

The Mayor of Honolulu
Reports to the People
for 1950



A REPORT TO THE PEOPLE

FOR 1950

BY THE

MAYOR OF HONOLULU

C O N T E N T S

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The cover—The charming children in this cover picture are watching a puppet show presented by the recreation division of the City and County government. The widely-diversified manifestation of their emotions could make of them an audience at a political rally. They could even be listening to the mayor deliver this annual report. Some are intensely amused, we could say, at his efforts; some are seriously impressed by his statements; some, it would seem, look as though they thought he was spoofing them, and one or two just can't believe it at all. But this picture shows you a fine cross-section of the boys and girls who are fathers and mothers of the men and women they will be in the next 15 and 20 years. It is possible that then they will listen to the mayor of that time with the same mixed emotions.

The artist who conceived and executed the breakdown of the tax dollar on Page 17 has made authentic silhouettes of the various Hawaiian fishes. Public Safety is the Nutting's fish, Highways, Butterfly fish; Sanitation, John Dory fish; Recreation, Kupipi; Schools, Uu; Public Health, Heath's fish; General Government (Staff), Flying Fish; Retirement, Kihikihi Loulu; Debt, Maikoiko; General Government (Cont.), Kumu; Miscellaneous, Crab.



JOHN H. WILSON
MAYOR OF HONOLULU

1920-1923

1924-1926

1929-1930

1947-1948

1949-1950

1951-1952

THE MAYOR'S REPORT

To the People of the City and County of Honolulu

Fellow Citizens:

It is my opinion that the year 1950 just closed has been more important in events and progress of the City and County government than any other year in which I have served as mayor of your city.

Braving the charge of immodesty, I would say that the efforts of the City and County government in successfully preventing a grave engineering mistake in the Nuuanu Valley was one of the highlights of the year. Although it finally devolved on me, as an individual, to take the court action resulting in an injunction against procedure by the Territorial highway department in its plans to construct an extravagantly expensive and dangerous highway in that valley, I must give primal credit for my action to the Board of Supervisors which instructed me to proceed by all means available.

It would have been a delight to me if I could have announced in this report actual and material start on the City and County government's Kalihi Valley tunnel project. It is significant in our claim of general support for the Kalihi tunnel plan that two regular sessions and one special session of the Territorial Legislature unanimously voted approval of the project. If the Governor had not seen fit to veto the action of the Legislature work would have been in progress now on what I consider to be the most important proposal in the interests of public welfare in Honolulu's history.

I wish to assure you that again I shall exert every effort, backed as I feel I will be by the Board of Supervisors of Honolulu and, too, the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, to realize the consummation of the Kalihi Valley tunnel plan.

At the same time, I wish it understood by the minority group which opposes the proposal that the City and County government is ready and willing, and deems it expedient, to make material improvement in the present Nuuanu Valley road.

Board of Supervisors

The year 1950 was an election year. On November 7 the people re-elected me to office and selected a Board of Supervisors for the 1951-52 term. But there were changes also in the board during the year. Because of the resignations of Supervisors Chuck Mau on his appointment to the Circuit bench, and Ernest

N. Heen on his appointment as director of the Territorial Department of Public Welfare, it was necessary to appoint two members to take their places. I named to fill the vacancies James K. Trask and Nicholas T. Teves, both of whom had been elected in November for the 1951-52 term. Supervisors Trask and Teves were sworn in November 14. On January 2, 1951, they will again be sworn in for the regular term, together with incumbent Supervisors John M. Asing and Noble K. Kauhane, and new members Sakae Takahashi, Samuel M. Ichinose and Samuel K. Apoliona.

Material Improvements

During 1950 our road department was busy in maintenance work on 535 miles of secondary streets and new streets to the extent that 35 miles were constructed and accepted by creation of new subdivisions. Under private contracts let by the city more than 35 miles of streets were resurfaced and another 25 miles were given the sealcoat treatment.

An important material improvement by the road department was the widening of Waialae Avenue on the mauka side from Sixth Avenue to Ninth Avenue. In the Kalihi area the makai side of North King Street was widened to the existing Master Plan setback line between Gulick Avenue and Puuhale Road. The Kewalo seawall breakwater project is now approximately 80 per cent complete and when finished will reclaim about 25 acres of waterfront property.

As will be seen in my report on the work of the division of sewers, that while a great part of the construction program had been completed by the end of this year seven projects for the improvement and extension of this system are scheduled for the first six months of 1951 at the estimated cost of \$1,535,000.

My more detailed report on the work of the building department of the government will show that 1950 holds the record to date for the extent of home building within the City and County. The average number of permits for construction during 1950 was 223 a month as compared to an average of 124 in 1949 and 176 in 1948, the highest previous record.

Waikiki Beach

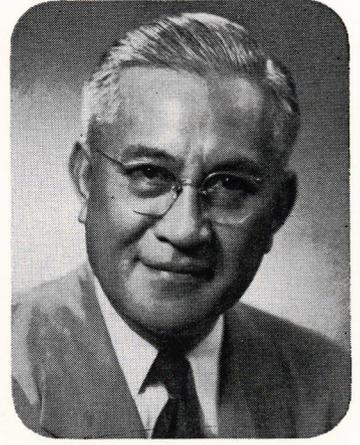
Waikiki Beach, famed throughout the world, has lost its glamour. Through thoughtlessness and lack of interest, it has fallen prey to disfigurement by construction of hotels, night clubs, shops and apartments. It is vitally important to the Territory, the City and County, and the general public that the historic and once beau-



JOHN M. ASING



MILTON D. BEAMER



ERNEST N. HEEN



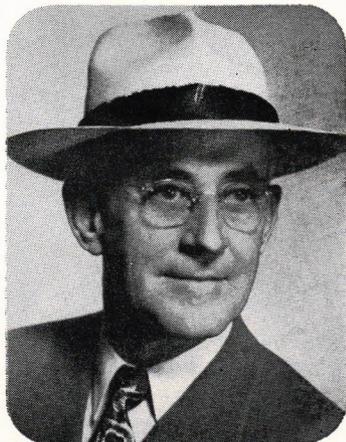
RICHARD M. KAGEYAMA



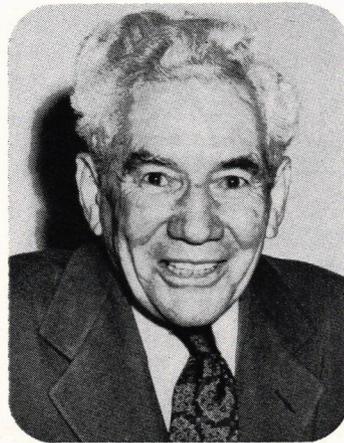
NOBLE K. KAUHANE



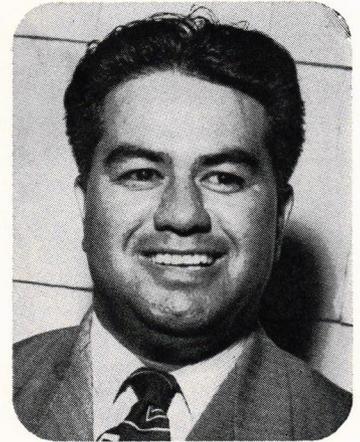
CHUCK MAU



NICHOLAS T. TEVES



MANUEL C. PACHECO



JAMES K. TRASK

MEMBERS OF THE
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

1949 - 1950

tiful Waikiki Beach be preserved and improved from the standpoint of benefit to the local citizenry and the tourist population. To neglect it from the standpoint both of function and beauty may lead to a definite financial loss to the community in tourist trade.

The tourist trade, in fact, is an industry which takes its place just down the line from sugar, pineapple and other large industries upon which have been built the economic structures of the islands. If the tourist trade is to continue as one of our large industries to provide additional income to the Territory, then the City and County must prepare plans to meet the need of this industry and develop Waikiki Beach as it is advertised. Little improvements have been made to this historic center during the past 15 years, except in the Kuhio Beach section.

The importance of Waikiki Beach cannot be minimized when one visualizes the need of additional beach areas for our growing population and recreation. Presently the recreational facilities at Kuhio Beach and the public baths are overcrowded and the need for expansion is urgent.

Recreation is essential to the good life of the individual, the neighborhood and the city. It is a vital force in the lives of children, youths and adults. It costs money, but so do streets, schools, jails and other municipal services. Would it not be sound economy to provide adequate recreational facilities to meet all age groups and above all as an incentive for tourist industry?

The City Planning Commission therefore recommends that all beach frontages Koko Head of the Surfrider's Hotel to the end of Kapiolani Park, including the Elks' property, be purchased and developed along the same order of improvement as Kuhio Beach.

Through this development as an open area, we would accomplish the realization of a beautiful beach at Waikiki which tourists have long complained that Honolulu advertises, but does not possess.

The financing of this important project should be given due consideration by the legislative committee of the Board of Supervisors with the view of requesting the incoming legislators to permit the City and County to sell bonds for the purchase of the areas under private ownership, the bonds to be redeemable on the basis of additional increments added to the real property tax rate over a period of years, similar to the method used in the purchase of the Kuhlman and Ward properties.

Financial Statement

Your city and county government comes to the end of the year 1950 in a satisfactory financial position. While demands for municipal services were necessarily heavy, funds were adequate to meet the expanding requirements of our growing community.

Receipts for the year totalled \$19,024,305, which together with a surplus of \$1,273,553 at the beginning of the year made available \$20,297,858 for our operating budget needs. In addition, \$2,000,000 in general obligation bonds was floated during the year; \$1,000,000 of which was issued to continue the major sewer improvement program underway since 1947; \$500,000, for flood control purposes; and \$500,000, for improvement of McCully district.

Real property taxes amounting to \$8,254,000, or 43.3 per cent continued to account for a substantial portion of total receipts, but collections from general excise taxes gained percentagewise as well as in dollar amounts. Receipts from this source totalled \$5,172,981, or 27.2 per cent, for 1950 as compared to \$4,705,800, or 25.9 per cent, collected in 1949.

Collections from the "2-cent extra tax" on liquid fuel provided \$1,213,493 for highway rehabilitation purposes. Under the provisions of Act 196, S.L.H. 1947, this tax is effective for the period July 1, 1947, to June 30, 1951, inclusive. However, in view of the direct benefits enjoyed by the public in our hundreds of miles of resurfaced, rehabilitated city and county highways, efforts will be made in the forthcoming session of the legislature to extend this tax, or possibly retain this tax on a permanent basis, with a broader application of the use of the money derived from this source.

Operating expenditures for 1950 totalled \$18,899,854, of which \$4,033,520, or 21 per cent, was expended for public safety, which includes police protection, fire protection and other protective activities. Public safety expenditures for 1949 totalled \$3,809,410. Expenditures for maintenance and capital improvement of school buildings and grounds increased from \$1,809,079 in 1949 to \$2,130,958 in 1950. While expenditures for highway purposes seemingly dropped from 19 per cent of total 1949 expenditures to 14 per cent of total 1950 expenditures, actually this decrease resulted from a change in our fiscal treatment of work in progress. In previous years, unencumbered balances of appropriations for highway construction projects on which preliminary work had already been undertaken were carried forward as work in progress and encumbered as such. However, in line with the city and county attorney's opinion that Section 6591, R.L.H. 1945 precludes such practice, all unencumbered balances of such appropriations unless justified by specific work orders were lapsed to surplus with a resultant decrease in total expenditures for the year. Expenditures for all other functions were more or less constant and in proportion to the total costs of previous years.

Basic figures showing the general sources of revenues and the cost of various government functions are set forth graphically and in table form on pages 16 and 17.



LEON K. STERLING, SR.

Office of the Clerk

The year 1950 was an election year — doubly so. Four times the people went to the polls. There were a primary election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention on February 11 and a final election for selection of these delegates on March 21. And the regular elections for City and County officials were held in 1950 with the primary October 7 and the final November 7.

As far as the City and County government is concerned, all preparation for these elections, including registration, compilation of registered voters and distribution of supplies to the various City and County polling places, was the work of the City and County clerk's office.

Before going into detail in regard to these elections I would like to express my appreciation of the smooth and efficient manner in which the clerk's office did this exacting job. City and County Clerk Sterling justly compliments his administrative officer, Ed Leong, under whose supervision errors in registration were so thoroughly corrected that on the day of the general election out of a registration of 93,353 voters the election judges found it necessary to make corrections and adjustments in only 23 cases. I concur with City Clerk Sterling in that this was a remarkable record.

The increase in registration, from the date of the Constitutional Convention primary election in February to the final City and County election in November, also set a new record.

