



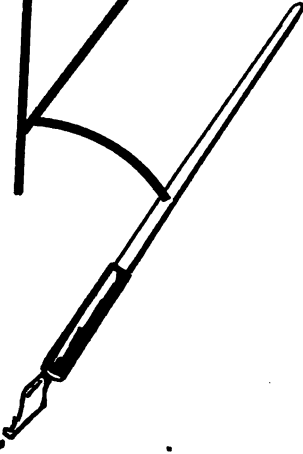
Year Book

1944 & 45

CITY
of
San Diego
CALIFORNIA

YEAR BOOK



Fiscal Year 
July 1, 1944 *to* June 30, 1945

|| ANNUAL REPORT of
|| THE CITY MANAGER
|| SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

Report Prepared By
Russell W. Rink
Assistant to the City Manager

Art Work By - Clarence Ocorr

Vari-Typing By - Joyce Bettencourt

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THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO

SAN DIEGO I, CALIFORNIA

THE HONORABLE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL
OF THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
GENTLEMEN:

The accompanying Annual Report submitted pursuant to Article 5, Section 28 of the City Charter, covers the activities of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945.

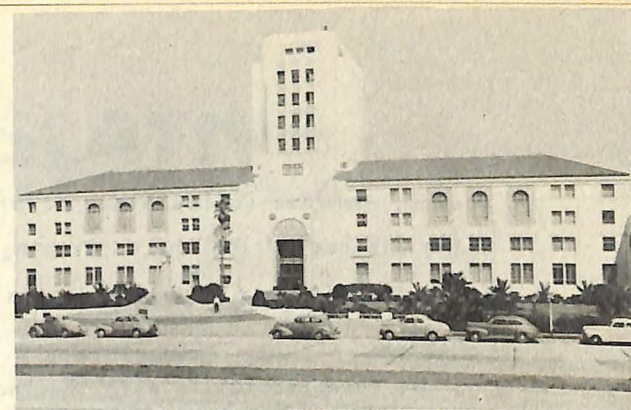
We have endeavored to present facts and statistics in a readable manner. Occasional injections of levity are not intended to make light of our duties and responsibilities to you and the citizens of our community, but to make for easy assimilation of important but often times dry information.

By virtue of the cooperation of competent employees and officials, the City has weathered a very difficult period. We are now embarking upon an era that will have its problems but which can be surmounted by the resourcefulness of faithful employees, officials, and citizens who have contributed so much in the past.

Respectfully submitted,



F. A. Rhodes
City Manager



Civic Center

IN REVIEWING the activities of a city keyed to the high pitch of war, it is difficult to weigh the importance of the many happenings. We have attempted here to sketch the picture as it appeared from where we stood. You, the reader, may have viewed it from another angle and hence disagree with our application of highlights and shadows.

Inasmuch as difference of opinion is the tap root of democracy, your comments will be appreciated.

Tragedy struck the City Administration in December when City Manager Walter W. Cooper was killed in an airplane crash. Mayor Harley E. Knox, seriously injured in the same crash, carried on the duties of his office from a hospital bed for two months.

Victory in Europe brought restrained joy along with the realization that increased activity in the Pacific theater would bring added responsibilities to San Diego. Sudden defeat of Japan altered this prospect. Now the postwar era, so much talked about, is here with its attendant perplexities and opportunities. We were not caught off guard,

though, for public improvements of every description were being planned during the early stages of the war when nothing but the dark clouds of uncertainty were visible on the horizon.

We face the future with the knowledge that the strength and ingenuity that brought victory to our citizens will be utilized to make a fine city even finer.

EXPENDITURES

CITY COUNCIL

SALARIES	\$ 6,534.00
MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT	7,087.73
OUTLAY	
TOTAL	<u>\$13,621.73</u>

MAYOR

SALARIES	\$10,948.67
MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT	4,087.73
OUTLAY	55.19
TOTAL	<u>\$15,091.59</u>

CITY MANAGER

SALARIES	\$24,083.56
MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT	2,014.27
OUTLAY	53.69
TOTAL	<u>\$26,151.52</u>

LEGISLATIVE

CITY COUNCILMEN are generally referred to as the City Fathers, but if a youngster ever talked to his father the way some of the citizens talk to the Council there'd be a session in the woodshed.

No decision made ever pleased the entire citizenry and yet a Councilman is confronted with this thankless, democratic responsibility week after week. Frequently criticism stems from the lack of the individuals knowledge of the problem at hand. Had the critic taken the trouble to ascertain the facts he would have ruled as the Council.

We're always ready to fight for democracy or climb upon a soap box and talk about it, but many of us turn up missing when it comes to performing the menial, unglamorous tasks. Two elections, a Primary, and a General were held during the year, and do you know what happened? Out of 124,518 persons that enjoyed the privilege of voting at the General election, 35,605 showed up at the polls.



Two bond issues were approved by the people. Six million dollars for a water treatment plant and new pipe lines. Two million dollars for the development of Mission Bay as a recreational area. Out of 11 charter amendments submitted, 10 received the voters' O.K.

Offices of 4 Councilmen, 2 Municipal Judges, and 2 Board of Education members were filled.

The number of ordinances adopted dropped from 230 last year to 165 this year, but resolutions increased from 1273 to 1679. The Council always resolves more often than it ordains. The line between a resolution and an ordinance is so fine in some cases you could almost settle the issue on the flip of a coin, but don't tell the City Attorney we said that.



An ordinance is generally used to enact something of a permanent nature such as a law, appropriation, or transfer of funds. Unless it's an emergency ordinance it does not become effective until the 31st day after passage. A resolution on the other hand is effective immediately and is used to enact legislation of a more temporary nature or to direct someone to perform an act such as the signing of a contract.

You may have wondered as you thumbed through the second section of the San Diego Union, the City's official newspaper, what those dry looking columns of very fine print were. They are ordinances, resolutions, notices of public hearings, and advertisements for bids. The law requires these to be published so that you'll know what's going on in your city government. Probably not one person in a thousand ever reads them. If you don't we shan't chastise you,

because we'll even admit there are more interesting things to do than beating your way through the 5320 column inches published during the year.

