 4,330 committee reports (1,198 finance, 3,123 public works and 9 legislative) were presented and acted upon, and 843 resolutions were presented and acted upon.

48 Bills were introduced, of which 45 (including six pending from 1950) were enacted into ordinances, five tabled, two referred back to Committees, and two are pending.

41 resolutions and 11 variance permits granted by the City Planning Commission were approved by the board.

Bids covering 54 public projects were opened in this office during 1950 and submitted to the board for award of contract, involving the expenditure of public funds in the sum of approximately \$3,619,974.52.

152 master plumbers bonds were received, approved by the board and filed with the City and County Treasurer as required by law. 483 documents—deeds, leases, assignments, grants, easements, agreements, licenses, releases, etc.—were approved for signature by the mayor and clerk and processed through this department.

The office of the clerk is the clearing house for information of all types. Mail for various departments is received and routed through this office.

The sale and issuance of copies of the Revised Ordinances of Honolulu 1942, is handled by this office. During the year a total of 37 volumes was issued, 25 were sold at \$5 each and 12 were issued to various governmental agencies, without cost. There is urgent need for a new revision of the Ordinances of Honolulu. The last revision, issued in 1942, includes up to Ordinance No. 940. Since that revision 326 new ordinances have been enacted.

Another duty imposed on this office by the board in 1950 was the preparation and transmittal of resolutions of condolence to the families of men and women in the armed services who were injured, missing or killed in the Korean War. During this year, 607 such resolutions were prepared and transmitted, each with an original letter of transmittal.

Department heads, members of boards and commis-



The new Manoa Elementary School in the beautiful Manoa Valley constructed by the Honolulu Building Department at a cost of \$699,911.

sions, are sworn to before the City and County Clerk, and filed in this office.

The City and County Clerk, with the Mayor executes all documents on behalf of the City and County, such as deeds, contracts, leases, licenses, etc., and these documents are routed to the proper depositories.

As of January 1, 1952, this department had 18 permanent employees, including clerk, and three temporary employees. Nineteen temporary positions have been established by the salary ordinance, but these temporary positions, with the exception of the three carried over, are filled only during election years.

Office of the Treasurer

The City and County Treasurer had in his custody from \$13,300,000 to \$16,000,000 in public funds during the year, in addition to more than \$20,470,000 in collateral securities deposited with him by local banks to secure and protect City and County bank deposits as required by law. There were also in his custody securities

totaling more than \$779,000 which represented investments of the various reserve and sinking funds.

During the year the treasurer issued \$1,700,000 City and County general obligation bonds, and \$888,558 improvement district bonds in seven improvement districts; redeemed \$523,000 general obligation bonds, \$219,000 revenue bonds and \$337,083 improvement district bonds; collected monthly rentals from 25 rental units; issued 40 different kinds of business licenses, involving 11,722 licenses; registered 112,628 motor vehicles as compared to 100,420 of the previous year and 52,462 of 1945, issued 3,516 non-resident motor vehicle permits, recorded 64,878 motor vehicle ownership transfers as compared to 56,383 of the previous year; 10,408 duplicate motor vehicle certificates of registration and/or ownership; issued 27,779 dog licenses and 8,458 bicycle licenses.

The volume of business handled by the treasurer in 1951 showed an increase of about 11 per cent in motor vehicle registrations and substantial increases in other functions as compared to the preceding year.

Office of the Auditor

The functions of this department include the issuance of all city-county warrants; post-audit of departments, bureaus and other organizational units to determine whether all receipts are properly collected, all moneys and property are placed in proper custody, and all expenditures are legally made; and prescribing and installing accounting systems and business procedures.

Warrants issued during the year by the auditor totaled 158,744 and amounted to \$49,007,009.49. The breakdown includes 122,816 warrants amounting to \$13,554,547.73 for pay-rolls; 32,908 warrants amounting to \$17,715,618.92 for miscellaneous claims; and 3,020 warrants amounting to \$17,736,842.84 for inter-fund transfers. An increase of 3,873 warrants issued over 1950 is noted. All warrants were issued after satisfaction through audits beyond the authorization and certification of the proper officials.

Audits required to be made by law of the various departments and organizational units were completed, departmental systems and methods have been closely observed, and improvements where necessary were installed. Covering reports have been submitted from time to time to the proper officials.

Disputed payments to certain contractors for excess costs on certain contracts due to war-time price increases in labor and materials under Act 260, S. L. 1945 have all been settled with the exception of the James W. Glover contract which is under review of the Supreme Court of Hawaii on the mere issue of the auditor's authority to withhold payment. To date considerable savings have been made to the city and county on these claims on excess costs through the insistence of the auditor to pay for only such costs as are allowable under the said Act 260.

Office of the Sheriff

The Office of the Sheriff of the City and County, through Sheriff Duke P. Kahanamoku, again appeals for the acquisition of a new County Jail. If ever there was a time when proper segregation is needed it is now, because of the increased narcotic cases being detained at the institution. The present jail offers no protection to those committed for minor law infractions, and the present open fraternization of inmates makes all attempts for protection of the non-narcotic cases impossible.

The continued high rate of coroner deaths still poses a challenge to the community. Of the 356 deaths attended during the year, 127 were from violence. Of this 127, 37 were deaths involved in automobile mishaps, or one case per every 2,362 persons of this city.

Expanded sheriff's quarters in the new City Hall wing, available during 1952, will permit the centraliza-

tion of the several divisions of this department. Better service will result.

The number of legal services by our servicing department presented through the attorney's office were high during the year, but despite a limited force we have met the demands of the attorney's office and other governmental agencies.

Office of the Controller

As is the case during every legislative session, during the 1951 session the facilities of the controller's office were devoted in a very substantial extent to work connected with financial legislative problems. Working in close cooperation with the Board of Supervisors' Legislative Committee, this office prepared and presented the mass of financial data required as well as contributing toward the preparation of several legislative measures.

In order to keep abreast of developments affecting Territorial and county finances, discussions were held at conferences attended by Territorial officials, finance officers of other counties, and representatives of this office. It is worth noting that substantial contributions were made at these conferences by this office in effecting changes along financial reporting lines.

Primarily through the persistent efforts of the controller's office, the city and county has succeeded in getting a greater percentage allocation of Federal funds received by the Territory under the provisions of Public Law No. 874, which provides assistance to state and Territorial governments having Federal and service-connected dependents enrolled in their public schools.

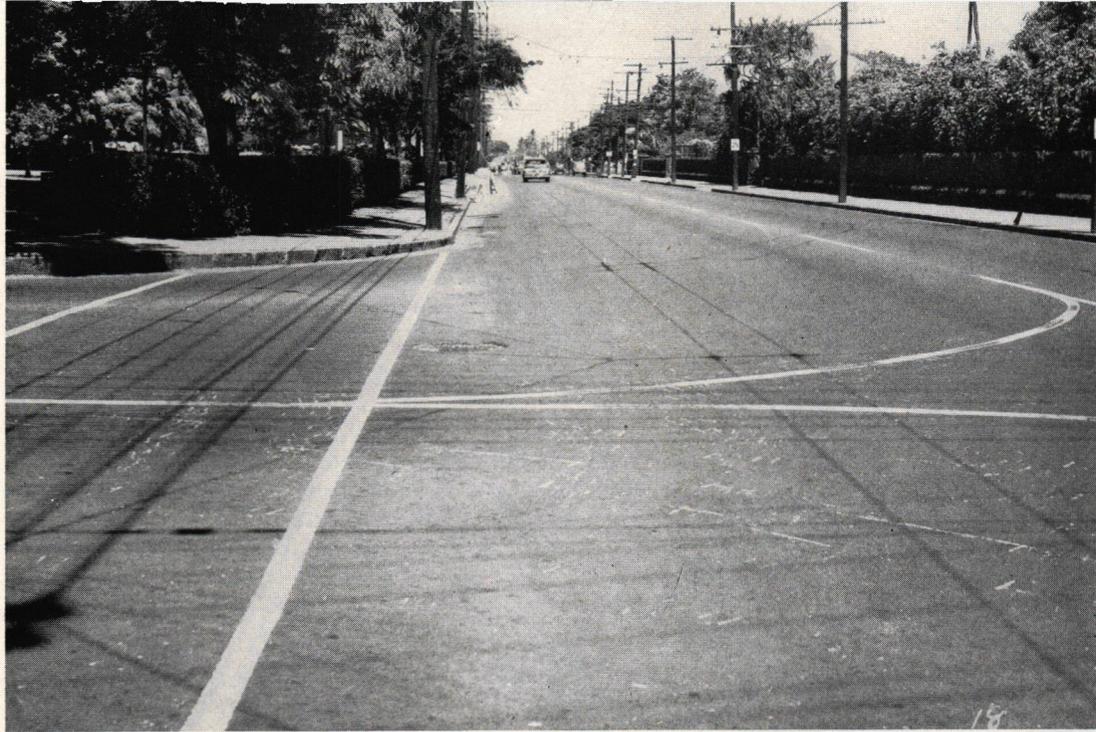
Recognizing the need for a regular budget section on a year-round basis, steps were finally taken toward the close of the year for the creation of this much-needed set up in the controller's office. Under this new set up, the budget officer and his assistants will be responsible for all phases of budget procedure within the scope of the controller's office throughout the year. Since the two positions newly created were filled during the latter part of December, results of this change will be evident only at the end of the year 1952.

