



**THE MAYOR'S ANNUAL MESSAGE
TO THE CITY COUNCIL**

1963

Terry D. Schruck, Mayor
City of PORTLAND

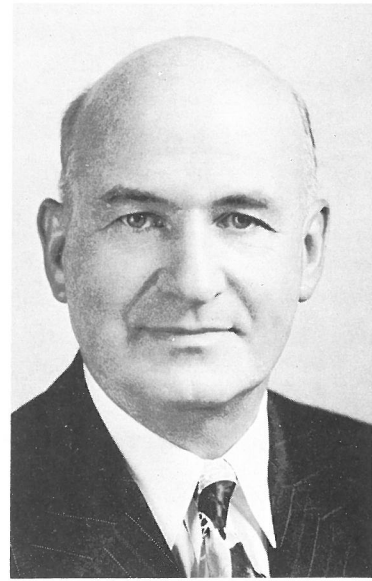
Elective Officials of the City of Portland, Oregon



ORMOND R. BEAN
Commissioner of Finance



TERRY D. SCHRUNK
Mayor
Commissioner of Public Safety



WM. A. BOWES
Commissioner of Public Works

STANLEY W. EARL
Commissioner of Public Affairs



RAY SMITH
Auditor

MARK A. GRAYSON
Commissioner of Public Utilities



MAYOR'S ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
AFFAIRS OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND FOR 1963

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

SECTION ONE

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS

SECTION TWO

DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC SAFETY



TERRY D. SCHRUNK
MAYOR

CITY OF PORTLAND
OREGON

January 17, 1964

TO THE COUNCIL.

Gentlemen:

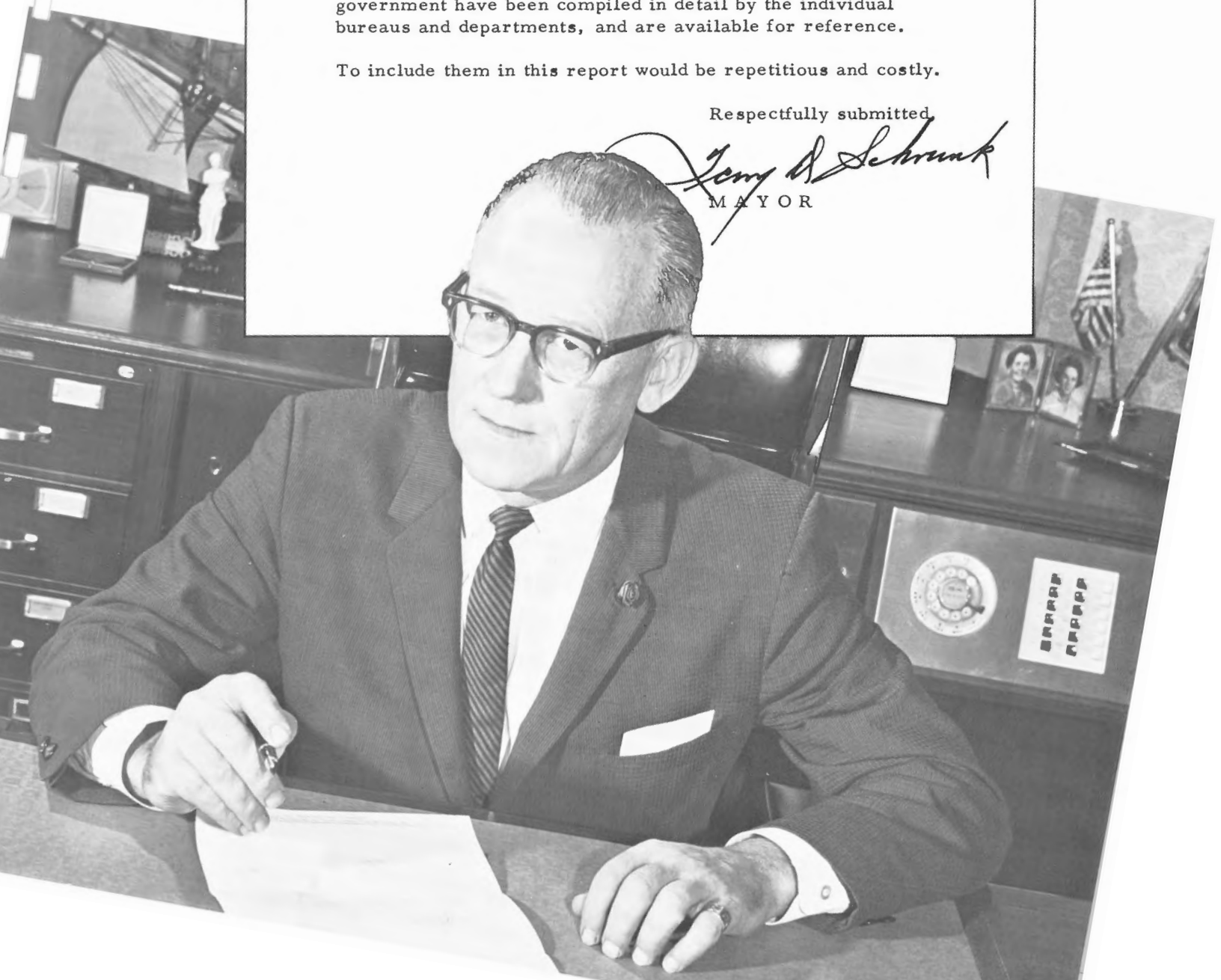
I hereby submit to you, by filing with our City Auditor, my Annual Report for the year 1963, with certain comments, suggestions, and recommendations.

The reports of the various Departments and Bureaus of City Government contained in this report are only summaries of the activities of those divisions. The various functions of city government have been compiled in detail by the individual bureaus and departments, and are available for reference.

To include them in this report would be repetitious and costly.

Respectfully submitted,

Terry D. Schrunk
MAYOR



FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS PROGRESS

The year 1963 has been one of significant progress for the City of Portland. It has also been a year of many problems. Many decisions were made, or are being planned, which will have great impact not only on the preservation of Portland as a major city and a major seaport, but also on the general economic, cultural, and social conditions that will directly affect our future.

For some time, this community has been feeling the favorable result of the South Auditorium Urban Renewal development. This project is progressing according to schedule, and already the beautiful new telephone building is in full operation. Other new buildings in the area are nearing completion. With the realignment of public utilities and road systems in the area, major construction of apartment houses and office buildings will start in 1964.

Studies are being made to remodel and modernize the Civic Auditorium and to extend the urban renewal area northward, possibly to Taylor or Yamhill Street, and eventually on northward to the Broadway Bridge area. A recent announcement of the location of a major \$15.5 million dollar Federal Office Building has also added impetus and stature to this program. The announcement of major construction projects costing possibly 40 or 50 million dollars for the near east side, near the Memorial Coliseum, has been made. The full block immediately north of the County Court House, bounded by Fourth and Fifth Avenues, was sold recently, and a major office building will be constructed on that site. Many other important developments which will affect the entire City of Portland are on the drawing boards. Construction on these is scheduled for 1964 or 1965.

During 1963, we witnessed the completion and dedication of the Hilton Hotel, several motels, office buildings, banks, savings and loan companies, factories, and other commercial facilities. Ground was broken for other major facilities that will change the skyline not only of downtown Portland, but of the entire city.

Important progress was made in many other fields, including the construction of new schools, new facilities for colleges, and improvements in our freeway and street systems. Major developments in the field of sanitation will provide more adequate sewage disposal to eliminate the pollution in the Willamette and Columbia Rivers.

PORTLAND, THE CONVENTION CITY

Many large conventions were held in our city this past year, and others are scheduled for future years, because of increased hotel accommodations, the Memorial Coliseum, and our fine climate and beautiful scenery. Tourism is a major industry in the Northwest, and many millions of new dollars have been poured into our economy, because of these visitors. In addition, several of these visitors have already indicated a much more receptive attitude toward investing their dollars in this beautiful city, which they feel has such a great future.

During 1963, Portland again made a bid to be designated as the host city for the World Olympic Games in 1968. The award by the United States Olympic Committee again went to Detroit, Michigan, primarily because Portland did not have existing facilities or facilities under construction to handle this major world-wide sports event. However, the strong group of prominent business and civic leaders of the State of Oregon who presented our bid made a lasting impression, I believe, on the United States Olympic Committee and greatly enhanced our position to make future bids for the Olympics and for major sports attractions such as the Pan-American Games and the Annual United States Olympic Games, which are now proposed to be held in the three intervening years between each world-wide Olympic Game.

We have already been accorded the National Collegiate Athletic Association's regional indoor track meet for 1965 and the National Collegiate Athletic Association's basketball championship for the same year. Major conventions have also been awarded us by the American Legion and the Kiwanis International in 1966.

The City Council and various public utilities met during 1963 and agreed to provide for an early expansion of the downtown underground utility system. In addition to the new underground areas, a program is being carried out by utilities wherever possible in new developments to place utilities underground.

A planning grant of \$100,000 has been authorized by the Community Facilities Administration for detailed planning and remodeling of the Civic Auditorium. Should these plans be complete enough by the primary election, it is hoped that a measure will appear on the ballot. If not, it will probably be placed on a future ballot as soon as possible. This project has had the complete cooperation of our Art Commission and all the performing arts, which have contributed so much to the cultural welfare of this community.

For years, the City of Portland received only two-thirds of its per capita share of the State Gasoline Tax. In 1961, we were successful at the Oregon State Legislature in moving this up to 70%, and in 1963, the Oregon State Legislature passed an act which will increase the City of Portland's share of the gasoline tax by approximately 4% per year until we have reached a full 100% of our share. This is a tremendously important step forward, in view of the additional costs to the city caused by the freeway program and the increased traffic in the Portland area.

Let us now consider a few more specific subjects, before I make certain recommendations.

PEOPLE

We must never forget that people make a great city. I do not mean just the business or political leaders, but the concern a city has for the general welfare of all of its people, regardless of race, creed, color, or economic, physical, or mental ability.

During 1963, many advances were made in meeting the needs of all of our people, and yet, there is still so much that must be done.

THE HOMELESS MAN.

In January, 1963, I requested the United Good Neighbors and the Community Council to do a study in depth of the problems of our so-called skid-road area, adjacent to West Burnside Street, in order that we might better, both as public and private agencies, meet the human needs of the individuals concerned. It also might be possible to restore many to a useful place in society, and at the same time, provide basic necessities of life for those truly in need. The final report of this committee has been submitted by Mr. Russell McNeill, chairman of that committee, and many of the recommendations are already being put into operation. Others will take time, money, and further study. Both public and private agency efforts must be coordinated, and they must cooperate to provide the essential services to meet the needs of those truly in need, and must assist those who have the will to help themselves to a useful place in society. We must also, at the same time, do everything we can to discourage men or women making skidroad a way of life.

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WORKERS.

Several Portland and Oregon firms have been recognized for leadership in employing the physically handicapped. There is so much yet to be done in this field. More employers must recognize that the trained, physically-handicapped employees can be a great asset to many businesses and will prove capable, productive workers who will more than earn their own way.

CONSIDERATION FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED.

In all America, there is growing concern for the mentally retarded of the nation. Dedicated people in our community are working hard on this problem, but there is a great need for additional facilities, teachers, and funds, to provide educational and training opportunities for these unfortunate people.

ALCOHOLIC REHABILITATION FARM

For several years, I have actively advocated and recommended a rehabilitation work farm for the alcoholics in our community. Many discussions have been held between the city and county regarding such a project, and many serious studies by professional

and lay people have also been made. While some progress has been made through the efforts of private agencies and semi-public agencies, this problem must be met more forcefully.

RACIAL PROBLEMS

Across these United States, in 1963, we saw an intensification of racial problems, with a demand for equal opportunities in housing, education, and employment, regardless of race. It is my personal feeling that this nation can grant no less, if we intend to preserve our Constitution and Bill of Rights. It is true that Negroes and Caucasians have at times disobeyed the laws and attempted to accomplish, by force or violence, their rights of equal opportunity. Some leaders have become quite emotional, and at times have entered into theatrics to attract attention. In many cases, in my opinion, these overt acts have not assisted in the solution of the problem, and frequently, some of the younger generation, both Caucasian and Negro, have been incited to violence by some of the inflammatory remarks made by well-intentioned people.

In Portland, we are extremely fortunate not to have the problems confronting many cities of the south and major cities of the midwest and east. There has been a greater tendency in our area to accept an individual for what he is, and his ability, regardless of race, creed, or color. We are also fortunate in having a group of Negro citizens whose families have lived in this area for many years, to provide a sound, stabilizing influence in attempting to work out the problems that do exist in our community. I realize that my position on this matter does not meet with the approval of some of our citizens. Unfortunately, there are those in our community who feel that all people of colored skins should be banished from our community and nation. There are others who feel that because there has been much discrimination in this nation against people of Negro ancestry, they should be given special consideration, special employment, and preferential treatment. It is my personal feeling that the solution to the problem lies with the vast majority of our citizens whose thinking is between these two extremes, who will agree that all citizens, regardless of race or creed, must be given equal opportunity for education, employment, public accommodations, and social acceptance, based solely on the individual's ability. It is my feeling that we must approach this problem solely on the basis of fairness to the individual. As far as this administration is concerned, all people will be treated equally, whether it is before the law, or in employment, education, public accommodations, or community acceptance. Special privileges will not be accorded any ethnic group, nor will discriminatory action be tolerated against them because of their color.

HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY

Because of medical advances and for other reasons, the life span of our American citizens has been greatly extended. This has resulted in an increasing number of senior citizens in our community, and many of them tend to locate in the urban areas. Especially in Portland, because of the mild climate and beautiful scenery, many others come here to retire.

New high-rise retirement homes are being planned by various church, fraternal, and other organizations. The recent purchase of the Multnomah Hotel for this purpose is a good example. The vast number of these people who come to Portland from all over the United States are retired on pensions and/or social security and are able and perfectly capable of taking care of themselves. Unfortunately, however, there are many of our senior citizens who do not have adequate income to provide the bare necessities of human life. These problems are frequently called to our attention, through visits by our Bureau of Police and our City Health Bureau. It is far too often found that some of our senior citizens are living in quarters that are not decent, safe, or sanitary. A disproportionate share of their income is used for rent in a substandard structure. These senior citizens are frequently without adequate food, clothing, or medical care. Because of this community need, which private enterprise and private property owners did not and could not meet, I directed the Portland Housing Authority to survey the problem and to take steps to meet the needs of these people. During the past year, the Northwest Towers, a high-rise facility to meet this need, has been completed and occupied. An existing series of buildings known as Laco Village has been acquired and is now occupied by senior citizens. Further studies are under way to meet that segment of the problem that cannot be met by private enterprise. Public discussions have taken place on the placement of facilities for the aged, debating whether they should be near the downtown area, or whether they should be constructed on marginal lands on the perimeter of the city. There certainly is much to be said for both proposals. Before the start of any new construction, these problems will be thoroughly investigated and the facts reported to the City Council, which has final approval.

Certainly, as Mayor, I have no desire to see Portland develop a large number of public housing units. I would prefer that this community need be met by private enterprise. But also, if this need is not met, it is my firm feeling that your city government has a strong moral obligation to meet any documented needs of our community.

JUVENILE PROBLEMS

The entire nation has been shocked by the tremendous increase in crime rates, especially as it affects juveniles. Many studies and many types of attack have been utilized in various cities. Fortunately, we have a Metropolitan Youth Commission to represent the city and the county jointly. This group acts as a sounding board on the various problems involving youth and acts as a coordinating agency to attempt to secure better cooperation between public and private agencies dealing with youth problems. They make their recommendations directly to the City Council and the Board of County Commissioners.

