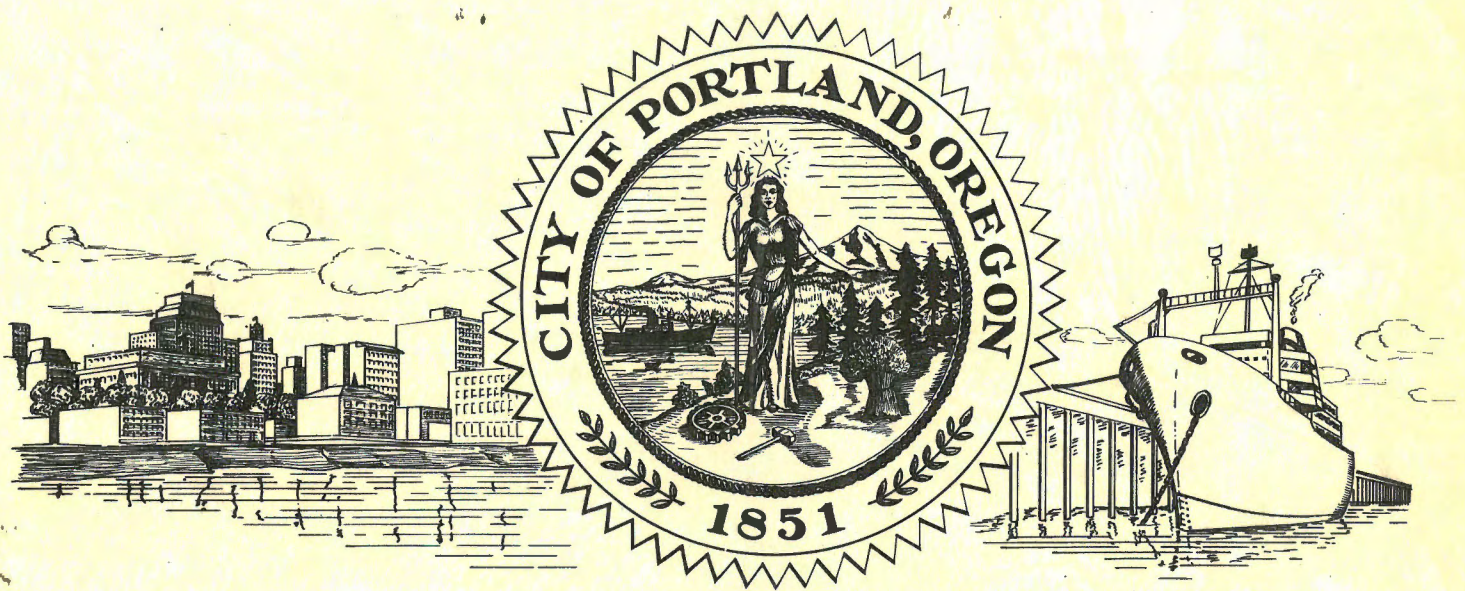


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# MAYOR'S ANNUAL MESSAGE TO THE COUNCIL



FOR THE YEAR 1958

Terry D. Schrunk, Mayor,  
City of Portland

December 31, 1958

TO THE COUNCIL

GENTLEMEN:

In accordance with Charter provisions in Article 3, Section 2-301, I am, as Mayor, communicating to the City Council the following general statement of the conditions and affairs of the city for the year ending December 31, 1958.

#### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

The Department of Public Works continued to be under the direction of Commissioner William A. Bowes during the last year. This department completed a successful year in maintaining the orderly physical growth of the city. In June of this year the Department of Public Works was assigned the following functions: City Transit Routes, Schedules and Rates; Railway Tracks and Spurs; Motor Vehicles For Hire Permits, and Regulations other than Zone Permits on Streets. These functions were transferred from the Department of Public Utilities. The transfer provides a more closely coordinated relationship between the mass transit matters and the Bureau of Traffic Engineering within the department. In line with this transfer and coordination, the Council created the position of City Transportation Director. The duties of the Director are to advise the Commissioner of Public Works and the City Council on public transportation matters. At the present time negotiations are under way with the transit company for a one-year operating permit.

#### SEWERS

One of the major concerns and critical areas of study throughout the year of the Bureau of the City Engineer was the completion of the sewage disposal project, principally in the Linnton and Guilds Lake areas. Preliminary estimates of five million dollars were calculated as the cost of completing the project throughout the city. Plans were also completed for the Taylors Ferry Pumping Station. This is one important step in the ultimate completion of this system that will serve an area of approximately 450 acres and will add nearly eleven miles of sewers to the city system.

The Engineer's office reports work accomplished by contracts and permits this year total:

45,059	feet of street length or 8.53 miles
139,367	square feet of sidewalk
52,283	lineal feet of curbing
37,593	lineal feet of sewer laid

The Division of Street Cleaning cleaned 766,308 city blocks by hand, patrol or machine. Sixty-five million gallons of water were used for street flushing.

The Division of Street Repair oiled some 52.50 miles of street and re-shaped and oiled 5.72 miles.

## PLANNING

In 1958 the Portland City Planning Commission continued its very busy schedule of meetings and project planning. A significant step towards guiding Portland's future was taken when the Planning Commission adopted a comprehensive development plan for the city. This plan is a dynamic, living instrument. It shows three sets of proposals: (1) those officially adopted by the City Council and other agencies such as the State Highway Commission and the School Board, which have the finances to construct such proposals in the near future; (2) recommendations approved by the Planning Commission but not necessarily sufficiently documented for submission to official bodies having the power to carry out these recommendations; and (3) tentative proposals needing more thorough analysis and justification prior to adoption by the Planning Commission. This plan is not to be considered the final word, but it records on one map the accumulation of decisions made so far on the planning development of Portland.

At the request of the Mayor, the Planning Commission, on September 24, 1958, presented to the leaders of seven public agencies and interested groups, a briefing session concerning present and future activities of the City of Portland as they relate to over-all planning and development. The meeting, which was held in the City Council Chamber, was the first of its kind ever held in the city. The over-all purpose of the meeting, aside from the factual presentation, was to instill the need for cooperation, coordination and mutual understanding between the various public bodies who serve the general public. Similar follow up meetings on a call basis involving presentations by other commissions or agencies are contemplated.

As a follow up to the September meeting, when the Planning Commission presented the city's program to the various public agencies, the Mayor requested that a similar presentation be given to all bureau heads and key personnel in our city departments. The meeting and presentation was well received. Bureau heads and others expressed appreciation for having the opportunity to attend the meeting.

The School Board adopted the Planning Commission's comprehensive plan for elementary schools published in the report, "Land for Schools."

The final draft of the new zoning code was presented to the Council. Public hearings were held over the last few months. The Council is approaching enactment of the new code in the early months of 1959. The new code, in preparation off-and-on over a twelve-year period, represents a community wide effort. Thousands of property owners and civic leaders, as well as a special Citizens Advisory Committee, the Planning Commission, and the City Council formulated both the new map and text. The City of Portland is grateful to those citizens who have devoted untold hours of effort and study in order that this city can have an up-to-date adequate and fair code.

The recertification of Portland's workable program was prepared by the Planning Commission and adopted by the Council. The Council, assisted by the Bureaus of Health, Building, Fire and the Planning and Development Commissions, selected new goals and objectives and extended the workable program through 1959.

A complete statement of Portland's capital improvement needs was assembled by the Planning Commission for the Council. A yearly capital improvement budgeting procedure was proposed. The Council submitted a \$39,555,000.00 program to the voters. The vote was not favorable.

Portland became the first city of the nation to become fully prepared for the 1960 census, according to word received in November from the U.S. Census Bureau.

The Planning Commission, at the request of the Mayor and Council, prepared a schematic development plan for Vanport as a joint project with the Park Bureau and the City Engineer's office. The purpose of the plan is to provide a basis for acquisition from the Federal Government of this key 640 acres at Portland's northern front door. The plan proposes multiple uses essential to Portland's welfare and economy.

The Planning Commission investigated and recommended approval of seven sites for new fire stations authorized by the May 1958 Fire Bond proposal.

At the end of 1958, the Planning Commission staff had completed several projects which are awaiting more detailed consideration by the commission and operating agencies before official adoption. These are:

Portland's Economic Prospects  
St. Johns Comprehensive Plan  
Setbacks for East 82nd Avenue  
Development and Rezoning Plan for Kelton Gulch

Staff studies about ready for publication at the end of 1958 are:

Multnomah Shopping Center Development Plan  
Hillsdale Shopping Center Development Plan  
Location for Peninsula Freeway (Burrage or Minnesota)  
Location for Sunset Freeway (Foothills or Market-Clay)

### METROPOLITAN PLANNING

At the close of 1958, a four-year effort to secure a metropolitan planning program is drawing to a successful conclusion. Recently the Federal Government, through the Housing and Home Finance Agency, granted to the metropolitan planning group a sum of \$34,150.00. This grant now puts the wheels of progress into motion. It is tentatively planned that metropolitan planning efforts will be directed this year to the following studies:

1. Estimate of population prospects
2. Estimate of population distribution
3. Metropolitan industrial plan

This planning activity will represent the joint efforts of the City of Portland, Multnomah, Washington and Clackamas Counties. Thus, the fruits of such cooperative participation should be beneficial to the area concerned.

During 1958 the Bureau of Traffic Engineering had one of its heaviest construction programs installing traffic control devices necessary in conjunction with highway and bridge projects. In 1958 a new metropolitan one-way grid was extended to the south. In August of 1958 construction was completed on a project which improved the connection between S. W. Front Avenue and Harbor Drive. During 1958 traffic signals were installed at twelve major intersections throughout the city. These intersections were taken from the top of a priority list of over one hundred intersections within the city at which traffic signals are warranted. Because of the lack of funds, a strict priority system of a limited nature has to be followed.

As of December 1, 1958, there were 4656 parking meters operating in the metropolitan meter district. On December 1, 1958, the city experienced one year of operating 337 parking meters in the Hollywood business district.

By ordinance of the City Council, the City of Portland, on January 20, 1958, instituted a meter maid corps. The corps of 17 meter maids took over the enforcement of non-moving traffic violations in the metropolitan business district. The program is a complete success. By the end of the year, approximately 210,000 parking citations will have been issued by the corps.