DOCUMENTS HANDLED BY CITY CLERK'S OFFICE

	1943-44	1944-45
Documents Filed	4809	5877
Ordinances Adopted	230	165
Resolutions Adopted	1273	1679

RECORD WORK TRANSCRIBED - NO. OF PAGES

	1943-44	1944-45
Ordinances	169	197
Resolutions	311	462
Council Minutes	272	332
Leases and Contracts	410	490
Deeds	88	99
Official Bonds	20	34

CHARTER AMMENDMENTS ADOPTED

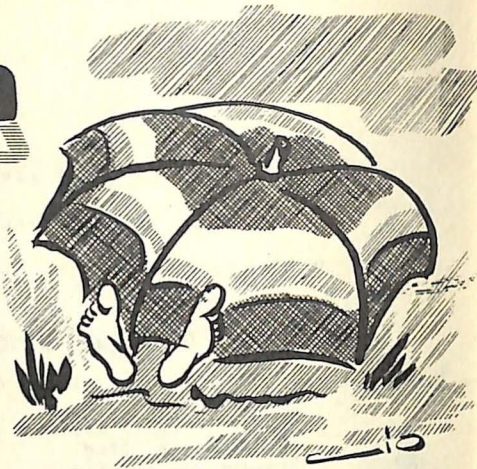
1. Providing for purchase of surplus commodities without bids.
2. Adding position of Assistant City Manager in Unclassified Service.
3. Increasing Membership on Board of Trustees of Police Relief and Pension Fund.
4. Requiring approval and consent of City Manager for retirement of Member or Employee in any rank of Police Department.
5. Increasing representation of Members on Board of Trustees of Firemen's Relief and Pension Fund.
6. Increasing contribution to Firemen's Relief and Pension Fund.
7. Deleting provision for making payment into Firemen's Relief and Pension Fund only when amount for each member falls below \$1,000.00.
8. Requiring approval and consent of City Manager for retirement of Member or Employee in any rank of Fire Department for cause.
9. Permitting the Council to adopt an Ordinance to give retirement benefits to employees who without fault are separated involuntarily before reaching age of 62.
10. Providing that employees shall contribute to City Employees' Retirement System according to actuarial tables instead of amount not to exceed 5% of salary or wages.

COST OF CITY CLERK'S OFFICE FOR YEAR

SALARIES	MAINTENANCE & SUPPORT	OUT LAY
\$16,539.29	\$2,718.71	
	TOTAL COST	\$19,258.00

RECREATION

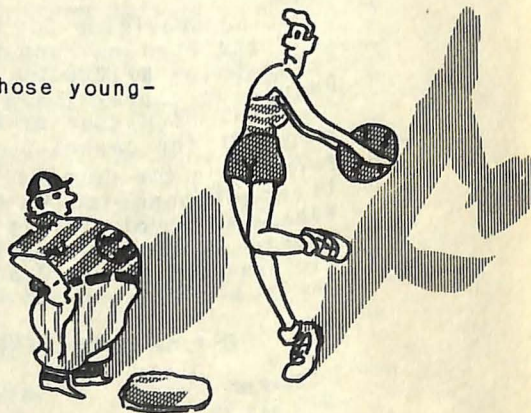
A LONG TIME AGO some pro- pounder of proverbs whipped up the one about "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." This stood uncontested until some fiendish philosopher startled the world with the statement that "All work and no play makes jack."



In the monumental effort to manufacture the tools of war needed to defeat our enemies, industry in San Diego, as elsewhere, adopted this modernized version and beat frying pans into airplanes with great rapidity. It worked for a while and then it was found that 10 hours work produced little more than 8, but at a higher cost (and besides there were too many dull Jacks around).

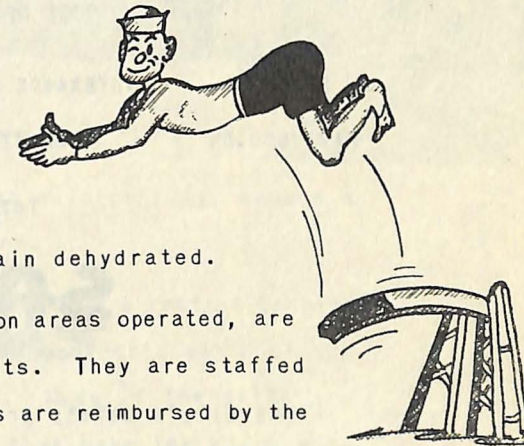
So now we come to recreation and what the City has done about it. In 60 locations 1,527,650 persons played baseball, tennis, volleyball, badminton, danced, sang and had an all-round good time.

Of course there are always those youngsters, up to the age of 25 or so, who think relaxation involves WRECKREATION and set about to demolish something. Handicraft

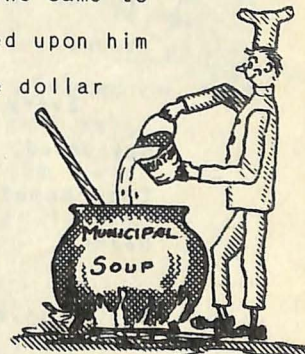


classes provided the opportunity for idle fingers to construct instead of tear down. Not one piece of lumber was purchased during the year. Instead 34 truck loads of scrap material were collected and used.

Both of the City's swimming pools have been taken over by the Navy for training purposes. Therefore the aquatic program normally conducted was just plain dehydrated.



Seventeen of the 60 recreation areas operated, are in Federal Public Housing Projects. They are staffed with City personnel whose salaries are reimbursed by the Government. Our Uncle Sam also provided \$172,000 for the construction of 4 large recreation buildings and one small one. We can recall having been warned in our youth against accepting money from strangers, but Uncle Sam is no stranger in San Diego. Indeed, he's quite like the man who came to dinner. We don't mind now that we have prevailed upon him to part with a few of his ration stamps with the dollar sign. Even so, the soup of municipal service has to be watered at times to feed our growing family.



While on the subject of youth may we suggest that it can best be retained by engaging in some of the healthful activities provided by the Recreation Department. We have no objection to elbow bend-

ing exercises performed to the accompaniment of soft lights and sweet music, but we would hate to see you get one sided.

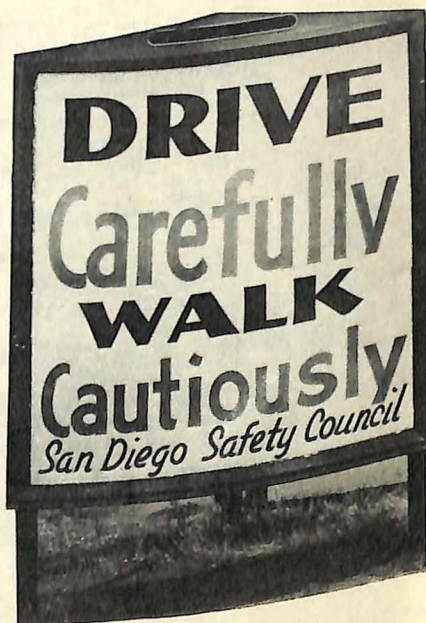
COST OF RECREATION

SALARIES	MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT	OUTLAY
\$171,580.64	\$25,773.95	\$21,124.41
TOTAL COST		\$218,479.20

SAFETY

The City's safety program which had been dormant for some time due to the press of other work was cultivated and revived in the last half year. Here it is--81 disabling accidents in the first 6 months and only 57 in the second. Automotive accidents were reduced from 52 in the first period to 38 in the second.