City and County Clerk Sterling reports that there were 68,474 qualified voters in the city as of December 31, 1949; that new registration, reinstatements and transfers of voters for the primary election for the Constitutional Convention in February brought this total up to 76,383. The total number of votes cast was 53,397.

At the final Constitutional Convention election in March the registered voters were increased from 76,383 to 81,426 and the total number of votes cast at the final election was 64,614.

The City and County clerk's office was assisted in preparation for this election by the Secretary of the Territory who allotted six temporary clerks as an addition to Mr. Sterling's staff. Their salaries were paid out of an appropriation made by the Legislature for the expenses of the convention.

Honolulu's first so-called "closed" primary election was held October 7 and despite a program of education conducted by the Secretary of the Territory there was considerable confusion and dissatisfaction amongst the voters in regard to the restrictions on voting which endeavored to limit the voter to casting his ballot for candidates of the party of which he was a member. As a result of this confusion and dissatisfaction there were 1366 rejected ballots and 3727 blank ballots in the Fourth District and 1059 rejected ballots and 3972 blank ballots in the Fifth District. This made a total of 10,124 spoiled, rejected and blank ballots in the complete City and County count.

New registrations for the primary election October 7 brought the number of eligible voters to 88,952, but the number of votes cast was only 54,572, or 61.35 per cent.

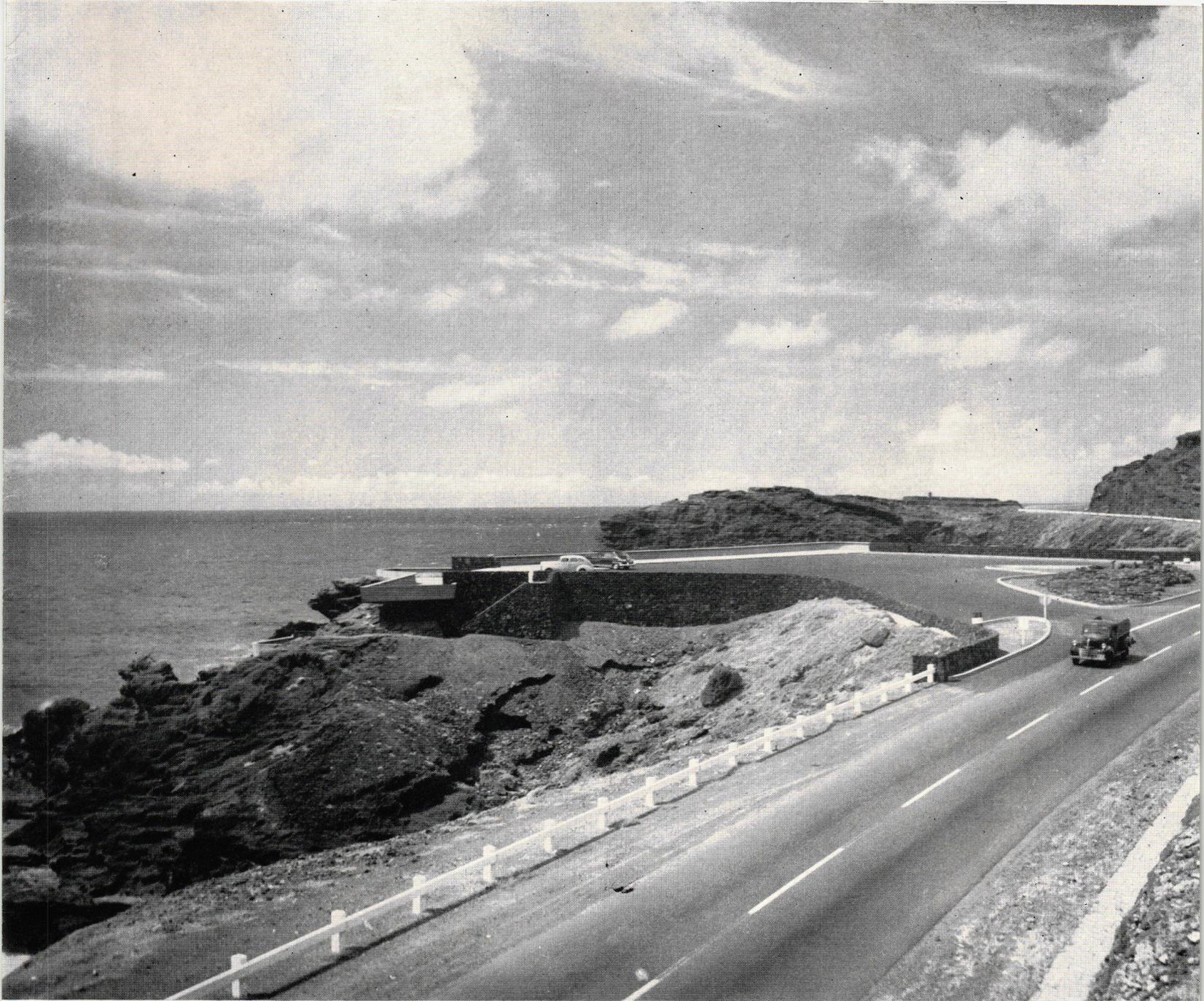
For the general election November 7 the registration increased to 93,353, an all-time high for the City and County of Honolulu. The votes cast at the general election totalled 76,236, or 81.66 per cent.

Striking from the registration rolls the number of electors who failed to vote in the final election, the total registered voters in the City and County of Honolulu as of December 31, 1950, was 76,186.

For the general election, in addition to 21 temporary clerks provided for by the Board of Supervisors, authority was granted the clerk to appoint 62 additional registrars without pay and to assist in the registration of voters in the field.

For the first time in the city's history voting machines were used in the general election. Ten had been purchased by the Territory at a cost of \$12,500; five were installed in the second precinct of the Fourth District in Kaimuki and the other five in the eleventh precinct of the Fifth District, Damon Tract. The machines proved to be very successful and the results of the voting were obtained almost immediately after the close of the polls. The clerk points out, however, that while the installation of machines in all precincts would result in accurate tabulation of the votes cast and the absence of spoiled ballots, the cost of installing a sufficient number of machines in all precincts of the City and County would be more than \$2,000,000, and would not materially reduce the number of inspectors and clerks required in each precinct.

Of course, taking care of registration and elections is not by far the only responsibility of the city clerk's office. All clerical work of the Board of Supervisors is carried on through this department. The City and County clerk is by law clerk of the Board of Supervisors and he and his deputy, or administrative assistant, attend all meetings of the board and all public hearings held before the board. All minutes of the board meet-



Recreation for motorists and visitors was provided through the development of a spacious new parking area and lookout above the blowhole at Halona, Koko Head Park, by the Board of Public Parks and Recreation. Lookout platforms at two levels make natural display of the sea accessible to all. (WILLIAMS PHOTO)

ings are taken by the clerk, and his office makes transcriptions of all public hearings and records them. All communications and petitions addressed to the Mayor and board are received by the clerk and submitted to the board for action.

The clerk is required to prepare the original Journal of the Board of Supervisors containing a full and complete record of all matters acted upon by the board.

The clerk receives all ordinances passed by the board and it is his responsibility to publish them as required by law.

All communications addressed to the Mayor and

board are acknowledged by the clerk's office and the writer is advised of the action taken by the board thereon.

Year by year the activities of the clerk's office are increased. His department handles more messages from the Mayor, more departmental communications, more miscellaneous communications and more petitions from year to year. An additional duty and responsibility of the clerk lies in his position as ex-officio secretary of the Board of Pension Trustees and all clerical work in regard to payment of City and County pensions is handled by his office.



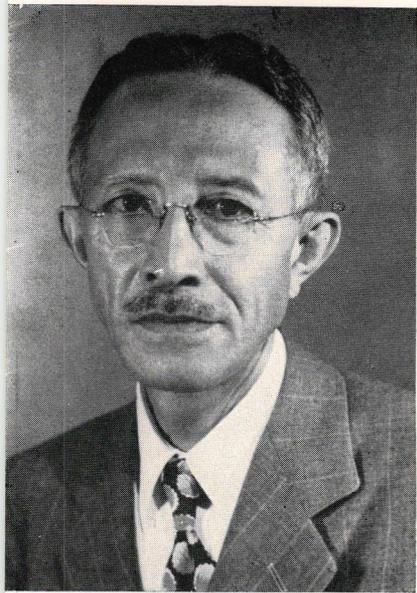
The "Learn to Swim" campaign is one of the outstanding activities of the recreation division, Board of Public Parks and Recreation. As a result, many hundreds of youngsters are taught each summer, while general swimming activities continue throughout the year.

Office of the Treasurer

The City and County Treasurer, William Chung-Hoon, Jr., had in his custody from \$13,000,000 to \$17,000,000 in public funds during the year, in addition to more than \$21,300,000 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 \$1,280,000 which represented investments of the various reserve and sinking funds.

During the year the treasurer issued \$2,000,000 City

and County general obligation bonds, and \$1,536,297 improvement district bonds in 11 improvement districts; collected assessments from 3,427 assessment accounts; redeemed \$523,000 general obligation bonds, \$161,000 revenue bonds and \$86,354 improvement district bonds; collected monthly rentals from 27 rental units; issued 40 different kinds of business licenses, involving 12,443 licenses; registered 100,420 motor vehicles as compared to 93,294 of the previous year and 52,462 of 1945, issued 2,287 non-resident motor vehicle permits, recorded 56,383 motor vehicle ownership transfers as compared to 47,794 of the previous year, 9,625 duplicate



WILLIAM CHUNG-HOON, JR.

Office of the Auditor

The year 1950 was high-lighted by several claims filed for excess costs due to war-time conditions on certain contracts. On the Nuuanu Valley sewerage system claim, suit was filed by the contractor in the amount of \$147,059. On the Bingham Tract sewerage system, no further action was taken by the City and County on Auditor Leonard K. Fong's comprehensive report which found that the amount of \$336,036 was unreasonably excessive and recommended that the overpayment in the amount of \$133,121 be recovered.

Warrants issued during the year totaled 154,871 and amounted to \$50,480,506—an increase over 1949 by 15,509 warrants and \$7,431,807 in amounts. Miscellaneous claims processed besides payrolls totaled 34,198, involving \$17,765,678. All warrants issued were based on audits beyond the authorization and certification of the proper officials.

Audits of the various departments and organizational units were completed and improvements where necessary were installed. Covering reports have been submitted from time to time to proper officials.

In general, this department's functions include the issuance of warrants; post-audit of departments, bureaus, and other organizational units to determine whether all receipts are properly collected, all moneys and property are in proper custody, and all expenditures are legally made; and prescribing and installing improved accounting systems and methods therein.

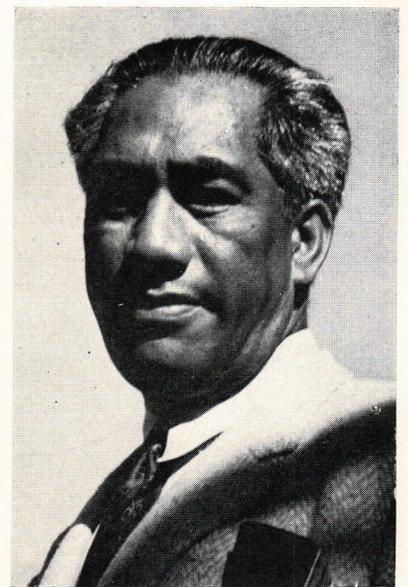


LEONARD K. FONG

Office of the Sheriff

Sheriff Duke Kahanamoku is again appealing for acquisition of land and construction of a new county jail. The sheriff bases his appeal on a strong sociological basis. He declares that the proper segregation of prisoners is not possible in the present antiquated jail building. He appeals for his rehabilitation program for first-time offenders and juvenile prisoners and points out that the present open fraternization permitted by inadequate quarters now at his command makes any improvement along this line impossible.

The sheriff, as coroner, reports an increase in cases which came before him. There was a total during the year of 437 coroner cases which, it can easily be seen, was more than one a day.



DUKE P. KAHANAMOKU

"Our forefathers who landed on Plymouth Rock . . ." Special holidays, like Thanksgiving, are observed by children on the city playgrounds, operated by the Board of Public Parks and Recreation.





Recreation for teenagers is one of the main concerns of the recreation division of the Board of Public Parks and Recreation. Dances, dramatics, arts and crafts, games, as well as all athletics, round out the program.

Office of the Attorney

The activities of the Office of the City and County Attorney went on apace with the increased public works program. This program, in some measure, was reflected by the sale of the bond issues during 1950. They were Honolulu Flood Control, \$500,000; Public Improvements, \$500,000; Sewer Bonds, \$1,000,000.