In September of 1958, in order to alleviate the critical on-street parking shortage in the vicinity of Portland State College, 281 meters were installed. The city has a total of 5274 parking meters.

The Traffic Safety Commission carried out a full year of manifold activity in all fields of traffic safety. 1958 saw the commission increase from nine members to ten. The additional member being selected to chairman a Church Safety Activities Committee. This will provide a broader base of representation on the commission.

A Traffic Safety Workshop for youth was conducted during the month of April.

The commission, in conjunction with the Portland Automotive Trades Association and the Portland Lions Club, conducted an outstanding vehicle safety check program.

The Junior Safety Patrol finished its thirty-fourth year without a fatal accident.

The Director of the Traffic Safety Commission reports a decided decrease in the number of traffic fatalities and a decided reduction in the number of pedestrian fatalities for the City of Portland. Since the majority of the pedestrian fatalities involve persons over 65 years of age, concentrated efforts are being made to reach the older citizens through their clubs, associations and churches in regard to the importance of pedestrian safety.

#### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

The Bureau of Water Works in the Department of Public Utilities, under the direction of Commissioner Nathan A. Boody, continued to progress and accomplish program objectives during the year. The first phase of Bull Run Dam No. 2 construction was placed under contract last May. It is planned that the dam proper will be completed in 1960. This improvement will provide an additional storage of 6,500,000,000 gallons of water.

Negotiations have been completed whereby excess water through conduits Nos. 2 and 4, for approximately eight months of the year, from October to June, will be sold to Portland General Electric Company through a diversion of water into the forebay of the company's power plant at Roslyn Lake. The diversion facilities were completed early in December. It is estimated in normal years the return to the city from the sale of this water will be approximately \$40,000.00 annually to the Bureau of Water Works. This development, for the first time in the history of Portland, affords the city revenues that have been heretofore not taken advantage of through the sale of surplus water.

The North Fork Dam was constructed during the Spring and Summer by city forces at the cost of \$75,000.00, and the lake, appropriately named, "Lake Boody," formed above the dam, contains 500,000,000 gallons of water. This construction and other contemplated projects will provide the City of Portland with an ever expanding reservoir of water to meet the growing needs of this metropolitan area.

An extensive relining program of the water conduits Nos. 2 and 3 is progressing as scheduled. The city now has a conduit capacity of 225 million gallons daily. This capacity was nearly reached when 218 million gallons were required on an extremely warm day last Summer. An additional conduit or storage facility to meet water needs is being planned at this time. Additional storage facilities within the city are in the process of being completed, whereupon completion, a total inside city storage will be 201,919,000 gallons.

We now have over 116,000 water meters in service.

The extraordinary accomplishments and progress the Water Bureau is making relative to the improvement of our water supply, coupled with the unexcelled excellence of water quality, certainly places Portland in a very favored position, relative to water supply and resources. Portland citizens can point with pride to the fact that quality and quantity of Portland's water is unexcelled anywhere.

### SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The sewage treatment plant, during the last year, handled an average daily flow of 60.6 million gallons. This represents an increase of approximately 3 million gallons daily over the previous year. There were removed daily from the flow through the treatment plant 37.26 tons of solid material, based on dry weight.

The Refuse Disposal Division disposed of approximately 1,250,000 cubic yards of refuse during the last year. All this material was disposed of at the St. Johns fill and the St. Johns incinerator.

### FRANCHISES

The Rose City Transit Company has requested an operating permit to October 31, 1959. At the present time attempts are being made to work out a permit. The attorney for the company has stated that they (Rose City Transit Company) intend to cease operations in the future. What arrangements for mass transportation can be worked out is an urgent problem facing the City Council. The city has during the past year granted franchises for the continuance of various railroad facilities to Oregon-Washington Railway and Navigation Company, the Union Pacific Railroad, and to the Southern Pacific Railroad.

## STREET LIGHTING

During the first three years of the lighting improvement program, as authorized in 1954, the main arterials, some 250 miles of streets, were lighted to conform to standards of the Illuminating Engineering Society. As a result of this intensive program, the encumbering available balances limited new installations to 598 new lamps this year. The factor of safety established by the new lighting is most gratifying, as is attested by the fact that for the first nine months of this year, there has been but one pedestrian fatality on a street having the benefit of this improved lighting. Approximately 100 petitions for new lamps on residential streets are on file with the Street Lighting Bureau. Installations will be made when funds are available. The remaining balances available under the ten-year lighting improvement program ending July 1, 1965, are deemed sufficient only to maintain the present installations, with possible suggested changes. The city now has a total of 22,724 street lamps of all types in service.

## DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

The bureaus and divisions under the direction of Commissioner Ormond R. Bean, Commissioner of Finance, have completed a successful year of operation in the face of increasing budget demands and limited sources of revenue.

The total General Fund budget for 1958-59 is \$19,393,965.00, which is an apparent increase of \$3,318,839.00 over the budget of \$16,075,126.00 for 1957-58. However, \$2,207,029 of this increase is the result of the changed treatment of expense credits, while only \$1,111,810 is the result of estimated increase in available cash. The greatest increase in the General Fund budget is \$759,398.00 in personal service. The major items which make up this increase are:

- (1) \$570,000.00 caused by the one-step salary increase allowed for most employees.
- (2) Approximately \$100,000.00, resulting from 25 new positions created by the Council during the 1957-58 budget year. It should be noted that the total number of positions in the General Fund for 1958-59 was not increased by the budget over the total of positions authorized by the 1957-58 budget and the positions created by the Council during the 1957-58 budget year.

The major items which make up the increase of \$317,282.00 in operation and maintenance are:

- (1) \$100,000.00 to be applied against the deficit in the Refunding Improvement Bond Sinking Fund.
- (2) \$61,646.00 to be transferred to the Parking Meter Fund for meter maids.
- (3) \$40,000.00 increase in Emergency and Unforeseen Expenditures.
- (4) \$12,000.00 for mass transit program.
- (5) \$15,000.00 for auto parts stock.

The major item of equipment in the increase of \$104,163.00 is \$25,800.00 for a tractor for the Bureau of Refuse Disposal.

Revenues of the General Fund for 1958-59 again include a transfer of \$200,000.00 from the Assessment Collection Fund as in 1957-58. The total estimated cash revenues for 1958-59 are increased \$1,111,810.00 to balance the increase in total estimated expenditures. The

major items of increased revenue are:

- (1) \$598,800.00 from the 6% limitation.
- (2) \$68,100.00 from the reduction of the transfer to the Fire and Police Disability and Retirement Fund.
- (3) \$60,000.00 from licenses and franchise taxes.
- (4) \$46,500.00 from Building Bureau fees.
- (5) \$125,000.00 from Municipal Court fees.
- (6) \$111,200.00 from sale of fire stations.
- (7) \$40,000.00 from liquor fees.

The total of the 1958-59 budgets for all city funds, including autonomous commissions, is \$59,465,354.00. This is an increase of \$3,890,719.00 over 1957-58.

The City Treasurer's office received from January 1 through October 31, 1958, receipts in the amount of \$54,906,419.96, and disbursed for the same period \$57,149,900.27. The bank balance as of October 31, 1958, was \$5,360,943.37.

In 1958 the city borrowed from the local banks the amount of \$2,350,000.00 at 2 1/2%. This is below the average of borrowing for the last five years which averaged \$2,900,000.00. The rate paid for interest by the city for these funds was 1/4 of 1% less in interest rate compared to last year.

The Bureau of Licenses continued to provide a central enforcement agency for license regulations and the issuance of licenses in the manner prescribed by the City Charter.

During the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1958, the General Fund was credited with the net amount, after refunds, of \$2,438,876.39 as a result of License Bureau activities. In addition, the Street Repair Fund received \$129,943.28. The total of these two amounts represents a decrease from the corresponding total during the previous year of \$90,083.51.

#### EMPLOYEE RELATIONS

Wage administration matters again required the bulk of the time and effort of the Employee Relations office. A major study was conducted the early part of the year to determine the community rates on as many city classifications as could be compared. The resulting study was used as a guide for recommending rates to the Council for the 1958-59 budget year.

In the field of safety, considerable effort was expended. The Employee Relations office assisted in a safety training program for supervisors and cooperated with the State Accident Prevention Division in getting first aid and safety training courses in several bureaus.

The Incentive Awards program was revitalized during the year. Suggestion boards with attractive display posters were ordered and distributed to 20 locations throughout the bureaus. Of the 60 suggestions received this year, 22 have been investigated. Seven of those were selected as award winning ideas which will improve the city service through savings or better public relations.

The Right of Way Agent of the Department of Finance coordinated the final acquisition



of Block 57, City of Portland. This block was purchased jointly by the city and county for the sum of \$616,000.00. The renovation of the building for city use is now under way. Most of the city functions that are now using rented space in private buildings will be centralized in the existing building on the property, as well as part of the Water Bureau now located in the City Hall. This centralization will continue until such time as the city and county can develop plans for construction and financing a new City-County Building. The agreement between the city and county concerning the acquisition and development of this block represents a good example of close cooperation and coordination between the city and county government in an area whereby both agencies benefit.

The reorganization of the Bureau of Purchases, which was started in 1957, progressed toward more centralized purchasing. All departments and bureaus are cooperating in placing their orders for supplies through the bureau rather than contacting suppliers direct. There is a marked improvement over last year.

A new cataloging system, or stock control, is being worked out. An increasing number of sealed bids requested for supplies on an annual basis took place, thus, affording savings to the city as the result of very keen competition amongst the bidders.

Surplus property disposed of by the Purchasing Agent furnished the city with a gross revenue of \$30,107.90.

During the calendar year 1958, the Public Auditorium facilities were utilized by 250 diversified activities that had an over-all attendance of approximately 470,000 people. Many free of rent or reduced rental rates activities took place during the year.

On June 2, 1958, the Bureau of Transportation and Maintenance, formerly assigned to the Department of Public Works, was assigned to the Department of Finance. This bureau has been superseded by an ordinance creating the Bureau of Municipal Garage and Shop. The Shop Division being located at S. E. Milwaukee and Powell Boulevard, and the Garage Division located at S. W. 4th Avenue and Market Street.