Every accident prevented, and work-day saved, is a saving to the City and to that sometimes forgotten man--the taxpayer.



POLICE



UNLIKE THE OLD fashioned, musty police station where the officers improved their marksmanship by spitting on the pot-bellied stove, the headquarters in a large city, houses a precise machine humming with action.

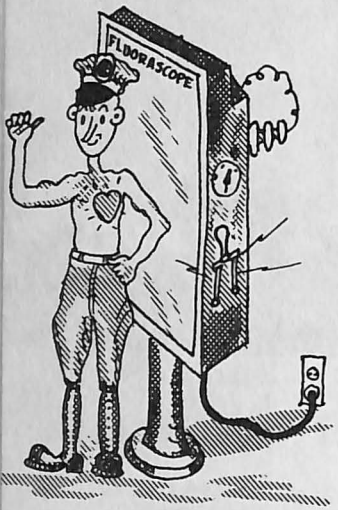
San Diego's main station built around a restful Spanish patio is the back drop for a continuous performance of the troubles and failings of mankind. Many of the skits are corny like the inveterate drunks that make the clink with such regularity you could set your calendar if not your watch.

The department played host to 19,236 persons who were booked in the jail for various crimes. Arrests for felonies ran up to 1,279 as compared to 1,024 last year. Misdemeanors totalled 17,983 as against 16,302. The shortage of manpower didn't help matters any and it was often necessary to spread the force thinner than rationed butter. There were 379 employees which was 100 less than full complement.



Felonies up 19.9%

The high price paid for automobiles must have appealed to some people for they appropriated 1,733 that didn't belong to them. They failed to consider the old long arm of the law that reached out and retrieved 1,608 of the cars.

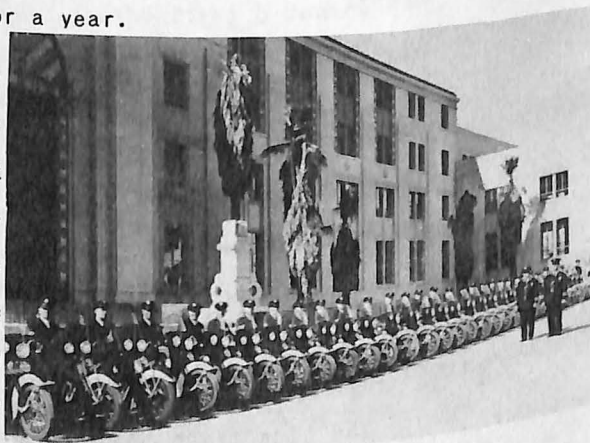


For you traffic violators who think police officers don't have hearts (we thought so too until the police surgeon stood one of them in front of a fluoroscope--sure enough there it was big as a valentine)--16,540 traffic warnings were issued. Of course some people are not satisfied with warnings and 113,504 arrests had to be made.

Five hundred ninety-two persons lost themselves to such an extent that they were reported missing but 490 turned up or were located. Property, like persons also gets lost but more often it is stolen. Which ever it was the department rounded up 1,414,178 dollars worth. That is more than it costs to run the department for a year.

It was a dark year for traffic fatalities. Eighty persons were killed as against 55 last year, and 1,531 persons were injured as against 1,045. Hit and run cases jumped from 394 to 480. Valid or not there are probably reasons for this increase.

After 4 years of ration restraint, drivers were inclined to let loose and see what the old bus would do. Many times it did the unexpected and someone got hurt. Whatever the



reason, when 82 of our citizens lose their lives something has to be done about it. A publicity campaign is under way and the courts have issued warnings that in the future fines for speeding and reckless driving are to be steep.

The Junior Traffic Patrol, consisting of 850 boys did a swell job guarding school crossings, thus freeing police officers for other important tasks. Besides the help given the department, the patrol provides an excellent place to teach youngsters some of the responsibilities of citizenship. Work of the officers and other interested groups brought about a reduction of juvenile arrests from 2391 to 2338.



Identification records are as important in police work as the patrol car and the 2-way radio. The local files contain 389,082 fingerprint cards and 39,536 Bertillon records. The latter, which are now outmoded by fingerprint methods, comprise a system worked out by a French anthropologist, Alphonse Bertillon. Anthropometric mea-

surements (body to you) were made along with notes on scars and other markings. Your knowledge bump would be nicely calibrated and that double jointed thumb you amuse the

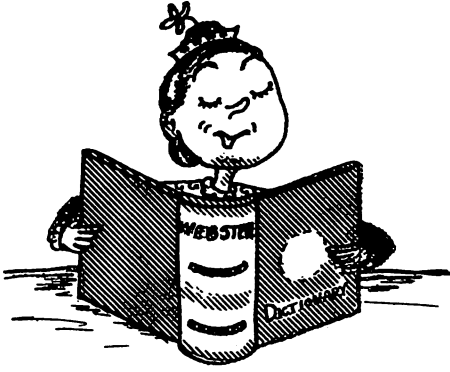
SOCIAL WELFARE

NOTHING CAN SPOIL the good feeling you have after giving to charity quicker than the realization that the charity was a racket. This seldom happens in San Diego. The Social Welfare Department makes it one of their jobs to see that organizations soliciting funds use them for the purpose stated in the appeal. If collection costs are too high a permit will not be granted.

There is good reason for this control. Charitable solicitation is a big business. San Diegans gave \$2,554,767.40 during the year. Expense of collection was \$189,132.30 or 7.4% of the total.

Our city has its night life and bright spots made brighter by thousands of servicemen and women stationed here. No one objects to good clean fun if it's scrubbed often enough, or to a risqué show--Webster says risqué means "approaching indelicacy"--so, no one objects if it doesn't approach too closely. But when it does, ah, then it's the departments dirty job to clean it up.

Night clubs, cabarets, dance halls, and other places of amusement were inspected 5,301 times. On the recommendation of the Social Welfare Department, the City Council suspended



Hmmm...

youngsters with would also be noted. We are assuming of course that you had committed some heinous infraction of the law.