During the past year, the Youth Commission assisted the county and the city in having pilot work programs for high school students in our area, and became involved in a great many other matters and problems. I have recently requested

this Commission to give special attention to the employment opportunities for young people in our community and to attempt to enlist not only the support of public agencies, but also the active support of business firms and individuals. This is a matter about which organized labor should be deeply concerned also, and cooperate fully in working out the problem. I further requested that the Youth Commission give special attention to the high school dropout, and encourage additional vocational training opportunities for the youth who cannot continue on to college.

The problems of our youth seem to be characteristic of the time in which we live, and have certainly been intensified by the tremendous movement in the United States from the rural areas to the urban areas. As a community, we must face up to this problem together, and not assume that the schools, the churches, the police departments, social agencies, or the parents themselves can do the job alone. To meet the problem calls for an all-out team effort from all of us.

Frequently we talk about the problems of the juvenile delinquent, without clarifying the fact that we are talking about a very small minority of the young people in our community. Fewer than 5% cause the serious problems. The vast majority of our young people are capable, law-abiding, good citizens and are doing their very best to live useful lives and to educate themselves for the future. Many parents, the school system, the churches, and a host of youth organizations are striving to develop sound, well-educated young people. To all those who labor in these fields, we owe a debt of gratitude.

DECENT LITERATURE

During the past year, through the efforts of a dedicated group of responsible citizens from many organizations, we have continued to encourage parents to give more attention to the published filth and smut displayed in our community. This committee never has been interested in censorship or in telling anyone what he can or should read or see. We will continue to move legally wherever possible, as difficult as that has become, against obscene and pornographic material. However, the strength of our program rests in the standards that individual families set for themselves. If they continue to allow the teenage youngsters to buy and read the filth and junk that is being published, you can rest assured that those that are reaping profits will continue to expand their business. However, when the vast majority of our citizens recognize that most of the material is not literature or art, and refuse to buy where it is sold, this "billion dollar" industry will fade into insignificance.

It was refreshing during the past year to see many top school officials, church leaders, civic and fraternal organizations, and veterans groups recognize the problem and speak out against this type of demoralizing brainwashing of the youth of our community and state.

AIR POLLUTION

As the Northwest becomes more urbanized, there is a greater need than ever for all cities to give more attention to the problems of air pollution and to take necessary, orderly steps to combat this serious problem. Since 1960, the City Council of Portland has employed, in the Bureau of Health, an Air Pollution Engineer, to work with industry. In April of 1962, the State Sanitary Authority authorized a comprehensive study of air pollution in the Portland metropolitan area, in cooperation with the Portland Bureau of Health. This report was presented to the Portland City Council recently, and contains a great deal of information regarding this problem of air pollution, together with certain recommendations to eliminate the problem.

For the past year, modification of our present air pollution ordinances has been under study by a committee consisting of members of the Bureau of Health, industry, and staff assistants from the Oregon State Sanitary Authority. Early in 1964, I plan to present to the City Council a new ordinance that will provide more control in the matter of air pollution. In the next budget period, I shall discuss with the Budget Committee various means of augmenting air pollution control in the city area. This naturally will cause hardship to some particular businesses and will increase their costs of construction and, perhaps, doing business. However, several industries have, after working with the Bureau of Health and State Sanitary Authority, voluntarily expended many dollars on the installation of equipment to control dust, fumes, and other matter that finds its way into the air of our city. I hope that we will be able to meet this matter at the city-county level, and then on a metropolitan area basis, as rapidly as possible.

WATER POLLUTION

The City of Portland has made new gains in combating water pollution in the city and surrounding area. An agreement has been reached and a contract signed by the City of Lake Oswego calling for the joint use of a primary and secondary treatment and disposal plant to serve the Tryon Creek Interceptor, now under construction by the City of Portland, and also to provide for secondary treatment of the sewage of the City of Lake Oswego and adjoining unincorporated areas. Various other sewer systems have been designed, including the Willamette Interceptor, which will reduce the surface drainage of raw sewage that runs into the Willamette River. None of us can be proud of the report of the city and state health officers regarding the bacteria count of the beautiful stretch of the Willamette River above the Ross Island Bridge, this past summer. Several short raw outfalls into the Willamette within the City of Portland have been intercepted and are now pumped into existing interceptor sewers. Plans for other such corrections have been or are being designed, and will be completed as rapidly as funds become available. Strict enforcement against pumping oils and other foreign matter from ships in our harbor into the rivers has been

carried on during the past year, and arrests have been made for violation of our existing ordinances on this matter.

A cooperative agreement with Multnomah County has been reached for the gravity flow of sewage areas of the city into the Multnomah County system, which has a small disposal plant in Washington County. In 1964, we must work toward completion of existing projects and design additional ones and, within our financial resources, rapidly clean up the Willamette and Columbia Rivers. We also will soon have to work out the problem of pollution created by the many houseboats along our river which dump raw sewage directly into the rivers.

CITY-COUNTY COOPERATION

The establishment of the City-County (Multnomah) Coordinating Committee early in 1963 was one of the most constructive advances made by local government. It consists of the county commissioners and the members of the City Council, who meet on a monthly schedule. A number of sub-committees were appointed to explore and study specific means of cooperation and/or consolidation of many mutual functions of government. Staff personnel from both the county and the city are utilized on these sub-committees. Many recommendations made in my first annual report to the City Council for the year 1957 have now started to become reality, at least in part. While there certainly have been many specific results of the new public coordinating committee meetings, the greatest benefit, I believe, has been the establishment of closer lines of communication between these two branches of local government. It is my hope that we can continue this closer relationship in order to serve better the taxpayers of this whole metropolitan area.

Some of the sub-committees are:

Delta Park This sub-committee, under the Chairmanship of Multnomah County Commissioner David Eccles and with the membership of County Commissioner Gordon and City Commissioners Bean and Grayson, made recommendations to the joint coordinating committee for the establishment of a city-county Delta Park Recreation Commission. This Commission is now a reality and has authorized engineering studies for the full development of this area. Late in 1963, following a comprehensive study, it was decided that the county should acquire some privately-owned land for the future relocation of the Multnomah County Fair near the Portland Meadows Race Track, and the possible development of adequate and better facilities for the Pacific International Livestock Exposition. Plans are also under study for the possible submission of a ballot measure to the voters of Multnomah County to construct a major stadium, recreation, and sports complex in the Delta Park area. They are also working with the State Highway Commission for adequate access to these new facilities.

Joint Machine Accounting Sub-committee. For many years some people have thought there should be a comprehensive study of the possibility of combining some, if not all, of the machine accounting of the city and county. I first made a recommendation in my 1957 report, and in others since then, that such a study committee be established. Little, if any, progress had been made in this field. However, one of the first orders of business of the new City-County Coordinating Committee was to appoint a sub-committee, under the chairmanship of Commissioner Gleason, with Commissioner Bean and City Auditor Ray Smith as members, to study this matter. Unfortunately, prior to the establishment of this committee, the county had acquired, in 1962, a large computer, without consultation with city agencies. Since the establishment of the sub-committee, comprehensive studies have been made by both the city and the county.

Such a combination of machine accounting facilities does not appear feasible at this time. However, the county commissioners have indicated that they intend to review their entire machine accounting program, and will later consult with the city. In the meantime, this joint sub-committee has been placed on inactive status.

City and County Health Service. Because of the problems of providing equal health services both inside and outside the boundaries of the City of Portland, and for School District Number 1 and the school districts in Multnomah County, special studies of this matter were requested and coordinated by the Tax Conservation and Supervision Commission. The report of this committee, led by eminent medical authorities, the State Board of Health, and other public agencies, was made to the joint coordinating committee. A special sub-committee on this matter was established under the chairmanship of Francis J. Ivancie, my Executive Assistant, and consists of Commissioner Gleason and Dr. Sydney Hansen of Multnomah County, and Dr. Thomas L. Meador of the City of Portland. They are charged with exploring programs to implement this particular report and to bring about coordination and/or consolidation of city and county health services. The county and the city have approved the first recommendation of the sub-committee, which provides for emergency care of indigents of the city and the county in the planned emergency ward, to be constructed in the near future. The costs will be shared for a time jointly by the city and county, with a phase-out provision that will eventually place the responsibility to provide services for city and county patients on county government. Other studies involving public health nursing and other health problems are being taken up by this special committee.

Joint Purchasing Sub-committee. Probably the most appreciable benefit gained by the joint coordinating committee was the breaking down of the barriers between the city and the county purchasing departments and the development of a plan for uniform bid specifications. This sub-committee is under the leadership of Multnomah County Commissioner Gordon, with the City and County Purchasing Agents and City Commissioner of Finance Ormond R. Bean serving as members. Already, standard

specifications and bids have been awarded for tires, batteries, gasoline, fuel oil, tire recapping, and various other items, which resulted in substantial savings because of joint bids. The committee is planning new joint calls for bids, and it is very possible that cooperation with School District No. 1 and/or other local governmental agencies can be developed. Eventually, I hope, there will be a consolidation of warehousing, with a single standard inventory to serve both the city and county.

City-County Office Building. In 1957, the city and county jointly purchased the block between Southwest Fourth and Fifth Avenues, immediately between the Court House and the City Hall, as a site for a future city-county building. The existing building on this block has been remodeled and has served as the City Hall Annex. The county has utilized the unimproved portion of the block for parking. It has long been hoped that we would be able to initiate studies to determine the specific needs of city and county for administrative office space. Following this determination, we could call for a design competition for a new administrative building that would be functional and would provide for the necessary expansion as this area grows during the next fifty years. Planning funds for such a facility would be available through the Community Facilities Administration.

Early this year a special sub-committee was formed to explore the city-county office building, under the chairmanship of Commissioner William A. Bowes of the City of Portland, with committee members City Commissioner Stanley Earl, County Commissioner Eccles, and County Roadmaster Paul Northrup. Discussions by the committee have been held with the Community Facilities Administration representatives, and an application for planning funds for such a facility is being prepared by Multnomah County.

Parks and Recreation. A special committee on parks and recreation was established under the chairmanship of County Commissioner Eccles, with City Commissioner Ormond Bean and City Parks Superintendent Harry Buckley and County Parks Superintendent Robert Bonney as members.

This committee has worked to eliminate duplication of park and recreational problems wherever possible, and has been studying the possibility of combining some of the staffs, in order that more qualified experts might be available to both the city and the county park systems. One of the first actions taken was for the county to turn over to the city two parks within the city boundaries that were owned and operated by the county. Authorization has been granted by the coordinating committee for the negotiation of the contract for city park personnel to maintain the landscaping of bridge ramps within the City of Portland. Formerly, these were maintained by the County Park Department, while other areas along Harbor Drive have been maintained by the City Park Bureau. This will eliminate two crews and two sets of equipment working in the same immediate area. Costs of performing the county function within

the city will be done by contract at minimum cost. Studies have also been made regarding the combination of nurseries and greenhouses, rather than maintaining two such establishments.

The feasibility of developing the Tryon Creek Park area is also being explored. This area is partly within the city limits and partly in Multnomah and Clackamas Counties. Such planning will benefit generations yet unborn.

Joint Disaster Plan. As early as 1957, I made a recommendation that the City and County establish a combined Civil Defense and Disaster plan under the direction of one agency. After the City of Portland and Multnomah County abolished their Civil Defense programs in their 1963-64 budgets, a committee was established to attempt to develop a joint disaster plan, under the able leadership of City Fire Chief Dale Gilman, and consisting of the top technical Heads of both the city and county Bureaus, including medical, police, engineering, communications, and other bureaus. After a great deal of work, a simplified, comprehensive disaster plan to meet any emergency in this metropolitan area has been developed, and will be presented at the January meeting of the coordinating committee.

Joint City-County Jail and Rehabilitation Facilities, Crime Laboratory, and Other Related Police Matters. A special sub-committee was created to study and recommend action in the various fields listed above. While appreciable progress has not resulted on proposals to combine any of these facilities, a line of communication has been established between the Multnomah County Sheriff's office, the Portland Bureau of Police, and the District Attorney's Office that has resulted in better coordination and cooperation. The City Police Crime Laboratory is handling many matters for the County Police at this time, and studies are progressing on jails and rehabilitation that could result in increased efficiency for both the city and county.

The cooperation between the city and county has resulted in significant progress in many ways, and I am hopeful that in 1964 we will see even more important decisions made that will benefit all taxpayers in the City of Portland-Multnomah County area.

TRADE-HARBOR DEVELOPMENT

In January of 1963, the Portland Harbor was honored by the visit of the N. S. SAVANNAH, the world's first nuclear-powered merchant ship. Thousands from all over the north-west visited the ship while she was in our harbor.

In 1963, the total tonnage through Portland's fine harbor increased some 10% over 1962. Prospects are even better for 1964. Our international reputation has been enhanced over much of the world through various trade missions, sister city programs, aggressive advertising and trade promotion, and good service.

Additional service in containerized shipments to Hawaii will start on a regular basis this month. The reduction in freight rates of corn from the midwest will generate new cargoes for Portland. Grain shipments to "iron curtain countries" should be moved through our port as much as possible. A continued program of modernization and improvement of dock and cargo handling facilities is planned for 1964.

In March of 1963, I visited Washington, D. C., to meet again with various Congressional leaders on the proposed 40-foot channel to the sea. This program, which has long had the active support of so many Columbia River cities, ports, Chambers of Commerce, and the Commission of Public Docks, became a reality with the approval early in 1963 of planning money; and then the continuation of this program was insured when a one million dollar appropriation was made late in 1963 for actual work by the Corps of Engineers.

The Sea Land Corporation's new trailer-barge facility was dedicated on Mocks Bottom to serve the Northwest. Improvements were made by several companies in equipment and facilities to serve shippers better. Aggressive programs were initiated by Portland area businesses to stimulate trade and commerce. Our banks have generated new activity in foreign exchange and the financing of trade. A greater awareness of the importance of our harbor and trade as the lifeline of our economy is being felt by a larger number of our citizens.

Our Portland Freight Traffic Association has aggressively studied rates and kept our shippers and local authorities fully informed of pending threats and of opportunities for progress in equalizing rates.

During the latter months of 1963, the Portland harbor experienced an increase in the number of ships moving in and out of our area. The turn-around time for several of these ships was lengthened because of the lack of sufficient longshore gangs to work the cargo fully. I have asked the Commission of Public Docks to make a special investigation of this problem and advise me as to all the reasons involved. I have offered any assistance this office can give to aid the Longshoremen's Union and the Pacific Maritime Association in quickly resolving these matters, so that we can adequately meet the ship owners' requirements.

It is true that action is in progress to expand the membership of the Longshore Local by some 300 men in the near future. However, as it is alleged that all white-card holders and permittees available are now employed, this in itself will not solve the problem. I am aware of the negotiations and various agreements between the longshoremen and the ship operators regarding automation; but it is my understanding that such negotiations and agreements affect only the regular union members, so there should be no problem in expanding the white-card holders to assist in meeting our harbor's present and future needs.

Unfortunately, there still are many able-bodied men in the City of Portland who are unemployed and who would undoubtedly be happy to have any kind of work, even though temporary. I stand ready to cooperate with interested parties in meeting this need. With the increased shipments forecast for 1964, it is imperative that we keep our port in a highly competitive position and give the ship owners the shortest turn-around time possible. If we fail in this, I am afraid many cargoes which should be loaded out of our docks and facilities will move to other ports where a more abundant labor supply is available.

