

4531, 71 Street City
Oct 10/1918

RECEIVED
OCT 11 1918
GEO. L. BAKER
MAYOR

Geo L Baker, Mayer of Portland Ore.

Dear Friend:n

Knowing the interest you take in all the departments of the City, and of the very great iinterest I have in the one of which I now take the pleasure to ask your aid; it is that of "The Cedars".

My enclosed card will show you that I am a Christian Science Practitioner, am the daughter of Mr and Mrs A.B. Cresman (who need no introduction in this City I say this so you will know I am truely interested in the affairs of our beloved City.)

On Sunday last it was my pleasure to attend the Services held at "The Cedars" by the Union Extention Committee of Portland Christian Science Churches; this Service was well attended by the inmates of that place; on Tuesday I paid a visit there, spending about two hours talking with about 20 of the girls, finding them greatly interested in all that I had to say along the lines of better thinking and the means of bringing ourselves into a more useful way of thinking, working and aim.

I first went to the Police Station and from the young lady in the Chief's office secured a pass, addressed to Mrs. Rogers; then I had a good talk with your Matron (Mrs. Rogers) and told her it was my intention to help the girls, that I did not wish in any way to interfier with discipline, medical treatment, diets, or in helping the girls to avoid any Law of State, City etc. We had a very pleasant talk and I felt she had confidence in me and my netive. So now I should like to have a pass that I may go to these girls at least once a week, without having to pay a visit to the City Jail each time to secure a pass. Feeling that you would be inte ested in knowing about this work that I have

begun and that you might like to know what sort I am to look at I shall
make the effort to call upon you some morning soon.

I should also like to state that I saked for the pass I secured, to have an
opportunity to visit with Alive Anthony, who I met at The Moltmah Hospital
last week while there to see a child; new my interests are far wider.

Most ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Sincerely

Alice L. Dustin

that I did not wish in any way to interfere with discipline, medical treatment,
your mother (Mrs. Rogers) and told her it was my intention to help the girls'
office secured a pass addressed to Mrs. Rogers; then I had a good talk with

I first went to the Police Station and then the Young Lady in the Office,
thinking, working and so on.

After thinking and the means of bringing ourselves into a more useful way of
finding them greatly interested in all that I had to say along the lines of
a visit there, spending about two hours talking with about 20 of the girls,
this service was well attended by the inmates of that prison Tuesday I have
before by the Union Extension Committee of Portland Christian Science Churches

On Sunday last it was my pleasure to attend the services held at "The Cedar
detached City."

I say this so you will know I am greatly interested in the affairs of our
and the daughter of Mr and Mrs A. B. Cushman (who need no introduction in this City)

My enclosed card will show you that I am a Christian Science Practitioner,
pleasure to ask your sign: it is that of "The Cedar."

and of the very great interest I have in the one of which I now take the
knowing the interest you take in all the departments of the City.

Dear Friend:

Geo T Baker, Mayor of Portland Ore.

OCT 10 1918
4221 ST STREET CITY

RECEIVED
OCT 11 1918
GEO. T. BAKER
MAYOR
PORTLAND

W. P. LaRoche
H. M.

August 7, 1918.

Mr. W. P. LaRoche,
City Attorney,
City Hall.

Dear Sir:

Will you kindly prepare whatever is necessary to obtain from the Oregon-Washington Rr. & Nav. Company, the easement outlined in the enclosed letter from the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company.

Yours very truly,

M A Y O R



N. F. JOHNSON,
CHIEF OF POLICE

Detention Home

CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

GEORGE L. BAKER, COMMISSIONER

BUREAU OF POLICE

September 21, 1918.

Hon. Geo. L. Baker,
Mayor, City of Portland
City Hall.

Dear Sir:-

I have just been informed by Mr. White that the appropriation made for maintenance of The Cedars has been exhausted.

In checking over the matter, I find that the estimate we made was for the maintenance only and not for any equipment or items of construction in connection with the buildings or premises.

In checking over the bills that have been paid, I find that several have been charged against funds which were authorized for maintenance. Therefore, it will be necessary for additional sums to be provided for The Cedars to carry on the work between now and December 1st. I estimate that the maintenance for that period will be about \$3,000. This will not include any outstanding bills for the equipment or construction items. It is necessary that we have immediate funds to provide foodstuffs and absolutely required supplies at the earliest possible time.

Yours very truly,

N. F. Johnson
Chief of Police.

File



DR. GEORGE PARRISH,
CITY HEALTH OFFICER

Detention Home

CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

JOHN M. MANN, COMMISSIONER

BUREAU OF HEALTH

April 22, 1918.

Mr. George L. Baker,
Mayor of the City of Portland,
City Hall.