#### PROPERTY CONTROL

The Bureau of Property Control, during the past year, reports that 1622 pieces of equipment were purchased and inventoried. Also, 2479 additional pieces of equipment were transferred between the bureaus in lieu of new purchases. This was accomplished in part by the operation of the Central Salvage Depot.

The bureau also reports that the City of Portland again enjoyed low insurance rates which is a result of our continually improved loss ratio, even though liability insurance premium have increased nationally several times.

#### PARKS

Again this year the Bureau of Parks reports that more and more people have been demanding more park and recreational services from fewer park personnel than in the past several years.

The patronage of the park facilities in 1958 was about 10% over the year 1957. Recreation programming and maintenance were about 10% less effective due to the curtailment in staff in 1957 and very little restoration in 1958.

Picnic facilities were again taxed to the saturation point during the year. New areas with more stoves, tables and benches are sorely needed.

Public participation in programs of the Recreation Division has increased considerably during the past year over that available in 1957. With the increase of participation has come the need for more financial support. This assistance, as in former years, has been through the vigorous effort of the membership involved in the so-called semi-self operating activities of the department. Baseball, Softball, Basketball, Volleyball, Tennis, Boxing, Badminton, Swimming, etc., team and individual sports received sufficient revenues through memberships, team registration, entrance fees, special events to cover the cost of operation. In the cultural field, for the first time, the Opera Association is conducting its affairs through membership and admissions. Additional help has been received from service organizations, business firms, individuals and groups to promote and equip youth projects. This year \$152,011.00, or a 2% increase, was provided to augment the city budget.

Recreation could not have progressed as it has throughout the years, and this year, if it had not been for the help of able volunteers. Appreciation for the help of volunteers in our park recreational program is certainly in order.

A net total of 26.12 acres was added to the park system during the year 1958 through purchase, gift and condemnation.

The year 1958 was a banner year on the golf course. The weather wasn't the big reason for the increase. Extreme heat last Summer removed the advantages gained by an open Winter. It is the opinion of the Bureau of Parks that the large increase is attributed to more golfing on the part of women and older people. Taking the whole golf picture into consideration, it looks very bright for the future.

The year 1958 has been a very active and productive one in the progress for the new zoo for the City of Portland. All buildings not previously contracted for have been contracted for this year, and work has commenced on all the buildings to be built which can be built out of the zoo funds voted by the citizens of Portland. Costs have gone up and it has been a serious problem to properly allocate the funds for construction that would be most vital and valuable at this time.

The Portland Zoo Railroad Company was established by the Portland Zoological Society and started functioning actively. Over 107,000 passengers were carried on the zoo railroad train and a fine profit was made from the railroad operation. The extension of the zoo railway to Washington Park was commenced with considerable progress taking place and with a lot of cooperation from many people in Portland.

The trading of animals with other countries of the world was arranged for, and this trade activity helped promote international good will. A second expedition to obtain penguins was arranged for and the Zoo Director again went to the Antarctic and brought back 59 penguins which will be valuable, not only for our own zoo stock, but for the trading of other animals for the zoo.

Arrangements have been completed and the contract approved by the Oregon Centennial Commission wherein the Portland Zoological Society will build a three-quarters of a mile train track at the Portland Centennial Exhibition grounds. Construction has commenced on a fine old-fashioned steam locomotive for the new zoo railroad. It is expected that this steam locomotive will be in operation at the new zoo. Plans are under way now for the grand opening of the new zoo in June 1959, approximately the same time that the Oregon Centennial Exhibition opens.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

The Department of Public Affairs, under the direction of Commissioner Stanley W. Earl reports a year of achievement and progress.

### BUREAU OF FIRE

The Bureau of Fire reports a number of important projects and accomplishments during the year. Among those listed as completed was an upgrading in the fire safety of hospitals, nursing homes, homes for the aged, and similar care institutions.

The Bureau of Fire acknowledges the cooperation of those responsible for the operation and administration of care facilities in the matter of prompt and willing compliance with protective requirements.

Effective January 18, 1958, three additional men were assigned to the Arson Squad of the Fire Prevention Division. These men respond to all fires in the city where the cause can not be immediately determined by the commanding officers, or where a continued investigation is necessary.

Fire losses reported by the bureau for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, totaled \$2,393,302.76. Compared with loss figures for the preceding year, this represents a reduction of \$1,389,625.01. The amount attributable to arson and probable arson causes during the year was \$534,833.69. A total of 4,730 alarms of fire included 184 calls for services outside of the city under mutual aid or contractual agreements.

Special fire prevention activities of the year included a regular School Inspection Program, a Fire Prevention Week program, a Safety at Christmas Time effort, and an annual Dwelling Inspection campaign. These activities have enjoyed the cooperation and support of governmental agencies and other organizations.

A bond issue in the amount of \$3,000,000.00 was voted at the May Primary election to provide for a Fire Station Re-location and Improvement program. Plans are being formulated for new stations, purchase of new apparatus, and refurbishing and extending the Fire Alarm System. Several properties have been purchased as sites for the new fire stations. The passage of the bond issue assured Portland of its continued favorable Class 2 rating for fire insurance. This rating means continuance of a substantial saving on the part of fire insurance policy holders.

### BUREAU OF BUILDINGS

On June 2, 1958, the Bureau of Buildings was assigned to the Department of Public Affairs. This bureau was formerly assigned to the Department of Public Works.

The year of 1958 has been one in which the city had an unprecedented amount of building construction. The amount of building activity has been by far the largest ever experienced in the history of the bureau. The number of permits issued by the Bureau of Buildings total 34,564. These permits represented the value of \$93,418,695.00. These totals are almost double the maximum reached in 1957, and also greatly exceeds the largest previous total ever experienced, which occurred in 1950 when the building permits totaled \$61,198,000.00.

As a point of information, the bureau reports that in 1950, the second largest year in the history of the bureau, the permits for residential use were nearly 50% of the total valuation of the permits, whereas during the year 1958, residential construction was only 18.8% of the total permits issued. The bulk of the permit work experienced by the bureau was principally in the commercial and industrial field.

At the present time it appears that the request for permits are practically as heavy as it has been most of the year, and on that basis, it appears that the year of 1959 will be a very active one for the construction industry in the City of Portland.

It is interesting to note that even in a so-called recession year Portland has been a city of exceptional construction activity. Portland is one of the leading cities throughout the nation in the field of construction activity. Certainly this activity represents a faith that people have in the future of Portland and the metropolitan area.

The Bureau of Communications and Electronics completed expansion of shop facilities to handle the greatly expanded radio communications of all city bureaus. The bureau collaborated with the State of Oregon Teletype Committee in expanding the police teletype network into eastern Oregon and down the coast. All principle cities and counties of the state are now linked by teletype service.

The Bureau of the City Hall reports that extensive remodelling has been completed in the southwest corner of the third floor, which houses the Bureau of Health, Milk Division, Sanitary Division and Laboratory. Several other remodelling changes have been made along with a continuing maintenance program.

In June of this year, the Bureau of Weights and Measures ended its operation in the City of Portland. The transfer of functions from this bureau was made to a similar division in the State Department of Agriculture, which has carried out the bulk of weights and measures activities in the city. The state is now responsible for all activities in this field.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

### HEALTH

The Bureau of Health continued its progress of activities directed towards providing our citizens healthful surroundings and conditions throughout our city.

Tuberculosis control continues to be one of the most important programs of the Bureau of Health. Early case finding, prompt segregation and treatment in a hospital, and continued

public health supervision through the clinics and public health nursing service, continue to be our major activities.

Operation of the Survey Center at a fixed location has continually been productive of new cases. The Emergency Hospital program of x-raying individuals booked at the city jail has been a good screening process. Intensive surveys in high incidence census tracts have resulted in the discovery and segregation of nearly 75 active, previously unknown cases of Tuberculosis, and the rediscovery of others who had been lost to public health supervision. To October 31, there were 51,860 miniature x-rays taken at the Survey Center with 810 14" x 17" retakes.

The activities of the Division of Venereal Disease Control consist of providing diagnosis and treatment for all venereal cases in the City of Portland which come to its attention and have been unable to obtain the services of a private physician. Complete follow-up is provided on all treated cases and reported contacts for the purpose of locating and bringing sources of infection under treatment. There was a noticeable rise in reporting from private physicians and clinics and aggressive investigation of contacts to all reported infectious cases of venereal diseases. The Portland metropolitan area continues to have assigned to it a venereal disease investigator working out of the Division of Venereal Disease Control of the Bureau of Health.

There were 364 admissions to the Isolation Hospital during the report period. This is a slight decrease compared to the same period last year. The number of Poliomyelitis patients continues to drop.

The Vital Statistics Division reports that during 1958, up to and including October 31, there was a total of 9,956 births recorded in the City of Portland, 5045 to Portland mothers and 4,911 to non-residents. There were 4,276 deaths in the City of Portland during this period.

The Laboratory of the Bureau of Health continued its program of bacteriological and chemical testing procedures. The Laboratory was operated to capacity in 1958. Early in 1959, upon the completion of the installation of the Kjeldahl and Fume Hood unit, more complete meat studies and other testing procedures will be possible.

The Emergency Hospital completed 25,858 instances of treatments, services and examinations given to individuals. The largest number of these instances was medical care to prisoners. In addition, there were other medical cases and minor surgery, as well as civil service examinations, alcoholic analyses, examinations of mental patients, medical legal examinations, and venereal disease examinations and treatments.

The Public Health Nursing Division experienced changes in personnel and program. A new position of Educational Supervisor was created in February, and a new Director of Nursing Services was appointed in June. In order to facilitate better public health nursing activities, the Bureau of Health opened a new East Side Center of operations. A number of re-assignments from the West Side Center were made. The location of the East Side Center results in substantial savings in travel time and travel expenses on the part of the nurses and the general public who previously had to cross the river for services and activities.