Rent Control

When late in the month of June, 1951, the municipal government recognized that conditions here, nationally and abroad remained critical, and extended for one year the rent control laws applicable to the City and County of Honolulu, the government spurred to renewed activity already-prepared plans by the Rent Control Commission for modernizing and strengthening the operations of the department.

Important among many steps taken was the divorcing of matters relating to compliance with the law by both

This is King Street in front of Thomas Square at the left. The previous pedestrian walk in the second picture indicates the widening made by our road department.



landlord and tenant groups from general category to a specialized, hard-hitting function.

This step, carefully taken only after many months of earlier study, was made necessary by the sharp rise in number of violations reported to the administrator as the housing shortage grew increasingly acute. The wisdom and care used in the planning and putting into effect this inter-dependent department operation has been

amply repaid in results. Out-of-court settlements, totalling many thousands of dollars in rent overcharges, were brought about during 1951.

Two amendments to the Rent Control ordinance designed to strengthen its enforcement were asked of the Board of Supervisors during the year. Both were adopted by the board, approved by the mayor and are now law.

The first of these (now Section 10-B of the ordinance)

gives to aggrieved tenants the right to sue for treble damages in cases of rent overcharges wherein willfulness by landlords can be proven.

The second amendment more clearly defines hotel operations. In neither of these amendments did the Rent Control Commission seek or receive authority beyond that already given it by law. Both were corrective measures found necessary to plug loopholes in the existing ordinance.

A third amendment gives to landlords an automatic 10 per cent increase in rents for housing accommodations where more occupants are being housed than there were at the time the tenancy was created. This warranted measure for the relief of landlords was supported by the commission.

Another important step was the commencement on October 1 of a review of rent levels throughout all areas of Oahu as adjusted from the May 27, 1941, "freeze date" to the present.

The review will chart the per dollar rise in the cost of obtaining rental housing accommodations here during the last decade. It will also show the type and number of rental housing accommodations and their geographical distribution in the many areas of Oahu.

Work load of the department for 1951 continued at war-time levels. Although during the first half of the year a slight drop in number of cases handled was noted, the second half brought an avalanche of landlord petitions for adjustments and establishment of rent ceilings. A total of 8,462 cases were received.

In the 10 years that rent control has been operative in Honolulu, 95,791 cases have been received and handled up to the close of business December 31, 1951.

It is anticipated the department will receive its 100,000th case about May 1, 1952.

Landlord-tenant hearings before the administrator were held on an average of four days weekly throughout the year. In many of the weeks it was necessary to conduct both morning and afternoon hearings to keep pace with the volume handled.

An interesting highlight of the 1951 operation of the department is, that of the more than 8,000 rent increases sought during the year, only 59 were denied, and only 35 landlords entered appeals to the Commission from the findings and orders of the administrator.

Complaints of rental overcharges and other violations referred by the department to the office of Public Prosecutor numbered 92 during the year.

In 41 of these cases verdicts of guilty were found. In 20 other cases out-of-court settlements were made prior to trial, 17 were dismissed because of various reasons and a few remain on court calendars waiting trial.

Fourteen meetings of the commission were held during 1951.

Building Department

Another boom and busy home building period in the City and County of Honolulu has been experienced in 1951. Although slightly short of the record number of permits issued in the previous year, the volume of new family dwellings reached an all-time high.

There were started some 6,230 building projects of various categories in construction, alteration and repairs, based on permit records with a total estimated value of \$42,633,344. This large building program volume continues to place and class Honolulu among the ranking cities of the western half of the United States.

Briefly summarized, the work authorized by building permits shows the following analysis:

ANALYSIS OF BUILDING PERMITS - 1951

	No. of Permits	Estimated Value	Per cent Total
Public Works:.....	75	3,219,265	7.55
City and County of Honolulu			
Territory of Hawaii			
Plantation Projects:.....	35	175,844	0.41
Industrial (Other than Plantations):	6,120	39,238,235	92.04
Private Schools			
Hawaii Housing			
Hawaiian Pineapple Company			
Balance of Island of Oahu			
TOTALS.....	6,230	42,633,344	100.00
Projects costing \$10,000 or more.	1,040	28,033,722	65.80
Projects costing Under \$10,000..	5,190	14,599,622	34.20
TOTALS.....	6,230	42,633,344	100.

In addition to the 6,230 building permits issued, there were also issued to the recognized trades, supplementary building permits as follows: 6,258 electrical permits, 4,640 plumbing permits and 3,741 gas installation permits, all of which require a follow-up inspection.

The inspection staff, at the present, consists of four construction inspectors, three inspectors and four electrical inspectors, one of whom is assigned the work of inspecting some 300 elevators. With the understaffed personnel and in spite of criticisms of the actions and judgments in different instances, little realizing of the responsibilities and the multitude of services to be rendered and the reasons which prompt their actions, this department has carried on and rendered public services creditably.

Besides issuance of permits and collection of fees thereto applicable, the office examined some 5,000 building plans, including plumbing and wiring layouts.

Before-and-after pictures of our road department's work on Kaimuki Avenue. Directly to the left of the widening strip is the site of the new Kaimuki High School.



Total revenue collected amounted to \$117,705. In this connection, the number of electrical permits for the first time exceeded the number of building permits, as it normally should.

Services rendered compared favorably with those furnished by mainland cities. However, a comparison with the mainland cities reveals that inspection of the

same level is carried on with considerably larger staffs and financed by higher schedule of permit fees. In the light of such comparison, it is contemplated to revise our existing standards upward to meet present-day needs from those established a quarter of a century ago.

Construction regulations of the N.P.A., after October, 1951, are both liberalized and tightened. By these

regulations, controls are tightened over larger projects, such as commercial and industrial structures which use considerable amounts of steel, copper and aluminum, which accounts for the slump downwards in volume, amounting to only \$3,936,471, compared with a volume of almost twice the amount in the previous year. The rulings do not affect home construction. Such may be self-authorized, subject to critical material allotment only. As a result, home construction has been maintained at a high pace amounting to \$32,413,084, an all time high, which, under present outlook, will continue in 1952.

The Honolulu Building Code, better known as Ordinance 490, enacted in 1929 and amended and reprinted in 1942, has been in use more than 20 years. Because it has been vociferously criticized in late years as being outmoded, much of which is unfounded, it is believed, nevertheless, to be advantageous to keep abreast of times by a major revision and to streamline and simplify the poor index which is found in the present code.

Revision of the building code was therefore undertaken at the beginning of the year, retaining the services and past experience of Mr. Lyman H. Bigelow. The preliminary draft of the revision was released in October for review, and limited copies were distributed to interested and qualified parties for comments. It is being checked by this department for possible improvements from an administrative and enforcement standpoint.

The Board of Electrical Examiners during the past year examined and qualified 17 supervising electricians and 4 motion picture operators from a total of 42 electricians and 9 motion picture operators examined.

The Board of Plumbing Examiners during the past year examined and qualified 7 master plumbers and 11 journeyman plumbers from a total of 50 examined.

The Architectural and Contracts Division, operating with a nucleus staff for 1951 brought to completion a great number of school projects contracted and commenced in the late months of 1950. Together with other new work commenced and completed or under progress at the end of 1951, our Building Department records show a construction volume output totaling \$4,068,552.99 for the year 1951. Including in this total we provided chiefly needed classrooms and other school buildings throughout Oahu, expending \$3,295,184.54 of Territorial bond issue money. By contract were completed 41 school projects and 2 city projects. From the special school fund, \$180,462.88 was spent as capital outlays for relocation of classrooms, re-roofing and alterations. From the general fund, \$592,905.57 was used to build miscellaneous city structures, as City Hall addition, Kailua Fire Station, Pearl City Court House and Station, as well as subsidizing Aina Haina School and Castle High School and miscel-

laneous smaller capital outlays for our public school system.

The staff consists of architectural engineer, electrical engineer, superintendent of inspectors, surveyor, draftsmen, engineering aide, project inspectors and clerk-typist. It is a compliment to this relatively small staff that so much was accomplished. Also during the year, plans and specifications for 28 miscellaneous completed projects amounting to \$368,020. were prepared in our office. Plans for 12 larger projects amounting to \$2,644,710 were prepared by outside architects. By adding a few draftsmen and engineers in the future, more of these plans may be produced by our office to the interests of the City and County. To enable this, the salary schedule should be made equal to that paid elsewhere.

National Production Authority restrictions controlling critical materials hampered normal progress on some projects.

Plans and specifications for Kaneohe Police Station and Court House, and a new Hart Street Fire Station were finished in readiness for funds for construction. Also started in the closing months of 1951 were plans for several needed school utilities as roads and wiring systems. Contracts for these projects will be let in 1952 as soon as funds are made available.