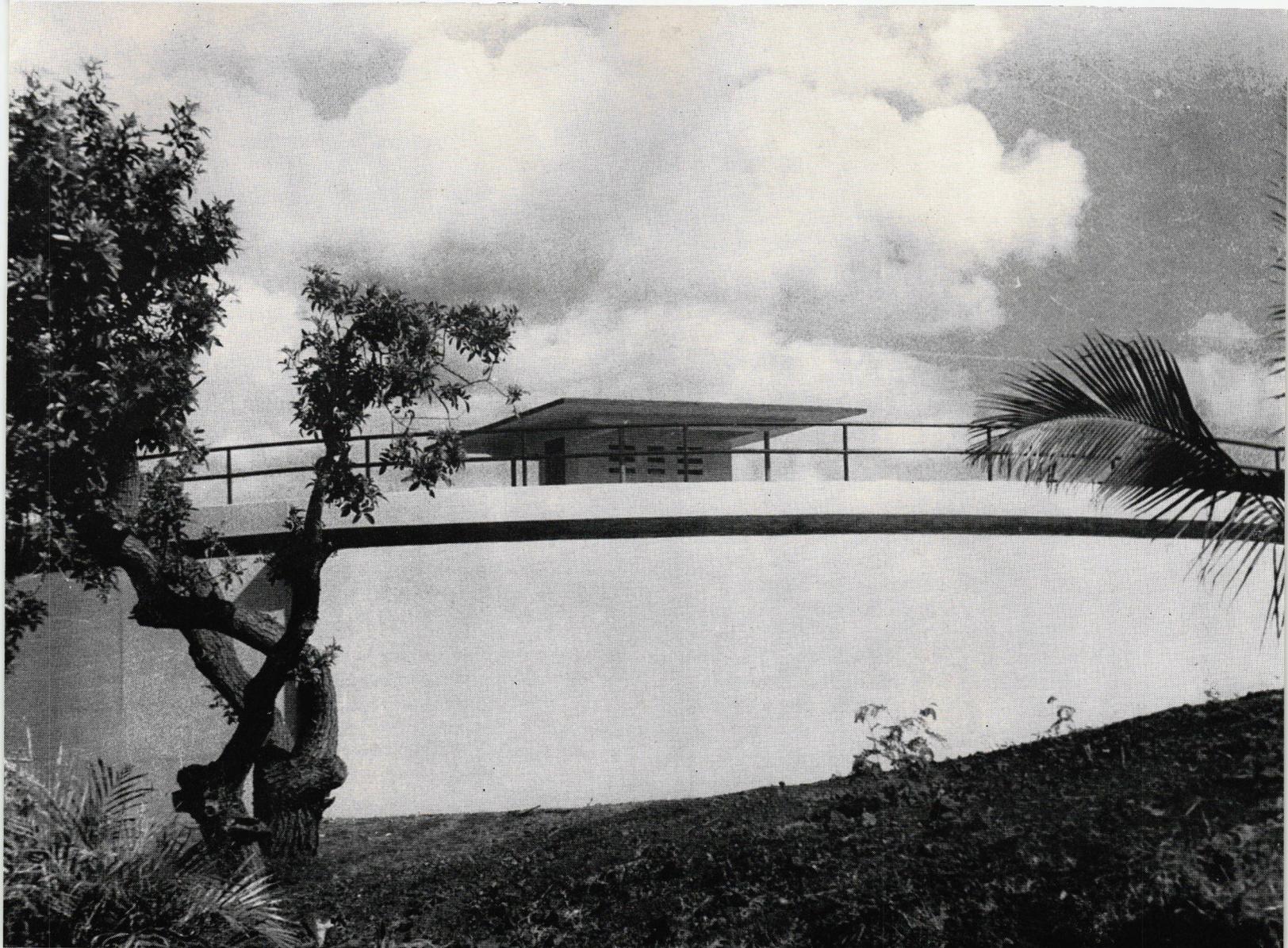
There were submitted, in addition to the war-time backlog, 1,175 official requests for legal services. Of this number, the board of supervisors, through reports of its public works and finance committees, issued 344 actual assignments. The balance of 831 assignments emanated from the several offices, departments, boards and commissions of the government. The attorney's office handled 122 paternity cases.

The United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit heard the case of the United States Government and the City and County of Honolulu concerning the city and county's appeal from a judgment awarding \$1 as just compensation for the condemnation of 34.03 acres of land used for streets in Pearl City peninsula. The court, on its own motion, questioned the propriety

of the United States Government to condemn property belonging to a municipality and requested both the government and the city and county to submit additional briefs on the question. Briefs were submitted, but the court has not yet heard further argument on the case.

In 1947, 13 police officers were suspended from the performance of their duties pending investigation of charges of malfeasance in office. One such officer was convicted, but of the remainder, all were either acquitted or the charges nolle prossed and they were reinstated. The 12 periods of suspension ranged from three to nine months and the question presented was whether they were entitled to pay during the period of suspension. Claims were presented to the police commission; civil proceedings were also filed for the recovery of such pay. The police commission ruled that the officers were entitled to be paid during their period of suspension. The board of supervisors reaffirmed the finding of the police commission; the officers were paid off and the civil proceedings dismissed.

This action established a precedent for a case of even



This 500,000-gallon reinforced concrete reservoir is at a 533-foot elevation on Halawa Heights. This is part of the Aiea-Halawa \$385,000 project of the Suburban Water System.

longer standing which went back to 1939, wherein the superintendent of the Division of Refuse Collection and Disposal was suspended without pay pending investigation of charges of malfeasance. Thereafter the charges were nolle prossed and the superintendent was reinstated in office. The Territorial Legislature had mandated the City and County to pay over a specific sum. The validity of the mandate was questioned by the city and county in response to a petition in circuit court proceedings. The circuit court sustained the city and county's position; petitioner appealed and the entire matter was pending on briefs in the supreme court. The board of supervisors, with the approval of the mayor, controller and auditor, appropriated a final settlement of payment and the supreme court's proceed-

ings were then discontinued.

The Territorial Legislature in 1945 authorized the board of supervisors "to appropriate general fund money for excess cost of construction of public works arising out of and due to war-time conditions." One such contractor feeling that he was entitled to relief under this act and failing to arrive at a settlement with the several officials of the city and county, instituted circuit court proceedings for the recovery of excess cost. The city and county demurred thereto, principally on the basis that the supervisors had never determined what excess costs were owing to the contractor. After numerous discussions on this involved question which ran the gamut of all the phases of cost accounting, a compromise settlement was finally arrived at—the

money appropriated, the contractor paid off and circuit court proceedings dismissed.

The calendar year 1950 saw the rise and flourish of the institution known as the Bottle Club, an establishment not licensed to dispense alcoholic beverages but which would, however, furnish set-ups and entertainment for those customers who elected to bring and consume their own. The increased and unregulated activity of these establishments resulted in some of them becoming public nuisances. The police department took a hand in the matter and the establishments countered by instituting injunctive proceedings against the police department. These proceedings were carried to the Territorial Supreme Court which ruled as follows:

"A court of equity should not entertain jurisdiction to enjoin enforcement of a criminal statute, alleged to be invalid, when there are no alleged facts in the bill for injunction reasonably tending to show a direct invasion of a property right (from an alleged threatened enforcement of the statute), which would result in great and immediate irreparable injury, or when there is a plain, adequate and complete remedy at law."

The city and county has continuously been confronted with the problem of securing adequate water for the Waianae district. In 1948 the city started in the forest reserve, a 1000 foot upper level tunnel into the Waianae mountains to drain off the water collected within the dike-complex. The project was eminently successful and the tunnel flow approximated 9 million gallons per day. The adjoining licensee, however, instituted injunctive proceedings against the city and county on the grounds that the city was draining off a million gallons or so per day from the land under the control of the petitioner. The city, in its reply, pointed out that there was no irreparable injury, for even if it were finally determined that the city was unlawfully draining off a million gallons per day from the petitioner's land, the city could always redivert such water back to its proper use and furthermore, that the petitioner had an adequate remedy at law. The circuit judge so held and the injunction was denied.

Office of the Public Prosecutor

Public Prosecutor Chas. M. Hite has repeatedly advocated during his term of office that there be a complete reformation of the statutes under which the law enforcement agencies operate. As presently in vogue, and under the system followed for many years, the police department initiates and conducts investigations, receives complaints, interviews witnesses, collects evidence and, save in a few instances, handles the preparation of evidence for presentation against law violators.

Upon the conclusion of this work, the records, reports and files are for the first time placed in the hands of the prosecutor for action. Almost invariably this is the first official intimation that he has of the facts.

While the law empowers him to direct the investigation or arrest of persons suspected of offenses, such necessarily depends upon his first receiving information that the law has been broken. This is clearly contemplated by the statute which gives him the power referred to but only upon his being apprised of the violation. Otherwise, he has not and has never had any supervision over the current work of the police department. Under the system, the police may and do conduct raids, collect evidence, investigate and examine without being counselled either in advance or currently of the law relating to their activities and of the restrictions or limitations placed upon their procedure.

The prosecutor urges that the legislature amend the statutes so that the legal side of the enforcement agencies will have such supervision as will prevent malefactors escaping because of the situation outlined. He would have a staff so coordinated and integrated with the police department that every investigation, raid or the like undertaken would come at the very outset under the scrutiny or be carried forward under the advice and supervision of attorneys trained in the value and need of evidence.

This would not mean that the police department would lose its autonomy, which it would retain in full, but would result in a set-up under which the activities of the two departments would be so integrated that they would be a unit to all intents and purposes and with resultant benefit to the public.

I concur in his recommendations and urge that the matter be carried before the next legislature to secure the necessary amendments.

The work of the Public Prosecutor's department was greatly hampered and hindered during the current year. Of five judges available to handle the criminal calendar, the regular judge was promoted to the Supreme Court after the first few months of the year. Another was incapacitated for many months. One was absent from the jurisdiction on leave and, while the two remaining undertook to assist, this had to be done with due regard for their regular assignments and was of necessity a mere stopgap.

The situation described continued for four months with the inevitable result of clogged calendars and a complete inability on the part of the bench or the prosecutor's staff to effect any appreciable relief until the vacancies described were filled.

The latter was accomplished during the latter part of September and two judges were specially assigned to clean up the criminal calendar. As a result, the back-



The front of the new Kaimuki Gymnasium takes the form of a bandstand-lanai. Here frequent concerts, outdoor entertainments and political gatherings bring the entire neighborhood together. The attractive building was landscaped by the maintenance division of the Board of Public Parks and Recreation and is operated by its recreation division. (R. WENKAM PHOTO)

log was rapidly cleared away by the end of the year and the calendar restored to something approaching normality.

This emphasizes another recommendation made by the prosecutor on several occasions, that at least two judges should be assigned to handling the criminal work. The growth of Honolulu has carried with it a corresponding relative increase in crime, as was pointed out in my report for 1949. Another circuit judgeship

for Oahu should be created or two of the existing judges should be assigned to handle the criminal prosecutions.

Still another recommendation by Mr. Hite, with which I concur and which I advocate, is the enactment of legislation which will provide for the creation of the office of Public Defender. This office operates with great success in those mainland localities in which it has been established, gives free advice to indigent per-

sons accused of crime, protects the weak and ignorant, and is a strong influence toward the attainment of justice. The proposal has, I believe, the support of the Bar Association.

Mr. Hite was further hindered in efficiently handling his duties in July when one of the circuit judges who had been for a few years a subordinate in the office undertook in open court to direct the prosecutor in minute detail as to the manner and method to be employed by the latter in the handling of his office and staff, the steps he should take, the manner in which he should prosecute cases, how he should present matters to the Grand Jury, the kind of advice and instructions he should give his deputies, how the police department should be deferred to in the dismissal of cases and, in short, a long series of orders which, had they been obeyed, would have resulted in placing the department under the supervision or control of the judiciary.

Excuse for this startling procedure was an isolated case in which through error on the part of the judge's staff, in which the prosecutor candidly stated his own staff was partially responsible, a convicted offender was at liberty for a few days without bail. Associate Justice Towse of the Supreme Court criticized the circuit judge's action in open court as grossly unfair, inequitable and unjust and an attempt to crucify the prosecutor. Leading attorneys characterized the incident as shocking.

The public prosecutor viewed the effort as an attempt on the part of the judicial member to usurp the functions of the executive and this view was overwhelmingly subscribed to by leaders at the bar. The prosecutor resolutely resisted the orders of the judge and challenged him to bring the matter to an issue by contempt proceedings. These were not attempted. The occurrence, however, tended to throw the administration of justice in disrepute and operated as a distinct set-back to the regular process of the law and the proper and normal prosecution of law violators.