Dear Sir:

I believe I have a way that will help to solve the problem of the future of those girls at the detention home. It seems to me that if some means could be devised to open a hotel, similar to the Martha Washington Hotel, where these girls could get room and board at slightly more than cost, this would furnish them not only a good home, but would give the authorities a chance to know where they spent their evenings, and no men would be present.

It seems to me an institution of this kind could be made self-sustaining and do more to save the girl than anything so far suggested.

Respectfully yours,

Dr. George Parrish

City Health Officer.

GP/N

Since writing this, I have talked to Mr Dave Robinson who does not approve

*Detention
Home*

June 25, 1918.

Mr. N. F. Johnson,
Chief of Police,
Portland, Oregon.

Dear Sir:

Attached hereto is correspondence relative to use
of property adjacent to new Detention Home. Will you please
advise me what your wishes are in this matter.

Yours very truly,

DM

MAYOR

*Detention
Home*

December 11, 1918.

Mr. Peter McIntosh,
Purchasing Agent,
City Hall.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is a letter from Dr. Parrish, regarding some improvements needed at the Detention Home. Will you kindly get some figures on these and report same back to me. It probably will be well for you to see Dr. Parrish and determine just what is necessary.

Yours very truly,

WM

M A Y O R

Detention
Home

Copy

November 29, 1918

Mr. A. L. Barbur,
Commissioner of Public Works.

Dear Sir:

In response to your request that an investigation be made of the Women's Detention Home to consider the necessity of increasing the capacity of this institution and further, the manner in which this capacity should be increased, if necessary, I beg to report that I visited this institution last week in company with Rabbi Jonah Wise, Dr. Parrish, Commissioner Bigelow and yourself, and after going over the conditions carefully, it was considered by all that an extension of existing facilities was very necessary.

After some discussion and after holding a conference with the Mayor, it was decided that the number of additional inmates who were to be accommodated should be sixty and that the building should be of moderate cost. It was suggested by Rabbi Wise that the inmates should be provided with additional facilities for living or assemblage purposes as at the present time there was no proper place for the inmates to put in their time during the day. There is no doubt but that this extension should provide rooms to be used for sewing and instruction purposes and as general sitting rooms. The present condition of the institution is unsatisfactory because in the cottages, the three rooms which were intended to be used as sitting or living rooms have been filled with beds and are being used as dormitories.

Other recommendations relative to administration to provide additional laundry accommodations and a laundry sterilizer were made but as a report was not requested on these items, I will not attempt to cover them at this time.

Before taking up in detail the question of what type of building should be constructed, it is desirable to raise the question as to the purpose of this institution. If this institution is to be a women's reformatory institution, it will develop quite differently than if it is simply a hospital for the treatment of social diseases. A women's reformatory institution would have hospital facilities for the treatment of various diseases and would naturally be a very much larger institution than one that was confined to purely hospital purposes for the single type of diseases. There has been some difference of opinion as to which type of in-

stitution this should be. Up to the present time, however, this institution has been operated purely as a hospital.

In connection with this institution, it has been stated by a number that the type of building used should be that known as the "cottage" type. This type of building has been very successful in connection with reformatory institutions. For example, the women's reformatory institution at Bedford, New York, has been looked upon as a model for institutions of its kind in this country. At Bedford the cottage building is a brick building with two stories, basement and attic, accommodating from twenty-five to thirty inmates with proper supervisors, which have a kitchen and dining room attached to each cottage with other rooms, sitting room, parlor, etc., so that the inmates in each cottage may live quite independently of those in another cottage. This segregation of inmates into cottage groups has been found to be very desirable in a reformatory institution owing to the fact that there is a large variety of cases sent to such an institution. Where an institution confines itself entirely to the hospital cases for the treatment of social diseases, it is not necessary to segregate the inmates into so many groups and it probably is not so necessary to operate on the cottage plan.

I would say, however, that to properly plan any extensions for this institution it is desirable for the purpose of the institution to be clearly determined before a plan of the ultimate and completed institution can be made so that money which is expended now will be wisely expended and in accordance with the final and completed plans of the institution. The plans of the institution which have been made by the architects of the first building, Messrs. Claussen & Claussen, and also the plans which have been made by the Bureau of Parks, which vary in arrangement from those made by the architects, indicate that they did not have in mind a large reformatory institution because the layout of the grounds is not sufficiently large to cover this work.

To properly place before you the question of what type and kind of building should be erected at this time, I am going to submit four types or cases with the estimated cost per building and the estimated cost per inmate:

Case No. 1 - 2 two story brick cottages, each with individual sleeping rooms for thirty inmates, sitting or assembly room, dining room, kitchen, steam heat, plumbing, electric lights, finished inside and outside. This is the type of building that should be built for permanent uses by a reformatory institution, the needs of which are clearly known and recognized.