The Division of Building Maintenance operated with a staff of 140 and an allocation of \$2,002,741 in 1951. This is considerably more than the \$950,000 mandated by the legislature. All of this was budgeted to the Building Department in a special school fund to maintain and repair all public schools. In addition to above, is fund of \$40,000 with which we maintain municipally-owned structures, such as City Hall, fire stations, police stations, court houses and city health department buildings.

Based on an enrollment of 61,913 pupils in the 84 City and County maintained schools, we expended \$32.35 per pupil for maintenance of school facilities.

With the growth of our school enrollment, an increasing amount of work and financial load is saddled on the city's finances. In view of this, requests from the schools are carefully screened by the school district superintendent's office and city officials, limiting to essential items only. Besides furnishing funds for janitorial services and supplies, our major repair items include painting, re-roofing of schools, supplying furniture and equipment, and maintaining toilets. Funds for land grading, new buildings and new wiring are limited. Fixed charges as electricity, water, telephone and garbage disposals, as well as retirement funds, are on the increase with greater demands for services. It was not possible to make available moneys for roadways, new lighting, cement walks, incinerators, sprinkler systems, athletic fields, chain link fencing, and landscaping.

These pictures show the mauka side of Hotel Street directly opposite Honolulu Hale. The new curb and gutter in this were constructed by the city's road department.



Since this school year, we are taking over the maintenance of the Shafter, Schofield, Pearl Harbor and Barber's Point Schools.

Use and rental of school facilities must be approved through this office.

Our department supervises custodial services for

City Hall building and other public buildings, such as court houses and various comfort stations scattered throughout the city. It also keeps under control the congested traffic in the City Hall parking area. With occupancy of the City Hall addition, new custodians are needed.

YOUR REVENUES AND HOW THEY ARE USED

Consolidated Statement of Estimated Revenues, Expenditures and Balances of All Operating Funds (Excludes Bond, Utility, Revolving, Trust and Reserve Funds) For the Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 1951

REVENUES	AMOUNT	EXPENDITURES	AMOUNT
GENERAL PROPERTY TAX		GENERAL GOVERNMENT—CONTROL	
Real Property Tax	\$ 8,000,000	Legislative, Executive and Judicial	\$ 280,249
BUSINESS AND OTHER LOCAL TAXES		GENERAL GOVERNMENT—STAFF	
General Excise Tax	5,796,781	AGENCIES	
Highway Fuel Tax	1,547,630	Elections, Finance, Law, Recording and	
Public Utility Franchise Tax	324,509	Reporting, Planning and Zoning, Per-	
LICENSES AND PERMITS		sonnel Administration, General Govern-	
Motor Vehicle Weight Tax	2,159,216	ment Buildings, etc.	1,094,250
Other Vehicle Taxes, Registration Fees,		PUBLIC SAFETY	
Business and Non-Business Licenses,		Police Protection, Fire Protection, Other	
Building Structure and Equipment Per-		Protective Activities	4,340,795
mits	504,739	HIGHWAY	
FINES, FORFEITS AND PENALTIES		Supervision, Maintenance, New Construc-	
District Court Fines and Bail Forfeitures . .	478,162	tion and Reconstruction, Street Lighting	4,061,268
REVENUE FROM OTHER AGENCIES		SANITATION AND WASTE REMOVAL	
T. H. Grants-in-Aid, Grants from Other		Sewer Systems, Storm Drains, Cesspool	
Agencies, Unclaimed Moneys	889,254	Pumping, Refuse Collection and Dis-	
SERVICE CHARGES FOR CURRENT		posal	2,170,447
SERVICES		CONSERVATION OF PUBLIC HEALTH	
Court Costs and Fees, Protective Inspec-		AND MORALS	
tion and Examination Fees, Sewerage		Health Activities, Ambulance Service, In-	
and Waste Collection and Disposal		digent Convalescent Home, Corrective	
Charges, Care of Federal Prisoners, Re-		Institution	1,625,675
covery of Medical and Hospitalization		SCHOOLS	
Costs	777,882	Buildings and Grounds—Construction and	
MISCELLANEOUS		Maintenance, Janitorial Services	2,093,300
Miscellaneous Sales, Recovery for Dam-		RECREATION	
aged Property, Refunds, etc.	96,668	Parks, Organized Recreation, Band	1,675,903
TOTAL REVENUES	\$20,574,841	DEBT SERVICE	
SURPLUS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	1,345,079	Interest Payments, Serial Bond Redemp-	
TOTAL REVENUES AND SURPLUS	\$21,919,920	tion	1,345,986
		RETIREMENT PROVISIONS	
		Pension Payments, Retirement System	
		Contributions	1,327,348
		MISCELLANEOUS	
		Employees Bonus, Damage Claims, Work-	
		men's Compensation, Rent Control,	
		Unclassified	569,344
		TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$20,584,565
		BALANCE AVAILABLE FOR	
		APPROPRIATION IN 1952	1,285,355
		TRANSFER TO GENERAL	
		EMERGENCY RESERVE FUND	50,000
		TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND SURPLUS	\$21,919,920

Department of Public Works

The Department of Public Works of the City and County government is the largest subdivision of the municipal structure. There are, under the administration of Karl A. Sinclair, chief engineer, the Bureau of Plans, Division of Sewers, Division of Refuse Collection and Disposal, Road Maintenance, Suburban Waters, Street Lighting, Traffic Safety, Automotive Equipment and Service.

Bureau of Plans. The appropriation ordinance for 1951 allotted the Bureau of Plans \$1,856,756 for new construction and reconstruction, and from time to time special appropriations were added.

A major breakdown of this fund shows that four improvement districts went to contract, totaling \$720,151, with 11 more frontage improvements still in design and four ready for contract. Salaries and overhead totalled \$463,087. Aiea bridge widening cost \$38,501. Street resurfacing contracts totalled \$379,113 which is equivalent to more than 35 miles. Street widening and miscellaneous storm drainage amounted to more than \$30,000. The bureau furnished the inspection on 72 subdivisions of which 51 have been completed and accepted and 21 are still under construction.

Money derived from the bond issue for flood control projects was used on three contracts and amounted to more than \$616,000.

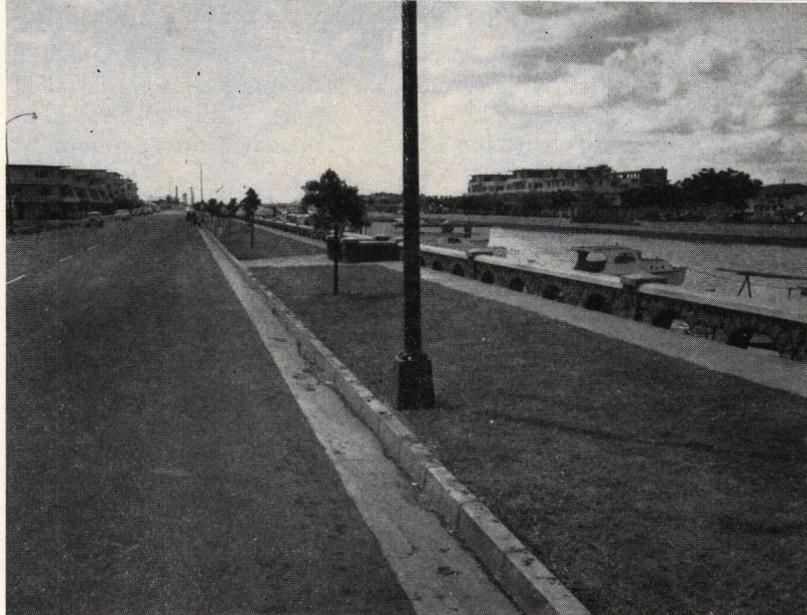
The bureau also handled matters in regard to acquisition of land by deeds and easements for its own projects as well as for other City and County projects. This requires considerable research work. 1750 searches of title were made and 893 various legal documents on land matters prepared.

In its department devoted to the issuance of house numbers, the bureau is continuing the preparation of a comprehensive house-numbering plan for the entire rural area on Oahu. This same department also issues all sidewalk and driveway permits.

Division of Road Maintenance. The Division of Road Maintenance, combining the Honolulu district and rural areas, expended the sum of \$2,156,829.76 in 1951 in the maintenance and widening of streets, drainage systems, bridges, walls, sidewalks, curbs, gutters, catch-basins, open water channels, streams and construction of boulder breakwaters.

Approximately 35 miles of primary streets were resurfaced by contract and about five miles by the City and County forces. These were previously reshaped for such resurfacing. About 10 miles of secondary streets and lanes were seal-coated, as a protective measure in the unimproved sections of the island.

The patching of utility trenches and larger trenches dug by contractors installing sewer mains and drainage



One of the most impressive improvements made under the public improvement district statute during 1951 was the grading, paving and curbing of the Ala Wai Boulevard extension between Kalakaua Avenue and Ala Moana Road. These before and after pictures show the marked improvement.

structures showed an increase over the previous year, due to the greater volume of construction work undertaken by the government and private agencies.