Rent Control

As the year 1950 drew to a close it had become clearly evident that the housing shortage on Oahu, although improved in the early months of the year, was again becoming critical.

National and world crises already had committed the nation to a large-scale defensive rearmament program, a task in which Hawaii plays a vital role.

These crises, and the renewed demands upon the facilities at Pearl Harbor and other armed services installations in the Territory, brought about by the Korean war, continue to bring to Honolulu new workers and increases in military personnel. A few of these are being housed on station. Most must be housed in civilian resi-

dential sections of Honolulu and Oahu, thus reducing the number of housing accommodations available to the growing number of resident families being created by marriage, new births, new civilian arrivals, etc.

Landlords calling at the offices of the Rent Control Commission now declare they are almost daily turning away homeseekers, and generally deplore the present housing situation. Six months earlier these same landlords were reporting vacancies in excess of average expectancy.

Agencies such as the Armed Services Y.M.C.A., the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, and others, have and are continuing to appeal for many hundred units of housing to accommodate families now crowded into single rooms and other makeshift quarters unsuited to their needs.

Recruiting of personnel to build up to required strength the number of skilled workers at the navy yard and elsewhere is continuing on the mainland. Estimates given the Rent Control Commission by navy officials anticipate the arrival here of an additional 500 families who will require housing in the civilian residential areas.

Little relief is in sight from any program of new building. Prices of suitable building lots have increased and continue to rise. Cost of building materials has not changed materially since the first of the year, but a growing belief that the supply of building material may be channeled to government needs has tended to virtually halt the construction of new rental housing units.

All of these conditions were foreseen as early as the month of August, this year, when a special Committee of Honolulu residents, appointed by the Mayor to study the local housing situation, found that an emergency situation continued to exist and recommend that rent controls be continued.

Supporting the findings of the Rent Control Commission and the Mayor's special committee on housing is the end-of-the-year conclusions of the Hawaii Housing Authority.

Work load of the Rent Control Commission declined to a point slightly below normal in the early months of 1950 but was marked by a sharp rise in the last half of the year.

During the year 5,891 petitions were received by the office of Administrator William E. Miles requesting the establishment or adjustment of rent ceilings on housing accommodations in the City and County.

Of that number, 5,172 housing accommodations were inspected by the investigators' staff of the Rent Control Commission, reports on these prepared, analyzed, the maximum rentals determined, and final Orders of the Administrator issued.

Landlord-tenant hearings for reviewing maximum-rent ceilings numbered 316 in 1950.

Twelve meetings were held by the five-man Rent



Side view of the fine Kaimuki Gymnasium, which was completed in 1950. This fine addition to the city's recreational activities is located in Kaimuki playground, which was already well equipped with tennis and other playing courts. The new structure cost \$169,237.81. (R. WENKAM PHOTO)

Control Commission on matters relating to policy and the administration of the department. The commission also heard and acted upon 56 appeals from the findings and decisions of the administrator.

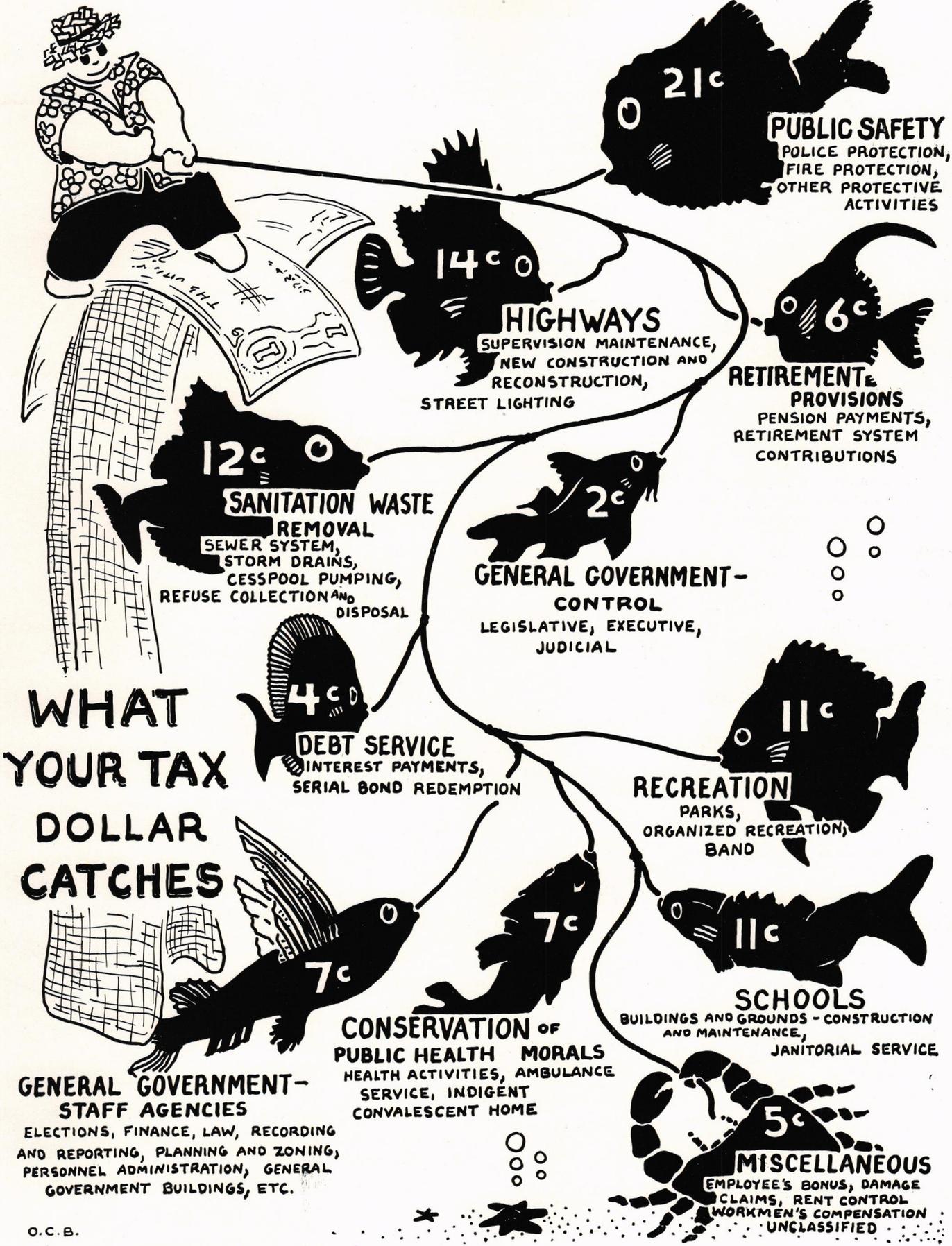
There were 229 complaints alleging violations of the rent control ordinance received in 1950. All of these were investigated by the commission compliance officer. In 47 of these cases, sufficient evidence of overcharges was found to warrant referring the matter to the office of the Public Prosecutor for action.

There appears to be no prospect that the supply of housing accommodations available will even nearly equal the demand during 1951. To the contrary, all present indications point toward a return to the critical shortage of housing that existed during World War II years. On the favorable side, however, is the knowledge that new building since 1946 through 1950 has made possible a better balanced dispersal of families per unit, thus affording considerable relief from the unhealthy, congested conditions that formerly existed.

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, 1950

REVENUES	AMOUNT	EXPENDITURES	AMOUNT
GENERAL PROPERTY TAX		GENERAL GOVERNMENT—CONTROL	
Real Property Tax	\$ 8,254,000	Legislative, Executive and Judicial.....	\$ 296,176
BUSINESS AND OTHER LOCAL TAXES		GENERAL GOVERNMENT—STAFF	
General Excise Tax	5,172,981	AGENCIES	
Highway Fuel Tax	1,213,493	Elections, Finance, Law, Recording and Re-	
Public Utility Franchise Tax	338,972	porting, Planning and Zoning, Personnel	
LICENSES AND PERMITS		Administration, General Government	
Motor Vehicle Weight Tax	1,955,401	Buildings, etc.	1,354,753
Other Vehicle Taxes, Registration Fees, Busi-		PUBLIC SAFETY	
ness and Non-Business Licenses, Building		Police Protection, Fire Protection, Other	
Structure and Equipment Permits	429,563	Protective Activities	4,033,520
FINES, FORFEITS AND PENALTIES		HIGHWAY	
District Court Fines and Bail Forfeitures.....	418,975	Supervision, Maintenance, New Construction	
REVENUE FROM USE OF MONEY AND		and Reconstruction, Street Lighting.....	2,672,279
PROPERTY		SANITATION AND WASTE REMOVAL	
Interest Earnings, Rents and Concessions.....	9,481	Sewer Systems, Storm Drains, Cesspool	
REVENUE FROM OTHER AGENCIES		Pumping, Refuse Collection and Disposal..	2,189,687
Transfer from Liquor Commission Fund,		CONSERVATION OF PUBLIC HEALTH	
T. H. Grants-in-Aid, Unclaimed Moneys....	260,462	AND MORALS	
SERVICE CHARGES FOR CURRENT		Health Activities, Ambulance Service,	
SERVICES		Indigent Convalescent Home, Correc-	
Court Costs and Fees, Motor Vehicle Transfer		tive Institution	1,229,119
Fees, Protective Inspection and Examina-		SCHOOLS	
tion Fees, Sewerage and Waste Collection		Buildings and Grounds—Construction and	
and Disposal Charges, Care of Federal		Maintenance, Janitorial Services	2,130,958
Prisoners, Recovery of Medical and Hos-		RECREATION	
pitalization Costs	814,283	Parks, Organized Recreation, Band	1,982,778
SALE AND COMPENSATION FOR LOSS		DEBT SERVICE	
OF PROPERTIES		Interest Payments, Serial Bond Redemption..	904,737
Sale of Defaulted Lots, Miscellaneous Sales,		RETIREMENT PROVISIONS	
Recovery for Damaged Property, Refunds,		Pension Payments, Retirement System	
etc.	146,694	Contributions	1,156,885
CONTRIBUTIONS AND TRANSFERS		MISCELLANEOUS	
FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT-		Employees Bonus, Damage Claims, Work-	
OWNED FUNDS		men's Compensation, Rent Control, Un-	
Repayment of Advances	10,000	classified	948,962
TOTAL REVENUES	\$19,024,305	TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....	\$18,899,854
SURPLUS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....	1,273,553	BALANCE AVAILABLE FOR	
TOTAL REVENUES AND SURPLUS.....	<u>\$20,297,858</u>	APPROPRIATION IN 1951.....	1,348,004
		TRANSFER TO GENERAL EMERGENCY	
		RESERVE FUND.....	50,000
		TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND SURPLUS.....	<u>\$20,297,858</u>