Case No. 2 - 2 two story frame cottages, each with individual sleeping rooms for thirty inmates, sitting or assembly room, dining room, kitchen, steam heat, plumbing, electric lights,

finished inside and outside. This type of building will provide all of the comfort that Case No. 1 will provide but the building is not of so substantial or permanent a character.

Case No. 3 a - 1 two story frame cottage with dormitories for sleeping purposes accommodating sixty inmates, living or assembly room, steam heat, plumbing and electric lights, painted outside but not ceiled, plastered or painted inside.

Case No. 3 b - same as Case No. 3 a, but arranged for stove instead of steam heat.

Case No. 3 c - same as Case No. 3 b, except plumbing is omitted.

Case No. 4 a - 1 one story barracks building with dormitories for sleeping purposes accommodating sixty inmates, sitting or assembly room, with steam heat, plumbing and electric lights, and no painting inside or outside.

Case No. 4 b - same as Case No. 4 a, but arranged for stove instead of steam heat.

Case No. 4 c - same as Case No. 4 b, except the plumbing is omitted.

ESTIMATED COSTS

Case	Description	Cost	Cost per inmate
Case 1	- Cost of 2 buildings	\$45,000.	\$750.
" 2	- " " 2 "	38,000.	634.
" 3a	- " " 1 "	10,000.	166.
" 3b	- " " 1 "	5,000.	83.
" 3c	- " " 1 "	3,500.	58.
" 4a	- " " 1 "	8,500.	140.
" 4b	- " " 1 "	4,000.	67.
" 4c	- " " 1 "	2,400.	40.

In Cases 1 and 2, the size of the building is 25-feet wide by 140-feet long; the size of the rooms for each inmate is 7 x 10 feet. The building will have the second story utilized for sleeping purposes, the attic for storage, the first story for a sitting or assembly room, a reception hall and a dining room, with a kitchen in a one story wing, and the basement for storage, laundry or other purposes. The size of the dining room will be approximately 25 x 40 feet, the reception hall 20 x 25 feet, and the sitting or assembly room 25 x 70 feet. Dining and sitting or assembly rooms of above sizes are large and should be ample for the inmates.

In Case No. 3, the size of the building is 25-feet wide by 110-feet long. The inmates sleep in dormitories with a space 5 x 12 feet allowed for each bed. The entire second story would be occupied for sleeping purposes to accommodate forty-four people, while sixteen would be taken care of in a small dormitory downstairs. The size of the dormitory will be approximately 25 x 40 feet, the reception hall, 25 x 20 feet, and the sitting or assembly room 25 x 40 to 50 feet. The building conforms in exterior appearance to the buildings already constructed but to save expense is not finished inside.

In Case No. 4, that of the barracks building, provision is made for sixty inmates in dormitories, allowing 5 x 10 feet to a bed. The building size is 20-1/2 feet wide by 200-feet long. The entire building is on one floor, 150-feet being allowed for the dormitory and 50-feet for sitting or assembly room.

Now, to look over the types of buildings, together with the costs, and summarize the advantages of each, it becomes rather evident that for permanent buildings in a reformatory institution, Cases 1 and 2 seem to be very desirable, the only disadvantage being that of cost, which is very much higher than the other types of buildings.

Case 3, I believe, is the type that should be built at this time owing to the fact that the size of the building is such that if it is desired to change it from a building accommodating sixty people in dormitories to twenty-five to thirty people in individual sleeping rooms, this change can be readily made; further, the exterior will be constructed in harmony with the buildings that are now there. To save expense, the interior is unfinished and if plumbing and steam heat are omitted, the cost will be very moderate. It may be argued that it is not desirable to omit plumbing fixtures and steam heat. If the plumbing is omitted, a passageway connecting the building to cottage No. 2 should be constructed which will make it possible for the inmates of the new building to make use of the plumbing facilities provided in connection with cottage No. 2.

The location of the building as proposed is shown on the accompanying blueprint which gives the plan of the completed institution proposed by the Bureau of Parks. The building should be located about fifteen feet away from cottage No. 2 and may easily connect to the same by a passageway.

The cost of heating at this time seems to be excessive. I have had figures submitted by the contractor who installed the plumbing at this institution and who figured the heating and he has informed me that the existing boiler in the administration building is not sufficient to carry any further heating load and that a new boiler must be installed; that the cost of piping is very high and owing to the fact that the interior of the building is not finished,

11/29/18

the heat loss will be greater than for a building that is finished. This will run the cost of the heating installation to a very high figure. It would, therefore, seem to me to be advisable to heat the new building by stoves until such time as the cost of pipe and heating apparatus is considerably reduced.