The mauka sides of Hotel Street from Kapiolani Boulevard and Punchbowl street in the City Hall area, and King Street fronting Thomas Square between Kapiolani and Victoria streets, were widened to the depth of 20 feet. The corner of Kaimuki Avenue and Kapiolani Boulevard by the Kaimuki High School site was rounded and widened, thereby providing an additional lane of traffic entering Kaimuki Avenue from the Manoa-Palolo stream bridge.

The correction of drainage systems has also been undertaken from plans furnished by the engineering

staff. After the severe storms of March 13 and 26 considerable amount of work was diverted to the cleaning of debris from street areas, drains, streams, ditches and channels. St. Louis Heights drain was reconstructed and enlarged, with new masonry wall and reinforced concrete flooring measuring six feet by ten feet and extending a distance of about 1,200 feet.

To expedite the improvement of drainage waters in the valley areas from future storms, streams were deepened and widened from source to the sea, at Niu, Kuliouou, Aina Haina and the Waialae Golf Club areas.

Within the rural areas, especially in Windward Oahu districts, the channel outlet from the Kawainui Swamp in Kailua to the sea was cleaned. Streams and open water ditches were dredged all along the coast from Kalama to Punaluu.

Concrete pipe drains of various sizes were installed at Lanikai, Waimanalo, Kaneohe, Wahiawa, Aiea, Pearl City, Halawa and Haleiwa to remedy drainage conditions in those areas.

The Kewalo seawall was completed August 14 with an additional 1,700 feet of boulder breakwater installed, costing \$28,991.99, and aggregating the total sum of \$153,851.36 expended for the entire project, which was started in November 15, 1948. The Territory of Hawaii Department of Public Lands sponsored and financed this project with an allotment of \$150,000.

Division of Sewers. At the close of 1951 this division operated and maintained a sewerage system consisting of five separate units, including 16 sewage pumping stations, one sewage treatment and disposal plant, and more than 420 miles of sewer lines.

Of a total of 30 sewer construction projects under contract during 1951, nine were completed by the year's end, adding to the city's system two new pumping sta-

tions—the Kahala Station and the Hart Street Station—approximately 3,500 feet of 72-inch outfall sewer off Sand Island, and 115,000 feet, or more than 20 miles of sewers ranging in size from 6 inch to 72 inch, and adding to the Wahiawa system a new 48 foot x 84 foot greenhouse, and to the Honolulu Airport system, 1,175 feet of 8 inch sewer.

The ten-year sewer construction program was estimated to cost about \$22,000,000 and was launched by the city in 1947. The purpose of this program was the expansion of its sewerage plant to meet the service demand of the increased population and extensive land developments, and this is now well advanced, being over 45 per cent complete.

Taking into consideration all sewer construction, completed and underway, the dollar total reaches \$9,842,000.

The progress of sewer construction program to date is as follows:

46 projects completed at a total cost of	\$ 6,705,000
14 projects still under construction and to cost.	3,137,000
13 projects scheduled for 1952	4,069,000
17 projects scheduled for 1953 through 1957	8,089,000
TOTAL	\$22,000,000

Private subdivisions contributed a large share of sewer improvements to the Aiea, Wahiawa, and Honolulu systems, including over three miles of sewer mains and laterals.

For the past year a total flow of 10,300 million gallons of sewage was discharged by the City's pumping stations at a total operating cost of \$114,600, averaging \$11 per million gallons and a daily flow of 28 million gallons.

The Wahiawa Sewage Plant treated and disposed of more than 177 million gallons of sewage for the year at a total operating cost of about \$12,000, averaging about 480,000 gallons per day and at a cost of \$91 per million gallons.

Division of Refuse Collection and Disposal. The work load of the division continues to increase and Honolulu continues to be unable to allocate sufficient funds from the general revenue to improve refuse collection and disposal service to the public as it desires. It therefore becomes more apparent than ever that necessary legislation will have to be enacted in the near future to require that a direct charge be made for all services rendered by the division to be paid for by the users.

In 1951 there were an additional 3,000 buildings constructed, scattered over various parts of the city; many additional miles of streets were built, leading to and within new subdivisions, which were taken over by the city and county government; and many additional cess-

Workmen here are laying the 60-inch diameter by 16-foot long manhole sewer pipe section of the Ala Moana force mainland portion — on Sand Island at the entrance to Honolulu Harbor.



pools were put into use as a result of the increased building activity. All of which meant increased work being required of this division. In spite of this increased work load, the division has had to carry on with approximately the same amount of funds as previously, and unless additional monies are made available to cope with further extension of service, the degree of service which the division can render to each citizen will be materially decreased.

Division of Traffic Safety. Throughout the year just passed this division, together with its allies the Traffic Safety Commission, traffic officers of the Honolulu Police Department, Territorial Highway Department, traffic safety committees of the Rotary, Lions, Kiwanis and various other service and community clubs, have cooperated in ideas and efforts to promote and provide greater safety on the highways of Oahu.

In 1951 we recorded 5,897 accidents as compared with 5,195 in 1950, an increase of 13.2 per cent.

The injured in traffic accidents in 1951 were 2,536 against 2,237 in 1950, an increase of 13.35 per cent.

Fatal accidents in 1951 were 34 and in 1950, 39 deaths were attributed to traffic accidents, a decrease of 7.8 per cent.

The property damage in 1951 climbed to \$1,265,872 as against \$963,487 in 1950. This makes an apparently discouraging increase of 31.3 per cent.

The motor vehicle registration jumped to 112,347 in 1951 from 100,293 in 1950, an increase of 12.16 per cent. In addition to the above registration figures are to be added the motor vehicles of the Armed Services on Oahu. These are approximated at 3,000.

The above figures appear discouraging in all but the fatalities which dropped by five. You will note, however, that as to the number of accidents and the total injured the increase is very close to the percentage increase in vehicle registration. It is only natural to expect that accidents with their accompanying injuries will increase as congestion on the highways becomes more acute. Especially this can be anticipated when traffic on many of our narrow streets frequently reaches the saturation point.

A different approach to the analysis of property damage must be made now as compared with motor vehicles of former years. The modern automobiles are so constructed that the comparatively slight damages received in collisions of former models now require major repair jobs. This situation is no doubt either partly or entirely accountable for the proportionately great increase of 31.3 per cent in property damage over 1950.

The Traffic Safety Commission is continually on the alert to institute educational programs in schools, clubs and other organizations.



Men are here in the process of pouring the concrete jacket over the six by eight-inch sewer siphon under the second crossing of the Palolo Stream.

Among the exponents of traffic safety it is felt that there is no such thing as an unpreventable accident. Always there is some failure on the part of the personal element involved. For example, the following is a list of driver violations recorded for 1951. It was such violations as these that caused our accidents:

1. Following too closely 1,116
2. Did not grant right of way to vehicle . . . 747
3. Improper turning 423
4. Improper passing 332
5. On wrong side of road—not in passing . 239
6. Disregarded signs or signals 187
7. Improper starting from a parked position 143
8. Under the influence of alcohol 141
9. Did not grant right of way to pedestrian 124

Every one of those accidents was due to one or both of the drivers involved either deliberately, unintentionally or ignorantly violating a simple law or courtesy

that should be observed by every motor vehicle operator on the highways. At any rate, every one of them could have been prevented had someone been a little more alert or cautious on the fundamentals of driving motor vehicles.

One of the most useful agencies in our safety program is our Junior Police Organization. Great emphasis can justly be placed on the security these young public servants provide at school crossings under the control and guidance of special officers assigned to the work by the Honolulu Police Department.

Division of Street Lighting. The steady growth of business and residential areas has increased the need for adequate and modern street lights on the streets and highways in Honolulu. To afford maximum citizen protection during the hours of darkness, the Division of Street Lighting installed 125 Mercury Vapor street lights on King and Beretania Streets in 1951 at a total cost of \$12,000.

Since the mercury light project was started in 1949 a total of 335 such lights have been installed at an overall cost of \$33,500.

On King Street the mercury lights now extend as far as from Robello Lane, near the Palama Theater, to Isenberg Street, at the Honolulu Stadium, a distance of approximately 3½ miles. On Beretania Street, these lights cover a distance of 1½ miles extending from North King and North Beretania junction to Emma Street.

In addition, approximately 400 modern-type incandescent street lights were installed on streets and highways in the city and rural areas at a cost of \$75,000.

Suburban Water System. This system has grown to an organization hiring 51 employees and has delivered 1,842,594,000 gallons of water through 9,111 services during 1951 to rural Oahu consumers.

Trial of the long-delayed condemnation of the Haiku Tunnel water has finally been set for February 25, 1952.

The agricultural rate of 10 cents per thousand gallons of water delivered was increased by the Mayor and Board of Supervisors through Bill 35 passed on October 11, 1951 to a new rate of 19 cents per thousand gallons which is the cost of delivering water to Suburban Water System's consumers.

Improvements to the system during the past year include the following projects:

AIEA: Installation of 2,100 lineal feet of twelve-inch pipeline connecting the deep well site to the water systems on Aiea and Halawa Heights.

EWA: Installation of a new three-inch line to serve the Parish Subdivision.