ANNEXATION

During 1963, Portland made its greatest increase in land area since 1915. Approximately 2,100 acres were added to the city in 19 separate annexations. These included nearly 7,000 persons, who were enumerated by the City Planning Commission staff. The largest annexations included virtually all of the Maplewood Water District and extended the city boundary to the Washington County line. One annexation into Washington County subsequently has been completed, which now places Portland in all three counties in the Portland metropolitan area. At the end of the year, 13 additional annexations were being processed.

SAPPORO-PORTLAND SISTER CITY PROGRAM

Portland's Sister City Program with Sapporo, on the northern-most Japanese Island of Hokkaido, continued to expand with unabated interest during 1963. This year, as in 1962, there were approximately 30 visitors to Portland from Sapporo. The most outstanding of these visitors, as far as the general public was concerned, was the first Rose Queen from Sapporo, Miss Yoko Yamamoto. Through her gracious bearing and lovely personality, she was able to convey to the citizens of Portland the hospitality and friendship of the citizens of Sapporo.

At the conclusion of the 7th Japan-American Conference of Mayors and Chamber of Commerce Presidents at Kobe, November 3-8, it was my privilege again to lead a delegation of Portland citizens to Sapporo for a visit. This delegation included

Commissioner and Mrs. William Bowes and Mr. and Mrs. Donald McCallum, President of the Portland Chamber of Commerce. The spontaneous warmth shown our delegation by the City of Sapporo will long be remembered.

The bond of friendship between our two cities was strengthened by the following:

- a) Presentation of a stuffed elephant doll with the name "Hanako" embroidered on each side. This name was chosen by the selection committee to name Portland's fourth baby elephant. Entries were submitted by the school children of Sapporo. The stuffed elephant was presented at a formal reception by Miss Hiromi Takeguchi, a sixth grade student from Minami Elementary School.
- b) The presentation of a beautiful pagoda stone lantern by Mayor Harada on behalf of the Sister City Affiliation Committee, the Sapporo Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and the East Sapporo Rotary Club, to the City of Portland for our Formal Japanese Garden.
- c) The formal affiliation between Koran Sr. Girls High School (a private high school) of Sapporo and St. Helens Hall of Portland.
- d) The visitation of members of the Portland delegation to Minami High School (Washington High School's sister school), Asahigaoka High School (Jefferson's sister school), Izumi Kindergarten, Koran Sr. Girls High School, Hokko Church, Nakajima Park (where many Portland roses are planted, and to the Civic Center.
- e) Press conferences and personal visits between members of the Portland delegation and individual citizens of Sapporo.
- f) Conference between Portland delegation Chamber of Commerce representatives and the Sapporo Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

For the first time the Experiment in International Living Program has allowed their overseas study units to go to a sister city. This fall, some 22 students from Lewis and Clark College spent the month of November in Sapporo, housed in private homes. The friendships and understanding created through this program will, I am sure, be most beneficial to those directly involved and, indirectly, to the citizens of our two cities and nations.

The family of organizations involved in Sister City activities continues to grow. In the very near future, the Multnomah County Medical Society will affiliate with the Sapporo Medical Society. The churches of this area are working on programs which, I am sure, will culminate in a Sister Church program with Sapporo before many more months have passed. The Women's Club of Sapporo will soon affiliate with a women's organization here. Minami Elementary School, Marysville Grade School, Izumi Kindergarten, and Robert Gray School are looking at the possibility of grade school programs.

This year, three college students from Sapporo are enrolled in Portland colleges, two at Lewis and Clark, and one at Portland State College. Additionally, a nurse from Sapporo Medical School is following a two-year U. S. technique and graduate-nursing course at Portland Sanitarium.

The Portland-Sapporo Sister City Affiliation Committee continues to move ahead coordinating these many activities in addition to broadening their own program.

The citizens of Portland and Sapporo, through their participation in the Sister City Program, continue to contribute much to creating better world understanding, and at the same time have the opportunity to learn about each other as individuals.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To the City Council, to the people of Portland, and to other agencies involved, I respectfully recommend:

1. AIR POLLUTION CONTROL. (a) That the City Council enact a progressive, realistic ordinance to control air pollution in our city. (Such an ordinance will be presented to the City Council early in 1964.) (b) That in the 1964-65 budget, additional staff personnel be provided to enforce such an ordinance, even if such addition results in the reduction of other less vital services. Some federal assistance under the new air pollution bill can be expected, also. (c) That the city take immediate steps to plan and design a new type incinerator based on recent developments in the field to eliminate as much as possible open burning at our refuse disposal site. (d) That an attempt be made to interest private business in the reclaiming of oils now being disposed of by open burning, or, failing in this, that the city design such a facility, with the hope of reclaiming petroleum products and thus offset the cost of this installation. (e) That a continuing study be made of the means of disposing of old automobile and truck tires in a manner other than open burning. (f) That the City of Portland cooperate in every effort to meet this problem on a city and county basis and attempt to cooperate with surrounding cities and counties in developing standard regulations, possibly with one enforcement agency to work with the State Sanitary Authority and private industry in advising and assisting in working out the administrative and technical problems involved.

2. WATER POLLUTION. (a) That the city move forward as rapidly as possible for the completion of the Tryon and Willamette interceptors and the construction of a sewage disposal plant near Oswego to be used jointly by both cities, in order to reduce water pollution in the upper Willamette River area within the city. (b) That the city accelerate within its financial ability the elimination of the remaining raw sewage outfall into the Willamette River within the City of Portland. (c) That engineering

work be started in the near future for the design and the early construction of a west side interceptor and a disposal plant below Linnton, or on Sauvies Island, to take care of the problem of raw outfall from the Guilds Lake area on downstream. (d) That the city develop an orderly program of rebuilding, strengthening, and in some cases enlarging the existing old sewer interceptors and trunk lines throughout the heavily populated area. During the past year, three or four serious breaks have indicated the necessity for such a program. I realize that funds for such replacement were denied by the voters, but the increased sewer user charge which is now in effect and has been approved by the voters should be fully utilized for new construction and, within our means, to keep the older sewer systems in our city in the best condition possible. (e) That the city in cooperation with the State Sanitary Authority consider additional regulations for houseboats and other craft that are presently discharging raw sewage into our rivers. (f) That the city continue to work with neighboring cities, counties, and special service districts to develop an overall master sewer system for the metropolitan area, rather than approaching the job on a piecemeal basis by individual sanitary districts or by small installations that will become obsolete soon after they are completed. Rigid standards of construction is a must for the entire metropolitan area.

3. STREET LIGHTING. That the City Council submit to the voters at the May, 1964, election a street lighting program that will not only continue the ten-year program, that will expire in 1965, but will also make it possible to improve street lighting in other sections of our city not covered by the present program. (The City Council has already informally approved the recommendation of the Street Lighting Advisory Committee on this matter, and the Portland Junior Chamber of Commerce, which led the fight for better street lighting in Portland some ten years ago, is already preparing an educational program to call to the attention of the people of Portland the public safety factor of a street lighting program.) To the voters of the City of Portland I respectfully recommend that our present program not only be carried on, but that it be expanded; and I solicit not only the votes of the citizens, but also their active support in pointing out the saving of life and property and the promotion of safety in our community, through adequate street lighting.

4. YOUTH PROGRAM. (a) That the City Council continue to give financial and moral support to the work being done by the city-county Metropolitan Youth Commission and urge during 1964 that this Commission give more attention to developing additional job opportunities for the young people of high school and college age in our community; that the Commission concern itself with working with the school boards on a study in some depth of the problems of the dropouts from high school; and that it hold discussions with School District No. 1 and other school districts regarding the possibility of developing additional vocational training opportunities for such dropouts and others not scholastically oriented. (b) That the City of Portland develop another, more comprehensive, youth work program for the summer of 1964 for high school students, and possibly others, in Forest Park, in close cooperation with the Youth Commission and School District No. 1. (c) That

the City move vigorously ahead in an attempt to apprehend those youths responsible for the destruction of public or private property and take action wherever possible against the youth involved and the parents of those responsible for such destruction. (d) That while we commend all the fine organizations working with these problems, we urge at every opportunity the greater participation and cooperation of parents, churches, schools, and various social agencies. (e) That we commend the vast majority of some 95% of our young people for the excellent job they are doing in our community and urge their assistance in reclaiming for a useful place in society the four or five percent of our youth that are creating so many of our difficult situations.

5. CITY-COUNTY COOPERATION.

(a) City-County Coordinating Commission.

That the City Council and all city staff personnel do everything in their power to assist in the continuation of the program that has existed since the spring of 1963, whereby a coordinating committee consisting of the City Council and the Board of County Commissioners meets at least monthly to hear reports of sub-committees studying various means of cooperation, coordination, or consolidation and to discuss new fields of such cooperation.

(b) Delta Park.

That the City Council cooperate fully with the Board of County Commissioners and the Delta Park Recreation Commission in furthering the full development of the Delta Park area as a comprehensive fairground; Pacific International Livestock Exposition facility; athletic facilities, including eventually a major stadium; if feasible, a botanical garden; a road race course, as well as a driving course for drag racing and driver training; and possibly a major golf course, and that the city make available for such uses city land, when specific plans are developed that appear to be in the public interest.

(c) Health Services.

1) That we move to implement the recommendations contained in the comprehensive study of health services in the Portland-Multnomah County area made under the direction of the Tax Supervising and Conservation Commission. 2) That we move more quickly toward the eventual objective of the one Bureau of Health to serve both the city and the county, with equal health services provided all taxpayers, both inside and outside the city limits. All Multnomah County residents should have equal school health programs, public health nursing, emergency care, and mental health aids, and I urge close cooperation by the city and the county to insure this. A close cooperation between the local health authorities and the State Board of Health is also necessary for public safety and economy. 3) That we attempt to establish a city-county air pollution control bureau that will serve at least the city and county, and if possible, the entire metropolitan area. 4) That where the city standards are higher than those of the state, and where the county government does not have power to legislate until it comes under a home rule charter, we maintain by city ordinances our high standards of sanitary inspections of restaurants, meat, milk, and rodent control. Further, that we do all

in our power to make these services as near self-sustaining as possible through license and permit fees.

(d) Joint Machine Accounting.

That the city stand ever ready to study and discuss means of increasing efficiency and/or reducing costs by combining in whole or in part city and county machine accounting, and that we especially urge that a comprehensive study by an independent outside agency be made, prior to the construction of a new city-county administration building.

(e) Joint Purchasing.

That we continue to work to standardize specifications, in order that more joint bids can be called for on a greater variety of items purchased by both the city and county; that as we progress in this matter, we attempt to bring into being a joint warehouse and small stores operation that will serve both the city and county; that we study the possibility of inviting various school districts and other autonomous public agencies to join in common bidding, wherever practical; and finally, that we move towards the ultimate objective of having one purchasing agency to serve both the city and the county.

(f) City-County Building.

That we perfect an application for community facility funds for a space study and preliminary drawings for the construction of a city-county building. This building should be constructed to meet the needs of the metropolitan area for at least the next fifty years, or be so designed that additional space may be added as needed.

(g) Parks and Recreation.

That we continue to study plans for consolidation of city and county greenhouses and nurseries. That we cooperate fully with other government agencies in attempting to develop a Tryon Creek Parkway, as well as any other open space that can be preserved in the metropolitan area.

(h) Joint Disaster Plan.

That in 1964, the City Council push for the adoption of a sound joint disaster plan with Multnomah County that would be effective in any emergency that might befall this metropolitan area, and that we implement such a program in the 1964-65 budget.

(i) Joint City-County Jail and Rehabilitation Facilities, Crime Laboratory and Other Related Police Matters.

1. That the city attempt to work out arrangements with Multnomah County to handle a greater number of city prisoners in the county jails, and at the county minimum security unit recently placed in operation.

2. That we move toward the development of a single crime laboratory, a single records system, and a single communications system for the city and county law enforcement bodies.

3. That we attempt in 1964 to set up a joint commission between the city and county to deal with the problem of single and homeless men. Such a commission would be concerned with a continuing study of this problem and would act as a coordinating agency to bring better cooperation between public and private agencies. Public welfare and health agencies should definitely be represented on such a commission.

(j) Salaries and Working Conditions.

That the city and county attempt to work out, as nearly as practical, a standardized salary schedule and a uniform policy of fringe benefits and working conditions. Study should also be given to the possibility of combining the personnel departments of the city and the county, and the establishment of joint standard civil service eligibility lists from which applicants could be appointed by either the city or the county.

(k) Traffic.

That a joint committee on streets and highways be set up by the city and the county to work with the two planning commissions to review constantly the traffic needs of the entire city and county area, and to assign priorities to the various projects based upon the greatest benefit to the entire area. Such a committee would work closely with the State Highway Commission and, wherever possible, utilize state secondary road funds to meet these needs. Other needs would have to be met out of the combined gas tax allocation to the city and the county.

(l) Sewage Disposal.

That a closer working alliance be developed between the city and the county engineering departments on the construction of sewers, both within and without the city, in order that an orderly sewage disposal program may be developed as needed that will adequately serve the forthcoming growth of population in this area.

6. EAST BANK ESPLANADE.

(a) That the City Council take positive action toward the full implementation of the East Bank Esplanade plan that has been developed after considerable study by members of the City Council, the City Planning Commission, the Art Commission, the Architects Association, and other interested groups. The State Highway Commission should cooperate closely with the City of Portland's Highway Coordinator and the Commissioner of Public Works and the Commissioner of Parks in this.

(b) That the city urge the Federal Bureau of Roads to provide adequate pedestrian overpasses, to make this area useable. The Federal highway is cutting off access to the waterfront, long enjoyed by our citizens. I feel strongly that the Federal Bureau of Roads is morally and possibly legally responsible for maintaining at least pedestrian access to the waterfront.

(c) That we as a city do everything in our power to make this East Bank Esplanade truly a show place and a parkway for the enjoyment of our own citizens, as well as of our visitors.

7. RECREATION.

(a) That in preparing the 1964-65 budget, the City Council follow the recommendations of the city-wide recreation committee as nearly as possible, within the funds available.

(b) That the Park Bureau Recreation Division's after-school recreation programs in elementary schools be discontinued, and the matter left to School District No. 1.

8. NEW TAX SOURCES.

That the City Council continue its policy of advocating that where any new tax source is developed on a state-wide basis, there should be a sharing with the city government, in order to relieve local real property taxpayers. Some of the new sources discussed are cigarette tax, hotel-motel tax, and sales tax; but the sources are not limited to these. Our position should be the same whether such measures are developed by legislative action or by initiative petition.

9. CITY BUSINESS TAX.

That the Department of Finance review the city business tax, particularly as it applies to warehoused goods that are destined for general distribution throughout the Northwest area. Such a review should be augmented by consulting warehousemen, shippers, and those in the general distribution business.

Portland is rapidly growing in importance as a distribution center, and I feel will continue to grow as this great Northwest Territory increases in population density. I am alarmed that too many of our major warehouses are locating outside the incorporated limits of the City of Portland, in order to escape our city business tax, permit, license, and other fees.

10. REVIEW PERMIT AND LICENSE FEES.

That the various departments concerned constantly review the city's license and permit fees, in order to make these special services rendered by the city as near self-sustaining as possible. Much progress has been made during 1962 and 1963 in this matter; but our costs of operation are constantly rising, and we should carry on a continuing study and revision of these fees and licenses.

11. CODE ENFORCEMENT.

That the City Council carry on and expand, wherever possible, the program of code enforcement, in order to fight blight in our community, and to provide the maximum safety for all of our people.