If you ever become bored with soap operas and headache remedy plugs may we suggest police radio calls for an evening of educational entertainment. This must be done in your home and not your car, however, for it's a violation of a City ordinance to have a short wave radio in your car. The reason: If everyone were allowed to have a short wave radio there'd be so many people at the scene of every crime the police would have an awful time. You won't have to wait long for a call. During the year 281,643 calls went out to the 80 patrol cars, 4 ambulances, 3 trucks and 52 motorcycles that are equipt with radios.

The life guard service fished out 292 persons on the verge of drowning. A few people must have learned to swim lately for last year 557 rescues were made and 632 the year before that. A beach really isn't successful unless it's adequately sprinkled with frantic mothers looking for their wandering offspring. One hundred and four kids were scooped up by the guards and returned to the proper owners.

COST OF POLICE DEPARTMENT

SALARIES	MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT	OUTLAY
\$1,078,740.32	\$123,568.97	\$25,635.37
	
TOTAL COST		\$1,227,944.66

PUBLIC WORKS



THE PUBLIC WORKS Department might be termed the City's housekeeper for it sweeps and maintains the streets, collects the refuse, disposes of sewage, maintains public buildings, and all rolling equipment except that owned by the Police and Fire departments. Composed of the following divisions, it is the largest department in the City.

Streets

Two hundred sixty-four power sweeper brooms were worn out and 7461 cubic yards of debris were collected in the process of sweeping 41,461 miles of the City's streets, Eight and three quarter miles of streets averaging 40 feet in width were resurfaced during the year.

San Diego's uneven topography necessitates many guard rails and fences along its streets and highways. Four and three quarter miles of these were repaired or constructed. The power operated street painting machine crawled along like a huge spider and laid its white web on 246 miles of street. Forty miles of crosswalks were painted by hand.

Although 1,165 cubic yards of trash were hauled from the City's beaches, it proved to be a losing battle. To put it bluntly they were dirty--very dirty. The principal difficulty was the scarcity of labor and equipment. Oh yes, we

a night club's license for thirty days because the entertainment got too close to the edge of indelicacy, tripped, and fell in.

The welfare of our youngsters is watched over by the investigators in the department. Whenever minors are found in dance halls or places where liquor is served they are required to leave unless accompanied by their guardians.

COST OF SOCIAL WELFARE

SALARIES	MAINTENANCE & SUPPORT	OUTLAY
\$10,281.06	\$955.91	
	TOTAL COST	<u>\$11,236.97</u>



*A Formal Garden
In San Diego's
1400 Acre
Balboa Park*



mustn't overlook the bath-ers who threw bottles, cans, watermelons, and newspapers in prodigious quantities with care-free abandon. Perhaps you can tell us why a citizen who keeps his home neat as a pin will suddenly forget

his good breeding when he sets foot on a public area.

Sewers

A sewer system is taken as a matter of fact by the average person. The piping runs from your house and out under the street somewhere. From there you know not where or care--that is, provided it keeps on going. But when it does not, that is something else again.

A sewerage system is an elaborate thing. Water won't run up hill so the pipes must be carefully laid to grade or in the layman's language they must be properly sloped. Not too steeply, though, for they will soon get so deep that the cost of construction gets too high. Even when laid with a little drop as 2 feet in every 1000 feet of pipe they will often get too deep because of the shape of the ground or the distance traveled. When this happens, a pump must then be installed to raise the sewage to a higher level to run down hill all over again. This process frequently takes place

many times before the sewage reaches its destination. By the way, do you know the difference between sewerage and sewage? Sewerage is the piping system, and sewage is that which runs in the pipes. To get back to the "matter of factness" of sewers, 70 miles of them were cleaned to keep them that way.

In spite of such precautions they did stop up at times --2,780 to be exact. Five hundred eleven of these stop-ups were in the mains and 2,269 in the laterals.



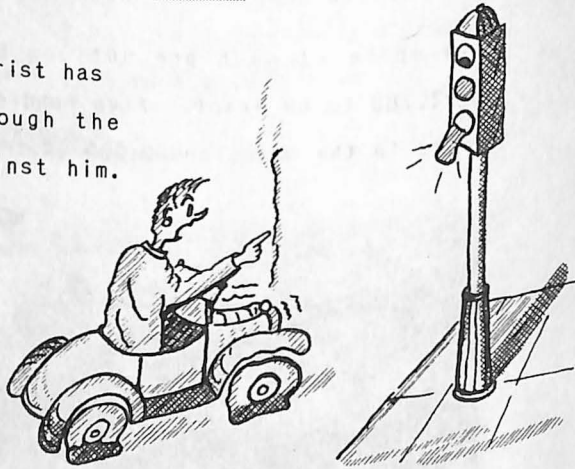
Refuse Disposal

Wherever you have people you have trash. The census bureau tells us we had 401,860 persons in March 1914. We suspected as much by the amount of refuse collected--41,143 tons of rubbish and 18,786 tons of garbage. Included in the above population figure are 115,810 military personnel in government areas from which the City does not collect refuse. On the basis of 286,050 persons, each person in the City threw out 288 pounds of rubbish and 130 pounds of garbage. That seems like a lot, but we're here to report facts, not moralize.

In the course of its work the division picked up 6,589 animals that died in the City. And quite a variety too. In addition to the many dogs and cats, 13 horses, 11 seals, 17 cows, 7 goats, 2 sharks, 1 panther, 1 mule, 1 burro, 5 sea lions, and 1 whale were picked up.

Electric Division

Many an impatient motorist has wanted to put a rock through the traffic light that was against him. Last year 2,963 of them burned out and were replaced by the electric division which maintains the City's electrical equipment. Some day if you are lucky one of the lights will burn out while you're waiting for it to change. Then you will save all of ten seconds in your hurry to get somewhere.



The division replaced 6,789 lamps in the 4230 ornamental street lights owned by the City. The San Diego Gas and Electric Company supplies the power under contract for the 7,200 street lights in the City, and maintains the 2,970 overhead lights owned by them.

Radio technicians in the division doctored ailing

motorcycle and auto radios so the scratchy twang of the police radio announcers could again be heard. We sometimes wonder how the radios stand it as long as they do.



Corner of The Electric Shop

Shops

Usually a statistician when attempting to make dry figures edible, converts mileages to "times around the earth". We don't want to be too trite so we're going to say that the

349 pieces of rolling equipment cared for by the shop division made $4\frac{1}{2}$ round trips to the moon. In other words they traveled a combined total of 2,177,105 miles.