#### FOOD AND SANITATION

The Division of Food and Sanitation continued to work cooperatively with other divisions

in the Bureau of Health in regard to disease control. Annual inspection of all hospitals and institutional homes were made before permits were issued for obtaining licenses. Surveys of buildings were made in cooperation with the Bureau of Buildings and enforcement of building and sanitation codes. The P. T. A. now requires all their members who handle food in public cafeterias to attend the Food Handlers School and obtain the Food Handlers Certificate.

Sanitary surveys were made of lots in unsewered areas for home building sites. An active program of rodent control was carried out.

Air pollution activities were increased considerably during the past year. Many complaints have been corrected in several large industries. Because of the limitation of staff and funds, air pollution activities are still limited. It is hoped that in the future, when funds become available, air pollution activities can be more comprehensive.

The Milk Division originated two important ordinances that were passed during the year concerning milk inspection. (1) It is now legal for the industry's milk truck drivers to collect samples from the producers for bacterial analysis. This saves the inspectors many miles of travel and gives them much more time for inspection work. (2) The establishment of a milk inspection fee covering the entire industry from plants to producers. An income of approximately \$32,000.00 per year was realized. The revenue from these fees makes the Milk Division, to a large degree, self supporting.

Four producers were arrested and convicted in court for the addition of water to their milk supply.

There was a higher rating as the result of the surveys conducted by the State Department of Agriculture this year, and a definite improvement in that rating is anticipated in 1959.

During the twelve months ending November 1, 1958, the Division made 4,341 inspections of raw-to-plant dairies and 245 inspections of pasteurizing plants.

The Meat Inspection Division continued its primary function of meat and poultry inspection, as well as the investigation and control of those animal diseases transmissible to man.

An important addition to the meat section of the Health and Sanitation Code during the year was the incorporation of a paragraph requiring a written statement of ingredients in order of predominance to be displayed on all meat products containing two or more ingredients.

In cooperation with the Park Bureau, one veterinarian was assigned on a part-time basis to provide veterinary services and sanitary supervision at the city zoo.

The health education activities have continued as usual by cooperating with the Portland Public Schools in providing information, speakers, field trips, and planning the health education curriculum. Also, the activities in this area have been continued in Portland State College relative to civil defense, first aid procedures classes, etc., held at this institution.

The Bureau of Insect Control reports that the 1958 mosquito control season was one of the most difficult in history. This was due to the mild Winter, the warm, wet Spring, and hot Summer. Approximately 5000 more gallons of insecticide were applied during this year than in 1957. The

Bureau of Insect Control continued to receive favorable national and local notice for its efficient well planned operation.

Cooperative spraying under contract was again carried on successfully for Multnomah and Clackamas Counties in Oregon, and Clark and Skamania Counties in Washington.

### CIVIL DEFENSE

Disaster Relief and Civil Defense activities of the City of Portland continued through 1958 towards our goal of establishing and maintaining a realistic operational capability to save lives and properties of the citizens of Portland in the event of a major disaster. The tempo of organization and planning within the various city functions continued at the same rate as in previous years. In addition, special emphasis was placed by this office upon education of and information to the citizens of the area in an effort to create in them an awareness of the need for individual and family planning. The principle accomplishment in this field was a publication by the Oregon Journal on Sunday, February 23, of a special section as a Civil Defense Survival Manual. The distribution of approximately 200,000 copies was of material assistance in the public education program.

The city participated in Operation Alert, 1958, in April. All offices and bureaus of the city with emergency responsibilities participated in this activity. This activity emphasized again the very great importance of our developing and maintaining a high degree of capability for a rapid evacuation of the city in the event of a threat or attack.

An agreement was entered into between the City of Portland and the Portland-Multnomah County Chapter of the American Red Cross defining with greater clarity the relationship between the city and the American Red Cross, relative to disaster operations and establishing a means whereby Red Cross as a civil defense agency of the City of Portland can participate in the federal contributions and surplus property programs.

The Forest Park Protection Plan was reviewed and revised, and new maps were prepared and issued by the Bureau of Parks. In conjunction with this plan, a refresher course in forest fire fighting was conducted for approximately 60 selected personnel of the city.

During the year the operation center increased its operational capability through the addition of the following equipment: A microfilm reader, print drier and a photo enlarger. The Westinghouse Control panel for standby generators was modified for more effective operation and to provide more adequate test facilities; C. A. P. radio communications were installed, and standby radio transmitters on all but one city operated frequency are in the process of being installed together with necessary antenna facilities. These should be operational shortly after the first of the year.

Approximately 50 civil defense training courses have been completed during 1958. This includes courses conducted by Civil Defense headquarters as well as each of the 5 principle departments in the Civil Defense organization.

So far this year, approximately \$9,000.00 worth of supplies and equipment has been obtained at a cost just under \$700.00. This was surplus property purchased under matching funds

The Rescue Division of the Engineering Department has completed its first full year of operation of the rescue training center. They are to be particularly commended for the most

excellent job of training that has been done. A total of 16 rescue courses and 5 first aid courses have been conducted for a total of 300 graduates.

New signals at 17 intersections were incorporated into the Green Light system, and an additional 14 already signalized intersections were brought into the system.

During 1958, the Bureau of Police reviewed and updated its civil defense plan to include re-definition of duties of the Radio Division in case of emergency. Twenty-five regular officers were given a refresher course as exclusive reconnaissance agents.

The most significant event in the Fire Section was placing into operation the Mutual Assistance Pact with all the fire services of Multnomah County in April. This pact provides a practical integration of all the fire services of the county, regardless of size. During the year, the Auxiliary Fire Service tightened up in its attendance requirements and reorganized so that it now has 8 companies with equipped apparatus on an active basis participating in standby readiness, with an additional 8 companies on a modified reserve basis.

The Medical Department has been working constantly during the year with the medical profession, and particularly with the hospitals of Portland in developing or improving the emergency disaster plans and operations. Training courses were conducted in safety education, civil defense for dental students, radiological instrument maintenance, and radiological monitor instructors. This latter course was conducted at Reed College and included students from as far distant as California and Alaska. A most effective dramatized demonstration of fall-out decontamination was presented on 7 different occasions to a total of 541 people.

The American Red Cross continued its excellent job of training and first aid and emergency care of the sick and injured. In addition, two pilot classes in emergency mass feeding for junior year home economic students were conducted at Franklin High School in cooperation with the Portland School System.

The most outstanding achievement by the Warden Department this year was the establishment of the Mayor's Committee for Women's Activities of Civil Defense, a most important segment of our public education program and family survival planning. This committee, following a series of specialized orientation and training conferences, conducted a home preparedness workshop in October, which was attended by 154 persons, representing 113 women's organizations in the Portland area.

During the year another one million images of essential city records were placed on microfilm.

#### CITY ATTORNEY

The activities of the office of the City Attorney have shown an increase during the year, particularly in the number of appeals taken to the Circuit Court from the Municipal Court, which number has roughly been doubled, additional work resulting from voters approving the urban renewal program, and work upon the Charter revision.

Three "outside" agencies of the city are presently affording a considerable volume of business to the office of the City Attorney. They are the Fire and Police Disability and Retirement Fund, the Exposition-Recreation Commission, and the Portland Development Commission. The office also is devoting some attention to legislation which will be submitted



to the 1959 Legislative Assembly, including an extensive research job in the field of narcotics addiction and the Nalline test for such addiction.

To date the office of the City Attorney has reviewed the first 8 chapters of the Charter, together with recommendations for changes, which recommendations include explanatory material as to in what particular it is recommended changes be made. It is contemplated that by early 1959 this review will be completed and submitted to the Council, and with Council approval, work will then start on re-writing various sections in accordance with recommendations.

#### BUREAU OF POLICE

The year 1958 has been one of extensive administrative reorganization and remodelling of plant facilities. These changes afforded the Police Bureau greater effectiveness and efficiency. There was no increase in police personnel and only a slight increase of civilian help. Captains' meetings have been continued on a regular basis and reorganization plans discussed prior to adoption.

The effectiveness of the Bureau of Police is emphasized by a comparison of Class I crimes of 1958 with those of 1957. The quarterly report of the Federal Bureau of Investigation shows that there is a 14% increase in Class I crimes for the first 9 months of the year nationally, while we show a 6.8% for the same period. This would indicate that Portland is 7.2% below the national average in cities of 250,000 to 500,000.

A break down of Class I offenses show that we are almost equal or below the number for 1957 in everything except burglary and larceny, where there has been an increase of 10% and 10.6% respectively. The increases for these two offenses offset the gains made in other offenses to give the 6.8% increase for all Class I offenses.

The Uniform Branch, the first line of defense, has accepted increased responsibilities. The "in service" training program, consisting of training bulletins, training films, pocket size mug books, pin maps, surveys on ex-convicts in the immediate area, and training classes have been inaugurated to further bolster the Uniform Branch. A major change was the establishment of the telephone dictating system which allows the officer to dictate from any location directly to the Records Division. This procedure saves time and allows the officers more time to spend on patrol.

During the first ten months of the year, a total of 37,263 moving citations were issued by the Traffic Division to adult and juvenile violators. The competitive cup for the city having the least fatalities between Portland and Seattle was won by Portland for the first half of 1958. The Traffic Division reports the following accident and enforcement comparison between 1957 and 1958: Total reported accidents, down 7%; property damage accidents, down 9%; injury accidents, up 5%; total accidents, down 20%; persons killed, down 6%; accidents investigated, up 11%; moving violation arrests, up 11%; non-moving violation arrests, up 5%.

Since moving to city owned property at the foot of S. W. Clay, the Harbor Patrol has remodelled the old two-story "Bonnie" house with a locker room and assembly room on the second floor. During the last year, 150 boats have been logged in at the new moorage. Visitors from as far away as Miami, Florida, have taken advantage of these free facilities. In 1958 the city furnished one set of skin diving gear which has helped greatly in salvage operations. Proper inspection of ships and docks, with special emphasis on dangerous cargo, is continuing to insure safety of the Port.

The Detective Division was reorganized in June because of the greater case load in the day time, a shortage of manpower, and other factors. This reorganization resulted in developing the investigative skill of the uniform patrolman. In the event of a major homicide or burglary in the night hours a "ready" team is called.

A new ordinance prohibiting the use of abusive, lewd, obscene or profane language over the telephone has proven useful to the Morals Squad.