WAIANAЕ: Approximately 2,432 lineal feet of

twelve-inch cast iron pipe were installed to connect the City and County million dollar Waianae Tunnel to the Waianae-Lualualei-Maili-Nanakuli water system. The present flow of Waianae Tunnel is 3.16 million gallons per day.

MAKAHA BEACH: A new 500,000 gallon capacity reinforced concrete reservoir together with 702 lineal feet of eight-inch connecting pipelines were installed to serve Makaha Beach Lots. Work on the modernization of Makaha pumping station and inclined shaft has been started and is now in progress. Upon completion, this source will provide three quarters of a million gallons of water per day to residents along Makaha Beach.

KAWAILOA BEACH: Approximately 2,000 lineal feet of four-inch line has been installed at Kawailoa Beach. Approximately 6,000 lineal feet of six-inch pipeline will be installed to replace the temporary four-inch spiral welded pipe serving the Kawailoa Beach area.

SUNSET BEACH: A new 300,000 gallon reinforced concrete reservoir, a new booster pumphouse and approximately 7,000 lineal feet of pipeline were installed to serve the Sunset Beach area. Minimum pressures of five pounds per square inch were increased to ninety pounds per square inch after the above facilities were put into service.

KAILUA-KANEOHE: Suburban Water System main pipelines were relocated and some sections removed to permit the relocation of Territorial highways at Kaneohe Bay Drive and the portion between Kailua-Waimanalo junction and Kawainui Bridge.

Division of Automotive Equipment. During 1951 the Division of Automotive Equipment purchased \$42,000 worth of new equipment for use by the various divisions of the Department of Public Works. This brings to more than 450 units now operated by this division.

Total revenue from equipment rentals during the year was \$633,000, an increase of \$6,000 over 1950 and the parts inventory as of December 31 was \$82,000, an increase of \$14,000 over the previous year.

Service Division. This division acted on properly recorded 10,095 requests for service and investigation in 1951. Requests received were recorded and processed and forwarded for necessary action to the responsible public works divisions concerned and other divisions of the municipal government.

Of the 10,095 requests received 98 per cent were completed and 2 per cent were in process of completion. The splendid average of 98 per cent completed requests of the total received was made possible through the co-operation of the various divisions of the Department of Public Works in rendering their prompt attention to requests received during the year.

Board of Water Supply

Substantial progress on its long range construction program for the extension and improvement of Honolulu's water system is reported by the Board of Water Supply, governing body of the system.

The major project inaugurated by the board in 1951 provides for the improvement of water service in the Aina O Haina district East of Kaimuki at a total estimated cost of more than \$400,000.

This program includes the construction of a 500,000-gallon reinforced concrete reservoir by the water board which, with the installation of connecting mains, will cost approximately \$162,000.

The owners of the Aina O Haina subdivision, Robt. Hind, Ltd., are providing for the construction of a 300,000-gallon high level reservoir and service mains at an estimated cost of \$240,000.

All of this work is being done under the supervision of the Board of Water Supply and is scheduled to be completed early next summer.

Also during the past year supplementary units of two major projects, in upper Palolo Valley and on St. Louis Heights, work on which started in 1949, were brought to completion.

The water system has been expanded in Palolo to provide service up to the 500-foot elevation in that area.

The entire project included the construction of two concrete reservoirs of 500,000 and 200,000-gallon capacity, a reinforced concrete booster pumping station, a

tunnel 700 feet in length and the installation of more than 20,000 feet of water mains, ranging from six to 16 inches in diameter.

Cost of this improvement, construction contract plus materials furnished by the water board, was approximately \$564,000.

On St. Louis Heights a new 500,000-gallon concrete reservoir was constructed at the 622-foot elevation.

This project also included construction of a concrete booster pumping station and the installation of more than 8,000 feet of mains ranging from six to 12 inches in diameter. Total cost of this addition to the water system was approximately \$390,000.

Also constructed on upper St. Louis Heights was a 300,000-gallon reservoir at the 850-foot elevation, a booster pumping station and service mains which were installed by the owners of land being developed for residential purposes.

This supplementary high level system is now connected with and a part of the municipal system.

Budgetary estimates for the Board of Water Supply for 1951 indicated gross receipts of \$3,338,172 and expenditures, for all purposes, of \$3,281,950, showing that the system is on a sound financial basis.

It should be understood that all operating expenses of the Board of Water Supply, including the interest and retirement of bonds, are met by the money received from water consumers. The water system is self-supporting and receives nothing from general tax funds.

It might also be stated that all major extensions of

This is the start of a miniature Regatta. Four times each year Honolulu's youngsters launch boats which they have made in playground work shop classes to see which is the best in design and sailing ability. This is part of the work of the Recreation Division of the Board of Public Parks and Recreation.





This is the portal of the lower Halawa Valley underground pumping station, one of the major operating units of the Board of Water Supply. This station can produce 25,000,000 gallons of water daily.

Honolulu's water system are financed by the sale of revenue bonds; the system pays for its own development as it grows.

The exact nature and scope of construction projects to be undertaken by the Board of Water Supply during 1952 is somewhat dependent upon what major public improvements are authorized by the City and County and Territory of Hawaii, as the board endeavors to coordinate its construction work with that of other governmental departments.

Health Department

In 1951 the Emergency Unit of the Health Department handled 23,579 cases in the city; the Kaneohe Unit, 1,523. Traffic accidents accounted for 1,617 of these cases, pedestrians injured, 85.

Ambulances made 8,587 trips. Twenty-five births were attended in homes and ambulances, three in doctor's offices and one in a sedan. Doctors accompanied the ambulances on 3,032 emergency and sick calls to homes, industrial plants, highways, etc., treating 3,195 persons.

Pre-employment physical examinations were given 546 persons seeking employment with the City and County and vision examinations to 132 persons seeking automotive drivers' licenses. Medical treatments to inmates of the City and County Jail totaled 1,450; to 1,105 City and County employees injured in the course of their employment, 4,659 treatments; to 852 employees applying for sick leaves, and 6,146 treatments to occupants of the Palolo Chinese Home. Eleven hundred and twelve out-patients made 2,966 visits. Annual physical examinations were given 1,396 police, firemen, operators of City and County motor vehicles and 75 police reserve officers.

Doctors in the department spent 84 hours in courts

both civil and military testifying in 52 cases. Three hundred and thirteen cases of alleged sex offenses were examined. Three hundred and seventy seven persons were examined for driving under the influence of alcohol. Three hundred and eighty six deaths were investigated for the coroner, 89 due to violence, 40 from traffic, 13 in industry, 32 suicides, 12 homicides and 21 drownings.

On July 1, 1951, Act 129 of the 1951 Session of the Legislature went into effect combining the indigent medical care programs of the City and County and the Department of Public Welfare under the City and County. During the latter half of the year 3,027 applications for hospitalization were received, 1,423 from the Department of Public Welfare clients eligible for total assistance, 433 others also found eligible for total assistance, 359 eligible for partial assistance and 690 not eligible for assistance. The total cost of hospitalization under the program was \$336,472; \$191,031 for the Department of Public Welfare clients and \$145,440 for the others. Hospital outpatient services were provided 11,160 persons at a cost of \$56,132.

During the year 203 mentally ill patients were examined, 83 required commitment to the Territorial Hospital for treatment, 59 following a short period of hospital observation. Nine persons were examined for alcoholic addiction with seven committed to the Territorial Hospital. Twenty-six persons were examined for drug addiction, 14 were committed to the Territorial Hospital for treatment, three of whom were re-committed a second time during the year.

Maluhia Home provided care for 1,243 persons for a total of 106,504 patient days with an admission of 977, discharges of 745, expirations 202. Out-patient visits of discharged patients numbered 3,332. Treatments rendered numbered many thousands, physical therapy 2,226, 200 persons were provided occupational therapy.

The Laboratory Technician performed 7,787 tests. Meals served numbered 383,119 at an average food cost per meal of \$0.173 and an average cost per meal served of \$0.308.

Office of the Attorney

The City and County Attorney's Office went through the year with a changing staff and no regular department head. Six trained staff members were lost during the year 1950 and five more members left during 1951. Allen R. Hawkins, Public Prosecutor was, in addition to that office, appointed City and County Attorney. He served as the titular head of the attorney's office from January 2, 1951, until April 13, 1951. Frank A. McKinley, as Acting City and County Attorney, carried on for the remainder of the year.

1951 being a legislative year, the Board of Supervisors constituted its legislative committee which called for the execution of 128 legal assignments in the form of drafting bills, resolutions, opinions, etc. There were, in all, 84 bills and resolutions submitted by the city and county to the Territorial Legislature; all of these having the endorsement of the Board of Supervisors. Of the foregoing, 27 were enacted, 50 were filed, 5 were vetoed and 2 were pocket vetoed. Towards the close of the session, the work became so intensified that the services of an additional attorney were retained to assist the legislative committee.