12. OFF-STREET PARKING.

That the City Council continue its vigorous expansion of its coordination with private businesses, Downtown Portland, Inc., and other interested individuals and organizations to insure adequate, low-cost off-street parking in downtown Portland. A comprehensive study, financed by Downtown Portland, Inc., has been made and presented to the Council by the City Planning Commission. Any major city which ignores the necessity for low-cost, off-street parking is only inviting a serious decline in property values in the core area. Development of off-street parking should be made at no cost to the real property taxpayer, but rather should be developed either through private enterprise, or by an assessment district or a combination of both.

The City should also fully explore the possibilities of the construction of parking facilities over the depressed parts of the Stadium-Foothills Freeway. We must constantly review our building code requirements regarding off-street parking, for all new construction.

It is important also to recognize that we will soon be forced to eliminate much of the on-street parking and loading in downtown Portland, in order to utilize the street area for the movement of traffic. I shall call a public meeting in the City Hall of the affected property owners in the near future to discuss this matter more fully with members of the City Council.

13. ANNEXATION.

That the City Council continue the important annexation policy carried on in the past. Our coordinating committee is working with the Planning Commission in order to welcome and encourage residents of the built-up areas immediately adjacent to the City to become a part of the City proper. As has been pointed out, this has been very successful during 1963, but much work remains to be done.

14. COLLEGES.

That the City Council actively assist in the development programs of our local colleges in and near the city, whenever possible. This involves continuation of active cooperation with Portland State College in its development program and its need for a

major research center in this immediate metropolitan area. We are also aware of the great need for more graduate schools in connection with this college, the better to serve the large population of this section of the state.

The city government should also assist wherever possible in future development of the very fine University of Oregon Medical and Dental Schools. Lewis and Clark College, the University of Portland, Reed College and the various smaller colleges and technical schools in our area are recognized for their great contributions to our city and should also be assured of our interest and cooperation.

15. PARKS AND RECREATION LEVY.

That the Council submit to the voters, in 1964, a measure authorizing four tenths of a mill annual levy for parks and recreation, with the provision that not over 25% of such levy would be used for operation and maintenance. This would make it possible to start needed new construction at the Zoo, and the improvement of such areas as the banks of the upper Willamette River, including Pioneer, Willamette, and Powers Parks, Forest Park, East Bank Esplanade, Smith Lake area, and other unimproved parks within our city. This would also allow construction of enclosures for our outdoor swimming pools, which are being used only briefly during the summer months. New swimming pools, including an all-year Olympic-size pool, could also be budgeted.

Further, I suggest that if such a levy is approved by the voters, the City Council request the Planning Commission to establish a priority list of needed improvements, based on consultation with the Parent Teachers Association and many other civic organizations.

16. ELECTRIC POWER GENERATION AT BULL RUN DAMS.

That the city develop power generating facilities at Bull Run Dam, in order to capture the hydro-electric energy that is now being completely wasted. There are several means by which this could be accomplished; and the city should explore all of them, in order to take positive action for the benefit of our taxpayers.

17. RIVER, HARBOR, AND TRADE DEVELOPMENT.

That the City Council continue to work actively with the Commission of Public Docks, Port of Portland, Portland Freight Traffic Association, Chamber of Commerce, and other interested bodies in the development of the Willamette and Columbia River Basin, the improvement of dock and cargo handling facilities, and in promoting ours as a leading harbor of the world. Portland is a natural crossroads for the trade of all nations. Barges, rail, truck, and airlines, as well as water shipping, all have good service into and out of the city. We must continue to give financial support to

the Portland Freight Traffic Association, in order to carry forward aggressively a program of protecting our interests and natural advantages. This would aid in working toward elimination of some of the long-existing inequities in freight rates. We must also constantly strive to develop new cargo and new markets around the world, and encourage manufacturers and producers to seek foreign markets for their products, and assist them wherever possible. To the importers, we urge that cargoes being imported into the West Coast of the United States be encouraged to move through our harbor because of our natural distribution advantages.

We must continue to work with the Port of Portland and private industry to develop new industrial land to service new industry and new distribution facilities.

I would hope that we will soon be able to develop an international house or market that would serve as a focal point for importers, exporters, and foreign consulates, and would provide showrooms and sales space to display the products of the world. Such centers exist in many of the great world ports, and Portland should strive to have nothing less, in order to enhance our national image.

18. FREEWAY PROGRAMS.

That we would continue to urge the Oregon State Highway Commission to work closely with the City of Portland in making the new freeways and bridges as attractive as possible. New bridges should be designed to complement our beautiful landscape. Our freeways should be generously landscaped with trees and plantings. Our Planning Commission and our Art Commission should be consulted in these matters, as well as the City Council before any plans are formalized and put to bid.

19. SISTER CITY PROGRAM - SAPPORO, JAPAN.

That the City Council continue to actively support the Sister City Program between Portland and Sapporo, Japan, and urge as many groups in our community as possible to become actively involved.

Few things, if any, in our city's history have done as much to create better broad-based understanding and a more favorable international image as has our Sister City program. It has enriched the lives of our students and adult citizens, and opened up many new vistas.

I would further respectfully recommend that the City Council actively cooperate with the Japanese Garden Society, which is developing a truly beautiful series of formal Japanese Gardens in Washington Park, the site of the old Zoo. The completion of this Garden on this beautiful site will be a source of joy to many of our citizens and truly a tourist attraction for people from throughout the world. It will enrich our cultural heritage.

20. COMMUNITY-RENEWAL PROGRAM -- URBAN RENEWAL -- PUBLIC HOUSING.

That the city move forward on its overall comprehensive planning for the needs of this community for urban renewal, urban conservation, and rehabilitation programs.

That the studies continue relative to extending northward the present South Auditorium Urban Renewal Program to Taylor or Morrison Streets, in order to take full advantage of the construction of the new Federal Office Building to be built in that area.

That the Council do all in its power to cooperate with and urge private enterprise to meet the needs of decent, safe, and sanitary housing for those in the low income brackets and for our senior citizens. That where the community need is not being met, the Council urge, after adequate study and justification, the construction of low-cost public housing to meet these needs in our community.

21. TREE PLANTING PROGRAM.

That the Commissioner in charge of the Bureau of Parks develop and recommend to the Council ways and means of encouraging additional tree planting on the curbs and sidewalk areas throughout the city and on other public and private property. Further, that such a program review our present controls on care of trees and make any recommendations that will encourage and promote the planting and care of trees in our community. Trees not only add to the beauty of a city, but also add a great deal to the elimination of air pollution.

22. HUMANE CARE OF ANIMALS.

That the Council update its ordinances dealing with the regulations of the housing and care of animals that are for sale, owned by private individuals, or are on exhibition. The need for such a revision was indicated in City Council hearings on the operation of a pet shop in our city during the past year. I have requested the preparation of a revised and updated ordinance. A series of meetings has taken place between the City Attorney and City Veterinarian, Oregon Humane Society, Oregon State Medical School Animal Care Department, and other interested groups in order to arrive at a set of fair and equitable regulations. It is planned that this ordinance will cover every type of neglect or cruelty to animals.

23. DECENT LITERATURE.

That the Council continue to cooperate closely with all groups in our area who are attempting to raise the moral standards of our community. To be ever-willing to enact ordinances, carry on prosecutions, and take other legal action against those in

our community who, under the banner of free speech, attempt to entice our citizenry in general and our youth in particular, in the lines of perversion and filth for the sake of profit. I realize that morals are something that are most difficult to legislate and certainly none of us intends to use censorship as a weapon. However, the dealers of hard core obscenity and perversion are striking deadly and costly blows to the very heart of our civilization, and as elected officials we cannot ignore it.

24. MULTNOMAH STADIUM.

That the City Council cooperate closely with any and all groups working to preserve the Multnomah Stadium at least temporarily, until a more adequate stadium facility can be planned, financed and made available. Certainly, the report that the Multnomah Athletic Club has placed the Stadium property in the hands of a real estate agent for disposal is disturbing. I cannot imagine a major city like Portland being without a large stadium facility. Even should the voters approve a bond issue for the construction of a new stadium it would probably be at least three years before it could be designed, constructed and ready for use.

It is preferable that the Multnomah Athletic Club turn this facility over to a public body or a non-profit organization to operate. However, this does not appear likely, and we should fully explore all other possibilities of retaining this facility, if only temporarily.

Local businessmen should be encouraged to either acquire the Stadium outright, or work out a lease for its use. It is entirely possible that such a facility could be financed by a non-profit corporation through revenue bonds, providing local businessmen would purchase a professional football league franchise for Portland in much the same manner as a group of businessmen were able to bring professional hockey back to this city. The income from professional football which I feel confident this metropolitan area will support, and from several large college games, should more than adequately finance a stadium on a revenue-bond basis.

25. CULTURAL ARTS.

The cultural image of a city is becoming an increasingly important factor in the establishment of new research centers and industry locations throughout the country. Portland has many intellectual and creative assets, but they have not been evaluated and surveyed in order that we can truly document our high cultural plane. Therefore, I suggest that the Portland Art Commission prepare a survey and report of our cultural and creative assets in all of the arts.

CONCLUSIONS:

The vital contributions made by so many people in all walks of life to our community growth and progress this past year points the way toward even greater achievements in 1964.

Solid and substantial expansion promised by planned new construction is tangible evidence of the confidence local and outside business interests have in our city.

Others whose contributions toward this new height of promise for our city are people in the field of education who, through their dedication of the principles of learning, guide the thinking and destinies of the young.

Men and women in the services of the church lead the way towards creating a stronger moral level of conduct for our community and encourage and strengthen the resolves and faith of so many.

The cultural development of a city is a gauge of its cosmopolitan advancement. In Portland, we have many who labor to enrich this community, and we are proud of our superior symphony orchestras and choirs and others interested in the promotion of the arts. Artists, city beautification committees, garden clubs . . . all contribute to this new esthetic growth of Portland.

To reach the lives of all people and to make their lives varied and meaningful, a community must offer activities that cater to man's need for entertainment and recreation. Varied athletics, both for the spectator and the active participant, are offered in almost every sport. Basketball, football, baseball, hockey, golf tournaments and many others offer the avid sports fan a year-around choice, while the municipal and private golf courses, parks and bowling lanes provide exercise for thousands. Of course, there are many sports to serve the interest of the boating and fishing fan, as well as those too numerous to qualify here.

The promotion of business and social changes in the city are accelerated by the vital and dynamic work of the civic, fraternal and social clubs and labor and veterans organizations. Their continuing and up-dated activities serve and meet the demanding needs of a growing area, and for their strong and sustaining support, our city government, and I are most grateful.

A true mark of a great city is the way it provides care and services for the sick, orphaned, abandoned, aged, and incapacitated. Portland citizens have proved that they assume this responsibility with generosity. The United Good Neighbors agencies will again meet their obligations because the fall campaign was successful for the third year in a row. I would like to express my appreciation to the thousands whose tireless efforts took this campaign over the top. To the staffs of all of the social

agencies in Portland, who are doing this real work of God in their direction of health, social welfare and youth activity programs, I direct my sincere admiration.

To the members of the City Council, City Auditor, and all the appointed officers of the city, I would like to extend my thanks for their assistance and cooperation during 1963. To the city employees who have worked so hard to give devoted service to and for the taxpayers, and who through their ideas, suggestions and leadership have contributed so much to the high standard of public service in the City of Portland, I say "Thank you".

To the hundreds of citizens who work without compensation on the important boards, commissions, and committees of city government, may I, on behalf of the City of Portland and all of our people, extend gratitude for a job well done.

There will be many people who are not specifically identified here, but who give unselfishly of their time, money, and talents to enrich the lives of all of us, and I would like them to know that I am most conscious of their fine work and devotion to the service of their community.

To my own office staff and assistants, I would like to publicly issue a special vote of thanks for their fine work, loyalty, and assistance.

The tremendous progress and success of Portland in 1963 has been truly a great team effort.

SECTION TWO
DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

BUREAU OF POLICE

From a Bureau of Police standpoint, 1963 to date is most accurately characterized as a period of intense and mounting challenges to law enforcement. Rising juvenile crime and disorder, lawlessness growing out of racial tensions, the activities and pressures of radical political factions, the increasing restrictions placed against the exercise of police power by the judiciary and the inadequacy of confinement facilities have created an unprecedented threat to the maintenance of law and order.

Portland's incidence of major crime in 1963 shows an overall increase of 6%. Consideration of individual offenses is more meaningful. Forcible rape rose by 23%, aggravated assault by 16%, burglary by 19%, larcenies over \$50 by 14%, and auto theft by 11%. Paradoxically, murder shows a 43% decrease, robberies were down 25%, and larcenies under \$50 fell 2%.

In terms of clearance by arrest, 55% of the perpetrators in major crimes were under the age of 21 years. The ethnic origin of those apprehended for serious crimes against persons proved to be 54% caucasian, 39% negro, 4% Indian, and 3% Mexican.

If comparisons have any validity, it could be noted that Portland's major Offense Rate (in relation of crime to population) is lower than the primary west coast city average in all categories except larceny.

Programs have been and are being initiated to insure maximum effectiveness from our limited manpower resources. One example is the formation of a Special Assignment Squad. Based on the well established theory of selective enforcement and used to augment the efforts of uniform patrol this squad concentrates where statistical analysis designates locations of high crime incidence in much the same manner that public health teams operate in epidemic areas.

Because the squad was inaugurated in early October, it is too soon to objectively evaluate its influence. It should be noted, however, that burglaries, the primary interest of the squad because of their growing frequency, actually decreased in October contrary to the normal fluxation of this particular offense during the fall months.

Other procedures currently being implemented to best utilize Portland's "thin blue line" include a re-districting study utilizing automatic data processing systems; a curtailment and re-assignment of non-essential police services; a reappraisal of regular police-merchant patrolmen liaison and intensified investigation of suspicious persons by all patrol officers.

Not all measures taken by this Bureau to tip the scales in favor of community safety entailed tactical maneuver. Accelerated emphasis on training during 1963 was reflected by the professional approach adopted in this vital area. A formal curriculum listing specific class and subject schedules in the coming year was published for the first time in the history of the Bureau. Another first was the in-service school for all patrolmen - a practice to be continued annually. In addition, both the supervisory officers and the detectives were provided with specialized training and all superior officers attended a conference on public demonstrations. This instruction coupled with the 320 hour Recruit Academy and the Officer-Coach program, which has recently undergone revision and refinement, equips Bureau members with a wealth of knowledge previously beyond the experience of those in law enforcement.

Portland traffic figures, during the first eleven months of 1963, reveal the same dismal picture of needless death prevalent throughout the state. Fatalities currently number 47 compared to 39 the previous year. The pattern emerging from these tragedies is too frequently one of high speed combined with the irresponsible use of alcohol. Seventeen people died when their vehicle struck a fixed object; thirteen lives were snuffed out between 11 p.m. and 4 a.m.; twenty of the victims were 25 years or younger.

This Bureau has employed intensified enforcement, publicity campaigns, and every modern innovation in traffic policing. This year's enforcement index has improved 21% despite 11,628 traffic cases pending in court.

One bright spot in the traffic situation involves pedestrian safety. Fatalities among those afoot were 10% less than 1962 - a year that broke all previous records for the fewest number of pedestrian deaths.

This Bureau refuses to accept, as inevitable, the local and national trend of rising criminality and highway slaughter. We shall continue to explore every means lawfully remaining to law enforcement in combatting this waste of life and property, but our greatest need is for the public to exchange apathy for the righteous indignation that supports and strengthens law and order.