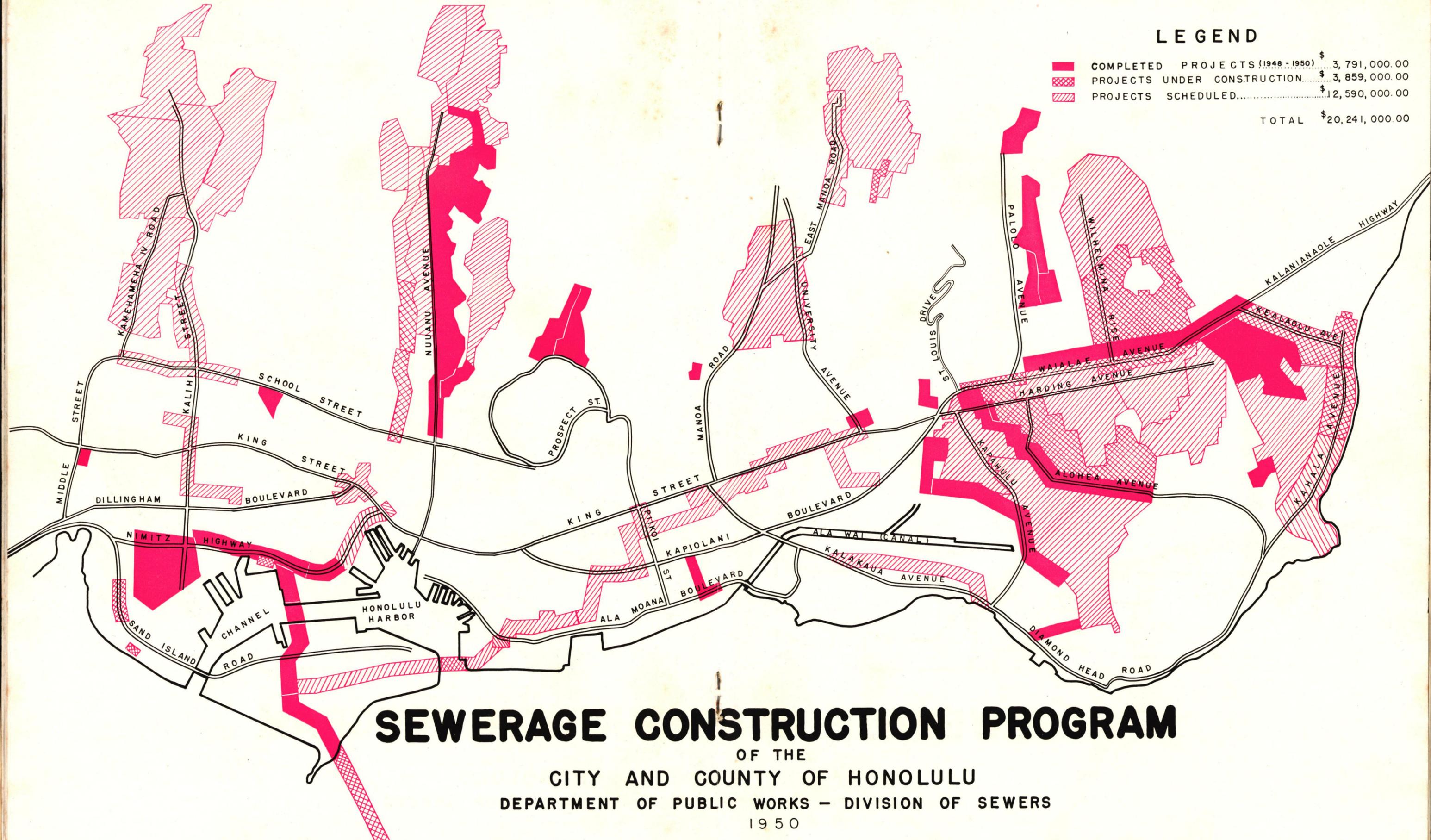


**WHAT
YOUR TAX
DOLLAR
CATCHES**

GENERAL GOVERNMENT-STAFF AGENCIES
ELECTIONS, FINANCE, LAW, RECORDING
AND REPORTING, PLANNING AND ZONING,
PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION, GENERAL
GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, ETC.

LEGEND

	COMPLETED PROJECTS (1948-1950)	\$ 3,791,000.00
	PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION	\$ 3,859,000.00
	PROJECTS SCHEDULED	\$ 12,590,000.00
TOTAL		\$ 20,241,000.00



SEWERAGE CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

OF THE
 CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU
 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS - DIVISION OF SEWERS

1950

Office of the Controller

Increased operations of the city and county for the year 1950 is reflected in the large volume of pre-audits made by the office of the controller. Pre-audits, which constitute an important function of this office, involved examination of some 9,200 payroll vouchers totalling \$12,949,682 and 7,034 other vouchers totalling \$37,530,824 for check as to propriety of expenditures and sufficiency of funds.

Work of the controller's office in connection with preparing and consolidating 1950 budget estimates for the mayor for submission to the Board of Supervisors was considerably magnified due to the unusually heavy requests submitted by departments in general, coupled with the uncertainty, early in the year, of the trend of economic pattern for 1950. Moreover, the problem was further accentuated by the failure of some departments in submitting budgetary requests in the time limit prescribed by law. Notwithstanding these problems the mass of detail necessary to complete the budget was coordinated effectively.

It is increasingly evident, however, that a budget section set-up in this office on a year round basis is needed. This together with administrative insistence that budget estimates be filed on time and advancing the date of such filing a month should assure the adoption of the budget on schedule.

The volume of business handled by the Bureau of Purchases and Supplies amounted to more than \$3,500,000. Some 18,500 requisitions were processed, and about 30,000 purchase orders were issued. The Municipal Stores, maintained for the purpose of facilitating operations of the bureau of purchases, transacted sales amounting to more than \$16,000 as compared with \$10,140 for 1949.

A new departure which facilitates administrative procedure was instituted by this office in connection with filing of official fidelity bonds. Where in past years more than 300 official fidelity bonds were necessary to cover the 330 or so individuals occupying positions which required bonding, in 1950 provisions were made to permit blanket coverage of all positions under one official fidelity bond, with the exception of 45 elective, appointive and top administrative positions still requiring individual coverage. This change simplifies bonding procedure as well as effecting a sizable saving in premium payments annually while increasing the number of positions bonded. While premium payments are made annually, the rates are computed on a three-year coverage basis. As required by law one blanket bond covering 1,193 positions for \$6,057,000 and 45 bonds covering the abovementioned executive positions for \$270,000 were in custody of the controller at the year's end.

Department of Public Works

Division of Road Maintenance. The maintenance of approximately 535 miles of primary and secondary streets, in addition to 35 miles of streets constructed and accepted by creation of new sub-divisions, have been the primary function of the Division of Road Maintenance during the year 1950. Approximately 35 miles of streets were resurfaced by contractors. These had previously been rehabilitated and prepared by our forces for resurfacing. Another 25 miles of streets were given the seal-coat treatment, a preservative method used on our secondary streets.

The widening of the mauka side of Waiālae Avenue from 9th Avenue to 6th Avenue has been accomplished, and now completes this phase of street widening in the Kaimuki area to Wilhelmina Rise. The makai side of North King Street between Gulick Avenue to Puuhale Road was also widened to the existing master set-back line in the Kalihi area.

The study and correction of drainage problems have been vigorously undertaken, with the aid of the engineering staff providing the necessary details. New storm drainage structures were installed and re-located within the areas, as directed by the engineering staff, where damages were anticipated by future storms. Damaged drains were either repaired or replaced by larger pipes to meet existing conditions.

Various other functions were carried out by this division, which included the construction and repairs of masonry walls, the rounding of corners in congested intersections, the repairs and reconstruction of sidewalks, the resetting of curbs and gutters, the reconstruction of streets at the bus stops, patching of trenches dug by utilities and contractors, the patching of holes in the streets by our patching crews, emergency clean-up after storms, re-building wooden bridges and cantonnierring of sidewalk areas.

The Kewalo Sea Wall breakwater project, constructed by the City and County and financed by the Territorial Department of Public Lands, is approximately 80 per cent complete. This project will reclaim approximately 25 acres of waterfront property for the Territory of Hawaii.

The maintenance of approximately 175 miles of rural streets by the 7 Districts namely, Ewa, Waianae, Waiālua, Wahiawa, Koolauloa, Koolāupoko and Kailua-Waimanalo, is another function of this Division. Included are various other problems of drainage corrections, repairs, cleaning of open water ditches and channels, stream outlets to the sea, cutting trees, re-building wooden bridges, miscellaneous work for the schools and parks, cantonnierring along the highway and the collection of garbage.

WAIALAE AVENUE WIDENING COMPLETED



The improvement from 6th to 7th Avenues is evident in these two pictures. This widened the street in front of Aliiolani School.



Cut back from 7th to 8th Avenues resulted in wider corner and private property improvement.



Widening from 8th to 9th is definitely shown in these before and after pictures. (PHOTOS BY WILLIAMS STUDIO)

Bureau of Plans. Approximately \$12,000,000 of miscellaneous construction projects were supervised and inspected during the year by the Bureau of Plans of the Department of Public Works. Of these, \$4,500,000 worth was brought to contract and \$7,500,000 worth are being engineered for future construction. The projects brought to contract included two new highway bridges, eight 100 per cent improvement districts, 62 subdivisions, six storm drains, six road-resurfacing contracts, totalling approximately 242 miles, and a large number of minor drainage problems. As of December 31 plans were being drawn for three bridges, eight drain and flood control projects, 13 improvement districts and approach roads to the proposed Kalihi tunnel.

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 a great deal of research work and 3251 searches of title were made and 850 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 plan will be followed shortly by house-to-house contacts to ascertain its effectiveness.

Division of Refuse Collection and Disposal. It becomes definitely evident as the years go by that the Division of Refuse Collection and Disposal must be placed on a self-supporting basis. The situation today is absolutely unfair. Every user of this division of our government, and that means practically every family or firm occupying a home or building, should pay for the service. It will be one of my purposes during the coming year to endeavor to have the ordinance dealing with refuse collection and disposal entirely reframed so that instead of this division going into the red some \$300,000 a year, that it be made to pay for itself.

The load work of the Division of Refuse Collection and Disposal continues heavy and only by the concerted cooperation of every employe of the division was it possible to carry out all of the functions without increase in the number of personnel and the amount of money budgeted for the year, especially in that phase of work having to do with the collection and disposal of refuse.

While the records show that permits were granted in 1950 for the construction of 1,239 new buildings of all types at an estimated cost of approximately \$16,000,000 no increase in the number of persons handling refuse collection work in the city proper was made to cope with the increased load, but it was found necessary to put on an extra crew in two of the rural districts.

It is anticipated, however, that additional personnel in the city proper will have to be employed in the near

future. For the same reason, the division superintendent feels that an increase in the number of pieces of rolling equipment used in this work, and replacement of some of the present antiquated equipment, will have to be made in 1951, and to this end recommendations have been made for the adoption of a standard covered body to meet the particular requirements of our community.

While the increase in the division's work load is greatest in that phase having to do with refuse collection, the expansion and growth of the city has also increased the requirements of the street cleaning and cesspool servicing units, and during the year 1950 it was found necessary to place additional mechanical sweepers in operation. Although extensive expansions were made of the sewer system during 1950 they were more or less confined to that section of the city which has heretofore required comparatively little service from our cesspool units and for this reason the work load will continue to be great for some time to come.

Division of Sewers operates and maintains five separate sewerage systems, consisting of fourteen sewage pumping stations, one sewage treatment and disposal plant, and over 400 miles of sewer lines. These five systems are (1) Honolulu, consisting of six pumping stations and over 360 miles of sewer lines; (2) Wahiawa, consisting of one pumping station, 1 treatment plant and about seven miles of sewer lines; (3) Waipahu, consisting of one pumping station and 2.3 miles of sewer lines; (4) Aiea, consisting of 2.1 miles of sewer lines; and (5) Honolulu Airport, consisting of six pumping stations and twenty miles of sewer lines.

Throughout 1950, the operation of the City's sewage pumping stations, as a whole, was satisfactory. A total flow of over 9,300 million gallons of sewage was handled by the six pumping stations at a total operating cost of over \$82,000, averaging about 25.5 million gallons daily at cost of \$225.00.

At the end of 1950, construction program lists a total of eighty-three projects, estimated to cost about \$20,241,000 and scheduled for construction within the period of 1947 to 1957. Since January, 1948, forty-seven projects had been started, totaling in cost about \$7,651,000. Of the forty-one started, thirty-two were completed at a cost of \$3,791,000 and the remaining fifteen costing about \$3,860,000 are still under construction. For the first six months of 1951, seven projects estimated to cost about \$1,535,000 are scheduled.

Street Lighting Division. During 1950 the Division of Street Lighting of the Department of Public Works staged what might be called a Roman Holiday on King



Puunui playground acquired its new building in 1950. Designed to serve as shelter during rains, it has space for craft work, games, club meetings and general play. When desired, the front can be opened and the entire building becomes a stage for an outdoor audience. This is part of the plant operated by the Board of Public Parks and Recreation. (R. WENKAM PHOTO)

Street. Perhaps no other division or department of the City and County government got more public consciousness of its activity than did the street lighting division. As a result of the installation started in 1949, and completed last year, King Street, from Iwilei Road to Kalakaua Avenue, is nightly brilliant with the new mercury vapor lights which give a daylight effect to the thoroughfare.

And the mercury vapor light installation program is only begun. Plans are under way to install this same

kind of light on Beretania Street, from Palama Junction to Alakea Street, and on Kalakaua Avenue, from King to McCully Streets. These new lights provide three to four times as much effective lighting as obtained from the old-type incandescent units.

In addition to the mercury light program 350 new incandescent street lights were installed in 1950 on 30 streets and highways in the city proper and 250 in rural areas. The largest project was in Wahiawa where 125 modern suburban reflectors were installed.

In 1951 extension of more illumination on the roads and highways of Lanikai, Nanakuli and Laie districts is planned.

In the matter of money, installation of street lights in 1950 cost the City and County \$86,000, in addition to \$189,498 for salaries and \$159,665 for maintenance.