There were submitted, in addition to the war-time backlog and the foregoing legislative matters, 1,324 official requests for legal services. Of this number, the Board of Supervisors, through reports of its public works and finance committees, issued 323 assignments. The balance of 1,001 assignments emanated from the several offices, departments, boards and commissions of the government; this figure also includes the handling of 143 paternity cases.

The attorney's office has almost completed work on the 1952 revision of the city ordinances.

Some of the 1951 high lights are hereinafter set forth:

The United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit decided against the city concerning the city's appeal from a judgment awarding \$1 as just compensation for the condemnation by the United States government, on behalf of the Navy Department, of 34.03 acres of land comprising a network of streets in Pearl City Peninsula. The city thereupon filed a petition for rehearing which was also denied by the court. The city then petitioned the United States Supreme Court to review the judgment on a writ of certiorari, but the prayer of such petition was denied by the court.

On December 7, 1941, war-time conditions arrested the work of a sewer project under an improvement district. The contractor, pursuant to a Territorial act authorizing the city and county to reimburse excess costs, completed the project in September, 1947 and thereafter pursuant to legislative act, submitted claims for excess costs in the amount of \$294,566.69. These claims in the amount of \$253,926.22 were approved by the controller, but the auditor refused to issue warrants therefor. Whereupon the contractor instituted mandamus proceedings and secured a favorable decision in the lower court. The auditor appealed the case to the Supreme Court where the matter is now pending.

Through inadvertence, the treasurer's office issued, subsequent to due date, notices for the payment of certain improvement district installments. This caused much concern, for it presented the question of whether the property owners were required to pay the accrued penalty in addition to the assessment installment. Since the improvement ordinance was very clear on this matter, it was concluded that the penalties must be paid.

The Ala Moana force main is a 60-inch reinforced concrete pipe that traverses the harbor channel from

Board of Water Supply pumping stations are not eyesores. The people in the neighborhood of this station on St. Louis Heights are proud of this one.



Pier 2 to Sand Island. Its function is to carry, under pressure, the sewerage from approximately half the city to the Sand Island Outfall Sewer. The quarter-million dollar project was in the construction stage, and successfully pressure tested, when it was discovered that at least 14 lengths of pipe had moved laterally on the bottom of the channel from a few inches to 35 feet. Revised plans entailed additional expense and two substantial problems were presented thereby. (a) Were the legal consequences of the break to be borne by the architect, the contractor, or the city? (b) Need the extra work as required by the revised plans be put out to public bid? The first question resulted in a compromise agreement and the second, decided in the negative.

Under the broad licensing powers of the treasurer lies a responsibility for seeing to it that common carriers carry a certain type of insurance. The treasurer refused to issue licenses to upwards of 50 cab drivers who were covered by an installment-plan-month-to-month insurance as distinguished from a one year term. Failure to pay premium for any one month automatically terminated the policy. The insurance company filed injunction proceedings against the treasurer and, after several hearings, proceedings were dismissed upon stipulation by the insurance company to put a one-year endorsement on the policies for the purpose of giving the treasurer ten days notice prior to any termination.

Office of the Public Prosecutor

The year's work began with the newly appointed Public Prosecutor's inheritance of a large backlog of cases awaiting trial on the criminal calendar of the Circuit Court. This situation which presented itself in 1949 and prevails at the time of this report, is largely due to the lack of an adequate number of Circuit judges. It must be stressed that the criminal calendar of the

Circuit Court today is too great an undertaking for one judge. Some relief appears to be in sight with the creation of the seventh judgeship.

The appellate work of this office was hindered during the year by the absence of a fully manned Territorial Supreme Court. This situation has been recently corrected by the elevation of Associate Justice Edward A. Towse to the high office of Chief Justice and the appointment of the Honorable Ingram M. Stainback as an Associate Justice.

In January the case of Territory of Hawaii v. Palakiko, et al. was successfully argued in the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit at San Francisco, where the Court sustained the conviction in the Hawaiian trial court. This murder prosecution was defended recently in the habeas corpus hearing held before the Territorial Supreme Court with Mr. James Morita of this office assisting the Attorney General in his presentation of the matter.

Again in July the prosecutor appeared in the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit and successfully defended the Territory's prosecution of Clarence C. Caminos, former police captain who was convicted of accepting bribes from gamblers. This case is on the docket of the Supreme Court of the United States where the defendant is seeking a review of his conviction.

Prosecution of cases in the district courts of Oahu, except Honolulu, are handled by police officers who act as prosecuting attorneys. It is recommended that a more efficient system of prosecution would be attained by assigning a prosecutor to cover these country courts. This would mean the appointment of another assistant public prosecutor and a clerk to take care of the five country district courts.

Additional lawyers are required at the Honolulu



Believe it or not this is a pumping station. The landscaping and maintenance of this park in the foreground of the station are typical of the installations of the Board of Water Supply.

District Court to move the large volume of cases which enter the legal stream each year at the police court level. At present five assistant public prosecutors are available to five district magistrates. It is recommended that two additional lawyers be engaged to ease the present burden and to care for sick leaves and vacations.

While the staff at City Hall is adequate, office space is inadequate.

The prosecutor urges that bills be prepared and presented to the Legislature designed to greater protect persons on the streets of Honolulu from injuries due to vehicular traffic. The violent deaths to pedestrians killed in crosswalks this year have been shocking.

The prosecutor further urges that the Territorial Legislature consider the present laws on the subject of narcotics with a view of increasing the penal provisions of such laws. The health and morale of Hawaii's youth demand that this matter be presented to the next Legislature.

Public Parks & Recreation

Opportunities for refreshment, recreation and civic beauty are as much desired by citizens for their tax money and are as much their right as fire and police protection, according to all modern thinking. The Board of Public Parks and Recreation is an agency set up to provide for these rights. It is a group of citizens appointed by the mayor under legislative mandate. As presently organized, to cover both parks and recreation, it has been in existence since 1946.

The board has under its control and management some 2,000 acres of land. This acreage, with the various buildings on it and other installations, has been divided for convenience into 161 units which are geographical, recreational or administrative in form.

Of these 161, nineteen come within the usual definition of parks, squares or gardens (exclusive of playgrounds). The 19 range in size from the 1,200 acres of Koko Head Natural Park to small areas such as Thomas Square or Beach Walk Triangle. The two botanical gardens, Foster Park and Wahiawa Park, are included. The latter, a recent acquisition through executive action, covers an experimental tree nursery planted by the HSPA more than 25 years ago. Filled now with forest growth this gulch, which adjoins Wright playground, will soon be opened as a unique addition to Oahu's public park system.

Twenty-nine beach parks rim the island. Some are as nature made them; others are fully developed, with comfort stations, camping and picnicking facilities. The extended uses of these beach parks is one of the major features of recreation in Hawaii.

Another sub-group in the 161 units are 25 traffic adjuncts. They are made up of three ornamental park-

ways in boulevards and many small circles and triangles at intersections.

The Honolulu Zoo stands by itself in this listing. (Next year the new aquarium may be added to the board's jurisdiction.) The zoo has grown steadily in the past year, with the hoofed-animal areas filled by new animals. A new concession building and comfort station was about half completed as the year ended. This will allow removal of the old concession and greatly increase the spacious attractiveness of the zoo grounds.

The remaining 84 units are all recreational in nature, six of them, however, being undeveloped fields. Thirty-six are playgrounds in which leadership is provided. In these, full programs of non-athletic as well as athletic activities are offered by trained personnel. Seven other areas are maintained for free play, without leadership. Community and recreation centers numbering thirteen offer indoor programs of wide diversity, for groups of various types and ages.

Twenty-two miscellaneous recreation units reveal a broad scope of public service. Included are three gymnasiums, two batteries of tennis courts, two camps, two public clubhouses, two scenic lookouts for motorists, a rifle range, a golf practice range, a horseback riding concession and the bandstand in Kapiolani Park. These units reflect the continuing effort to provide recreation for adults as well as children and youths.

The past year saw a tapering off of the heavy construction which marked the postwar program. Important new construction, nevertheless, went into more than 20 playgrounds or parks.

For the first time since the war, at least one major construction project was devoted solely to beautification—the oriental garden planted in the deteriorated ewa end of Ala Moana Park.

The former Kalakaua boathouse, returned by the Navy after serving as an armed forces clubhouse, was rehabilitated and opened as a public clubhouse.

New acquisitions included the Aiea recreation center and gymnasium, Aina Haina playground and various additions to existing parks.

The completion of so many large projects in the past several years—fields, gymnasiums and centers—for which almost no additional maintenance has been provided, severely handicapped the maintenance work carried on in the 161 units. Only the most careful organization, assistance from those receiving welfare aid and some mechanized equipment have made it possible to keep the parks from visibly showing their inadequate maintenance.

Personnel

Highlights of the year were the enactment of new civil service and classification laws by the 1951 legislature.

The Civil Service Commission has held joint meetings with the commissions of the Territory and with other counties to adopt new rules and regulations for the new civil service law. These should be ready to be placed in operation in the near future.

The new classification law provides for a Salary Standardization Board which shall review and classify all positions. Such a periodic survey of positions is good personnel practice and the present survey should eliminate discrepancies that have developed since the initial survey in 1940. This report is scheduled to be completed by the end of June. Salary adjustments made as a result of this study will be retroactive to July 1, 1951.