OFFICE OF CITY ATTORNEY

The calendar year 1963 was marked by continued increased activity in the matter of civil litigation. The office had some especially important cases during the year, the most important one being presently on appeal to the Supreme Court. Another case involving a claim against the Fire and Police Disability and Retirement Fund likewise is on appeal, which gives the office the additional responsibility of preparing briefs for the Supreme Court. The city, however, had no cases decided in

the Supreme Court during the year. In all, there were 33 civil cases docketed during the year in which the city was a party. Some, however, were taken over by our insurance carrier.

The volume of routine office work continues at a high level, particularly in the field of contracts, and the reviewing and approving or rejecting as to form insurance policies, bonds, deeds and other instruments which require review. Considerable progress has been made during the year in the matter of contracts, and particularly in standardizing specifications, which has resulted in a degree of uniformity which was not previously present. The problem of proper and adequate specifications has not, as yet, been completely resolved, but much improvement has been noted.

For the second year, we can report fine cooperation and progress in the matter of appeals from the Municipal Court to the Circuit Court for Multnomah County. As mentioned in a previous annual report, at the beginning of 1962 we had a backlog of some 200 cases on appeal. As of January 1 this year that had been reduced to 27, and as of December 1, 1963, there were only 22 cases backlogged. The Presiding Judge and other Judges of the Circuit Court have given the City Attorney's Office very fine cooperation and have worked with the office to keep the appeals current.

The volume of work in the Municipal Court remains practically static, with a little increase shown during the year. The Bureau of Police and Mr. Philip Abraham, Senior Deputy in charge of the City Attorney's Office at the Municipal Court, have continued close cooperation in this particular activity and thus have eliminated much waste of manpower as far as members of the Bureau of Police are concerned. The number of jury trials in Municipal Court has not increased particularly, there being some 57 this year. Jury trials are, of course, time-consuming and require a degree of preparation normally not needed when the matter is heard before the Court without jury, particularly in the preparation of jury instructions which must be prepared both in the Municipal Court when a jury trial is held and likewise in the Circuit Court on appeal when a jury is demanded. During the year, 408 notices were sent to attorneys in connection with cases on appeal. The prompt prosecution of most traffic violation cases has contributed considerably to reducing the previous time lag and also better enforcement.

This year was a legislative year and the City Attorney, together with Mr. Richard Braman, Deputy, represented the city at the 1963 Regular Session, and the City Attorney attended the Special Session called later in the year. There were a number of matters affecting the city directly and more which affected the city

indirectly. The new budget law is an important step in uniformity of procedure and gives statutory sanction to procedures which have been developed in the city over the past years. Another important legislative achievement was the passage of a bill which over a period of the next several years will increase Portland's distributive share of gas tax revenues to a 100% of population. The 1961 Session increased Portland's share to 70% of population. The percentage will now increase at the rate of 4% a year until 100% parity is reached.

The amendments in the law under which the Sanitary Authority operates add considerably to the effectiveness of this statute, and the office has been, during the year, working on a local air pollution ordinance which will be compatible with the state statute. Prior to the 1963 Session, special acts have been passed permitting cooperative action by various units of government, such as sewage disposal, fire protection, etc. The 1963 Legislature passed a statute which was unlimited in its grant of authority for units of government to cooperate, and further to agree by contract, for one unit of government to perform a governmental service for the other. There had been an assumption that this was permitted prior to the enactment of the current legislation, but a review of the law showed that no such authority existed. Another review of the statutes disclosed that the city had no authority to maintain a place of detention outside the city limits. This, likewise, was corrected by legislation introduced on behalf of the City of Portland, making possible the development of work camps and other activities for the rehabilitation of those charged with violation of city ordinance.

Work was commenced during the year on plans for the 1964 convention of the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, which will be held in Portland September 27 and 30, 1964. This is the first time this organization has ever met in the Pacific Northwest, and will bring to Portland chief legal officers of some 400 to 450 municipalities. This organization has achieved special national status, particularly in the recognition by the courts of the research work done by this group. During the year the office of the City Attorney participated in several of the studies and briefs which were being prepared by the National Institute on subjects of paramount municipal interest.

During the year representatives of this office worked with various Interim Committees, although the bulk of this activity will come during next year.

BUREAU OF HEALTH

In 1963 Portland continued to be a healthful place largely due to the preventive measures brought forth by the Bureau of Health. There were no major outbreaks of serious diseases reported during the year, even with the usual ups and downs in some areas. Disease rates are still continuously low as in the past.

In the Civil Defense program during the first six months of 1963, emphasis was placed on training courses designed to prepare people to adequately cope with the public health aspects of a major peacetime or war-caused emergency. Effective July 1, 1963, there was established a Radiological Control Division within the bureau, replacing the Civil Defense division. Under this program periodical checks were made of medical, industrial and other peacetime users of x-ray and radioactive isotopes as well as close examination of food, milk and water supply throughout the area.

The appointment of a new Health Educator to fill the past vacant position has increased the activities of the bureau. Teaching food handling classes, working with School District No. 1 in curriculum planning and coordinating health school activities, providing the public with materials, news releases, personal appearances and the latest and most recent information dealing with developments which affect personal well being in the area of community health are some of the responsibilities of the Health Educator.

In the area of medical services, the bureau maintained a close surveillance on tuberculosis, venereal diseases and other communicable diseases. Matching funds from the Oregon Tuberculosis and Health Association and the city Bureau of Health made possible the installation of a new chest x-ray unit in the Emergency Hospital for x-raying inmates of the city prison. 127,816 chest screen films were taken in Portland and Multnomah County from January 1, through October of 1963 by the city and county x-ray facilities, and 83 new and active tuberculosis cases have been reported thus far this year, resulting from chest x-ray screening. Chest x-ray programs continue to account for over 50 per cent of all tuberculosis cases reported in Portland annually.

The mental health program continued to provide psychiatric treatment for those in need. The emphasis this year has been on coordinating activities with the Community Mental Health Clinic of Multnomah County. A psychiatrist was appointed the director of this clinic in July. The county health department has, since July, provided this division with two hours per week of a psychiatrist's time for educational, teaching and consultation purposes. In October, four additional hours per week of another psychiatrist's time was granted.

The Public Health Nurses visit people in their homes who may need help but are not able to recognize their need or to seek help. These people may have help early and prevent hospitalization or make shorter periods of hospitalization necessary.

The versatility of Public Health Nursing is not often recognized by the general public. Its cooperation with many voluntary agencies as well as providing continuous service with other divisions of the bureau is noted. The division provides closely correlated programming with School District No. 1 as well as the parole board casework follow-up.

In cooperation with the Bureaus of Fire and Police, the division took an active part in the babysitting clinic that was offered to the teenagers of the metropolitan area. The Public Health Nursing Division works in every phase of the bureau's activities, and in some cases does the majority of the work because of highly diversified training in the field of public health.

In the field of sanitary services, a more realistic approach to public eating place inspections has been made with closer enforcements of health and sanitation regulations pertaining to such establishments. At the present time there are 25 more Grade "B" restaurants than there were a year ago at this time. This year, as in the past, attendance of the monthly classes for food handlers has shown an increase. During the regularly scheduled sessions 4,875 completed the school as compared to 4,508 for the same period last year.

A newly revised air pollution ordinance which was drawn up this year has recently been presented for final approval to the administration. If the code is adopted, many industrial plants causing pollution problems will be required to control their emissions.

The milk sanitation and meat divisions with the cooperation of the laboratory division, continued to provide adequate safeguards to the purity of foods which are sold in Portland. Restaurants and institutional homes, as well as daily water sampling, have been closely checked. As in the past, an active rodent control program, sanitary surveys and numerous other activities round out the vital sanitary services.

All divisions of the Bureau of Health show progress in bringing to citizens of the community the best possible means of health protection.

MUNICIPAL COURT

The three divisions of the Municipal Court heard 84,280 cases during the first eleven months of 1963. Revenues from three cases were: \$437,121.30 from parking tags, \$563,449.80 from traffic cases, and \$136,086 from criminal court cases, for a total of \$1,136,657.10 for the first eleven months.

Early in September the laws of arrest which liberalize the procedure at the scene of accidents went into effect. This is generally referred to as the "probable cause"

arrest which enables the police officers to issue summons at the scene of accidents and make arrests for the listed violations even though they do not personally witness the accident.

This liberalized procedure has brought about a noticeable increase in the number of cases now appearing on the safety docket. For example: On November 26 there were 25 cases of driving while intoxicated, failing to give name and address at scene and other offenses involving collision of vehicles which were cited for 9:30 and 10:30 that morning. Spot checks of the docket for other days indicate that this type of arrest has been running from 30 to 55 cases.

Various advisory groups including the American Bar Association and the National Safety Council, strongly recommend that all moving traffic violations be heard in court. Under our present procedure, a person with a first violation on many so-called minor offenses is permitted to pay a fine set by the court through the Violations Bureau without a personal appearance in court. Upon the second violation within a twelve month period, an additional 50% is added to the fine and only on a third violation within a twelve month period is court appearance required for this type of case. If the court were to follow the recommendations of the American Bar Association and the National Traffic Safety Council, in view of the fact that the Council is presently handling several thousand cases that are paid through the Violations Bureau, it would be necessary to add to the present number of judges.

During 1963, the new court rules were correlated, published and a limited distribution has been made. Again, the court brings to your attention the poor physical condition of the municipal courts. We hope that consideration can be given to the improvement of the court's physical plant.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

BUDGET OFFICE

The total budget of the City of Portland for 1963-64 is \$64,593,153, including the budgets of the three autonomous commissions, and the autonomous Fire and Police Disability and Retirement Board. This is an increase of \$1,727,206 (2.7%) over 1962-63 total budget. The net increase for Council administered funds is \$898,216 and for autonomous commissions is \$828,990.

The revenue to support the city budget of \$64,593,153 is estimated to be collected during 1963-64 from the following sources:

| | | |
|--|--------------|-------|
| Taxes | \$18,197,372 | 28.2% |
| Balance from previous year | 11,054,455 | 17.1% |
| Sale of bonds | 2,000,000 | 3.1% |
| State allocations | 2,994,500 | 4.6% |
| Business licenses, Franchise taxes, Fines, Forfeits, Permits, Service Charges and Other Miscel. Charges | 22,745,538 | 35.2% |
| Transactions among city funds | 7,601,288 | 11.8% |

The total General Fund Budget for 1963-64 is \$25,839,605 and is the one most often thought of as the City Budget. It carries on the functions of city government not included in special funds. It is the fund which is supported by the tax levy from the tax base within the 6 percent limitation.

EMPLOYEE RELATIONS OFFICE

Effective July 1 of this year, nearly all full-time employees received a 3% to 4% salary increase. Numerous individual requests for salary adjustments were also reviewed as well as rates of all new appointees and all time-in-grade increases.

In the group life insurance program, enrollment remained about the same as the first year, with 3,043 covered on December 1. Since the ratio of claims to premiums has been favorable, coverage will be increased on January 1, 1964 from \$1250 to \$1400 at the minimum level, and from \$6250 to \$7000 at the maximum. This greater coverage will not result in increased premium cost to the city.

The safety program has shown improvement. The reduction in cost of injuries to the city workers over the prior year has resulted in a 5% reduction in our premium rate with the State Industrial Accident Commission.

BUREAU OF LICENSES

License collections were about \$2,000 greater during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963 than during the previous year. Each licensing group, except Police and Protective, showed an increase with the greatest percent of the increase appearing in the Manufacturing and Health classifications. Dog licenses have decreased. There are now about 10,000 fewer dog licenses issued than before the leash law was passed.

BUREAU OF LIGHTING AND POWER

The operation of the Street Light Fund is now in its ninth year of the ten year program as provided for by the special levy. The operational and maintenance budget for the current fiscal year 1963-64 is \$1,171,304.

Street light installations were limited to petition requests and special situations. A total of 163 petitions were received, and all petitions were investigated and approved for installation. A total of 299 lights were installed. Approximately 250 lights were removed for freeway construction during the year.

In July the city and State Highway Department entered into agreement on illumination of the Eastbank Freeway from the Morrison Bridge Interchange to N. Shaver Street, a total of 249 lights.

Contract negotiations are in progress for the N. Shaver Street to city limits section of the Minnesota Freeway, a total of 218 lights.

BUREAU OF PARKS AND RECREATION

The records show that 568 picnic permits were issued for the parks in 1963, for a total of 72,265 persons. Laurelhurst served 13,405 persons; Creston, 10,175; and Columbia, 9,365.

Because of the Columbus Day storm damage over 4000 trees were removed from parks and the volume of logs removed was in excess of 1,000,000 board feet. Over 12,000 man hours were recorded under the trusty labor program. The program consisted of storm cleanup, tansy, ragwort control and other worthwhile projects.

The first Portland Youth Project was carried out in Forest Park for the purpose of providing employment for high school students as well as to reduce fire hazards within the Forest Park area. Up to 76 boys worked from July 1 through August 30 for a total of 15,565 man hours at a cost of \$16,700.58 and the work covered approximately forty acres in area and about 5.5 miles of trails. It was a successful endeavor from the viewpoint of the boys and the city, and it is hoped that it will be continued. Forest Park has a total of 3,898 acres of wooded and forest land.

The Hoyt Arboretum is one of Portland's important educational features. Guided tours were provided for 315 groups which included Campfire Girls, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, school classes and garden clubs. Educational plant specimen collections were provided for 59 different school classes and garden clubs.

Rose City Golf Course reached a new high in attendance of 111,998 rounds for 1963. The Hoyt Pitch and Putt Golf Course had its best year with 27,297 rounds for the year. Rose City Club House was completely remodeled, making it one of the finest municipal clubhouses in the country.

A tentative timetable has been set for the completion of nine holes at Progress Downs by July 1, 1965. To date two wells have been drilled which will provide the course with an ample water supply. The clearing of the land is completed with the rough grading for the greens and tees underway.

Total income from the golf courses and driving ranges is \$266,695.99. No property tax monies is used in construction or operation of the courses.

More than 961 school groups who visited the zoo totaled 40,313 children and 5,911 adults; 455 of the groups were from the Portland Public School System. Total gate receipts to date are \$177,703.50.

Two elephants were born at the zoo this year, and if everything goes well the stork should bring a zebra colt and a hippo calf next year.

The Zoomsi Auction brought in \$33,000 for the zoo, and this money will be used toward the animal hospital.

The Portland Zoological Society made a payment of \$48,105.18 to the zoo, which was 15% of the gross income from concessions of the Society for the fiscal year October, 1962 to October, 1963.

The 1963 season brought the highest attendance figures for the indoor recreation season. The outdoor season was not as great as usual because of the cool, wet summer. This was also reflected in pool attendance.

BUREAU OF PROPERTY CONTROL

The city is still enjoying reduced premium rates on liability insurance placed by bid. This is the result of our good experience rating and loss ratio which is encouraged by monthly and semi-annual reports of causes of accidents.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963:

| | |
|---|----------------|
| 52,370 pieces of miscellaneous equipment in inventory-original cost | \$8,838,332.75 |
| 1,619 items purchased at cost of | 410,568.96 |
| 1,592 items of equipment disposed of (cost \$416,620,87) | |
| 1,297 items of equipment transferred in lieu of new | 264,278.38 |
| 500 desks, chairs, etc. repaired and put back into service | |
| 5 public auctions disposed of 4,000 pieces of obsolete equipment (property turned over by Police Property Room included) | |
| Real property inventory (land without building) valued at | 8,257,687.58 |
| 74 transactions involved acquisition of land or added costs to land which were capitalized at | 560,796.94 |
| 47 inventory transactions involving disposal of city-owned land have been carried at an acquisition cost of | 349,335.57 |

The bureau, with the City Auditor's Office, was assigned the responsibility of assisting in the phase-out of Civil Defense, furnishing to the Phase-out Committee an inventory and report of all capital assets procured with Federal and State matching funds and from surplus property.