In addition to street lighting, this division, during the latter part of 1950, was charged with the responsibility of reconditioning, servicing and placing in operation the city's 39 air raid sirens. It is expected that these sirens will again be in commission by the end of February, 1951.

Suburban Water System. As an indication of the growth of the rural districts on Oahu a net increase of 947 services was added to the Suburban Water System during the past year. This total resulted from the opening of new subdivisions, the extension of pipeline systems and the acquisition of systems previously privately owned.

The division carried out during the year an improvement program by the engineering section which, on completion, will mean the expenditure of \$1,600,000.

Water sources and Pump 17 at Makaha were purchased from the Waianae Development Company and the addition of Makaha Beach Lots accounted for 228 new services.

The City and County approved the purchase of the Waialeale Boys' Training School water source for \$15,000 and the acquisition of this has added 86 services at Sunset Beach.

The extension of tunnel excavation of the City and County Waianae Tunnel project was completed to a total depth of 10,000 feet at a cost of \$500,000 by the Hawaiian Dredging Co. The maximum yield of the tunnel was measured at 4.69 million gallons per day which flow has since been gradually diminishing to the latest reading of 3.71 million gallons per day. At the present rate of reduction and through past observations of similar tunnel projects on the island, it is expected that the flow will diminish further until a permanent static flow of between 1.0 and 1.5 million gallons per day is established.

The City and County has also consented to the purchase of the 3-inch pipeline and meters at Waimanalo from the Waimanalo Agricultural Development Co. for a sum of \$14,000 which will include the tunnel source and the water system presently serving the Waimanalo housing village.

In addition to the above, the following projects were completed during the past year:

Aiea-Halawa Heights: 12-inch main pipeline from deep wells to 500,000 gallon reservoir on Halawa

Heights at elevation 533 feet and to 500,000 gallon reservoir on Aiea Heights at elevation 480 feet.

Sunset Beach: Completed excavation and grading for 300,000-gallon concrete reservoir.

Waimanalo: 8-inch connecting pipeline between 2nd and 3rd Series of Hawaiian Homesteads lots.

Kailua: Relocation of main pipeline along Kalani-anaole Highway between Castle's office and Waimanalo Junction in connection with the Territorial Highway project.

The following projects are planned: Waianae Tunnel Source Improvements, Sunset Beach Water System, Aiea-Halawa Heights Water System, Waipahu Church Route, Improvement of Makaha Pump 17, Relocation of pipeline along Kaneohe Bay Drive, Relocation of pipeline at Kaneohe Bridge, Relocation of pipeline along Kailua Road, Improvements to Waimanalo Water System.

Division of Traffic Safety. During the past year this division, the Traffic Safety Commission, which serves as an advisory body to the Mayor and Board of Supervisors; the traffic division of police department, and the Territorial Highway Department have all worked in close cooperation for promoting greater safety on the highways. In analyzing the accident statistics, it appears that the combined efforts of these agencies have accomplished significant results.

In 1950, there were 5195 recorded accidents against 5236 in 1949.

Persons injured in 1950 were 2140 against 2141 in 1949.

Persons killed attributable to traffic accidents in 1950 were 39 against 36 in 1949.

Property damage in 1950, \$963,487 against \$981,143 in 1949.

Accidents within the City of Honolulu in 1950 were 4213 against 3965 in 1949.

Accidents on rural highways in 1950 were 5195 against 5236 in 1949.

In considering these statistics for comparison of traffic matters in 1950 as compared with 1949 it must be taken into account that the vehicle registrations during the year increased from 92,230 to 100,293 or an increase of approximately 9 per cent. These figures do not take into account the vehicles under the jurisdiction of the Armed Forces which are estimated at approximately 5000. This means that we now have operating on the streets of Honolulu and the rural highways of Honolulu in excess of 105,293 motor vehicles. While it cannot be accurately ascertained it is estimated that approximately 80 per cent of these vehicles travel



This is a typical kindergarten building, Hawaiian style, according to the City and County Building Department which is entrusted with the responsibility of designing and superintending the construction of all school buildings. This building, costing \$40,000, is a part of the new Thomas Jefferson elementary school plant.

approximately 75 per cent of their mileage on the urban streets.

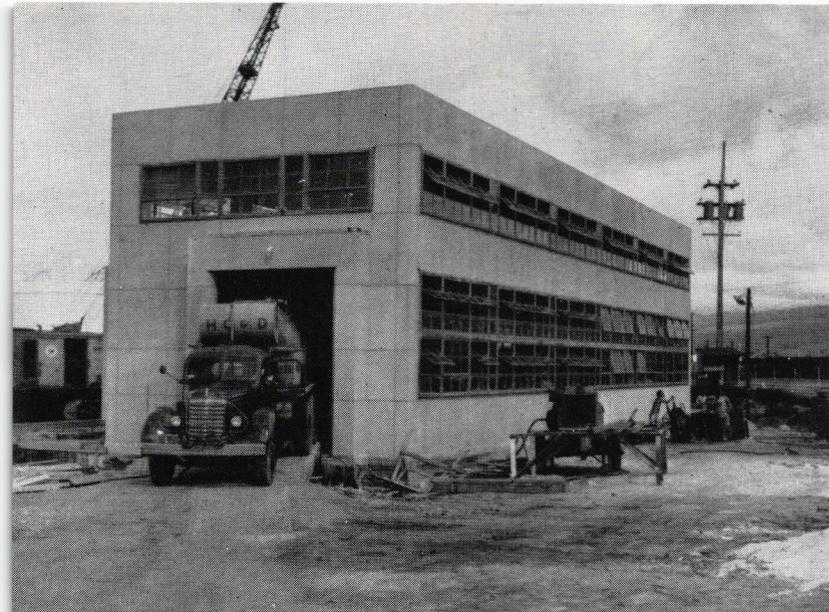
In summing up the situation it then appears that real progress was made in promoting greater safety on our highways in the past year. The fact that there was a lesser number of accidents, an appreciable reduction in property damage and an increase of only 9 per cent in the number of fatalities, while the increase in the number of vehicles on the highways was approximately 10 per cent lends encouragement to the official agencies in handling our traffic matters.

Another phase of traffic safety not included above is the Junior Police Organization. Emphasis on this phase of safety work is well merited by the security provided our school children. These JPO's functioning under the direction and supervision of the traffic division of the

Honolulu Police Department control the traffic at school crossings.

Much endeavor has been put forth by the traffic educational section of our Division of Traffic Safety to encourage driver-training programs in the high schools. A course in several high schools was started in 1948 and has been carried on during the past two years. Such training has been highly valuable and should be established as a regular part of our school curriculum. There has been an increasing demand for such training.

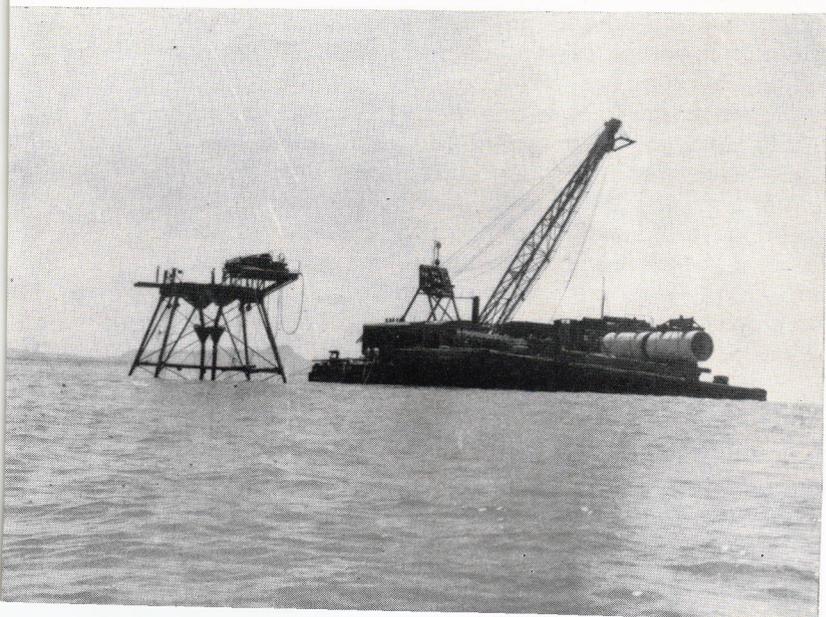
While much remains to be done to improve traffic conditions in Honolulu, a comparison of our local conditions with mainland cities of similar size indicates that our local problems are being well handled. A program for eliminating our local traffic "hot spots" will be pursued during the coming year.



The Hart Street sewage pumping station nearing completion on the makai side of Nimitz highway, waikiki of the Kapalama drainage canal. This is one of the 15 sewer projects. It will cost about \$663,000.

Division of Automotive Equipment. During the year 1950 the Division of Automotive Equipment purchased 31 new units of equipment at a cost of \$80,000. These 31 units consisted of nine passenger cars, 20 trucks, one Street Sweeper and one Grader. Total revenue from equipment rentals during the year totaled \$627,800, an increase of \$34,800 over 1949. During 1950 the parts department and stock room were enlarged and as of December 31 the inventory totalled \$68,000.

This shows the "Jumbo" and "Weeber" laying pipe No. 40 of the 78-inch outfall sewer on Sand Island.



Service Division. During the year 1950 the Service Division received a total of 10,365 requests for service. This substantial increase over last year's total of 8,497 indicates that the taxpayer continued to avail himself freely of the facilities of the Service Division during the year, using this medium to contact the divisions of the Public Works Department and other branches of the municipal government in matters relating to the public service.

Requests received were recorded and processed with the least possible delay and forwarded for necessary action to the responsible public works division concerned. Periodic follow-up of pending requests are made with responsible divisions to ascertain progress and assure final action as soon as possible.

Of the total number of requests received 98 per cent were completed and 2 per cent were in process of completion. The average of 98 per cent completed requests of the total received was made possible through the cooperation extended by the various divisions of the Department of Public Works in rendering their prompt attention to requests received during the year.

Building Department

The greatest home-building year in the history of the City and County of Honolulu has been experienced in the year 1950. Permits for 2,670 family dwellings at a valuation of \$26,643,719 were issued. The previous record was established in 1948 with 2,109 family dwellings at a value of \$24,712,718. The monthly peak was reached in December with the issuance of 395 permits. The average number of permits per month was 223 as compared to an average of 124 in 1949, and 176 in 1948, the highest previous record.

A total of 7,323 permits were issued for all categories of building valuing \$46,691,815. This value again is also the highest in history, breaking the previous high of \$46,019,000 in 1948. The monthly peak in value was reached in December with a valuation of construction totaling \$6,210,103, against monthly peak established previously in December, 1948.

The following are some of the contracts let during 1950:

<i>Contract</i>	<i>Contract Price</i>
Additions to Maluhia Home.....	\$ 26,765.00
New Athletic Field for Waipahu High School.....	12,701.25
Kaimuki High School—Covered Walks.....	50,884.00
Agricultural Building.....	54,028.00
2 Classroom Kindergarten Building for Lincoln School	28,882.00
2 Classroom Kindergarten Building for Kalihi-kai School	27,372.00
Rifle Range for McKinley High School.....	3,829.00

<i>Contract</i>	<i>Contract Price</i>
3 Classroom Building for Lunalilo School.....	33,332.00
3 Classroom Kindergarten Building for Kuhio School	39,324.00
1st Unit Physical Education Building— Kaimuki High.....	\$ 45,476.00
2 Classroom Kindergarten Building for Fern School.....	36,969.00
Aina Haina School—1st contract.....	422,100.00
2nd contract.....	82,380.00
Police Station and Court House for Pearl City.....	93,190.00
Kailua Fire Station.....	84,400.00
Addition to City Hall.....	352,330.00
Alterations to Teachers Cottage for Benjamin Parker.....	12,734.00
Science Building, Domestic Arts Building, Covered Walks, Flag Pole Base and Sun Baffles for Kaimuki High School.....	449,000.00
2nd Unit—James B. Castle High School (4 Buildings)	415,540.00
Nanaikapono School—Administration Building.....	52,170.00
Cafeteria	68,399.00
Ewa School—Electric Wiring.....	22,400.00
Classroom Addition for Laie School.....	14,750.00
Maluhia Home Ward "B" Repair and Renovate....	7,848.00
2 Classroom Building for Laie School.....	17,900.00
3 Classroom Building for Hauula School.....	34,800.00
3 Classroom Building for Kaloaloo School.....	32,795.00
3 Classroom Kindergarten Building for Thomas Jefferson	39,180.00
3 Classroom Kindergarten Building for Liholiho School	39,200.00
Installation of a flood lighting system for Wash- ington Intermediate School Playground area.....	12,000.00
Electric Wiring for McKinley High School.....	119,500.00
3 Classroom Kindergarten Building for Aliiolani School	38,800.00
2 Classroom Kindergarten Building for Kaloaloo School	28,880.00
Classroom Building for Kaimuki High School.....	88,458.00
Cafeteria and Pavilion for Kahuku High and Elementary School	70,700.00
2nd Unit Robert Louis Stevenson Intermediate School	462,277.00
4 Classroom Building for Royal School.....	38,620.00
5 Classroom Building for Maemae School.....	50,280.00
1 Classroom Addition for Pauoa School.....	5,260.00
6 Classroom Building for Thomas Jefferson School	52,603.00
3 Classroom Building for Aiea School.....	33,708.00
3 Classroom Building for Aliiolani School.....	33,370.00
6 Classroom Building for Nanaikapono School....	58,490.00
Classroom Building and Addition for Waianae School	55,869.00
13 Classroom Building for Kailua School.....	123,370.00
9 Classroom Building for Palolo School.....	88,279.00
6 Classroom Building for Fern School.....	53,629.00
Alterations to Classroom Building for Kapalama School	\$ 17,250.00
Manoa School	699,911.00
James B. Castle High School—Bldgs. 1 to 5.....	433,100.00
Bldg. 6.....	83,900.00
Waipahu Eating Pavilion.....	29,414.00
Addition to Pavilion.....	25,019.00



Here are members of the City and County street lighting crew installing the new-type mercury vapor luminaire lights on King street. There are 210 of these lights on King, extending from Iwilei Road to Kalakaua Avenue.