The Legislature placed all positions in the Police and Fire Departments under the classification schedule of the general employees.

Early in the year, the city united with the Territory in the organization of the Civil Service Joint Testing Service. The two organizations merged their resources as to personnel technicians, records, equipment and supplies. The joint testing service now prepares all examinations for both agencies.

Royal Hawaiian Band

During 1951 the Royal Hawaiian Band played a total of 359 concerts and held 207 rehearsals. There were 48 concerts held on Sunday afternoons at Kapiolani park. Other park concerts totalled 23 and there were 74 concerts at hospitals. The band played 123 concerts for welcoming of ships. Other appearances, at school bazaars and celebrations, charitable gatherings and sports events, totalled 91.

Total expenditures for the band, including salaries, were \$176,974.36 for the year. Receipts from steamship companies and other sources were \$1,585. If we deduct the receipts from the total expenditures we have a balance of \$175,389.36. This is 566 times on duty for the band at a total cost of \$309.87 for each period of duty. There are 49 members in the band. This figure includes the bandmaster, secretary-librarian, two vocalists and five quarter-time members.

Municipal Library

The general increase in the operations of the City and County government is clearly reflected in the increased use of the Municipal Reference Library. During the year 1951 calls for assistance or information numbered 3,351, an increase of 43 per cent over 1950. The loans showed even more clearly an effort on the part of officials and employees to keep abreast of developments in their various fields of activity, as well as to keep informed on what other cities are doing in the same fields. The loans for 1951 totalled 2,015, which is an increase of 78 per cent

over the previous year. This count of loans does not include material used within the library room.

New accessions of library material numbered 1,280 in 1951. This is the largest amount of material ever added in a single year. A total of \$1,035.45 was spent during the year for the purchase of books and pamphlets. Since much of the material received from municipal and state governments is sent free of charge to the library, it has been possible to keep the average cost of material at a low figure. During the year losses of material out on loan numbered only 13, one of which was replaced by the borrower. This loss amounts to less than half of one percent of the total number of loans. Discards during the year amounted to 790 books and pamphlets. Because of the overcrowded conditions in the library, every section has been carefully checked and outdated material discarded. The discarded material consisted mostly of outdated reports from mainland cities, publications on conditions in World War II, and some early editions of later revisions.

During the year one membership was discontinued and three new subscriptions to periodicals were added. These were (1) Civil Service Law Reporter, (2) Community Planning Review, and (3) Educational and Psychological Measurement.

Publication of the "Municipal Library Bookshelf" has continued on a monthly basis throughout the year. The mailing list for this bibliography of new accessions now numbers 69. Two other publications issued during the year were the "Annual Report for 1950" and "Supplement No. 1 to Bibliography of Books in the Municipal Reference Library as of December 31, 1949." This supplement included all new books added to the library during the year 1950. A similar supplement will soon be issued for the year 1951.

The library is open to the public during office hours. All material is available for use within the library and, with only a few exceptions, may be taken out on loan by government officers and employees and other responsible persons or organizations conducting research on government activities.

Fire Department

Your Fire Department is presently composed of 22 Engine Companies, two Ladder Truck Companies and the Fire Boat, housed in 22 stations, 17 of which are permanent and five temporary.

Personnel totals 401 officers and men, classified as follows: Chief, Deputy Chief, three Assistant Chiefs, 29 Captains, 42 Lieutenants, Master Mechanic, Assistant Mechanic, Radio Mechanic, three Fire Boat Pilots, three Marine Engineers, 62 Engineers, three Clerks, Clerk-Stenographer, and 250 Hosemen.

During 1951, there were 1,550 alarms, an increase of

This is the Benjamin Banyan tree with roots that make almost a radiation of walls. Note the little boy by one of these "walls." This tree is at Foster Botanical Gardens, a 100-year-old estate now owned by the city as a public park.



146 over the previous year. A recapitulation of alarms shows:

	1950	1951
Total alarms	1,404	1,550
False alarms	240	205
Actual fires	1,164	1,345

In addition the department answered 217 emergency calls, an increase of 24 over 1950.

Fire losses, \$396,339, a substantial decrease over last year's \$712,000.

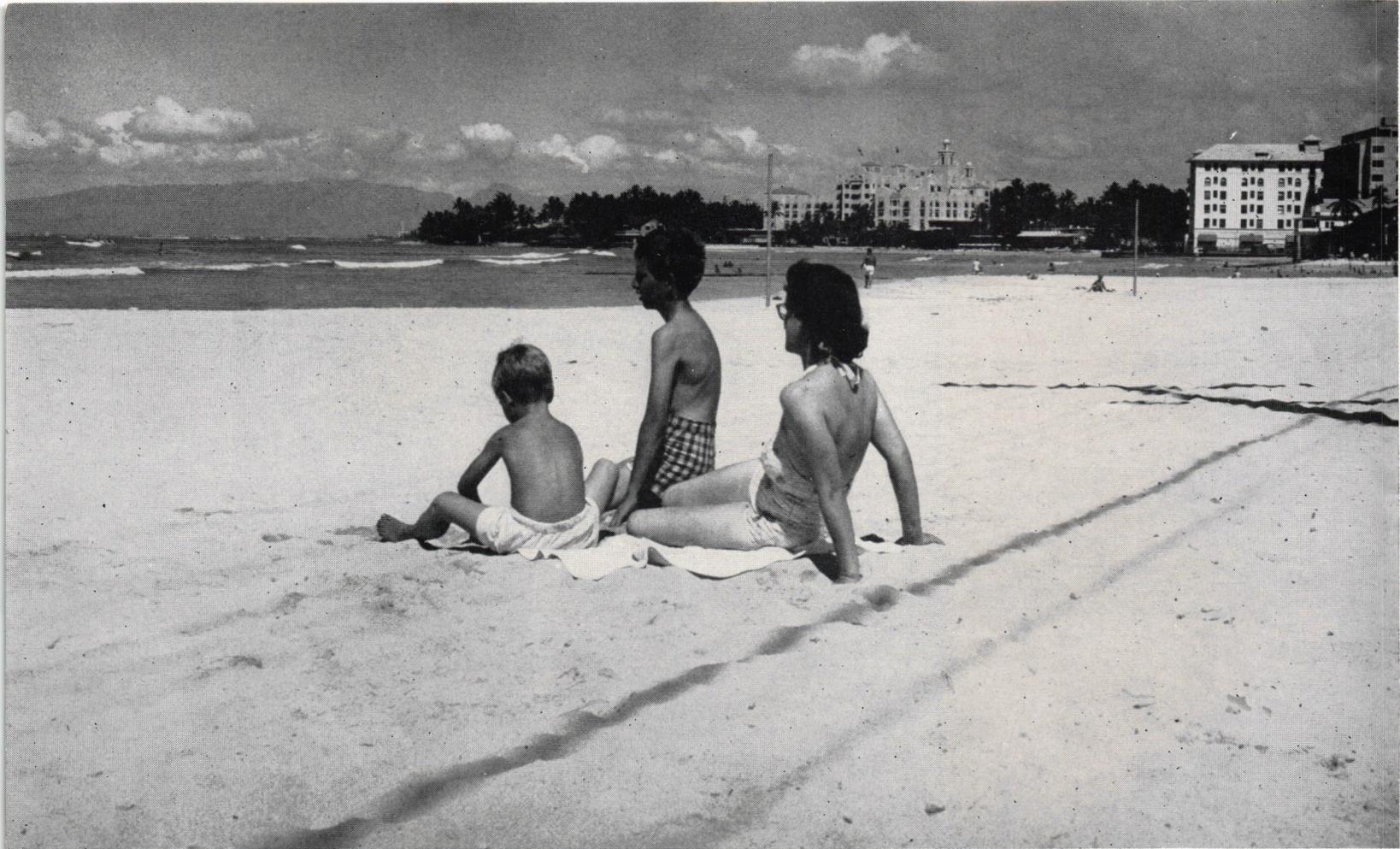
The department marked its 100th Anniversary on

January 11, 1951, and scores of visitors took advantage of the open house held in all stations.

A new Seagrave 85-foot aerial ladder truck, hydraulically operated, was put into service February 27 pending repairs to the old spring-operated truck whose ladder was broken at the fire in Dreier Manor.

On August 26 the new work schedule, as passed by the legislature, was put into operation. This provides that the work hours of the fireman shall not exceed 288 hours in 28 calendar days. An additional 24-hours off-duty every two weeks is also stipulated.

The new fire boat, *Abner T. Longley*, was not put in service October 1. The boat was docked November 30



More than a thousand feet of sand were added to Kubio Beach Park at Waikiki during 1951. The work was done by the Territorial Department of Public Works and the completed project turned over by the Governor to the City and County of Honolulu. The new SurfRider, Moana and Royal Hawaiian hotels are seen in the background.

at its permanent station at the foot of Maunakea Street.

The new fire station at Kailua was officially occupied by No. 18 Engine Company November 7.