The recently inaugurated Hotel Detail has proven invaluable to the rest of the Division through information secured. Recently this detail arrested a bank robber within hours of the crime through information from hotel sources.

The role and responsibility of the Juvenile Division has been more clearly defined to conform with the Manual of Procedure of the Police Bureau. All crimes of a felonious nature involving juveniles are being handled by the Detective Division, with the disposition of the offender remaining as a responsibility of the Juvenile Division. This division, with the support of the School District, requested an ordinance dealing with loitering in and around schools. This ordinance was adopted and has become an effective tool in controlling unauthorized gatherings around school buildings. Communication between the Portland Bureau of Police and other juvenile agencies has been developed to assure rapid dissemination of information on escapees, runaways, etc. State wide recognition of our Juvenile Division has been achieved through serving on the local Citizens Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and the Governor's Committee on Children and Youth.

The year 1958 marks the fiftieth anniversary of the Women's Protective Division. This division continues to work with social agencies, schools, and the Juvenile Court, with the aim of locating pre-delinquent and delinquent children and obtaining for them, by referral, the services needed. One member received training at the Public Safety Institute on the Purdue University Campus, sponsored by the International Association of Women Police, and was elected to the Board of the Association.

The Vice Division, during 1958, has maintained an unrelenting program of enforcement of all laws and ordinances aimed at the curtailment of vice activities in the city. Members of the Narcotic Squad, in close cooperation with the Federal Narcotic Agents, have effected arrests resulting in heavy penalties. These include several "big time" peddlers. A recent ordinance providing penalties for those who illegally use narcotics and also for the use of the drug Nalline to detect the use of narcotics by individuals, should materially increase the effectiveness of this division.

The new I. B. M. section of the Records Division will materially cut down the time needed to process various statistics and information, plus faster processing of parking citations. Additional space has been provided the Records Division, which include separate facilities for police personnel to secure information without disturbing the public at the main counter.

Due to the remodelling of the Central Precinct, new space was made available to the Identification Division. These facilities were designed so that the various sections of this division, i. e., the Crime Laboratory and the photographic section, could become an integrated operation, thereby increasing the effectiveness of this division.

The Police Academy, through the National Conference of Christian and Jews, who furnish the necessary finances, produced a Police Institute on Human Relations and Minority Group problems. One hundred and fifty-nine command level officers representing twenty-seven agencies in the Northwest attended. Complete proceedings of the lectures were made by the Academy and distributed to local and national police organizations and libraries. The Institute was most successful and was the first of its kind held in the United States. Additionally, the Academy has continued to furnish material to the "In Service Training Program."

During the year many much needed alterations have been made in the sanitary facilities of the jail. These have primarily been made in the Trusty quarters on both the third and sixth floors of the building. The room for cleaning up incoming prisoners has caused trouble for many years. This room has been completely renovated,

The Auxiliary Police spent a total of 12,448 hours assisting the bureau on various details. During the summer months, a nightly patrol of various city parks was maintained. Additionally, 58 men completed a firearms training course begun in 1958, and were certified to carry firearms when so ordered.

#### MUNICIPAL COURT

The Municipal Court, for the fiscal year, processed a total of 79,778 cases, or an increase of 10,381 cases over last year. In the Criminal Division alone there has been an increase of 1008 cases for the first 11 months of this calendar year, as compared to the number of cases for the last fiscal year. In order to guarantee each arrested person a fair, impartial and deliberate trial, considering the increase in the number of cases appearing in our Municipal Court, we must look toward increasing our limited facilities by adding more courtroom space and staffing this space with qualified people. It should be noted that again this year the Municipal Court received an Award of Merit from the American Bar Association.

The case load of the Parole and Probation Office continued to increase. For example, during the year ending December 1, 1957, 345 cases were taken on probation and parole. For the past 11 months ending November 1, 1958, 382 cases have been placed on probation or parole. In 1957 this office considered, but rejected, for parole, 283 cases, as compared to 365 cases for the first 11 months of 1958. Additionally, this office has assumed the responsibility for all sanity petitions. Again, it is shown that the number one problem is the drunk offender. It is hoped that by continuing to coordinate the activities of this office with other agencies, eventually a more adequate method of dealing with the problem will result. It was necessary because of the increased activity of this office to add an additional Parole Officer. This position was filled September 11, 1958.

#### COMMISSIONS AND COMMITTEES

The City of Portland is now in the midst of a great deal of planning and development activity relevant to the over-all development of the city and our metropolitan area. A great part of this activity is being handled through our various departments and commissions whose appointment or direction is the concern of the City Council.

Because of the increased scope of the responsibilities of our departments and Commissions, I have felt, as Mayor, that my office should keep a close working relationship and liaison amongst these groups for the over-all benefit of the city. Too often in the past, some of our commissions have gone ahead with their respective plans and programs with little knowledge

or information concerning the plans and programs of other city departments or commissions. Therefore, to insure better means of communication between these respective bodies in order that we will all have a better common understanding of the goals we are trying to achieve, I have instituted, on a regular monthly basis, starting in the month of August, a series of meetings with city commission chairmen and executive directors. The results and benefits of these monthly meetings have been very encouraging. Just recently, at my request, the Port of Portland has presented to this liaison group its program relative to the industrial development of the North Portland area. This presentation provided our commissions exceedingly valuable information and plans relative to the Port of Portland development activities. It is of interest to note that as these meetings progress, the feeling of oneness and joint concern and responsibility have become more evident. To me, this evidence truly means that we have established a firm foundation of a working cooperative relationship amongst our public agencies which certainly will be beneficial to citizens of this area.

### COMMISSION OF PUBLIC DOCKS

The Commission of Public Docks completed another successful year of operation. The fiscal year brought a radical change in Portland's trade position. We shifted from a seaport almost entirely dependent upon exports to one that now ranks as a major importing port as well. In 1953 the commission handled 179,271 tons of import cargo, but in 1957 the figure was 399,265 tons, a gain of 123%. This revolutionary change was primarily achieved through the erection of the two great cranes at Terminal No. 4, attracting large volumes of ores and ore concentrates in bulk. The 1957 tonnage contrasted with the 1955 tonnage shows a gain of over 500%.

The impact of port trade volume on Portland's local economy has been tremendous. The Portland longshore payroll in 1957 was some nine million dollars.

The commission continued its aggressive policy in the most outstanding port development effort in Portland history -- the attempt to secure direct trans steamship service to and from the Orient.

Since the war, Portland has been "way ported" by trans-Pacific steamship services calling here. Vessels from the Orient call first at California ports, primarily San Francisco Bay, then proceed to Portland, finish loading at Puget Sound, or vice versa. Or they call first in the Sound, then here, then return to the Sound. Portland thus has been denied the many great advantages of last port of loading and/or first port of discharge that are enjoyed by our neighbors to the north and south -- advantages necessary to permit us to trade on an equally competitive basis.

In order to obtain equality of opportunity for Portland, the commission, on the basis of its stated policy, has moved strongly before the Federal Maritime Board to obtain direct services. In fiscal 1957-58 it intervened in a second federal operating subsidy case, pressing its points upon the Board. The commission intends to press for a decision before the Board and/or through any other legitimate means. If the commission is successful in gaining equal opportunity for Portland amongst our sister ports, the over-all effect on our local and regional economy will be tremendous.

In the field of domestic freight rates, the commission has been equally aggressive and active. It has strongly supported the current Columbia River-Puget Sound rate case.

In the field of traffic sales and solicitations, sales efforts were intensified by solicitation in areas of the Columbia Basin, in the mid-continent and the East Coast.

A New York agency was created with the appointment of Buckley & Company of that city. The move provides direct sales and service facilities to our East Coast shipper customers.

The harbor modernization and expansion program has made great strides during the year.

The commission's public relations program is one of many facets. A schedule of sustained advertising in appropriate trade publications and newspapers has been developed and carried out. Trade papers are used for national coverage. Newspapers are relied upon for area advertising, as in the Columbia Basin. The commission's public relations program has also extended into the Inland Empire and the Columbia Basin. Exchange of visits and communication have brought about a good mutual understanding of problems and opportunities facing the Columbia Basin and the Inland Empire.

The commission earned \$457,235.00 over and above operating expenses during the fiscal 1957-58. These funds were returned to surplus account for purposes of construction and rehabilitation expenses.

#### EXPOSITION-RECREATION COMMISSION

The year 1958 was one of definite progress for the Exposition-Recreation Commission.

The voters of Portland, in the May primary election, gave the commission the green light on the construction of the Exposition-Recreation Center at the Broadway-Steel Bridge location by defeating 72,328 to 46,754, a referendum that would have dictated construction of the Center at the Delta Park site.

The commission completed its property acquisition program during the year, obtaining \$93,166.49 worth of land at the site. No new property acquisition is planned until construction costs are definitely determined.

All of the site area was cleared during the year and relocation of utilities was accomplished. The clearance of the site area and grading was accomplished considerably under the original cost estimates of the commission architects.

Final plans for the Center were approved by the commission on January 10, 1958, but because of the referendum petition, it was necessary to delay the actual call for bids. Bids were called on September 2, and opened on October 8, 1958. There were 5 bidders in the call. The low bid was in excess of funds allocated the commission for construction. The low bidder indicated a willingness to negotiate "change orders" that would have put the cost within the commission's fund limitations, but the City Attorney recommended against such a procedure, asserting that litigation involving other bidders was a possibility. The commission followed the City Attorney's recommendation and instructed the architects to effect certain changes and call for new bids. New bids, with changes in roof design and electrical engineering, are to be asked for early in January 1959, with a bid opening scheduled for late January or early February. The architects advise the commission that the delay caused by the necessity for new bids will not affect the Center completion date to any great extent. Assurance was also given that changes will not affect the Center's seating capacity, parking accommodations, spectator comfort or beauty. The concept of the building will remain as originally planned.

It should be pointed out that the years of delay in getting construction started worked considerable hardship on the commission and the architects. Building costs have risen appreciably in the past twenty-four months. These costs are illustrated in the initial bids. It

is entirely possible that bids would have been within the reach of the commission's finances, had the construction been able to proceed as originally planned.