BUREAU OF PURCHASES

For the first time, the City Council authorized a "joint bid call" with Multnomah County for the awarding of contracts for tires and tubes, tire recapping, automotive batteries, fluorescent and incandescent lamps, gasoline, lubricating oils, greases and kerosene, fuel oil (black), diesel heating oil, diesel automotive fuel, disinfectant-cleaner, and polymer floor finish (a new and modern concept in floor care).

Forty-eight sales of surplus and obsolete equipment have amounted to \$61,600 during the past eleven months.

RIGHT OF WAY OFFICE

Approximately 18 real property transactions involving fee title and having a fair market value of \$369,700 have been processed to completion since January 1, 1963. This office is presently managing the renting and leasing of 11 income producing real properties with a gross annual income of approximately \$15,000 and supervising two contracts of sale with annual payments amounting to \$4,000 per year.

This office has negotiated and obtained five easements for the Bureau of Water Works, made 130 ownership reports for the Department of Public Works in connection with sewer easements and street extensions. The services of the office have also been utilized by the Bureau of Fire and Bureau of Parks.

BUREAU OF SHOPS

This bureau consists of four divisions which are the Powell Shops, Stanton Yard, Police Garage and the Municipal Garage. The 1963-64 budget contains \$593,148 for salaries and \$134,303 for operation and maintenance for these shops. There are 90 employees working in these shops, and during the first six months of the 1963-64 fiscal year approximately 5000 job orders were processed.

CITY TREASURER

During the current year the city borrowed from the local banks \$3,200,000 at the interest rate of 3%. This amount has now been paid as taxes received to date amount to \$8,592,472.50.

Interest received from investments, both long and short term from January 1, 1963 through October 30, 1963 amount to \$433,861.03. This is an increase of 5% over the same period last year.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

BUREAU OF FIRE

During the year 1963, the Bureau of Fire has been concerned with problems occasioned by such developments as freeway construction, Urban Renewal, and annexations; and with utilities projects involving the removal and relocation of fire alarm cable. These and other matters affecting the Bureau have been carefully followed under the direction of Commissioner Stanley W. Earl.

The imminence of limited access traffic on both sides of the Willamette River has pointed up the need of specialized and largely self-contained fire fighting apparatus for response to freeway incidents involving hazardous materials. The first of three such units has been designed and is now being assembled. This assembly will utilize the chassis and pumping equipment of a reserve pumping engine. Considerable pre-fire planning has also been done with respect to the use and coordination of first line fire fighting units from positions adjacent to freeways and especially at elevated interchanges.

In the South Auditorium Urban Renewal area, underground conduit for fire alarm cable has been laid to nine fire alarm box locations; and underground cable crossings of the Stadium Freeway are being installed at S. W. Front Avenue, S. W. First Avenue, and S. W. Sixth Avenue. The Fire Bureau is also keeping pace with public utilities in extending the west side underground district. To date, all fire alarm cable in the area bounded by the Willamette River, the Foothills Freeway route, and N. W. Hoyt Street has been placed underground and reconnected. In the Linnton area, all such cable has been relocated overhead due to highway construction. Also due to this construction, the Linnton fire station was remodeled with the financial aid of highway funds. This improvement involved the purchase of adjoining property and provides for better access to the widened right-of-way.

Under contract with the Seagrave Corporation, new aerial ladder assemblies were installed on each of five of the Bureau's Seagrave ladder trucks. These replacement assemblies of INX Columbian Steel were provided at nominal cost in satisfaction of a disputed claim of defective materials and workmanship in the originals. The change has greatly improved the performance and the life expectancy of these fire fighting apparatuses.

End phases of the Fire Bureau improvement program have continued through the year. The Fire Alarm Headquarters building was remodeled to conform with recommended standards for the housing of major fire alarm equipment. The station of Engine Company No. 9 and Truck Co. No. 6 on S. E. 35th and Belmont was remodeled to better accommodate the new and larger apparatus. This final project of 1963 also enhanced the general utility of this older building and satisfied a serious need for improved sanitation and other personnel facilities.

In August of this year, the Bureau purchased a 100x100 revenue producing property at N. E. 21st and Pacific adjoining the Fire Alarm Warehouse. The property is well situated as a site for future construction of a Fire Bureau Property and Equipment Maintenance building. In the meantime, it is considered a good investment. The purchase was made from remaining monies of the Fire Bureau Facilities Fund.

BUREAU OF BUILDINGS

The Bureau of Buildings showed considerable increase in activity over 1962, especially in duplex and apartment construction. The entire Building Division issued 33,733 permits during the year, with a total valuation of \$58,923,909. There were 1416 family units constructed at a valuation of \$18,830,475, and all indications point to a more active year in 1964.

BUREAU OF COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS

The Bureau of Communications and Electronics' operation for the year of 1963 encompassed the following:

1. Developed, constructed and installed an electronic public information system for the Fire Bureau. This special network transmits up-to-the-minute fire information to all radio and TV stations, and the newspapers.
2. Engineered two new radio communications networks to tie together all emergency bureaus of the city and county under the proposed Disaster Plan.
3. Established a radio technician's network for disaster use as well as routine day-to-day operation. Again, this new network ties together the city and county radio technicians for the first time.

BUREAU OF CITY HALL

Steam cleaning and weatherproofing the exterior of the City Hall was the major accomplishment of the Bureau of City Hall for 1963. The Metropolitan Planning Commission's section in the Annex was enlarged and remodeled. We are now in the midst of remodeling the Water Bureau Engineer's section on the first floor of the City Hall. Constant effort is required to keep our 68-year old City Hall building functional.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

BUREAU OF WATER WORKS

Improvement and expansion of water distribution facilities continued as the foremost interest of Commissioner Mark A. Grayson of the Department of Public Utilities in 1963.

The Bureau of Water Works has undertaken a broad renovation of its meter shop to increase the efficiency of meter testing and to provide for more complete tests of larger-size meters. In the Revenue Division, more efficient use of accounting machinery has permitted the printing of billing data on meter reading sheets, thus eliminating work that formerly required several months of clerical time.

The Bureau of Water Works had a slight reduction in revenue due to the cool summer weather. Operating expenses increased 1.7 per cent in line with the trend of the last several years due to salary increases.

The Bureau's new water quality laboratory at the Bull Run headworks was put to use for the first time during the summer. Facilities are available there to run detailed biological and chemical analyses of water.

Three more prestressed concrete reservoirs were completed during the year. They are: Sam Jackson No. 2, Bertha No. 2, and Arlington Heights No. 3. The Arlington Heights reservoirs will supply the new Somerset West development, for which Bull Run water service was assured through the office of Commissioner Grayson.

Various pumping installations were ordered on the west side to improve water service to the hilly areas of the city and its fringes.

This fall's Water Bureau-sponsored Seminar, held for the benefit of all those associated in water utility operation and management in the area, was by far the best attended of the annual series. Among the more than 150 participants were representatives of water utilities from as far away as Hood River, Astoria and Salem.

The Department of Public Utilities remains keenly interested in the prospect that it would be economically feasible as well as mechanically practical for a private utility to harness the hydro power of the Bull Run watershed. A study of the kilowatt potential in the forest reserve has been completed by Water Bureau engineers. This study has formed the basis for continuing discussions between Commissioner Grayson and representatives of private power interests. Further meetings between them are scheduled for the immediate future.

AUDITORIUM

Throughout the last half of the year, Commissioner Grayson worked closely with a newly appointed Citizens Auditorium Committee, which is co-ordinating an effort to bring about remodeling of the city's present auditorium or construction of a new one. The Federal Home and Housing Administration has agreed to advance the city \$100,000 to undertake preliminary planning for the renovation of the existing building, which is nearly 50 years old. This planning will be completed early in 1964.

Meanwhile, the old building has been fitted out with a new oil burner. The new unit is proving extremely efficient and should materially reduce complaints from the public about "stuffiness" and "coldness" of the building.

In the spring of the year, Commissioner Grayson appointed a citizens committee to spearhead a drive to "Let Freedom Ring in Portland". Through the efforts of this committee more than \$6,000 was collected, much of it in nickels and dimes, to underwrite the cost of casting and delivering from the East Coast an exact replica of the Liberty Bell. The bell is scheduled to be permanently located in some appropriate place in the near future.

Late in the year, Commissioner Grayson introduced ordinances to the Council which will provide for new underground utility lines on the west side. The area south of and adjacent to the downtown core area and bounded by the proposed Stadium Freeway will be served entirely by underground lines by 1975 under terms of amendments to the City Public Works Code.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

INTERSTATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM

Construction of the Interstate Highway System in Portland has been progressing during the year. The superstructure of the Marquam Bridge was completed, and contracts have been awarded for the superstructure and for connections to the Baldock and Stadium Freeways. On December 13, sections of the East Bank and Minnesota Freeways were opened to traffic connecting the Banfield Freeway with the Morrison Bridge, and as far north as N. Shaver Street. The locations of the Central East Side, the Mount Hood, the Fremont and other freeways, will await the final results of the Portland-Vancouver Metropolitan Traffic Survey, now under way.

DIRECTOR OF TRANSPORTATION

The first twenty new buses required by the new Rose City Transit Company franchise were placed into operation in May. This, and other operating improvements, failed to retard the continuing patronage decline, and this, together with the increase in cost of operation, brought on by the new wage contract, necessitated an increase in fares which became effective November 17, 1963.

PLANNING COMMISSION

Among the activities of the Planning Commission and its staff were work on a comprehensive downtown plan, a study of proposed sites for urban renewal projects, a city-wide survey directed toward a comprehensive renewal program for Portland, studies relating to the East Bank Esplanade, analysis of sites for the Portland Housing Authority, and analysis of a number of high rise projects with reference to zoning. In connection with this last analysis, J. Hazlett Bell, Planning Consultant, prepared a special report on high rise apartment policies for the Planning Commission. Preparations were completed for converting county zoning to city zoning in the large Maplewood area which was recently annexed.

ANNEXATION

Annexation to the city in 1963 resulted in Portland's largest year of area growth in the past fifty years. In twenty-six annexations, approximately 2,030 acres were added to the city. A population enumeration showed that nearly 7,000 persons

resided in these areas. At the present time, nine additional areas are being processed for annexation.

BUREAU OF DESIGN

During the year plans were completed for the streets in the Urban Renewal perimeter which are to be the responsibility of the city, and which will cost approximately \$80,000.00. In addition, there will be street widenings on access roads along the Minnesota Freeway at a cost of approximately \$74,000.00. The street widening program in connection with the Stadium Freeway, which involved overpass structures, will cost approximately \$30,000.00 per year for the next five years. A study has been completed for the much needed resurfacing of N. W. Front Avenue from the Steel Bridge to N. W. Nicolai Street. The cost of this resurfacing will exceed \$50,000.00.

SURVEY DIVISION

The Survey Division has obtained a geodimeter, and men are being instructed in its use by the supplier. With this instrument, which uses light rays as its basic principle, it will be possible for the city to correct existing survey lines where necessary, and to make proper use of triangulation stations recently corrected by the Federal Government. This instrument reduces human errors to a great degree, in that it makes possible long distance measurements over obstacles that would interfere with rod and transit surveys.

SEWER USERS DIVISION

A city-county agreement was reached, wherein Multnomah County agreed to accept sewage from the west side of the city in those areas draining into the Fanno Creek Treatment Plant of the county. In return, the city agreed to accept sewage from those county areas west of the Willamette River for transportation to our treatment plant. The charge agreed upon by both parties is \$130 per million gallons of sewage delivered, and involved in the agreement are approximately 165 residential units in the county, and 235 such units in the city.

RIVER POLLUTION CONTROL SECTION

Work toward the elimination of pollution in the waterways adjacent to the city continues. Of the sixty-five city-maintained outfall sewers, thirty-one have been

corrected, ten of these being completed during the present year. The modernization of the Ankeny Street Pumping Station at a cost of \$257,205.00 was completed. Bids for the construction of the Tryon Creek Sewage Treatment Plant were received, the low bidder being the firm of Richard L. Martin, Inc. of Oswego, Oregon (\$764,702.30). As this is being written, bids for this project are being examined by the Public Health Service of the United States, and the contract will be let upon its authorization. The Tryon Creek Interceptor Sewer System is completed with the exception of the treatment plant. A contract has been let to the R & H Construction Company for the construction of Unit No. 1 of the Willamette Interceptor Sewer.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION

The Bureau of Construction supervised during the year a number of major projects, among which are the reconstruction and paving of Channel and Basin Avenues on Swan Island, sewer construction in and near the Urban Renewal area, the Tryon Creek Interceptor Sewers 1 and 3, street construction and paving in the Urban Renewal area, the Green Hills Sanitary Sewer System, and the W. Burnside Road-Barnes Road Combination Sewer.

STRUCTURAL DESIGN DIVISION

The replacement of hand rails on the N. W. Lovejoy and N. W. 10th Avenue ramps of the Broadway Bridge are now almost complete. Work for other divisions included the structural design for the Marquam Gulch Sewer, the Mocks Bottom Sewer, and the Riverview Pumping Station for the Willamette Interceptor Sewer. Repairs were made to the incinerator road bridge in order to solve a serious settlement problem. A troublesome slide area on S. W. Broadway Drive near the Terwilliger Plaza was solved with the erection of a retaining wall 125 feet in length.

BUREAU OF SEWAGE AND REFUSE DISPOSAL

During the months covered by this report, the Sewage Treatment Plant has had an average daily flow of 72.3 million gallons, and there has been an average daily removal of solids of 34.8 dry tons. Approximately 1,505,265 cubic yards of mixed refuse was disposed of at the sanitary land fill site, this representing a total of 132,415 loads. The dike around the fill along the Columbia Slough was raised about five feet for a distance of 900 yards. Dirt for this work was again obtained from banks on the grounds of the Union Carbide Metals Co., located near the fill. The incinerator has been in continuous operation for thirty years, and although badly worn, continues to operate with a minimum of expense. With light operation it

may be possible to keep the plant in service for some years, but if anything should happen which would increase its daily load, the incinerator would cease to function in a short period of time.

SEWER REPAIR DIVISION

The age and condition of Portland's older sewers was pointedly called to attention by three major sewer failures in the downtown core area. At S. W. 4th Avenue and S. W. Washington Street a twenty-inch diameter trunk sewer failed and required the Sewer Repair Division to work around the clock for seven days. At N. W. 1st Avenue and N. W. Davis Street, a fifteen-inch diameter trunk sewer failed, and required work for sixteen hours a day for ten days. At S. W. 1st Avenue and S. W. Oak Street, a fifteen-inch diameter trunk sewer failed, again requiring ten days at sixteen hours each to complete the repairs. It is unfortunate that breaks in the older sewers in the downtown core area caused congestion and potential catastrophes.

BUREAU OF TRAFFIC ENGINEERING

The major activity of the Bureau of Traffic Engineering for 1963, was the complete replacement and modernization of parking meter installations in the central business district. The work was done under contract with the Dual Parking Meter Company and covered the removal of 5,700 single meter units and the installation of 7,700 units of which approximately 90 percent are double headed. Under this program, the motorist now has twenty-six feet in which to park and unpark, as compared with twenty feet under the prior system. The total contract price was \$460,000.00, which will be paid out of increased revenues. Also during the year, traffic signals at twenty-one intersections on E. Burnside Street and N. E. Sandy Boulevard, originally installed in 1939, were replaced. The cost of this program, shared equally with the State Highway Department, was \$70,000.00.