The building occupied as a temporary fire station by No. 31 Engine Company at Hart and Libby Streets was donated to the City and County by Libby, McNeill & Libby with the proviso that it be moved. On May 23, this building was moved to the department's lot at Hart and Waiakamilo Streets, the site acquired for the erection of a permanent fire station to house this company.

The close of the year found the Personnel Classification Board engaged in classifying the various department positions, but final allocations had not been completed.

Police Department

There were in 1951, 4,847 actual major offenses reported to the police department. The corresponding number for 1950 was 5,012. The decrease in 1951 amounted to 165 or 3.3 per cent.

Offenses against property, including robbery, burglary, larceny and auto theft, as a group, showed a net decrease of 150 or 3.1 per cent.

Offenses against the person, including murder, manslaughter, rape and aggravated assault, as a group, showed a net decrease of 15 or 10.3 per cent.

A total of 1,793 Part I offenses were cleared during the year which represents a clearance of 37 per cent as compared to 41.2 per cent for 1950.

Of the total 1,793 offenses cleared, juveniles were responsible for 1,006 or 56.1 per cent; adults for 717 offenses or 40 per cent; army personnel for 25 offenses or 1.4 per cent and navy personnel for 45 offenses or 2.5 per cent.

There were 1,903 arrests for Part I Offenses. Convictions were obtained in 92.8 per cent of the cases. The comparative figure for 1950 was 1,898 arrests and 90.7 per cent convictions.

Class II Offenses totalled 14,736, an increase of 60 cases over 1950. The per cent clearance for 1951 was 85.7 per cent of the total number of actual offenses known. Persons arrested totalled 29,413 and 64.4 per cent of those arrested were convicted.

Because of the increasing traffic accident and casualty rate in our community, and the vital necessity for em-

phasizing the need for consciousness on the part of the public to traffic safety, the police department and the Kiwanis Club of Honolulu have, since the beginning of the year, jointly sponsored a weekly traffic safety and courtesy campaign. Names of candidates and information describing deeds deserving of special recognition were received from police officers and the public at large throughout the year. Winners were picked and awards in the nature of a certificate and a medal were presented each week. Appropriate newspaper publicity was also given in each case and 53 persons were given awards and publicity.

The department participated in the territorial convention of Chiefs of Police and Police Commissioners at Hilo in January. Discussions were on some of the difficulties experienced from legal technicalities involved in the enforcement of Territorial Statutes. Studies were also made of proposals for strengthening and tightening of some of the laws, repealing of others, as well as enactment of new laws. Preparations were also made for presentation of same to the Territorial Legislature which convened in February.

Full cooperation and assistance were rendered to the Oahu Civil Defense and the Territorial Civil Defense Agencies which were activated in 1951.

Every surveillance, protection and control were extended to the residential areas adjacent to Kawainui Swamp, Kailua, during the storm and flood emergency in March.

All-out enforcement was devoted and cooperative efforts given to other government agencies in meeting the problems of prostitution, venereal diseases and narcotics.

Thorough investigation of fleeing complaints and through medium of the press, constantly warned the public of the modus operandi of criminals preying upon unsuspecting victims.

Visits and stop-overs by government dignitaries, including General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, Premier of Japan Shigeru Yoshida, Secretary of the Interior Oscar Chapman, and Vice-President of the United

States Alben Barkley, were given special police attention, security and service.

November marked the 10th Anniversary of the Founding of the Honolulu Police Reserves. Recognition and observance of this significant occasion were given by both the police department and the organization of the Keys & Whistles.

Courtesy, alertness and efficiency of service to the community have been the aim and endeavor of the department, inclusive of considerations to visiting tourists and others from away whose goodwill means much to the welfare of Hawaii Nei. These ideals of service will remain the watchword of the police department this new year.

Conclusion

In concluding this annual report for 1951, I should like to extend my thanks to those in the city and county government who have assisted me in my administrative duties and responsibilities. No government, or any other organization for that matter, can fulfill obligations to those who depend upon it, or who deal with it, unless there is that cooperation between all departments and the executive.

To you, the people of Honolulu, I wish to say in all sincerity that we here in Honolulu Hale have endeavored to the best of our ability to further the welfare of our City and County and thus to merit your approval.

Respectfully submitted,



JOHN H. WILSON
Mayor

Honolulu Hale
December 31, 1951

1951-1952

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	Noble K. Kauhane
John M. Asing	Sakae Takahashi
Samuel M. Ichinose	Nicholas T. Teves
James K. Trask	

CLERK Leon K. Sterling, Sr.	TREASURER William Chung-Hoon, Jr.
First Deputy Ellen D. Smythe	First Deputy Lawrence S. Goto
AUDITOR Leonard K. Fong	SHERIFF (Coroner) Duke P. Kahanamoku
First Deputy Maxwell C. Le Vine	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

ROYAL HAWAIIAN BAND

Director Domenico Moro

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Chief Engineer Karl A. Sinclair
 Assistant to
 Chief Engineer John M. Hammond
 (retired July 31, 1951)
 Clayton R. Moe
 (Appointed August 1, 1951)

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

BUILDING DEPARTMENT

Supt. 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 Rodriques
 Member William Fernandes
 Member C. J. Marr

ATTORNEY

City and County
 Attorney Allen R. Hawkins
 (resigned April 13, 1951)

Acting City and County
 Attorney Frank A. McKinley

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

Public Prosecutor Allen R. Hawkins
 First Assistant Robert E. St. Sure

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 Fook Hing Tong, M.D.
 Administrative Officer Edward P. Toner
 Pathologist Alvin V. Majoska, M.D.
 Dental Surgeon Kui Hing Tenn, D.D.S.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

Chief of Police Daniel S. C. Liu
 Deputy Chief of Police George M. Farr
 Assistant Chief of
 Police Dewey O. Mookini

FIRE DEPARTMENT

Chief Harold A. Smith
 Deputy Chief Harold C. Pate
 Assistant Chief William K. Blaisdell
 Assistant Chief Edmond K. Meek

BOARD OF PUBLIC PARKS AND RECREATION

Chairman Dr. Katsumi Kometani
 Superintendent J. E. Lyons

Members

Mrs. W. F. Dillingham Mrs. J. C. Walker
 Mrs. Charles E. Kauhane Kim Ak Ching
 Rev. Hubert Winthagen John P. Creedon
 Fred R. Frizelle Richard K. Kimball
 Clayton Chamberlin

RENT CONTROL COMMISSION

Chairman David R. Owens
 Administrator William E. Miles

Members

Kenneth Dang Ralph F. Matsumura
 Stanley M. Miyamoto James A. O'Brien

CITY WATER DEPARTMENT

Board of Water Supply

Chairman Ralph E. Clark
 Vice Chairman Simes T. Hoyt
 Secretary Le Roy 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 Frederick Ohrt

TRAFFIC SAFETY COMMISSION

Chairman.....John A. Burns

Members

John K. Fern Edward J. Hitchcock
Charles Y. Taniguchi Soon Nam Kang
George K. Houghtailing Chin Doo Kim
Edward M. deHarne Frank M. Dias
Harold J. Ancill Jerome O. Hughes
Roberta Clark Edward Y. Izumi
H. A. Smith Willard K. Kalima
George R. Sims Lau Ah Chew
Robert M. Belt Charles M. Lovell
Charles R. Welsh Richard N. Mossman

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

Chairman.....A. J. Gignoux

Director.....George K. Houghtailing

Members

A. A. Wilson Robert K. Murakami
Kenneth W. Roehrig Lester Petrie
Thomas B. Vance William H. Soper
Henry Chun-Hoon David Bent

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman.....Herbert Kum

Member.....W. Mendel Borthwick

(Retired April 12)

Mark Murakami

(Appointed April 12)

Member.....Thomas G. S. Walker

PERSONNEL

Personnel Officer.....D. Ransom Sherretz

PENSION BOARD

Chairman.....Dr. A. K. Kaonohi

Members

Frederico O. Biven John F. Calistro
Akira Fukunaga C. Wayson Williams
Ex-Officio..Leon K. Sterling, Sr. Secretary

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 315,345 in 1951 as estimated by the Board of Health of the

Territory of Hawaii. The 1951 population of the entire territory was 459,521.

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 1951 was 75.4 degrees, average high, 79.9 degrees; average low, 70.8. The total rainfall for 1951 was 37.60 inches. The average annual rainfall for 47 years is 24.93. (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 70 per cent at 8 a.m., 59 per cent at 2 p.m. and 72 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 1951 the following employees died while in the service of the City and County Government.

ATTORNEY

Leon M. Secula—Deputy Attorney February 27

BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY

Ernest W. Enos—Pipefitter February 9

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

William T. Sakai—Custodian June 28

PUBLIC PARKS AND RECREATION

Manuel Negronish—Parkkeeper October 17

PUBLIC WORKS

Paul Lamaku—Laborer March 13

Frank J. Lopez—Laborer March 27

Alexander P. Lee—Laborer July 25

Frank B. Shaner—Mechanical Engineer August 26

Harvey Makekau—Sewer Maintenance Helper October 16