The equipment conservation program instituted at the outbreak of the war continued to save large quantities of gasoline and tires. Needless to say the unfortunate individuals charged with enforcement of the program were not the most popular around the place, but the job had to be done. Slightly over half a million gallons of gasoline were used in all city-owned equipment. Forty-four vehicles received new coats of paint. The division did an admirable job in defying nature by holding together many antiquated pieces equipment.

Operation of the parking meter repair shop formerly under the City Treasurer was taken over by the division because of the mechanical nature of the work. A machine for washing the clock mechanisms in the meters was designed and constructed along with other labor saving devices.

Sewage Treatment

IT'S A LONG WAY historically from the old fashioned privy to the modern sewage treatment plant. There's a great difference too. Treatment of sewage is a finely balanced



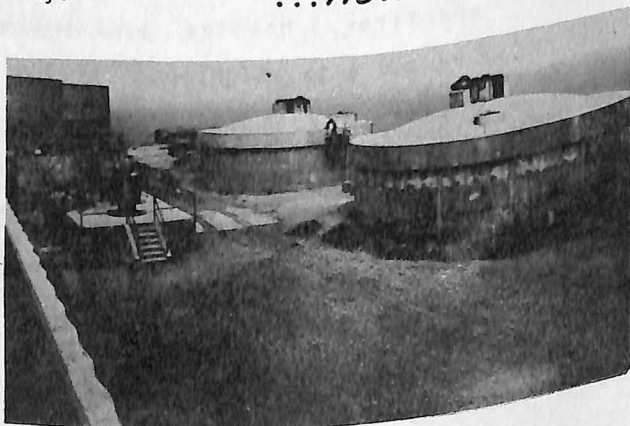
Then...

chemical process carried on in a plant filled with complicated machinery bearing impressive names such as clariflocculator, elutriator, detritor, chlorinator, comminutor, digester, clarifier, and aerator (are you still with us?).

From the neat appearance of the plant it might easily be presumed that it was processing molasses, water, or gasoline instead of the wastes of a city.

...NOW

The plant treated 7.9 billion gallons of sewage during the year. This represents 44% of the water sold by the Water Department in the same period. When all areas of the City are connected to the plant an even greater percentage

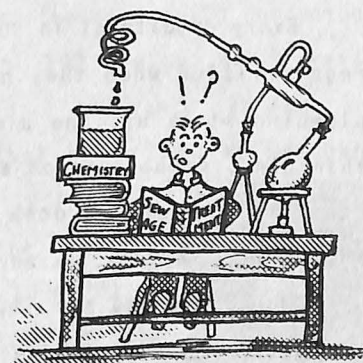


View Of the Treatment Plant
Aerators On The Left
Vacuators On The Right

of the water used will find its way to the plant. Average flow per day was 21.68 million gallons with peaks running as high as 45 million gallons.

What happens to the sewage when it gets to the plant? We're glad you asked that question. We know you're still awake. Well, that requires at least a two hour explanation by the superintendent or the sanitary engineer who would then refer you to some good thick books with fine print for a detailed study of the process. But in a few simple words

the solids are separated from the liquid called the effluent, which then empties into San Diego Bay after purification. The solid material now termed sludge is digested, purified and dried by intense heat and ends up as a fluffy, fibrous material packed in 100 pound sacks. This is sold under contract as fertilizer at \$17.80 a ton.



It costs \$14.40 to give this treatment to each million gallons of sewage, exclusive of amortization and depreciation. Each million gallons yields \$3.41 worth of fertilizer thus reducing the net treatment cost to \$10.90.

Alterations and additions to the plant during the year improved certain operations but it is still overloaded due to the increased population in the City. Plans are in the

making for additions that will increase the capacity. An electric hoist was installed to facilitate handling of the 1 ton chlorine cylinders used in the purification process.

SOURCE OF SEWAGE TREATED

City of San Diego	7,183,545,000 gallons
City of National City	160,158,000 gallons
City of La Mesa	4,624,000 gallons
North Island	559,440,000 gallons
TOTAL	7,907,767,000 gallons

Public Buildings

Every department in the City looks to the Public Buildings division when they have housekeeping troubles. The plumbing stops up, the plaster falls off, an office needs enlarging, someone needs a sign to direct the public, Suzy Steno can't get her desk open--what to do?--Call Public Buildings, they can fix anything.

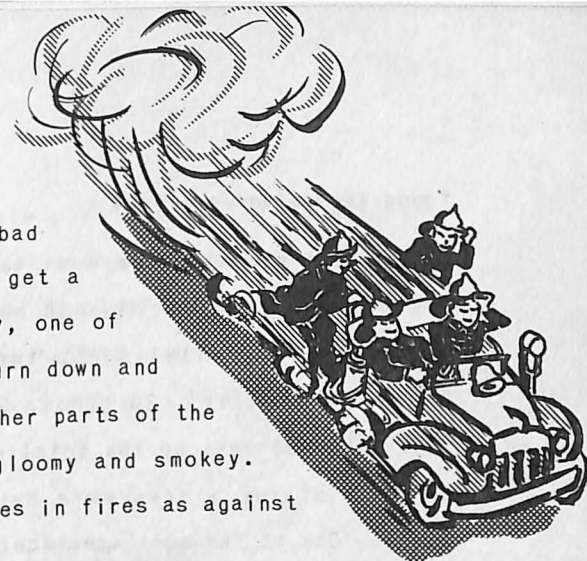
Our Buildings are not only found scattered throughout the City's 95 square miles of area but far into the County where our water resources are developed. A total of 150 buildings and 21 comfort stations are maintained.