TRAFFIC SAFETY COMMISSION

The Portland Traffic Safety Commission carried out a diversified traffic accident prevention program during 1963. Its program has conformed to standards specified in the "Action Program" of the President's Committee for Traffic Safety, and met the Commission's responsibility as a Chapter of the National Safety Council.

METER MAID DIVISION

In January, 1963, the Meter Maid Division celebrated its fifth anniversary, and it is noted that eight of the original Meter Maids are still employed. During 1963, 201,000 citations were issued. This is 9,000 less than the average for the previous years, and resulted from the fact that during the parking meter changeover a great many warning citations were issued.

OFFICE OF CITY AUDITOR

The Auditor of the City of Portland is the accounting and clerical officer of the city. He is charged with the responsibility of supervising the installation and operation of an accounting system designed to conform to the generally accepted methods of municipal accounting. In brief, the accounting system is controlled by a general ledger, the principal accounting record, and 260 subsidiary ledgers, into which journal entries prepared in connection with all financial transactions are posted.

Cash receipts totalling over \$84,840,000.00 were verified and allocated to proper funds and accounts in accordance with standard principles of municipal accounting. Payments to the State and Federal Governments for state income and federal income withholding, state industrial accident insurance, employees pension, and social security were calculated and remitted, totalling over \$4,800,000.00.

Payments of the city's bills required the processing of 14,487 purchase orders encumbering \$6,800,000.00 of appropriations. Prices on invoices were verified, extensions checked, and authority for purchase determined before writing over 25,100 audited vouchers required to pay the city's bills.

The Auditor is the Secretary of the Fire and Police Disability and Retirement Fund consisting of 1400 active members and approximately 550 pensioners, with combined expenditures for benefits for active members and pension payments of \$1,900,000.00 per year.

A payroll for approximately 4000 employees was prepared and checks distributed every two weeks, averaging approximately \$920,000.00. An important function of the Auditor's Office is the Machine Accounting Division in which such equipment as card punch, verifiers, collators, sorters, accounting machines, reproducing punch, alphabetic interpreter and calculating punch makes possible a large volume of detailed work at a minimum cost and with a minimum staff.

An important function of the Office of the City Auditor is internal auditing of city departments and bureaus. This phase includes continuing examinations of inventory accounts and periodic audits of cash accounts not in custody of the City Treasurer. Special examinations were made of organizations operating under agreements with the city within the Recreation Division.

The Columbus Day storm damage claim, under Public Law 875, was assembled, coordinated and audited by the City Auditor prior to submission to the Federal Agency. When final payment is received, the total recovery should amount to \$326,000.00. During the close-out of the local Civil Defense Agency, the Auditor compiled a detailed inventory of expenditures, checked federal and state contributions under the "matching funds" program, and reconciled them against records of the Federal Agency.

A calendar was prepared for each Council meeting. This represented over 4500 filed documents, as well as the accounting for, processing, numbering, indexing, and microfilming of over 1600 ordinances and 248 resolutions. In addition, oaths of office were administered to 290 persons. There were 104 meetings of the City Council, requiring 1661 pages of verbatim et litteratim minutes.

The Auditor notifies people in affected areas of public hearings on zone changes, variances, conditional uses, revocable permits and appeals where there is a divergence or departure from requirements of city codes.

Forty-two preliminary street improvements and twenty-six sewer projects were processed requiring notification of the owners of over 2200 parcels of land. The larger sewers are the Bridlemile, Green Hills and West Burnside and Maplewood No. 1 systems. Forty-eight street improvements were apportioned to 1650 parcels of land and entries made in the city lien docket totalling \$318,000.00. In addition, 15 sewers were similarly apportioned and entered as liens in the amount of \$106,480.00, or a total of \$424,480.00. It is noteworthy that this is a 70% increase over the previous year, all of which indicates growth in real property development.

Records are kept of the ownership of all real property in the city. This requires daily corrections as title changes occur. Approximately 150,000 ownerships are on file in the Auditor's Office.

Nearly 8,500,000 documents are preserved in this office on microfilm. These records are available to interested persons in a matter of minutes. Much space formerly used for storage of old records is now released for other purposes.

The corporate limits of Portland expanded by 21 completed annexations adding 3,27 square miles and increasing its population by approximately 6200 people.

PORTLAND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

In the final weeks of 1963 the profile of the new Portland began to take shape; the Portland which is coming into being as a result of the rapidly progressing Urban Renewal Program. Since the appointment of the Portland Development Commission in 1958, the massive tasks which take much time but show little on the face of the city were completed -- the purchasing of the land, the relocation of people, the demolition of dilapidated buildings. Then there was the designing, the site preparation, the construction, and finally the new Portland began to appear. There is much yet to be done, but in the second week of December Certificates of Completion were issued for Pacific Northwest Bell and Addressograph-Multigraph buildings.

In addition to these new buildings in the South Auditorium Project, there were the Boy Scout, LaGrand Industrial Supply, and American Linen Supply buildings, which, with extensive improvements, were able to remain as an integral part of the new development.

In an area of three super blocks within the South Auditorium Project, work by the Portland Center Redevelopment Co. will soon begin on a complex of three 24-story apartment buildings, an office building, and a small convenience-shopping facility (to accommodate the workers and residents in the Project Area). Also in the blueprints for these super blocks are new parks and pedestrian malls.

New streets have been constructed in the Project, the IBM building is under construction, plans for the Labor Temple and other buildings are completed, and the Foothills Freeway is under construction through the Project area. New utilities are in, and underground. Significant of the financial importance of urban renewal work to a city is the fact that, when completed, this area will bring more than 12 times as much tax money to the city, county, school district, Port Authority, and Dock Commission than it did in its former run-down and blighted condition.

As construction progresses in the redevelopment area, the Development Commission is studying the prospects of extending the South Auditorium Redevelopment activities to the north.

A study group of planning, traffic, and renewal officials is working to see how traffic patterns and possible new development such as an International Trade Center and the newly announced Federal Office Building can be coordinated to help in the revitalization of the area and to provide a means of relating our public buildings to our often bypassed river front.

In the Albina Area the Portland Development Commission's role has been that of technical assistant to a group of area residents (the Albina Neighborhood Improvement Committee) who want to renew the neighborhood bounded by Fremont, Skidmore, Vancouver, and Albina Avenues. With the aid of the technical staff at

the Information Center, the citizens and property owners have trimmed trees, organized and undertaken block clean-up campaigns to control rodents, recommended location of a new park, made an inventory of existing trees, and have undertaken a tree planting program.

Again, after long months of planning and preparation, tangible results are beginning to be seen. In addition, word recently was received that the Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency has agreed to participate in financing the area's improvement. As soon as plans are completed for financing alleys, curbs, sidewalks, and streets, the City Council will be asked to consider final approval of the Plan so that work can begin on the park, traffic diverters, rehabilitation of homes, and other improvements.

Study of the Linnton Project showed the proposed redevelopment to be impractical, and planning of the Project was thereby terminated.

An analysis of structural and environmental conditions throughout the city has been initiated by the City Planning Commission under Community Renewal Program planning funds available from the Federal Government. The results of the study will provide a priority guide for future renewal activities. The Development Commission has donated a staff member to assist in the study which is expected to be completed by July, 1965.

In addition to major new private development in Portland, there have been numerous cases of rebuilding, repainting, and general refurbishing of existing buildings. These efforts are commended by the Development Commission in radio commercials on time made available by the local radio stations. In turn these commendations have inspired other businesses to take a long hard look at their buildings, and as a result, Portland's new silhouette is coming into sharper focus.

CIVIL SERVICE BOARD

RECRUITMENT

From all sections of the country requests for information about employment opportunities with the City of Portland were received--further evidence of the growing interest throughout the nation in Portland as a city in which to live and work. From the people in the Portland area, the heavy volume of inquiries about job openings and requests to be notified when examinations are scheduled continued. For professional and technical positions, where recruiting is highly competitive, greater use was made of professional organizations and publications, and personal contact

with prospective candidates by bureau chiefs and staffs. During 1963, nearly 1000 applications were received for clerical and office equipment operator positions, 365 men applied for the Police Patrolman examination, and 318 women submitted applications for the Meter Maid examination. In contrast, there was only one applicant for the Senior Engineer examination.

EXAMINATION PROGRAM

Four hundred eighty-five members of the Police and Fire Bureaus competed for advancement in promotional examinations this year for Police Detective, Police Sergeant, Police Lieutenant, Police Captain, Fire Lieutenant, Fire Captain, and Fire Battalion Chief. Among the various positions filled by examination during 1963 were Parks Maintenance Director, Sewage Disposal Supervisor, Assistant Landscape Architect, Probation and Parole Officer, Paving Operations Foreman, and Junior Surveyor. Thirty examinations were scheduled for continuous recruitment to enable candidates to apply for and take the examinations at their convenience. Under this program, selection tests involving written job knowledge and aptitude examinations, personal interviews, skill demonstration tests, physical agility tests, and training and experience evaluations were conducted daily and, where necessary, in the evening and on weekends to help attract better qualified candidates. Nearly 1000 successful candidates were placed on employment lists to be considered for appointment in the city service.

CLASSIFICATION PROGRAM

Job classification surveys were completed for all Police Sergeant, Police Detective, and Patrolman Specialist positions in the city service, and for all sub-professional and professional engineering positions in the city service. Employees prepared detailed written descriptions of their work, and job requirements were evaluated by their supervisors. In other classification actions during the year, positions were reviewed by the staff at the request of employees or their supervisors, and various positions were classified or reclassified by the Board.

RECORDS MANAGEMENT

Personnel reports concerning new appointments, promotions, transfers, resignations, retirements, salary changes, etc. were processed and personnel records audited for the city's 3800 employees. In 1963, 225 new appointments, 62 promotional appointments, 620 temporary, part time, and seasonal appointments, 116 resignations, 64 retirements, and 29 dismissals for unsatisfactory service were reported.

ADMINISTRATION

Following an extended series of hearings, special meetings, and conferences with Chief Johnson and members of the Police Bureau, the Board established a policy for promotional examination requirements in the Police Bureau. During 1963, the Board investigated appealed dismissals from the city service, approved examination requirements, reviewed the status of employment lists, considered recommended job classifications, and studied a proposed revision of the Civil Service rules. Francis F. Hill, President, Northwest Natural Gas Company, was appointed as Commissioner by Mayor Schrunk for a six year term, and Gladys M. Everett was elected Chairman of the Board for a two year term.

METROPOLITAN YOUTH COMMISSION

The activities of the Metropolitan Youth Commission have covered a variety of projects during the past year.

Early in May, the Executive Director Mr. Frost, was invited to the City of Santa Monica, California to act as a consultant to that city, which was in the process of attempting to establish a Youth Commission similar to that of Portland-Multnomah County. During that same month, the Youth Commission submitted plans to the Multnomah County Commissioners for the establishment of a youth work project on the Sandy River to develop the Oxbow recreational area. This plan was subsequently accepted by the County Commissioners; and the Youth Commission, in cooperation with the County Parks Division, went into a full-scale operation in order to implement this project within a 2-week period. This particular project furnished work for some 216 boys for an 8-week period. The total cost of the project was \$82,000; the amount of work accomplished was estimated at \$125,000. The Youth Commission had earlier requested the city to implement a similar program, which the city did in the Forest Park area and which was also an excellent opportunity for youth in our community. It is one of the few such projects on the part of municipal government to help with the problem of furnishing job opportunities for youth. Leadership on the part of local government certainly has given impetus to business and labor to take a long look at their roles with respect to the youth employment field.

Earlier in the year the Commission was contacted by a group of churches in the Northeast area and with consultative service from the Director, the churches have evaluated the services they render to youth in their area and are, at the present time, in the planning stages to see what they might do to help problem youth. This particular survey cut across inter-denominational lines.

The Sellwood-Moreland Workshop, which was under way for a short period of time, had to be re-vamped and subsequently was re-opened and now has the complete support of the local community. A group of citizens have incorporated in the community in order to carry out the project. Again the city has helped in this by giving the use of the Old Fire House in the Sellwood area and by offering continuing good wishes and help to the group whenever needed.

The Youth Commission was asked to consider a request from the grocers to reduce restrictions of minors being allowed to sell beer and wine at check stands. After examining this carefully, the Commission went on record as being against this change and furthermore, felt it was a legislative prerogative and therefore not under the Commission's responsibility.

The Metropolitan Youth Commission met with the Juvenile Court staff and Juvenile Advisory Committee concerning the problem of a group home. This particular establishment is stated by the Court as needed in our community. At the present time the Commission is contributing to examining this area.

During the early spring, the Executive Director Mr. Frost, was elected National President of the Conference of Public Youth Agencies. He has since attended a meeting of the Midwest Region of the Conference of Public Youth Agencies, where he presented several papers and acted as a consultant.

During the year, the Commission went on record as endorsing in principle the objectives of the Legislative Interim Committee on Social Problems and Care, Treatment and Rehabilitation of Sex Offenders, and also endorsed the objectives of the Mayor's Committee on Decent Literature and Films.

The Youth Advisory Council has asked as its number one project that the Youth Page in the newspapers be re-established by the newspapers. There have been many suggestions from this group, and we are looking forward to a most productive year from our Youth Advisory Council.

Recently, the newspapers were filled with headlines concerning rioting after high school football games. It was stated that there were racial overtones in these riots. The Youth Commission, felt that it was the responsibility of the Commission since youth were involved, to take a look at this problem; therefore, agencies such as the Urban League, NAACP, Juvenile Court Judges, Chief of Police, County Sheriff, Juvenile Court staff, church representatives, School District No. 1 representatives, County School representatives, and any other interested persons were called together regarding this problem. There was a consensus that this was a race problem, and during the interim, 15 of these boys have been locked up, mainly because it gave the judges a little more objective information, simply to have participated in the meeting. The second meeting found the group enlarged to all agencies, including state institutions dealing with youth, and after discussing the problem the group came up with

a 15-point suggested approach. The Commission was asked by these agencies to undertake the implementation of these particular 15 points. The Community Council, under the direction of Mr. Carl Sandoz, offered their help in any way they could, and other agencies agreed to furnish personnel. Another meeting will be held in approximately six months to see how far we have progressed to date.

EXPOSITION-RECREATION COMMISSION

CHAIRMANSHIP

R. Anthony DuBay, after two years as Vice-Chairman, assumed the Chairmanship of the Commission on January 8, 1963, succeeding Thaddeus B. Bruno, who had held the position for two years. Mr. Bruno continues to serve as a valuable member of the Commission.

APPOINTMENTS

Mr. James C. Yeomans was appointed to the Commission on June 13, 1963, replacing Robert Grayson who submitted his resignation when business commitments made it necessary for him to move his residence to Seattle. Mr. Yeomans has been a very active and effective addition to the Commission.

ATTENDANCE

Total attendance during the third full year of operation of the Memorial Coliseum-- from November 3, 1962 to October 31, 1963, was 1,246,114, boosting the total for the three years to 3,889,068, which is far in excess of original estimates. While attendance during the third year was slightly under the previous 12 months, the decrease was considerably less than had been expected. The actual decrease over the second year was 18,921. There is every reason to believe that the 4,000,000th person will enter the Memorial Coliseum during December of this year. It should be noted that no similar facility in the United States has ever enjoyed such sustained popularity, and the Commission believes this success can be attributed to the fact the building is a place that people like to visit and the Coliseum staff, under the direction of Manager Don Jewell, has done an excellent job of attracting events to the building.

LAND ACQUISITION

Ever mindful of the future needs of the Memorial Coliseum, the Commission during the past year acquired 3 parcels of land to the south of the main entrance. These properties were purchased with earnings from the previous year. The 3 parcels front on N. Williams Avenue. They are not being utilized at the present time, but do figure in the future plans of the Commission.