It should be noticed that Case 3 does not cost a great deal more than Case 4 but that it is a building that will be much more satisfactory in that it can be a more or less permanent building. It can be finished later on into individual rooms and be ceiled or plastered inside; it will be painted on the exterior; it will give more space for the inmates; besides, it will be a more comfortable building. Case 4 has an exterior wall of studding covered with boards and batten, while Case 3 has an exterior wall of studding covered on the outside with shiplap and the shiplap covered with siding.

I would recommend that the Case 3 building be approved and that plans should be started immediately for such structure. In locating a Case 3 building, it can be located in harmony with the plan proposed by the Bureau of Parks as shown on the blueprint. On the other hand, if Case 4 building is decided upon, it will be a narrow, very long and unsightly building and cannot be located in any way that will prove attractive or will fit in well with future buildings.

In comparing the cost of Case 4 with the sketches submitted by Architects Claussen & Claussen for a barracks building for forty persons, the estimated general contract of each seems to be in harmony. The cost of plumbing figures which I obtained were proportionately a little higher. The figures which I obtained for steam heating, however, were very much higher than those submitted by Architects Claussen & Claussen. I do not in any way wish to comment on the figures submitted but owing to the fact that Messrs. Sturges & Sturges have done more or less work for the City and have always proven to be reliable, I would feel that the figure they gave me on heating for the building for sixty inmates is quite reliable.

In conclusion, I would suggest that it is desirable to authorize immediately the preparation of plans and specifications for a Case 3 building, with or without plumbing facilities, but that the heating arrangements of this building be furnished by stoves until such time as the cost of steam heating installations is reduced. If the needs of this institution as developed in the future show a permanent need for this building, then, I believe, it would be desirable to plaster the same inside and provide plumbing and steam heat.

CITY OF PORTLAND OREGON
Mr. A. L. Barbur, Com. of Public Wks. #6

11/29/18

Respectfully submitted,

D. E. Blum

Inspector of Buildings

HSP:HS

C/C to Rabbi Jonah Wise,
Mayor Geo. L. Baker, ✓
Dr. Geo. Parrish,
Commissioner C.A. Bigelow

P.S. Blueprints will follow later.

*Retention
Home*

CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
BUREAU OF POLICE

CHIEF'S OFFICE

To Mr. Hal. White.

This Data for your information.

J.F. McGorkle.

CHIEF OF POLICE.

A. F. FLEGEL
PRESIDENT, N. [REDACTED] PORTLAND
VICE PRESIDENT, LESLIE BUTLER, HOOD RIVER
VICE PRESIDENT, P. L. CAMPBELL
PRESIDENT, UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

W. T. WILLIAMSON
VICE PRESIDENT, A. [REDACTED] PORTLAND
VICE PRESIDENT, WILLIAM J. KERR
PRESIDENT, OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
VICE PRESIDENT, W. D. McNARY, PENDLETON

C. F. BERG
SECRETARY, S. [REDACTED] PORTLAND
TREASURER, ADOLPHE WOLFE, PORTLAND
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, H. H. MOORE

THE OREGON SOCIAL HYGIENE SOCIETY

CENTRAL OFFICE: 720 SELLING BUILDING
PORTLAND, OREGON

TELEPHONE, MARSHALL 4779

Detention Home

October 25, 1918.

Hon. George L. Baker,
Mayor, City of Portland,
City.

My dear Sir:

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Oregon Social Hygiene Society the need of a temporary building at The Cedars to take care of the persons now in quarantine there was considered, and it was unanimously resolved that the Council of the city be requested to erect a temporary building to take care of the overflow and save the crowding which occurs at present. Chief Johnson was with us and understands the view of the Executive Committee in this regard.

The Society deems this one of the most urgent matters and hopes the council will arrange for the immediate construction of the building.

The Committee on The Cedars expects to have a formal report for you during next week, embodying a plan for a permanent building and the care for the maximum number of persons who may be quarantined there. The whole subject is new and must be worked out as a new problem and the Society hopes to have a helpful program to suggest for your consideration.

Yours very truly,

A. F. Flegel

PRESIDENT.

put in calendar next week

AFF/A

RECEIVED

OCT 26 1918

GEO. L. BAKER
MAYOR

Detention Home

October 25th, 1918.

Mrs. Alice L. Dustin,
4531 71st St.,
Portland, Oregon.

Dear Madam:

Replying to your letter of October 10th,
will state that Mr. Johnson will be pleased to give you a
permit to visit the Detention Home.

Very truly yours,

M A Y O R

DLO