Board of Water Supply

Three major projects were brought to completion during the past year by the Board of Water Supply, operating Honolulu's water system, representing a total investment of a little more than \$1,225,000.

The system was expanded in upper Palolo Valley to provide water 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 through a mountain spur 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 \$624,013.43.

On St. Louis Heights a new 500,000-gallon concrete reservoir was constructed at the 622-foot elevation to replace an old 60,000-gallon wooden tank which has been demolished.

This project also included construction of a concrete booster pumping station and the installation of more than 8,000 feet of water mains ranging from six to 12 inches in diameter. Total cost of this addition to the water system was \$413,899.36.

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



The central district of Honolulu as seen from Bella Vista park and 2,000,000-gallon reservoir below Prospect Street on southwestern slope of Punchbowl, constructed by the Board of Water Supply.

installed by the owners of land now being developed for residential purposes.

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

At the ewa end of Wyllie Street a reinforced concrete booster pumping station was completed. This station has improved water service and given better fire protection to the entire Alewa Heights section; its primary function is to pump water up to the Alewa Heights reservoir.

The station, equipment and fixtures, cost \$127,542.55 and the purchase and installation of more than 3,500 feet of eight and 12-inch service mains represent an additional investment of \$60,963.95.

During the latter part of 1950 it became apparent to the Board of Water Supply that, to meet higher operation and construction costs, an upward revision of rates was necessary.

A new rate schedule was adopted and made effective as of February 1, 1951. It increases the basic charge by six cents a thousand gallons on the first 25,000 gallons consumed and also increases the service charge.

The average monthly consumption in Honolulu is 12,000 gallons, on which the billing increase will be 97 cents. Honolulu's water rates are still lower than those charged in many California cities.

The Board of Water Supply plans to sell \$2,000,000 of revenue bonds early next year to finance additional improvement and extension projects. The exact nature and scope of these projects is still somewhat dependent

upon what major public improvements are undertaken by the City and County and Territory of Hawaii during 1951, as the Board endeavors to coordinate its construction work with that of other governmental departments.

It should be understood that all major extensions of Honolulu's water system are financed by the sale of revenue bonds. The system pays for its own development as it grows, it receives nothing from general tax funds.

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. Honolulu's water system is self-supporting.

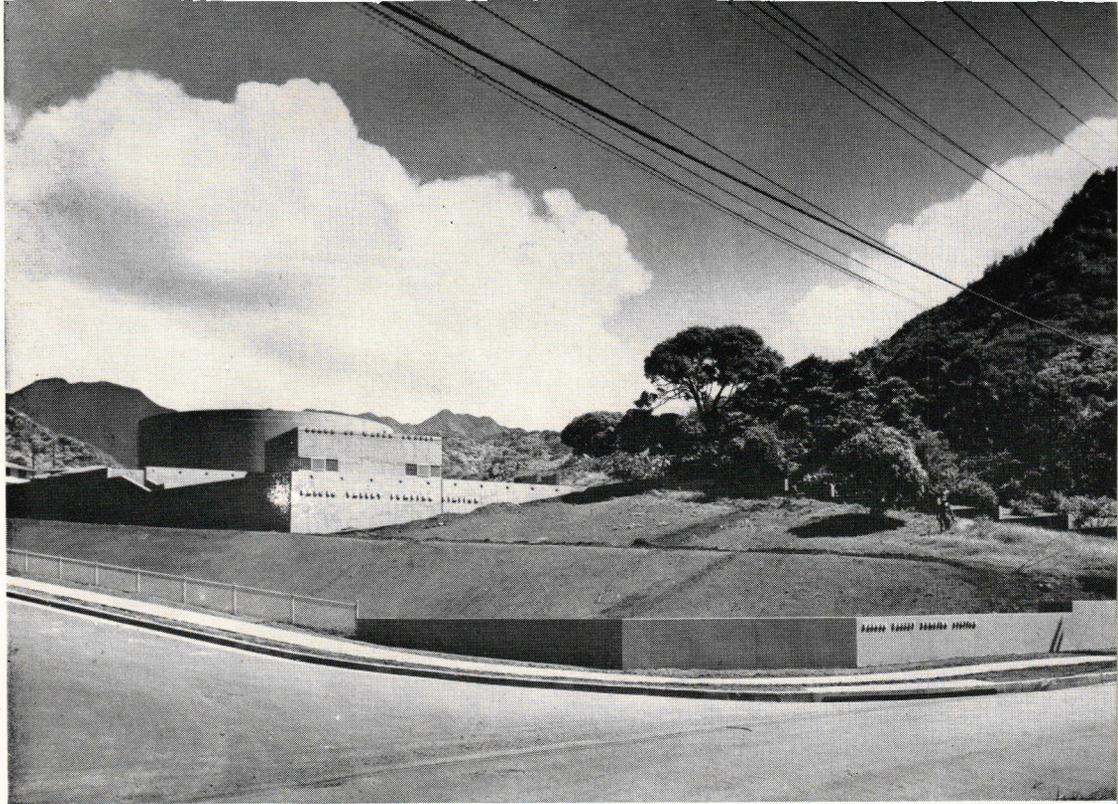
Board of Public Parks and Recreation

The Board of Public Parks and Recreation in 1950 had jurisdiction over 2000 acres of land and additional recreation units on property which it did not control.

The board's functions, duties and responsibilities are carried out through five divisions. One, of course, is the central administrative office and clerical force which does the general directing and keeps the records. The other four are the planning division which develops new parks and improves old ones, the maintenance division which cares for all areas, the recreation division which operates a diverse program of activities in 72 different centers, and the Honolulu zoo which functions as an independent division.

The work of these divisions in 1950 was in 146 dif-

New pumping station and 500,000-gallon reservoir in upper Palolo Valley. New 200,000-gallon reservoir constructed by the Board of Water Supply is farther up the valley.



ferent areas, including parks, playgrounds and beaches, in recreation centers such as gymnasiums, swimming pools and camps and other miscellaneous centers. These 146 areas include 15 typical parks and squares, 27 beaches, 72 recreational areas, 27 traffic units such as triangles, circles and parkways, and several administrative units such as the plant nursery and service center.

During 1950 work was done by the planning division on some 89 different projects varying from the complete development of several large parks, playfields and centers to improvements in parks, playgrounds and centers now existing. One of the most important accomplishments of the planning division was the rehabilitation of Hanauma beach park with its new maintenance ramp, parking area, beach house and swimming holes. Another accomplishment was the construction of the artistic lookout above the Blowhole, a recreational facility for tourists and providing ample parking space. The new Kaimuki gymnasium was completed during 1950 and new field offices in Booth, Wilson and Puunui playgrounds. Work was near completion during the year on Maunalani Heights playground. Additional flood lighting was planned for Kauluwela, Haleiwa, Crane and Lanakila playgrounds and extensive work done in furthering improvement of play fields at Waianae, Waipahu, Kanewai and Nana-kuli. Planning was completed for renovation of the Ewa end of Ala Moana park and the contract for this work was awarded. A neighborhood playground, Kaelepulu, at Kailua was completed.

Developments in the Honolulu zoo included cleaning the mauka half of the zoo to a point where it can

be opened for new hoofed animals in 1951. This work included the water and sprinkling system for the entire mauka end of the park and shelters for 16 units of the animal exhibit, along with the construction of small mammal cages.

More than 600,000 persons visited the zoo during the year. The interest of visitors was centered largely in the new animals which arrived late in 1949 and in several new ones born during the year.

Several new properties were acquired by the board through the assistance of the planning division and these included the beach lands at Kaupo and Keaau, Puuloa, in Ewa, and the former HSPA nursery in Wahiawa which will be made over as a botanical garden and picnic ground as an adjunct to Foster Gardens.

Interest in the coming citizens of Oahu was marked by the work of the recreation division. Leadership service was supplied in 35 playgrounds, ten centers, three gymnasiums, Wahiawa swimming pool and a practice golf range. Without leadership service, but open for free play, were nine other playgrounds. There were also in operation two independent tennis courts, seven others being in playgrounds.

The planned recreation program of the board has been widened to include an appeal to adults as well as to teen-agers and young children. Provision was made for adults in increasing numbers to follow out their own hobbies. During the year there was a pleasing increase in the tendency of adults to volunteer for participation in recreation leadership. Due to this assistance many playgrounds were able to operate on much longer hours than it would have been otherwise possible.

Personnel

As the City and County grows it is necessary to increase its government personnel in order to give added services to the public. During the past year 109 new positions were created, making a total of 4367 positions in the local governmental organization.

Applications totalling 4521 were filed for 103 different examinations. This is fewer applicants than in either of the past two years, due, in part, to the announcement of fewer examinations and to the general improvement of the employment picture on Oahu.

During the year 106 employees were called to active duty with the Armed Services. Fifteen of these were for extended active duty. Eddie Alfaro of the Police Department was killed in action. The scheduled increase in the draft will result in considerable shifting of employees and changes in duties of various positions during the coming year.

Health Department

In line with the concentrated efforts of the City and County government to further an efficient organization for civilian disaster relief Dr. Thomas M. Mossman, City and County physician, has been preparing his personnel for any emergency. His department has also devoted a great deal of time during the latter part of 1950 in obtaining volunteers and first aid from all parts of the community. Emergency measures toward the establishment of lines for the physical care of the people have been taken by the Health Department with the Fire Department, Police Department, students and parents from schools in the neighborhood of Maluhia Home, staffs of supervising school principals, principals and teachers of both public and private schools and the medical and allied professions.

Dr. Mossman's efforts in this regard have met with gratifying public response and indications are that in the early months of 1951 an organization will have been perfected to meet any emergency resulting from an enemy attack.

In the regular emergency unit of the city during 1950 21,776 persons were treated and 8,174 ambulance trips made. The Kaneohe station treated 1,474 persons and made 473 ambulance trips. During the year traffic accidents accounted for 1,737 injured persons and there were 90 pedestrians injured. Persons hurt in assaults and affrays totalled 1,183.

The service of ambulances cruising the highways and beach areas on Sundays and holidays has been augmented. Physicians accompanied ambulances on 2,935

calls and on these calls 896 persons were treated. There were during the year 20 obstetrical deliveries where the mothers were unable to reach the hospital on time for the births.

During the year Maluhia Home provided care for 1,061 persons.

Municipal Library

A special library has been described as "a storehouse of facts and owes its value, unlike the general library, not so much to its general educational and inspirational qualities as to its prompt presentation of the facts required in each specific instance at the proper moment and in the form most ready for use. It is not a browsing place for the idle-minded nor an enticement away from either the sorrows or sins of life; it is a place where researchers go to acquire definite information."

Our municipal library, now 21 years old, endeavors to offer such a service to the officers and the employees of the city and county government and to other interested persons who are seeking information on governmental affairs.

The problem of space for new material is still a critical one. Only by careful elimination, regrouping of some material, and use of every inch of space on the shelves has the library been able to accommodate the new material received. It is hoped that the proposed addition to the City Hall building will bring relief by the allotment of space sufficient not only to take care of today's needs but those of the future.