PARKING

Parking space for an additional 82 automobiles was provided this year with the completion of an auxiliary parking lot to the south of the Coliseum, across N. Hassalo Street. The Commission is keenly aware of the need for parking and close attention is devoted to this facet of the overall operation. It should be noted that on-site parking facilities are adequate for the majority of events staged at the Coliseum.

BIG EVENTS

Among the outstanding events the past year were the Pacific Logging Congress, which utilized even the parking area for the display of giant equipment; the annual mid-year clinical meeting of the American Medical Association, and the North American Roller Skating Championships. These three events, alone, attracted approximately 15,000 persons from all parts of the United States.

ECONOMICS

The economic impact of the Memorial Coliseum has far exceeded even the most optimistic forecasts. One only has to look at the number of events which have been held in the Coliseum the past three years, and see how many persons from outside the area have visited Portland as a result, to really understand the tremendous effect the Memorial Coliseum has had on the economy of the metropolitan community. Certainly a great many of these events would not have been held here if this multi-purpose facility had not been in existence.

FUTURE

The months and years ahead will find even fuller utilization of the Coliseum, offering entertainment and economic advantages to the area. Some of the future conventions and the number of persons expected are as follows: Kiwanis International (1966), 15,000; American Legion (1966), 15,000 to 20,000; American Lutheran Women (1966), 5,000; National Sunday School Association (1964), 8,500; American Mining Congress

(1964), 3, 000; American Waterworks Association (1965), 2, 000; Women's Society of Christian Services of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Church (1966), 10, 000.

In addition to the conventions, the Memorial Coliseum will host the National Collegiate Athletic Association basketball championships in 1965 and the NCAA regional indoor track meet in 1964. These are definitely two athletic "plums" that never could have been brought here without the Coliseum.

Your Commission has met regularly throughout the year and a spirit of cooperation has always existed. We also have enjoyed excellent relationships with other agencies of the city government. The staff of the Coliseum has been most helpful and alert at all times and as previously stated, much of the success is due to their untiring efforts. There is every reason to believe that the operation of the Memorial Coliseum will continue to be successful and a credit to our city.

OFFICE OF PROBATION AND PAROLE

STAFF AND CASE LOAD

During the year, 659 cases were placed on probation and parole. This represents a 12% increase in total number of cases over the preceeding year. The trend of the case load increasing has continued over the past several years. For example, 1962 saw a 31% increase in cases over 1961. Progress has been made, however, in reducing the case load per staff member due to the addition of a probation and parole officer in 1963. The professional staff now consists of three probation-parole officers in addition to the Director. The year ending October 31, 1962 saw an average case load per probation-parole officer of 173. The year ending October 31, 1963 saw an average case load per probation-parole officer of 131. National professional standards recommend a case load of 50 per probation-parole officer.

BUDGET

The Office of Probation and Parole operates on an annual budget of \$42, 345. Transformed in terms of cost per probationer or parolee, the cost of supervision of each case is \$64. The approximate average length of time a probationer or parolee is under supervision is 90 days. This represents an average daily cost of 71¢ per case. This is a much lower cost to society than institutionalizing the individual. When considering this, the cost of feeding plus 24 hours jail care must be considered in addition to the cost of possible welfare help that dependent relatives of an inmate may require.

NEW PROGRAMS

During the year, the "Day Probation-Day Parole" program has continued on a pilot basis. Only occasionally is this means of treatment used, primarily because of lack of proper facilities. Also during 1963, a new program of "Community Education for Law Violators" was initiated. This consists primarily of selecting certain probationers and parolees in groups of 30 to 40 and requiring them to attend ten, one and a half hours of evening instruction on various subjects such as budgeting, employment, social problems, etc. to enhance their rehabilitation. Volunteer instructors who are experts in their particular fields teach the various subjects without pay. This program has been very successful and is continuing to date. We have had a number of inquiries about this program from various parts of the country. A complete curriculum is presently being compiled which will soon be printed for distribution to those other agencies throughout the country who want detailed information on this program.

INTER-GROUP RELATIONS COMMISSION

The Inter-Group Relations Commission has held hearings on charges of discrimination that were brought to its attention, and the Commission has also worked to resolve tensions in the community, and to prevent their arising.

Several hearings were held by the Inter-Group Relations Commission relative to charges of discrimination.

Complaints against the city by a foreign student were held by the Commission to be without foundation in fact.

A charge that a lecture by a Portland attorney on "The Illegal Trial of Jesus" was discriminatory against the Jews was considered. The Commission was of the opinion that there was no intent by the attorney to engage in anti-semitism.

The Commission, after extensive hearings of alleged job discrimination in the Bureau of Parks, recommended the employment of two job applicants for city employment, and advised that a public hearing by the State was likely to be held if these two men were not employed. The men were later offered jobs and a hearing was averted.

A committee of the Commission investigated charges of discrimination leveled at the Housing Authority of Portland. The committee did not find evidence of overt discrimination upon examining the practices of the Housing Authority. The Commission will also direct its attention to some of the basic administrative policies of

the Housing Authority to see if suggestions can be made that will lessen or resolve inter-group tensions in Portland that have centered around policies of the Housing Authority.

A representative of the Commission met with Indians and others regarding the re-establishment of an Indian Center.

PORTLAND MUNICIPAL BOXING AND WRESTLING COMMISSION

The Portland Municipal Boxing Commission was greatly saddened this past year by the passing of their Chairman Ben Harris. Ben's great work in the field of the promotion of amateur sports and other civic activities will be missed by all. The new Chairman of the Commission is now Dr. Jack Battalia.

In the field of boxing we have had a mediocre year. Portland Boxing Attractions staged four fight cards and due to changes in their Corporation have not had a card since May. At the present time, they are trying to reorganize and do plan to have a regular Boxing Program. As of this writing, the Commission has licensed the Major Boxing Club who intend to have their first show in December.

In wrestling, matchmaker Don Owen has continued his regular program of 104 shows during the year. He has held two World's Championship Matches and has brought to Portland former World Heavy Weight Champions Buddy Rogers and Pat O'Connor and the present Champion Lou Thesz. In addition, former Olympic Champion and the present Light Heavy Weight Champion Danny Hodge wrestled here.

Chairman Jack Battalia and Nick Sckavone represented Portland at the World Boxing Association and the National Wrestling Association annual meeting in Miami, Florida. Both Commissioners did a very commendable job. Dr. Battalia attended all Boxing and Medical Meetings and Nick Sckavone attended both Boxing and Wrestling Conferences. Of major discussion was the all important subject of safety regulations in both boxing and wrestling to be adopted uniformly throughout the entire world. Our representatives also placed a tentative bid for the World Boxing Association Annual Meeting in Portland in 1965 or 1966. At a later date a formal bid may be filed. In conjunction with an excellent job at the convention in the medical field, Dr. Jack Battalia attended the American Medical Association Conference in Portland, his particular interest being in the Fifth National Conference on the medical aspect of sports.

At the present, the Commission is in the process of revising their rules and regulations to coincide with the state, national, and world requirements, aided by the legal advice of Emory Crofoot, Deputy City Attorney.

The Commission is looking forward to a regular boxing program and a continuance of a good wrestling program for the year 1964.

HOUSING AUTHORITY OF PORTLAND

With the addition of the 180-unit Northwest Tower project and the 66-unit Laco Village project (since renamed Peaceful Villa), Portland's supply of low-rent public housing increased by more than 37% in 1963. The Housing Authority now operates seven permanent projects encompassing a total of 910 units. It is significant that public housing in Portland is no longer confined to North Portland, but is now dispersed and distributed throughout the city. It is also significant that all of Portland's public housing projects are racially integrated and that the Housing Authority is seeking to develop a joint effort with the Greater Portland Council of Churches to encourage a greater degree of voluntary racial integration in Portland's public housing. It is a tribute to Portland that Northwest Tower is the first high-rise, low-rent, housing project in the Far West exclusively for elderly, and that it is also nationally regarded as one of the lowest construction cost per-unit, reinforced concrete structures in the low-rent field. The Housing Authority now operates three separate low-rent housing projects exclusively for the elderly: the 180-unit Northwest Tower at 335 N. W. 19th, the 66-unit Peaceful Villa at 4626 S. E. Clinton, and the 36-unit Royal Rose Court at 5011 N. Vancouver. In addition, there are many more low-income senior citizens living in the Authority's Columbia Villa and Maple-Mallory Court. Despite this fact, the Housing Authority still has a backlog of nearly 500 applications from eligible, low-income elderly. Further complicating the need for additional units for senior citizens is the forthcoming displacement of additional hundreds of households by the construction of the Stadium-Foothills Freeway which is cutting a wide swath across Portland's close-in west side where resides one of the heaviest concentrations of the elderly in urban America.

Cognizant of the Housing Authority's increasing backlog of applications and alert to the potential displacement emergency involved in freeway construction, the Portland City Council has entered into a new Cooperation Agreement with the Housing Authority of Portland this past year authorizing the acquisition of up to 500 additional units of low-rent, public housing to meet immediate and growing needs. Because the national allotment is now virtually depleted, with little hope that Congress will authorize an additional allotment for several years to come, the Public Housing Administration has so far been able to grant only 300 of the 500 units requested by the Housing Authority of Portland and approved by the Portland City Council. With the help of the City Planning Commission, the Housing Authority is now seeking sites for its remaining undeveloped units.

COMMISSION OF PUBLIC DOCKS

Tonnage handled through the Dock Commission's facilities during the fiscal year totaled 1,106,833 short tons, a slight decrease over the previous year's 1,231,402 short tons. However, through intensified sales and promotional efforts and normal business fluctuations, the Commission anticipates an increase of approximately 10 per cent by the close of the 1963 calendar year.

During this year, activities of the Commission's Japanese office were wholly integrated with the New York and Portland offices, and later the Washington office was added to the liaison. The resulting intelligence exchange is rapidly changing Portland's reputation as a grain and lumber port to Japanese traders to that of a major port to all trade and a distribution center for the Pacific Northwest and inland points as far east as the midwest section of the country.

The Commission has been active in trade promotion in its efforts to increase the flow of various cargo categories. Rate negotiation efforts have resulted in a greater flow of hard wheat, corn and soybeans through the terminals of Portland.

Portland's trade position has been re-emphasized through participation in world trade conferences, before study groups, as a member of the Western International Trade Group and as an active member in the Pacific Coast Association of Port Authorities and American Association of Port Authorities Committees.

Terminal operations were highlighted by innovations in log loading through use of floating cranes and by the start of a barge service between the Columbia River and Hawaii.

The Commission has benefited from continued cordial relations with various labor organizations, particularly the ILWU locals. At Terminal No. 4 parking for long-shoremen's cars has been improved.

Advertising, sales brochures, and general public relations efforts were closely coordinated with the sales-traffic department to produce greater and more intensified coverage. The public relations department had an important part in planning for the American Association of Port Authorities Convention which during September brought to Portland, representatives of major ports of the Western Hemisphere. The visit of the N/S Savannah, January 4-10, 1963, was an opportunity for building of public recognition through the successful handling of 35,000 visitors.

The fiscal year 1962-63 showed earnings for the Dock Commission of \$377,649 over and above expenses and reinvested this sum in its facilities. These earnings compare favorably with the \$360,575 earned for the preceeding year. Approximately 135 are regularly employed by the Commission, but the total maritime activities

of the city, created and supported by the Commission, amount to approximately \$62,500,000 annually and employ about 13,000 people directly or in related activities.

The Commission of Public Docks is continually alert to opportunities for expansion of trade between this area and all parts of the world. Energetic promotional and sales efforts are resulting in attraction of new cargoes and in the expansion of present volumes. A growing recognition of Portland's role as a major world seaport is evident in the Orient, and efforts in other nations are being explored.

PORTLAND ART COMMISSION

The influence of the Portland Art Commission has grown during the past year not only through the activity of its members in the affairs of other specialized civic groups, but in the many projects it has sponsored in the public's interest.

The Commission, with the cooperation of its Art Advisory Committee, the Portland Beautification Association, the Portland Planning Commission Design Committee, and other civic groups has been active in fostering a number of projects and focusing public attention on their esthetic values. These include the city's Sign Code, the Eastbank Esplanade, the shade tree measure, the Civil Auditorium redesign, and the John Fitzgerald Kennedy Memorial Fountain on the traffic circle at S. W. 18th and Jefferson.

The most spectacular episode in the Art Commission's year, and what could very well become its most solid accomplishment, developed out of the public controversy over the proposed design of the Marquam Bridge. Through the Commission's efforts the State Highway Department has retained a highly qualified team of design and engineering consultants to reconsider the design of the new bridge.

At year's end, all those who believe in the creative potential of the American Spirit, who care about the whole quality and tone of American life, " and who wish to foster a respect for excellence in all its cultural pursuits, lost a great champion and a noble example in the death of President John F. Kennedy. The Art Commission closes this report with the following editorial tribute to the politician who was more than a politician; who "made thinking respectable... (and) brought to the Presidency a genuine distinctive style, which is bound, in time, to be emulated."

Many presidents were concerned with the national culture; John Kennedy was involved in it. When he thought about the creative life of the mind he did so not as a detached observer but as a man intimately connected with problems of creative expression. He felt no strangeness among writers, philosophers, musicians, artists. The special evening he set

aside at the White House in memory of Ernest Hemingway was not an affair in which writers and scholars were on one side of a great divide and the President on the other. The discourse moved easily, free of formality or politesse. The President gave every evidence of being where he most wanted to be.

John Kennedy defined and accepted the obligation of a free society to maintain an environment congenial to creative expression. "When power leads man towards arrogance," he said at ceremonies honoring Robert Frost at Amherst College, "poetry reminds him of his limitations. When power narrows the area of man's concern, poetry cleanses. For art establishes the basic human truths which must serve as the touchstones of our judgment. . . . I see little of more importance to the future of our country and our civilization than full recognition of the place of the artist."

From Saturday Review, Dec. 7, 1963

PORTLAND AIR POLLUTION COMMITTEE

The Portland Air Pollution Committee is designated by city ordinance as advisory to the Portland City Health Officer with respect to administration and legislation relating to air pollution. In addition, it is designated as a board of appeal to which citizens may turn when seeking recourse from decisions of the Health Officer. No appeals were filed during 1963.

The Portland City Health Officer and the Portland Air Pollution Committee have long considered the city's air quality control ordinance inadequate. Abatement of air pollution sources has necessarily been largely on a cooperative basis because of inadequate authority. In view of this situation the Health Officer has had little occasion to turn to the Committee for advice.

As recorded in previous reports, the Committee has chiefly been concerned during recent years with the efforts of the Bureau of Health staff and others to prepare a more effective air quality control ordinance. The members of the Air Pollution Committee have not united in approval of any version so far prepared.

However, a meeting of the Air Pollution Committee was held, at the request of Mayor Terry D. Schrunck, on May 17, 1963. At this meeting the Mayor expressed his conviction regarding the need for an improved ordinance and the importance of moving forward on this project.

This attitude of the Mayor gave all concerned increased hope that an improved ordinance can be formulated that will be acceptable to the City Council. Since that meeting an enormous amount of effort has been devoted to the preparation of a new version of the proposed ordinance. Representatives of Associated Oregon Industries, Inc., together with staff members of the Portland Bureau of Health, the Portland City Attorney, and the Oregon State Air Pollution Authority have all been involved in this project.

The revised version of the proposed new ordinance, although not yet complete, is well along in its preparation. It is hoped that this new comprehensive ordinance will be ready for City Council consideration sometime in January.