COST OF PUBLIC WORKS

	SALARIES	M & S	OUTLAY	TOTAL
Public Bldgs.	\$ 92,715.25	\$ 21,545.76	\$ 179.38	\$ 114,440.39
Auto Shops	102,615.64	89,719.33	51,141.31	243,476.28
Electric Shop	52,876.81	29,804.63	2,303.68	84,985.12
Administration	47,558.47	61,044.50		108,602.97
Streets	263,619.92	86,961.21		350,581.13
Sewers	63,347.14	14,373.06	60,150.60	137,870.80
Sewage Treat.	65,809.02	61,401.92	5,015.21	132,226.15
Refuse	159,395.13	248,301.02		407,696.15
	<u>\$847,937.38</u>	<u>\$613,151.43</u>	<u>\$118,790.18</u>	<u>\$1,579,878.99</u>

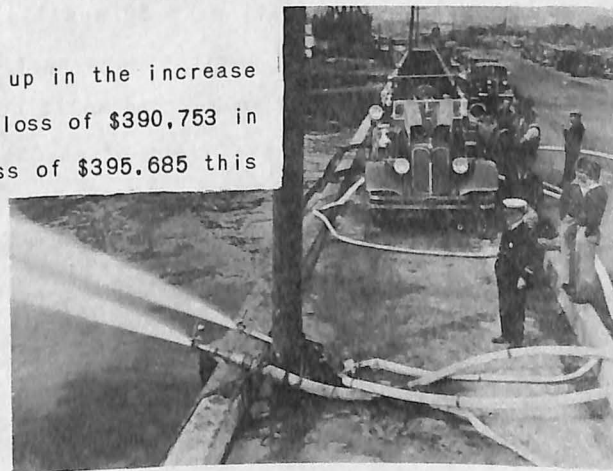
FIRE

AS THOUGH IT WASN'T bad enough to wait 2 weeks to get a shirt back from the laundry, one of the big laundries had to burn down and make matters even worse. Other parts of the fire picture were not so gloomy and smokey. Three persons lost their lives in fires as against 8 last year.



The bottom fell out of the manpower barrel when the chief counted noses one morning and found only 193 including his own. The budget provided for 282 men but there were only 198 on the payroll at the end of the year. In June of 1943 when the City was smaller that it is now, we had 245 firemen.

This shortage showed up in the increase of fires from 3165 with a loss of \$390,753 in 1943-44 to 3523 with a loss of \$395,685 this year. However, on the basis of population, the fire loss per capita dropped from \$1.36 to \$1.13.



The urge to play with matches overcame 97 youngsters and you can guess the result. Twenty-three cars and 286 autos tried to burn up the road and instead,

Testing A New Fire Truck

found themselves on fire.

Smoke and steam were mistaken for fire 37 times and alarms turned in, but this is more understandable than the actions of the nitwits who turned in 191 false alarms. Seventeen trailers, 20 trees, 935 structures, and 3 airplanes helped make up the total of 3523 fires. Almost half or 1677 of the alarms were caused by grass and rubbish fires. One of the most spectacular displays resulted from a canyon fire near the 30th Street bridge which damaged 27 homes before being brought under control.

The addition of a new 1250 gallon per minute Seagrave pumper makes 24 pieces of first line fire fighting equipment the department has for its work. Uncle Sam owns 2 of these pieces in addition to 58 auxiliary civilian defense pump units. Nine old pieces are kept as reserve rigs--and when we say old we're not fooling. One first saw the light of day back in 1911 and another in 1913. The department also operates 16 passenger cars and 7 trucks in its fire prevention and fire alarm work.

Speaking of fire alarms, 22 new boxes were installed in the Frontier Federal Public Housing Project making a total of 466 in the City.



The Fire Marshal and his staff made their usual inspections of places of public assembly, and educated the public through the medium of the radio, newspapers, and talks before civic clubs. One hundred and seventeen persons got their education the hard way and paid \$6,725 in fines as tuition.

COST OF FIRE DEPARTMENT

SALARIES	MAINTENANCE & SUPPORT	OUTLAY
\$783,415.58	\$107,053.50	\$21,797.44
		<hr/>
		\$912,266.52



*Serra Museum
Early California history is recorded here.*

CIVIL SERVICE

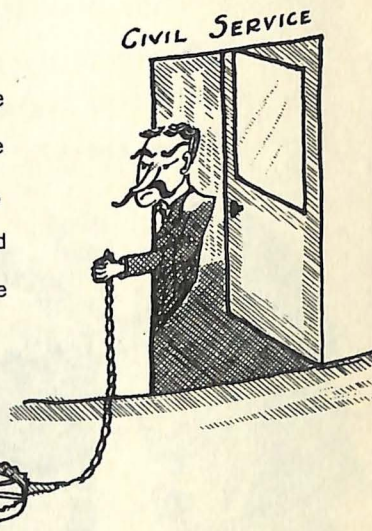
THROUGHOUT THIS REPORT we have frequently referred to problems resulting from the shortage of labor.

Here, now is the picture in a nutshell of the condition that near drove us nutty. On July 1, 1944 we had 1916 employees. During the year 772 of them left for various reasons. Thirty of this number were retired, 13 died, 18 were granted military leave, 37 were discharged, and the rest resigned with the exception of a very few who were laid off.

The only answer to this perplexing little problem was to hire some more. Sounds simple doesn't it? Civil Service pleaded, cajoled, advertised, Shanghai'd, laid bear traps, and produced 835 employees which increased the total at the end of the year to 1997.

To test the ability of the applicants after they were trapped, and to provide for promotions, 368 examinations were conducted. Seventy percent of the 1646 persons taking the exams passed.

"You're never too old to learn" was given a practical test by the establishment of an *In Service Training* program. The San Diego Vocational School supplied an instructor and



pitched in to help set up the program. All grades of employees from top department heads to laborers were given instruction in the latest methods of performing their jobs. Many of the groups were conducted on a conference basis. Sanction was given to any class member who wished to take a pot shot at the instructor (verbal of course) if he disagreed with the prof's teaching.

Excellent ideas and methods were unearthed and exchanged. Benefits derived were so great that the program is to be a continuous one.

COST OF CIVIL SERVICE

SALARIES	MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT	OUTLAY
\$23,544.87	\$2,120.32	\$211.73
TOTAL COST		\$25,876.92

Museum of Man

The Navy's occupation of the museum's building for hospital purposes confined the museum's activities to caring for stored exhibits, keeping records up to date, and preparing for the future when operation will again be normal.

COST OF MUSEUM OPERATION

SALARIES	MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT	OUTLAY
\$7,657.82	\$255.80	
TOTAL COST		\$7,913.62

PARKS

In the Recreation Department section of this report we mentioned that Uncle Sam favored us with a gift of five recreation buildings. But before benevolent Uncle S. takes an aspirin for the headache caused by that tight fitting halo we wish to remind him, ever so humbly, of the things he has taken away.

What we have reference to is the big chunk of our 1400 acre Balboa Park with all its buildings that the Navy took over. They promptly hung up that familiar sign: Government Property KEEP OUT. We're not complaining because we know of no better place to establish a convalescent hospital for servicemen than in one of the world's most beautiful parks. But we do offer this explanation as to why our park operation has been reduced during the war, and why the general public was not permitted in many areas.