During the year 1950 additions totalling 1090 have been made to the library. Of these 175 are cloth-bound volumes, the balance being paper-bound pamphlets. These additions cover every phase of government operations, including among others: general government administration (including municipal administration); city planning, zoning, and urban redevelopment; finance and taxation; personnel administration; parks and recreation; building; engineering; streets and highways; and traffic. A total of 263 books and pamphlets was discarded during the year.

The library now subscribes to 68 periodicals. Of these 32 come under the classification of "magazines," the others being bibliographies, bulletins, and similar publications. Three new magazines have been added during the year: Architectural Record; Parks and Recreation; and Civil Engineering. All periodicals are available for loan on the same basis as other library material.

During the year a total number of 2339 persons called or telephoned for assistance or information. This



These are classroom buildings of the new Waialua elementary school plant, constructed in its entirety at a cost of \$300,000. This is a typical rural school plant providing comfort and protection in rain or shine with fire hazards at a minimum. The plant was designed by and constructed under the direction of the City and County Building Department.

is an increase of 21.1 per cent over the year 1949. A total of 1131 loans was made during the year, an increase of 36.3 per cent over 1949. This count does not include the material used within the library room, which greatly outnumbers the actual loans for individual use outside the library.

The library has continued publication of the monthly "Municipal Library Bookshelf" listing new material received each month. This publication is being used as a guide by department heads and employes, as well as outside organizations on our mailing list, and calls for material are made by title and number directly from it, saving time for both officials and the library staff. In addition to the "Bookshelf" and the annual report, early in the year the library issued a bibliography of all cloth-bound books in the library as of December 31,

1949. A supplement to that bibliography will be issued sometime during the year 1951 showing new books acquired during the year 1950.

The catalog of the library has consisted of three sets of files: subject, author and publisher, and geographical. At the beginning of this year a new file was established—a title index. This is an alphabetical card file of every title added during the year and it will be continued on a permanent basis. While not of great use as yet, in the future it will be an assistance to the users of the library in locating specific material desired.

The library is open to the public during office hours. Withdrawals may be made by all government officers and employes and other responsible persons or organizations conducting research on or studies of government activities.

With maintenance trucks able to reach the beach level for the first time, Oahu's most beautiful stretch of shoreline, at Hanauma Bay, was kept clean in 1950 for the first time. The ramp is also used by persons walking down to the beach. Other developments at Hanauma done by the Board of Public Parks and Recreation in 1950 include greatly enlarging the swimming holes in the coral, a new pavilion with outdoor showers on the beach, an augmented water system to supply the showers and toilets and an enlarged parking area at the top of the cliff. (WILLIAMS PHOTO)



Royal Hawaiian Band

Our world-famous Royal Hawaiian Band played a total of 343 concerts during 1950. Of this total 47 were held Sunday afternoons at Kapiolani Park. There were 19 concerts at other parks on Oahu and 45 concerts at hospitals. Visitors to the Islands and home-comers were welcomed by the band at 122 ship arrivals. There were 110 concerts played at school bazaars and celebrations, charitable gatherings and sports events.

All this was done by this band of 49 members at a total cost for the year of \$178,796. Including concerts

and rehearsals the band was on duty 534 times and the total cost, including salaries, was an average of only \$335 for each period of duty.

Police Department

Reports from our police department for the first 10 months of 1950 showed that there was a slight increase in major offenses over the previous year. There were 5012 such offenses in the 10 months of 1950 as against 4946 during the same period in 1949, an increase, however, of only 1.3 per cent. A total of 2065

major offenses were cleared during the year, representing a clearance of 41.2 per cent as compared to 35.3 per cent in 1949.

There is much concern on the part of adult organizations interested in child welfare work over the fact that juveniles were responsible for 1050 offenses of the 2065 cleared, or a percentage of 50.8. Increased activity is planned during the coming year in the effort to lessen juvenile delinquency.

There were 1898 arrests for major offenses during the year and convictions were obtained in 90.7 per cent of the cases.

Minor offenses for the year showed quite a decrease over 1949. There were 27,363 persons arrested for offenses in this category and 65.9 per cent of them were convicted.

Outstanding in interest during the past year was the continued development of disaster relief training and preparation within the police department and in cooperation with other agencies concerned. Departmental leadership in this field both locally and nationally had been recognized over a year ago and continues to play an effective role in current developments.

Normal requirements of police have meanwhile been carefully and diligently pursued as indicated by the foregoing statistics. Notable among police efforts to reduce and control crime are the continued and growing applications on behalf of youth under the Police Activities League program. Courteous, efficient and modern police service describes the constant aim and the modest claims of accomplishment by the Honolulu Police Department.

Fire Department

While our fire department responded to 1404 alarms during 1950, and this was an increase of 55 over the previous year, there were less actual fires during the year than there were in 1949. The total for 1949 was 1189 and for 1950, 1164.

The police department is concerned over the 50 per cent increase in false alarms in 1950 over 1949. Why there was this manifest tendency cannot be determined, but the combined efforts of the police and fire departments are endeavoring to lessen this expensive prank.

There were two fires during 1950 which brought the property damage up into the higher brackets. On January 4 the Mid-Pacific School fire accounted for property loss of approximately \$230,000, and on June

9 Castle and Cooke Terminals building burned with a loss of \$143,700.

Hawaii Chapter of the American Red Cross has cooperated in the instruction of firemen in first aid and, at the present time, there are in the department 316 firemen who completed the standard course, while 308 of these have passed the advanced course and 25 have qualified as instructors. In addition, 36 members of the department devoted off-duty time to qualify as instructors in water safety.

Through the courtesy and on the invitation of Fire Chief H. Alberson of Los Angeles 28 members of the Honolulu department went to the California city and successfully completed a special three-weeks course in all fire department functions.

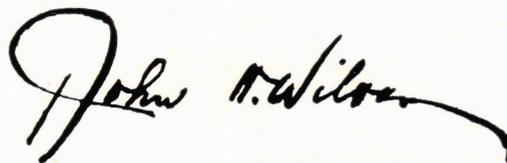
Our fire department is presently composed of 22 engine companies and two ladder truck companies, 15 of which are in Honolulu and seven in rural Oahu. There are 324 officers and men in the department.

Conclusion

Whatever has been accomplished in the work of the City and County government toward civic betterments and public welfare could not have been done without the efficient cooperation of every municipal official, officer and employe. To them, in concluding this report for 1950, I wish to extend my thanks and to promise them that in the coming two years of my term of office I will endeavor to give to them the same cooperation from the executive department as I have in the past, feeling assured that from them I will receive like support.

To the citizens of our city I feel it unnecessary to say that what we here in the municipal government have accomplished has been done in the spirit of public service and the natural desire on the part of all of us to merit your approbation.

Respectfully submitted,



JOHN H. WILSON
Mayor

Honolulu Hale
December 31, 1950

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

John M. Asing
Milton D. Beamer
Ernest N. Heen*

Richard M. Kageyama
Noble K. Kauhane
Chuck Mau*

Manuel C. Pacheco
Nicholas T. Teves*
James K. Trask*

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

Finance and Public Expenditures: M. C. Pacheco, chairman; Ernest N. Heen, vice-chairman; John M. Asing, vice-chairman; Richard M. Kageyama and Nicholas T. Teves, members.

Public Works: Noble K. Kauhane, chairman; Milton D. Beamer, vice-chairman; Richard M. Kageyama, Chuck Mau, and James K. Trask, members.

CLERK

City and County Clerk.....Leon K. Sterling, Sr.
(First Deputy.....Ellen D. Smythe)

AUDITOR

City and County Auditor.....Leonard K. Fong
(First Deputy.....Maxwell C. Le Vine)

TREASURER

City and County Treasurer.....William Chung-Hoon, Jr.
(First Deputy.....Lawrence S. Goto)

SHERIFF

Sheriff (Coroner).....Duke P. Kahanamoku
(Deputy Sheriff.....F. Lang Akana)

* Ernest N. Heen and Chuck Mau resigned from the Board of Supervisors and in November Nicholas T. Teves and James K. Trask were appointed by Mayor Wilson to fill the unexpired terms.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS, BOARDS, COMMISSIONS

Appointive

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

Administrative Assistant
to the Mayor.....W. K. Bassett
Secretary to the
Mayor.....Harriett B. Magoon
Municipal Librarian.....Grace M. Bartlett
(Retired June 30, 1950)
Municipal Librarian.....Rachel P. Comba
(Appointed July 1, 1950)

ROYAL HAWAIIAN BAND

Director.....Domenico Moro

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Chief Engineer.....Karl A. Sinclair
Assistant to
Chief Engineer.....John M. Hammond
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.....Lyman H. Bigelow
Director of Building
Maintenance.....Frank Lewis

Board of Electrical Examiners

Chairman (Ex-Officio).....Lyman H. Bigelow
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).....L. H. Bigelow
Member (Ex-Officio).....George Rodrigues
Member.....William Fernandes
Member.....C. J. Marr

ATTORNEY

City and County
Attorney.....Wilfred D. Godbold
First Deputy.....Frank A. McKinley

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

Public Prosecutor.....Charles M. Hite
First Assistant.....John R. Desha
(Resigned August 31)
First Assistant.....Allen R. Hawkins
(Appointed September 1)

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

RENT CONTROL COMMISSION

Chairman.....David R. Owens
 Administrator.....William E. Miles
 Member.....Kenneth Dang
 Member.....George H. Akau
 Member.....Stanley M. Miyamoto
 Member.....James A. O'Brien

CITY WATER DEPARTMENT

Board of Water Supply

Chairman.....Ralph E. Clark
 Vice Chairman.....Simes T. Hoyt
 Secretary.....LeRoy C. Bush
 Member (Ex-Officio).....Robert M. Belt
 Member.....Taijiro Miyahara
 Member (Ex-Officio).....Karl A. Sinclair
 Member.....James B. Wilson
 Manager and
 Chief Engineer.....Frederick Ohrt

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

Chairman.....A. J. Gignoux
 Director.....George K. Houghtailing
 Member.....A. A. Wilson
 Member.....Kenneth W. Roehrig
 Member.....Thomas B. Vance
 Member.....Henry Chun-Hoon
 Member.....Robert K. Murakami
 Member.....Lester Petrie
 Member.....William H. Soper
 Member.....David Bent

TRAFFIC SAFETY COMMISSION

Chairman.....John A. Burns
 Dr. Joshua Chu.....Uichi Kanayama
 John K. Fern.....Harold J. Ancill
 Charles Y. Taniguchi.....Roberta Clark
 Alfred S. Harper.....H. A. Smith
 George K. Houghtailing.....George R. Sims
 Frederick J. Johnson.....W. W. Berry
 Edward M. deHarne.....Robert M. Belt
 Charles R. Welsh

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman.....Herbert Kum
 Member.....W. Mendel Borthwick
 Member.....Thomas G. S. Walker

PERSONNEL

Personnel Officer.....D. Ransom Sherretz

PENSION BOARD

Chairman.....Dr. A. K. Kaonohi
 Member.....John F. Harris
 Member.....Akira Fukunaga
 Member.....John F. Calistro
 Member.....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 347,140 in 1950 as estimated by the Board of Health of the

Territory of Hawaii. The 1950 population of the entire territory was 493,348.

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 northwest to the southwest. The highest altitude is 4,025 feet, in the Waianae Range.

The average temperature for 1950 was 74.8 degrees, average high, 79.3 degrees; average low, 70.5 degrees. The total rainfall for 1950 was 32.28 inches. The average annual rainfall for 44 years is 24.8. (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 the year the following employe was killed in the Service of his Country.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

Eddie C. Alfaro—Patrolman.....November 4, 1950

During the past year the following employe was killed in line of duty with the City and County Government.

BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY

Harry W. Awai—Foreman Pipefitter.....June 28, 1950

During 1950 the following employes died while in the service of the City and County Government.

BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY

Kenso Higaki—Bacteriologist.....April 22, 1950

John A. Makaiwi—Pipefitter.....June 1, 1950

POLICE DEPARTMENT

Carl B. Siebert—Detective.....January 30, 1950

PUBLIC PARKS AND RECREATION

George Sousa—Parkkeeper.....July 8, 1950

Harold S. Yoshikawa—Laborer.....July 9, 1950

Alfred E. Ferreira—Parkkeeper.....October 21, 1950

PUBLIC WORKS

Lino Candido—Sewer Maintenance Foreman.....January 21, 1950

ROYAL HAWAIIAN BAND

Donald P. S. Kim—Musician.....July 12, 1950