After many months of interviewing, the commission announced the appointment of Don Jewell, Manager of the Pershing Municipal Auditorium in Lincoln, Nebraska, as the manager for the Exposition-Recreation Center. Mr. Jewell was highly recommended by recognized authorities in the field, and the commission was most pleased in his acceptance of the appointment.

The Exposition-Recreation Center will prove a tremendous addition to the City of Portland, not only from the standpoint of entertainment for people, but also in the terms of economics. The countless inquiries which have already been received at commission headquarters indicate that the Center will have a variety of uses and will attract many thousands of persons to the city.

#### PORTLAND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

During the year 1958 Portland took decisive steps to establish a sound program of urban renewal. Plans for the redevelopment of the South Auditorium site and a projected city-wide program of urban renewal were assured at the polls with the approval of a Charter Amendment providing for the establishment of a Portland Development Commission. The amendment provided the commission with the necessary powers and funds to administer a comprehensive urban renewal program and to promote industrial development.

In July 5 Development Commission members were appointed by the Mayor. Following their appointment, urban renewal powers were formally transferred to the Portland Development Commission from the Housing Authority of Portland. At the request of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, a new Loan and Grant application was immediately filed in the name of the Portland Development Commission. Final plans and reports and the Federal Capital Grant for the South Auditorium were officially approved by the Federal Government in August.

In November the Commission moved to larger quarters and started preparations for actual execution of the South Auditorium project. The Loan and Grant offer made by the Federal Government in October was in the process of being revised, changing the Federal Capital Grant to the City of Portland from \$2,115,419.00 to \$3,097,688.00

In compliance with State and Federal law, a complete and second appraisal of every project parcel is now being made and will be completed by the end of January 1959. The original appraisals, now nearly one year old, are being reviewed and made current. Following the completion of the final appraisal work, the commission hopes to start its land acquisition in March of 1959. Relocation, property management, demolition, site improvement, and disposition will follow the land acquisition program.

The Portland Development Commission is presently studying the industrial development needs and potential of the City of Portland in connection with its responsibility of promoting industrial expansion and location.

As a voluntary service, the Development Commission, working in conjunction with the Mayor's Office, State Highway Commission, and other agencies plans to undertake a survey to determine the nature and extent of the displacement of people by the East Bank Freeway development. The section of the freeway alignment between the Steel Bridge and North Russell Street

is one of particular concern at this time, because it is to be cleared by the Highway Department in the near future.

#### AIR POLLUTION COMMITTEE

The Air Pollution Committee, in its advisory capacity, again counseled the Health Officer to seek budgetary support for a technically competent staff, together with space and equipment for an augmented air pollution program for the fiscal year 1958-59, but because of fund limitations, the City Council has not been able to allocate funds necessary for an adequate air pollution staff. Thus, any efforts in the field of air pollution have been made on a limited basis with personnel in the Bureau of Health Sanitation Division. Tentative plans for a meeting between the City Council and the State Air Pollution Authority are still being considered.

#### AVIATION COMMISSION

The Aviation Commission held 3 scheduled meetings during the year. Chairman Al Vaughn continued to represent the commission at numerous aviation activities throughout the country. Studies were undertaken concerning inter-city and intra-city helicopter service. The commission feels that action at this time concerning this service is not imperative; however, within the near future, a definite program should have consideration. Cooperation with other aviation groups relative to the Oregon Centennial is being planned.

#### INTER-GROUP RELATIONS COMMISSION

One of the highlights of the Commission on Inter-Group Relations activities during the year was the sponsorship of the workshop on housing in conjunction with the Urban League in March of 1958. The commission is now considering a possible role it might play relative to the relocation of people in the Williams Avenue district, due to the highway project which will probably be under way some time in 1959.

#### ART COMMISSION

The year 1958 saw a notable gain in the activities of the Portland Art Commission. The Art Advisory Committee was reactivated this year and put on a basis of active participation. The work was divided between the Commission and the Advisory Committee so that the Commission is responsible for studies and the Committee for implementation of the recommendations resulting.

Early in January, the Commission learned that the Board of County Commissioners was planning an asphalt desert at the approaches of the new Morrison Bridge. The Commission wrote the commissioners individually, pointing out the error of this treatment of one of the main entrances to the city. The County Commissioners responded by landscaping the area with shrubs.

In February the Port of Portland was faced with a dilemma in placing a decoration in the new Airport building and accepted the Commission's offer to study and recommend a solution. After a thorough and involved study, a recommendation was returned to the Port in the form of a detailed report, which was adopted unanimously by the Port members. The resultant recommendation and adoption brought about much public interest and discussion. Certainly the acceptance by the Port of the mural precipitated a healthy interest and controversy by the general public.

Perhaps the most noticed group acting for the Commission during the past year has been the Committee on Trees and Outdoor Advertising. This group has held several public meetings and has lectured to various groups, including one before representatives of 100 civic groups at the Public Service Building. These activities have stimulated a public interest in city beautification which promises to be fruitful.

The Art Commission feels that it is nearer its objective of stimulating interest and participation in cultural matters in Portland.

#### CIVIL SERVICE BOARD

The Civil Service Board during the year continued its work in the areas of examinations, classifications, personnel records including certification, and investigation including dismissal hearings. There were 35 dismissals from classified service, and only 2 were appealed to the Board. In one of these, the dischargée did not complete the hearing, and in the other the Board conducted the hearing and sustained the department.

At the end of the year there were 250 different classes in the classified service and the Board had a current eligibility list for 94 of these. Of the remaining 121 examinations, over one-half, or 81, were held only on demand when the positions were vacated. These are primarily classes which have only one or two positions. The immediate task of the Board is to hold the remaining 40 examinations to complete the program, and to continue to replace those lists which expire during the year.

If 1958 can be categorized, it can be called one of stability within the service. The voluntary resignation rate of 4 employees per thousand per month is a very low figure for an organization with 3600 employees.

#### HOUSING AUTHORITY OF PORTLAND

The Housing Authority of Portland completed 40 new 3 and 4 bedroom permanent units at Columbia Villa. The units are fully occupied.

4.94 acres of land were sold to the U. S. Corps of Engineers for the construction of an Army Training Center. This acreage was a part of the University Homes Tract. In honor of the late Herbert J. Dahlke, a former Housing Authority Commissioner, the University Homes Tract was renamed, "Dahlke Addition."

The Housing Authority, in accordance with a resolution, transferred cash and/or land assets amounting to \$350,000.00 to the Portland Development Commission. These assets were designated as part of Portland's one-third share in the South Auditorium project.

Commissioner C. S. McGill, Executive Director of the Housing Authority, submitted his resignation, effective December 31, 1958.

#### BUREAU OF MUNICIPAL RESEARCH

The Portland office of the Bureau of Municipal Research and Service, University of Oregon with offices in the City Hall, provided assistance to various city departments during the year. Special studies were prepared on the capital expenditures of Portland and other selected cities, and dog control in Portland and other major western cities. In addition, the office provided information on city finances, forms of government, administrative practices, and other subjects of concern to city officials. The Assistant Director of the Bureau, in charge of the Portland office, assisted in providing staff services to the Metropolitan Planning Commission. He has also prepared a number of research reports and engaged in other activities in connection with city and county governments in the Portland metropolitan area and in the rest of the state.



## ROSE FESTIVAL

The 1958 Golden Anniversary Rose Festival was without question the greatest ever held. The Rose Festival Association asked of the citizenry of Portland what they wanted their Rose Festival to contain. Response was beyond expectation.

One of the new innovations was the placement of hanging double flower baskets on 200 light posts in the main downtown area. Many favorable comments were received by local citizens and visitors.

The Merrykhana Parade was initiated again this year. There were approximately 25 floats following the theme, "Fifty Years of Fun and Frolic." There were a total of 86 units in this spectacular night time parade. It is estimated that over 200,000 people watched this event.

This year the Rose Festival Queen's Court was enlarged to include participation from parochial and private schools.

Of special interest was one segment of the Stadium show. This was the appearance of the Glee Club and Women's Chorus from Purdue University. This group of 1200 persons makes one major trip every two years, and this year they chose Portland. This appearance represented an outlay of \$300,000.00 from their own sources.

Of major importance, however, was the use of the S. W. Park Blocks as a Festival Fun Center. This activity included a carnival with rides, a dancing water show, the Jaycee Chuck Wagon Bar-B-Q, art show, free and commercial displays, rose show and nursery shows. Police estimate that 400,000 persons visited this Center during Rose Festival week. Another project that received enthusiastic support of the community was the sale of a plastic lapel rosebud. Approximately 40,000 of these roses were sold in the Portland area.

These innovations were in addition to the normal Rose Festival activities, i. e., the Queen selection, the Junior Queen and Court selection, the Junior Rose Festival parade, the main Rose Festival parade, Marine Day, and the Golden Rose Ski Tournament.

Although the public demanded and received a much enlarged Rose Festival program, it was not obtained without causing many additional problems, especially in the Park Block area. In order that next year's show may be accomplished with greater ease and understanding, I have asked Commissioner Bowes to meet with the Rose Festival people and prepare with the cooperation of other departments involved, a manual of procedure to be followed by future Rose Festival groups relative to the use of city streets, park areas, parades, and the securing of the necessary permits. I can say at this time that this meeting has been held and the manual is well under way.

## COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Cities across America are beset by financial problems due to the constant migration of American families to urban areas and the endless demand of the people for more and better public services. As cities increase in size, additional problems of sanitation, fire protection, water supply, traffic control, police protection, health, and a multitude of other public services including recreation, are constantly clamoring for the city's tax dollars. Both on a city and state level, the needs of our school systems provide additional competition for our tax dollar. Not too long ago, local governmental units spent approximately 65% of America's tax dollar. Today that percentage has dwindled to approximately 20%, while the federal government has reached the point where it spends approximately 65% of America's tax dollar. During this transition, the state percentage of the tax dollar has remained fairly constant. Cities must realize that real property tax can not continue to carry this ever increasing tax load alone, and consequently new sources of revenues for cities must be constantly explored. There must be close cooperation between cities, special agencies, counties, and school districts in the division of real property tax. Toward this end, I have held various meetings this past year with Multnomah County and School District No. 1. Cities throughout America lack sufficient representation both in state legislatures and the national Congress.