So, with the fires banked and operating under reduced draft, the department with the aid of the Park Commission set about to develop plans for the future when operation would again be normal. Four park plans were presented to the Planning Commission for adoption in the Master Plan of the City as follows:

1. A Municipal Rose Garden in Balboa Park north of the bowling greens.
2. Development of the Park Boulevard frontage from Upas Street to the Prado, or Laurel Street.



3. Extension of the recreational facilities at Morley Field which will include a model yacht basin, fly casting pool, archery ranges, and a new site for the riding stables.
4. Development of Park de La Cruz in the easterly area of San Diego at 40th and Dwight Streets.

It really doesn't take much imagination to see the value and pleasure that will be derived from these improvements when they come to life.

The Park Commission recommended the purchase of a 40 acre tract for a future park lying between 52nd and 54th Streets, and Orange and University Avenues. Acquisition of the land is now under way.

Specimens of California's trees will dominate the 86 acres in the hills north of Pacific Beach that were dedicated by the City Council as a park during the year.

The down town Plaza came in for discussion frequently. The milling crowds, in this, San Diego's busiest section, sometime ago wore away any vestige of greenery. It is a park in name only. Instead of grass it sprouted Information and Blood Donor recruitment booths, war bond exhibits, and miscellaneous structures. Plans are in the making to turn it into a spot of restful green with cheerful bubbling fountains when the war-time structures are no longer needed.

Golf Course

The 9 and 18 hole municipal golf courses attracted more people than any year in their history. Golfers played 167,274 rounds and left \$88,412.70 at the starter's windows. Expenses totaled \$55,900.14 leaving a net profit of \$32,512.00.

Some @#-\$-! mean persons continued to steal the players scarce golf balls, and as though this wasn't bad enough, they also drove autos over the greens at night. They knocked down trees and stole the green flags. Shortage of police made it impossible to put a complete stop to such capers.

An additional 9 hole course should be constructed to care for the continually increasing business.

Cemeteries

Long-term improvements were continued in the Mount Hope Cemetery, although the engineering and mapping program suffered from the shortage of technical services. Interments numbered 921 compared to 878 last year.

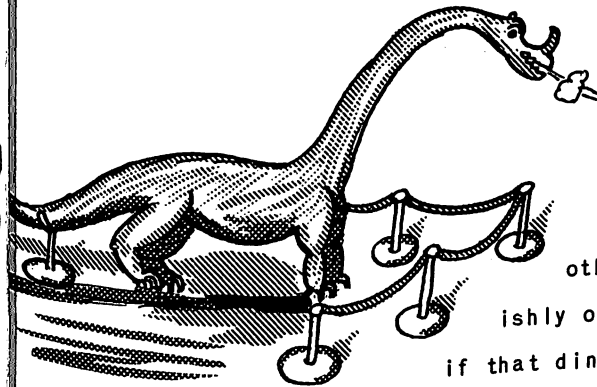
Street Trees

No one thing has more effect on the beauty of a city than its street trees. man-made improvements like curbs, sidewalks, and street lights do little for a street unless it is softened with a frame of cool, graceful trees. In the average city so much importance is attached to cluttering commercial streets with competing signs that the value of trees is entirely forgotten. While the number is still small, there are business men who know that a cash register will ring as loud and more often in the shade of beautiful tree.

This is enough moralizing for the moment let's get on

to what the division did during the year. A total of 12,494 trees were trimmed. One hundred-twenty-three dead trees were removed, and 68 live ones taken out because they damaged sidewalks and curbs to the point where they became a hazard to pedestrian and vehicular traffic. Storms, which the Chamber of Commerce won't acknowledge, destroyed 126 trees.

Natural History Museum



A museum can be more than just a place where you speak in whispers and softly tiptoe among dusty, stuffed creatures of another world, glancing sheep-

ishly over your shoulder to see if that dinosaur is following you.

The Museum is considered the recognized source of information on hay fever plants as the result of information given to local doctors and clinics. The Epidemiology Laboratory of the Naval Hospital received help on such subjects as mites, parasites, etc. Weeds, noxious insects, birds and mammals were identified for the County Agricultural Commissioner.

Servicemen in distant parts of the world sent rare specimens to the Museum; others delivered them in person. A lifetime collection comprising 13,000 bird and mammal skins



was generously given to the Museum.

Uncommon specimens of fossils were collected by observant persons at the sites of highway cuts and housing project excavations. A local onyx and marble company contributed fossilized scorpions and centipedes entombed in onyx that was quarried for fountain pen bases.

Even though the Navy occupied the Museum's main building, contacts with general public were maintained with four branches which serve in a limited way.

COST OF PARK OPERATION

	SALARIES	M & S	OUTLAY
Park	\$166,024.78	\$38,603.88	\$
Golf Course	37,769.25	17,769.25	442.00
Cemetery	44,270.49	14,464.15	4,319.62
Serra Museum	4,224.00	170.59	
S. D. Museum of Man	7,657.82	255.80	
Natural History Museum	3,471.30	36.68	
Art Gallery	13,065.04	142.12	
Street Trees	13,626.11	7,389.21	
	<u>\$290,108.79</u>	<u>\$78,831.68</u>	<u>\$4,761.62</u>

GRAND TOTAL \$373,702.09

BUILDING INSPECTION

Eight hundred and sixteen dwelling units were provided through new construction and alterations during the year. These units had as much effect on the housing shortage as a bucket of water would have on the level of the ocean. Sleeping on a park bench is no measure of social standing or financial position in San Diego. George Washington may not have slept in our parks but other fine persons have.

Over 18,000 family units have been constructed by the Federal Public Housing Authority since 1940. Construction of more units is continuing but the demand far exceeds the supply. As our Building Inspection Department has no jurisdiction over government construction, a tabulation of these units does not appear in the department reports.

Total construction for the year amounted to \$7,657,071 as compared to \$8,985,266 in 1943-44. Building permit fees and licenses amounted to \$47,857.

COST OF BUILDING INSPECTION

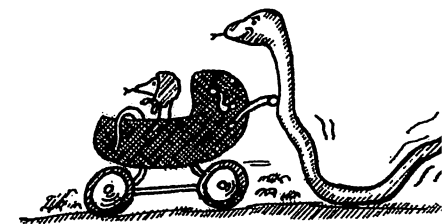
SALARIES	MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT	OUTLAY
\$56,441.39	\$8,190.02	
	TOTAL COST	<u>\$64,631.41</u>

ZOO

SAN DIEGO'S ZOO constructed with grottos and enclosures resembling the natural habitat of the animals on exhibit, is conducive to reproduction. Species seldom born in many zoos are often reared successfully here.