I recommend:

1. That the City of Portland join with other cities of Oregon in seeking legislation at the 1959 session of the Oregon legislature to have allocated back to the cities and counties 5% of the state income tax collected and earned within the various jurisdictions concerned. Thus, those that work in Portland and live outside the city will contribute at least a small amount toward the support of the city government that provides them needed public service. This should not be a new income tax as some cities have imposed, because that would necessitate another governmental collection agency and staff and would impose additional bookkeeping on our business people. With slight modification, the present state system can be altered to do this job. Money so derived could be used to offset property taxes and to meet needed capital improvements.

2. That the city push hard at the 1959 session of the legislature for the allocation of an additional 5% of the liquor revenue collected by the State of Oregon to the cities to meet the additional police and enforcement cost now carried by the general funds of the city. In 1957 I recommended that cities seek an additional 10% of these revenues and the 1957 legislative session finally approved an increase of 5%. The above recommendation merely would complete what we are entitled to and requested two years ago.

3. That the Planning Commission be requested to review the total capital improvement program submitted to the voters at the November 1958 election and suggest priorities to the City Council for final determination of needs so that it may be re-submitted, either in whole or in part, at a special election if one is held before the 1960 Primary election.

4. That a financial study of the needs of the city be determined on a long term basis and that a new tax base be submitted to the voters for the City of Portland at the Primary election of 1960 that will meet the requirements for adequate replacement and repair of public installations, e. g. sewers, and the replacement and repair of equipment and rolling stock. Any new tax base should also include sufficient funds to meet the salary needs of city employees.

5. That the city immediately consider the enactment of a 3% hotel-motel occupancy tax before the 1959-60 budget is prepared.

6. That all special services by the Council be reviewed in an attempt to make as many of these services as nearly self-sustaining as possible in order to relieve the General Fund of the city wherever possible.

During the past year we have realized an offset to the cost of the Health Bureau of approximately \$30,000 per year by the passage of a dairy inspection fee; and through a change in the license rate for sanitary collectors and fee at the disposal dump, we will recover approximately \$50,000 of a budget loss of approximately \$70,000 in the operation of the garbage disposal dump. In my opinion, there are other fields of city service where like savings can be realized.

7. Submit to the voters at the Primary election, a Charter Amendment to provide more flexibility in the use of funds derived from the sale of timber, falling water, and power in the Bureau of Water, in order that such funds can be used at the discretion of the City Council for such purposes as construction, operation, and maintenance of sewage disposal facilities, sewers, and street lights.

#### WATER SUPPLY - BULL RUN

Portland is blessed with a wonderful water supply source. We must continue to move toward its complete development.

I recommend:

1. The rapid completion of Dam No. 2.
2. Completion of plans for Conduit No. 5.
3. Additional storage facilities, such as tanks and reservoirs, to meet the ever growing demands in and near the City of Portland.
4. The completion of additional high level smaller storage lakes in the Bull Run Reserve to slow down the winter run-off and to provide additional storage facilities similar to Lake Body which we dedicated late in the summer of 1958.

5. That the Council authorize a complete engineering study of the Bull Run Reserve in order to select new sites for future large and small dam locations. This study should be based upon the maximum use of the water of this area for complete development possibly over a period of 40 or 50 years. Engineering priorities, based upon cost of construction and storage potential, should then be assigned to this plan in order to insure an intelligent long range development guide. Such a plan would make it possible for the U. S. Forest Service to develop their comprehensive road plan for both fire protection and timber harvest, and would eliminate the need for the relocation of access roads when future dams are built.

6. That an inventory of the timber as to type, age, etc., on the city owned lands in Bull Run Watershed be made as soon as possible in cooperation with the U. S. Forest Service. Then, based upon this inventory, a contract be negotiated between the City of Portland and the U. S. Forest Service providing for the U. S. Forest Service to manage the timber resources of city land. A contract of this type is successfully in operation between the U. S. Forest Service and Hood River County for county owned land management. Naturally, the primary purpose of our

watershed is the production of good pure water for Portland, and any timber management program would by necessity be geared to protect the water run-off and its purity. Successful programs of timber management have been carried on in connection with watershed by many cities. Seattle, Washington, is a good example.

7. That Portland explore fully the possibility of the establishment of a minimum security city prisoner camp just below the headworks where our conduits originate. Prisoners could be utilized in cleaning up some of the dead timber in the reserve, and consequently, aid in the fire protection. These prisoners, who now are a large expense to our taxpayers, would at least be doing something constructive and earning their own keep. In addition, such work would be beneficial in the rehabilitation of many prisoners held in jail because of alcoholism or minor offenses. Naturally, serious offenders would not be assigned to such a camp. At the present time, prisoners held for any length of time in our overcrowded city jail deteriorate physically and mentally. Fresh air and hard work would be good therapy for them. Such prison labor would in no way be in competition with free labor. In many ways the program would be comparable to the Civilian Conservation Corps of the early 1930's and very similar to the present state program now being carried on in connection with the Oregon State Penitentiary.

8. Resubmit to the voters of Portland at the 1960 Primary election the Charter Amendment authorizing funds for the generation of electric power at the dams in Bull Run Reserve. In spite of fine support for this measure by both newspapers at the past election, the measure was defeated because it authorized \$5,000,000 in bonds. It was quite apparent that the majority of the voters did not understand that this would have been a self-liquidating project, and instead of costing the taxpayers anything, would have actually made the City of Portland well over \$100,000 per year.

9. Study the present water rates, both inside and outside the city limits, with the thought in mind of making more funds available for construction of water facilities and increasing the return for sewage disposal operation and construction. Bull Run water rates are among the lowest in the nation.

10. All steps possible to utilize water revenues to relieve the real property taxpayers of the city should be fully explored.

#### MASS TRANSIT

During 1958 considerable progress has been made in consolidating and coordinating the city bureaus dealing with the use of our public streets. Transit matters as well as vehicle for hire matters have been moved to the Department of Public Works, where the Traffic Engineering Bureau and Traffic Safety Commission can be coordinated in a common attack on this problem. A qualified experienced mass transit man has been employed by the city to advise the city on such matters as fares, rate base, and routes, as well as to assist in franchise and permit negotiations.

Mass transit is no longer a business that can exist strictly as a free enterprise operation. Because of mass transit's importance to the economy of a metropolitan area, governmental units must cooperate and work closely with operating companies or be prepared to enter mass transit as a municipal operation.

The story of mass transit across America is almost always the same. Services are

reduced and fares are raised, or the private company goes out of operation and a city government enters the transit business and subsidizes the operation with tax money.

I certainly do not approve of many things that have been done by the Portland Traction Company and by its successor, The Rose City Transit Company. However, it is not enough to condemn them for their actions over the past several years. We must have something better to offer the riders of Portland.

In 1958, at the Primary election, the voters of Portland turned down a bond issue and authority to put the city in municipal ownership of mass transit. Our approach to this problem by necessity must be on several fronts.

I recommend:

1. That all turns of busses in the downtown area be eliminated and that busses go through the core area completely before turns are made. This will speed up downtown traffic and provide for better more economical service.

2. That a bus lane be established both North and South, East and West, in the downtown area for the exclusive use of transit busses during peak hours in the mornings and evenings; that curb parking or stopping by private vehicles in bus zones be prohibited during rush hours in these lanes.

3. That the city continue to seek a financially sound company that is interested in privately operating mass transit in Portland on a long term franchise.

4. That the Rose City Transit Company be again invited to negotiate for a long term franchise.

5. That failing in both 3 and 4 above, the Council submit a Charter Amendment for municipal ownership to the voters in 1960.

6. That the city urge the Oregon legislature to provide a relief from gasoline taxes to any city transit system that earns less than 6% on its rate base. This should apply to either a privately or municipally owned system.

7. That the state legislature be requested to either

(a) Enlarge the area of the Port of Portland jurisdiction to include all the metropolitan area of Multnomah, Clackamas and Washington Counties, and specifically grant authority and responsibility to negotiate with private operators for mass transit in the entire area and to issue necessary franchises for such service or to provide such service as a governmental function; authority to levy a tax on the area for the purposes of engineering studies, acquisition of equipment and facilities and operation of such a system, and to further authorize the issuance of revenue bonds up to \$15,000,000 for capital improvements, or

(b) To create a Metropolitan Transit Authority with similar responsibilities and authority for the same area.

MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM - EXPOSITION-RECREATION CENTER

I recommend that negotiation be started now for Council consideration to arrange to turn the management of the Municipal Auditorium over to the E-R Commission for operation in order to coordinate the operation of both facilities. Naturally, the present plans for the renovation of the present Auditorium should continue to be a part of our capital improvement plans.

CHARTER REVISION

The study of the present City Charter by the City Attorney's staff, in order to eliminate outdated sections and to recommend new revisions, is a step forward. However, if we permit it to stop with a report to the Council and the submission of minor Charter amendments to the voters, we will have lost an opportunity to accomplish a complete revision of the Charter and will probably be inviting independent groups of sincere citizens to again independently and with inadequate study, research, and hearings to submit to the voters various proposals for various forms of city government. I still consider the proposal submitted to the voters by the Council for a special tax of \$35,000 per year for two years for a complete Charter study by independent experts as good sound legislation.

I recommend:

That the Council authorize the Mayor to appoint a Citizens Committee of 25 responsible citizens of the City of Portland to study the City Attorney's recommendation and to hold public hearings at which interested individuals, groups or organizations would have an opportunity to express their opinions and thoughts, not only on the City Attorney's recommendations, but on various forms of city government in use in various other cities. After adequate study, research and public hearings, this committee should report back to the City Council their recommendation not later than the first week of January 1960. Such a Citizens Committee should consist of individuals that have heretofore been known to advocate the Commission form, the City Manager form, the Council Manager form, and the strong Mayor Council form of city government, wherever possible, in order that all groups will feel that they are represented, and that when the recommendations are finally adopted and submitted to the voters, the Charter revision will have the widest understanding and support possible.

YOUTH COMMISSION

In the 1958-59 budget the city provided funds for the establishment of a Metropolitan Youth Commission in cooperation with Multnomah County. However, because of a legal opinion questioning the county's authority to expend funds for such a commission, it has not been created.

I recommend:

That if such authority is not granted Multnomah County by the 1959 Oregon legislature, the City of Portland immediately create a Portland Youth Commission to coordinate the youth agencies of our area and to give us a united front in our battle against juvenile delinquency.

Throughout the nation a startling increase in crimes committed by juveniles is taking place. J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has frequently called America's attention to this ever mounting problem. These are not simple childish misdemeanors that formerly were dealt with by Dad in the woodshed, but rather are vicious crimes of violence, not only against property, but more especially against individuals. Aggravated assaults, armed robbery, and even murders, are unfortunately becoming commonplace. We must constantly

search for and destroy the cause of such offenses wherever possible. We must urge (yes, demand) stronger parental control of juveniles and a greater parental responsibility for the acts of destruction of their youngsters. I shall again request the introduction in the Oregon legislature of a Parental Responsibility Bill.

Too often we, as a city, as police officers, as school authorities, as parents, and courts have been too easy on habitual juvenile offenders; and consequently, we have possibly in many cases been at least partially responsible for encouraging anti-social activities by some of the youth of our community. If this pattern is allowed to continue, we will not be able to build jails fast enough or employ enough police officers to meet the problem.

Fortunately for Portland, two of our juvenile judges have recently demonstrated that they take a dim view of such acts of violence and long records of offenses by juveniles and have held them responsible for their acts. We, as citizens and parents, must support strong action by the courts, the police, and the school authorities. We should not only support such action, we must demand it if we are to keep from reverting back to "the law of the jungle."

### CENTENNIAL OBSERVANCE

The year 1959 offers a great opportunity to the citizens of Oregon to welcome to our state visitors from all over the world when we celebrate our Centennial. Some of those that visit us will come back to live and work here, others will invest money in Oregon that will mean jobs for our people. Portland is the host city of the official Trade Fair and Centennial observance.

I recommend:

1. Complete cooperation of the city government with the Oregon State Centennial Commission and the Multnomah-Portland Committee, including financial help wherever possible and feasible.
2. The active participation of city departments in preparing for and in welcoming visitors to this area, and in working with the various committees in charge of special events.
3. That the city arrange for a proper exhibit at the Centennial depicting the history of the City of Portland. This should be done, if possible, in cooperation with the Commission of Public Docks and other city agencies.
4. That the city urge all of its citizens to clean up, paint up, and dress up our homes and businesses in order to present the best possible appearance for this beautiful city. Wherever possible, citizens should be urged to plant another rose bush or other flowers.

### ROSE FESTIVAL

Our 50th Annual Rose Festival was outstanding. Our 51st Rose Festival will be the official kick-off of our big Centennial Celebration, and consequently, must be even bigger and better. The 1958 Festival's success was due to fine leadership and outstanding cooperation of the entire community, plus the active financial support of business, labor and individual citizens. The city government was very active in the program in 1958 and we must continue that participation in 1959. The Rose Festival is good for the entire State of Oregon and we must do another outstanding job.

### CITY-COUNTY COOPERATION

During 1958 we acquired the full block between the City Hall and the Court House for the eventual construction of a new City-County Building.

I recommend:

1. That we, in conjunction with the county, move forward with space studies to determine the need of the city and county on a long range plan, and that we then set up architectural competition to select a design and move forward with a study on costs and financing, so that we can submit a measure to the voters on constructing the building at the 1962 election.

2. That continued studies be made of

- (a) A city-county prison farm
- (b) A combination of city and county health services
- (c) Joint purchasing
- (d) Joint operation of garbage disposal facilities

### METROPOLITAN PLANNING

During 1958 our program on metropolitan planning was finally approved by the federal government and we are now moving forward with the actual organization. Early in 1959 we should be able to move into the actual operational planning program.

I recommend:

That we provide funds in 1959-60 budget to continue this important function of metropolitan planning.

### PLANNING

I recommend:

1. That the City Council urge an early completion of a master highway traffic plan for the City of Portland by our Planning Commission; that further, after adequate discussions and hearings, the Council adopt such a plan for use in future negotiation with the Oregon State Highway Commission.

2. That the neighborhood analysis studies be completed in order to provide adequate information for future urban renewal, urban rehabilitation, and so that conservation plans may be intelligently planned.

3. That the Planning Commission and its staff be utilized in our capital improvement planning and program.

### RELOCATION OF DISPLACED PEOPLE

Under urban renewal programs, authority exists for the assistance to people that are displaced through such programs. Under the federal highway construction program no provisions are made for any assistance to people displaced when their home or place of business is acquired for highway right-of-way. We are presently attempting to meet, in a limited way, a



problem created in which some 250 families must move by early Spring from the Williams Avenue area. I have held special meetings of the city and private agencies concerned and we are attempting to determine by survey the exact extent of this particular problem.

I recommend:

1. The city urge Congress to make provisions in the federal highway program for financial assistance on a need basis to individuals displaced by the acquisition of their residence for highway purposes, and that State Highway Commissions be authorized to negotiate financial agreements with other public agencies, such as cities, housing authorities, or development commissions, for such services. Such costs to be a part of the cost of construction of the highway project.

#### WEST VANPORT

I recommend:

1. That the city move forward to complete the acquisition of the 640 acres known as West Vanport, and that a comprehensive long range plan for its development for both industrial sites and recreation be developed and placed in execution.

#### CITY EMPLOYEES

Portland is fortunate in having a well trained, loyal group of dedicated city employees. The vast majority of these employees are doing an outstanding job of public service.

I recommend:

1. That the City Council meet at an early date with the representatives of our employee groups, in order to discuss the 1959-60 budget before the actual consideration of the budget by the City Council sitting as the Budget Committee.

2. That a series of special meetings be set up with various representatives of city employee groups to consider their specific requests early in the budget consideration by the Budget Committee.

3. That an up-to-date survey be made of prevailing wages and working conditions in the area and in cities of comparable size to determine how our pay schedules compare.

4. That based upon such a survey, the City Council give first priority in the 1959-60 budget to bringing our employees to a fair and reasonable wage level for all classifications.

5. That we constantly review the various city departments in order to consolidate positions where possible and to eliminate positions not necessary to efficient operation of the city. At the same time, we should review the chain of command in each bureau to determine that we have a reasonable practical organization of supervision. I'm afraid that sometimes we have too many supervisors supervising supervisors.

6. That we insist on the elimination from the city service those few employees that feel they are already on pension and apparently feel that they do not have to do a good sound

courteous job of public service. Civil Service must be a two-way street that will protect the capable employee, and at the same time insure the public sound efficient public service.

### CONCLUSION

History will record 1958 as a year of achievement for the City of Portland in which much progress has been made in the physical, social and cultural growth of this community. The investment of additional local and outside capital in our city has been outstanding. The new Lloyd Center will mean a total investment of somewhere near \$100,000,000. This project is creating a great many construction jobs in our community today and will mean many hundreds of new steady jobs for our citizens in the future.

The new addition to the Benson Hotel, the new Sheraton Hotel, well under construction, and the new Hilton Hotel, soon to be built in downtown Portland, will give Portland a new position in the country as a "Big League Convention City." Coupled with the new hotels and the central location of our new E-R Center, Portland is in much better competitive position for large conventions, trade shows, events and exhibits of national importance.

Portland is a natural distribution center for this great northwest area. Significant improvements in our transportation system have been made both by private and public capital. New cargo sheds and public dock improvements have been provided by the Commission of Public Docks. The new bulk handling facilities now under construction at Terminal No. 4 will open up new vistas for industrial expansion both in and near Portland and the entire Columbia River Basin. The Union Pacific Railroad is spending some fifteen million dollars for new marshalling yards and a huge freight terminal to better serve this area. The Waterway Terminals Company is nearing completion on its modern dock and warehouse facilities below Terminal No. 2. This addition will provide Portland with one of the finest paper products handling, storage and shipping facilities in the country.

A new hospital, apartments, motels, zoo, and quarter block addition to the First National Bank in downtown Portland are but a few of the improvements now under construction in our city.

Through the cooperation and hard work of a great many citizens, business firms and labor organizations, a fine new Museum of Science and Industry is nearing completion adjacent to our new zoo. An equally dedicated group of citizens is providing this city with the finest zoo railroad in the world.

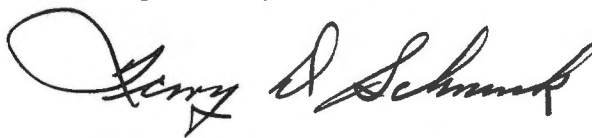
During 1958 teamwork and cooperation accomplished many other fine things for the city. To all the fine citizens and agencies that evidenced such pride and confidence in their city, I want to say, "Thank you."

I appreciate the tremendous amount of time that so many of our fine citizens are giving to city boards, committees and commissions. City and county governments are the foundation of our fine form of government in these United States. With the great movement of people to urban areas, the importance of citizen participation in city government takes on added importance. Some attempt to flee this responsibility and turn the problems of local government over to managers or directors. In America we can not afford to escape our responsibility of being active, informed citizens. We should not consider government as something separate and apart from every day living. We are the government. Our fate, yes, our very existence, is "the city."

To each member of the City Council and the Auditor, I would like to extend my thanks for your fine cooperation and assistance during 1958. It has been a pleasure to work with each of you. To Commissioner Boody, who is leaving the Council after a distinguished career in public and private service in this community, I want to say a special thank you for his fine support and cooperation. He has truly been a grand gentleman. To Will Gibson, the retiring Auditor, I want to say thank you for his fine work over these many years and for his important contributions to good city government. I appreciate his help and advice. To all the city employees that have contributed so much during this past year to the progress of Portland, I want to say thanks for your fine work, your loyalty and your assistance.

The entire northwest country has a tremendous future, and Portland is playing an important part in that growth. The year 1959 can and will be a great year for Portland if we continue to move forward as a team to meet the challenges and opportunities that are ours.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Jerry D. Schumaker". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name "MAYOR".

M A Y O R

December 31, 1958