Messers Llama, Camel, Chimpanzee, and Baboon were seen nervously pacing the hospital corridors during the year. We humans quiet our nerves with a carton of cigarettes during this trying period. What a poor animal father does, we don't know.

The Cobra family sent out announcements telling of the arrival of a set of twins. There may be some-



thing ominous in the fact that on Friday, October 13th, a litter of 8 sidewinder rattle snakes cracked their shells and stuck out their heads looking for trouble.

The Research and Hospital Department provided care for the ever important health of the exhibits. Post-mortem examinations were performed on the 53 mammals and 87 birds that died during the year.

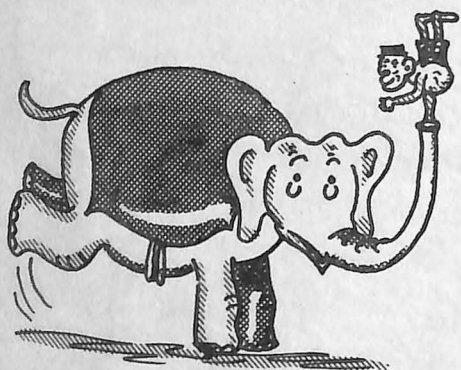
Toward the end of the year the labor situation eased up a bit, much to the relief of the overworked employees who stuck by their jobs so faithfully.

Clicking turnstiles recorded a total of 653,468 visitors. Three thousand passes a week were made available to service men and women.

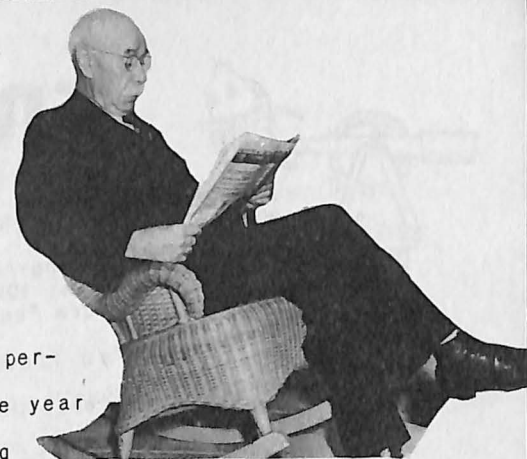
The Zoo is partially financed by revenue of the Zoological Society which operates the facilities, therefore, the costs shown here represent only the City's share.

COST OF ZOO OPERATION

SALARIES	MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT	OUTLAY
\$1,944.74	\$35,502.52	
		<u>TOTAL COST</u>
		\$37,447.26



PENSION SYSTEMS



POLICE Eleven police department personnel were retired during the year raising the number now receiving pensions to 105. The highest payments were received by retired chiefs who were paid \$230 per month. The lowest payments were to widows who received \$75 per month.

Receipts for the year amounted to \$191,917.70 and disbursements totalled \$144,122.96 leaving a net gain of \$47,794.74.

FIRE Eight firemen and 3 widows were added to the list of pensioners making a total of 109. Minimum and maximum payments were the same as those under the police pension system.

A net loss of \$11,302.57 was experienced because disbursements amounted to \$168,916.59 as against receipts totalling \$157,614.02.

CITY EMPLOYEES This system includes all employees not covered by the police and fire pension systems. Fourteen persons retired during the year making a total of 109 now receiving pensions.

Receipts amounted to \$146,537.81 and disbursements totalled \$121,697.74 leaving a net gain of \$24,840.17.

ENGINEERING

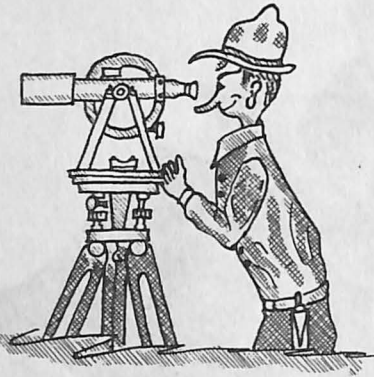
PERHAPS YOU'VE WONDERED just what an engineer does, particularly since the term "engineer" has been slopped around so freely in recent years. When we speak of engineers in the City we refer to civil engineers, most of whom are registered by the State of California after passing a brain straining exam.

Because the field of civil engineering is so broad, these engineers usually specialize in a particular branch such as hydraulics, sanitary, structural, highway, etc

Every construction job the City undertakes involves some phase of engineering. Sewers and streets require carefully calculated grades. Manholes, catch basins, culverts, pumping stations, and other structures must be designed for proper size and shape. Stresses in bridges and buildings must be computed to determine the strength of the beams, columns, walls, and foundations. A structure must be strong enough to do the job required with a certain margin of safety, but if it's unnecessarily strong that's wasteful and that is not engineering.

The department was bottle-necked by a lack of draftsmen to convert the engineer's thoughts and figures to construction drawings. In spite of this impediment, the engineers, surveyors, right of way agents, and draftsmen, in a quiet, efficient way turned out a lot of work.

Construction of the Powder House Canyon sewer, and the



La Mesa Trunk sewer, totalling \$33,134 were completed during the year. The old outfall at the foot of Market Street was abandoned after completion of a 901 foot connection to the collector line on India Street.

Plans for the West Point Loma, Mission Beach, Pacific Beach, La Jolla, and Mission Valley collector sewers are in various stages of completion. Plans for extension of the collector sewer at Old San Diego to the Linda Vista outfall were buttoned up. The sewer will pick up the Linda Vista and Cudahy Packing Co. outfalls which have been running into Mission Bay.

Contracts for two assessment district sewers were consumated and 8 others are being processed.

Sometimes the engineer's mumbo jumbo beaten out on a slide rule and calculating machine looks unnecessary to the layman. But without a well engineered plan every undertaking is subject to failure. Of course Hitler thought he had a well engineered plan but somehow a decimal point got in the wrong place along the way.

Traffic interchange and crossing structures are being designed for the intersections of Imperial Avenue, Market Street, and Federal Boulevard. Plans and specifications were ground out for 9 extensions to the water distribution system; bridges over Adams Avenue, Texas Street, and Ward Road; and 2 storm drain systems.



Surveyors squinted through their transits and made location surveys for 3.7 miles of the proposed Wabash Canyon crosstown artery.

As the City's transportation system added more and more buses, the routes in the downtown business area looked like grandma's yarn after the cat played with it. The traffic engineer in collaboration with bus company officials sat down and untangled the mess with amazing results. Continuous study and re-engineering of hazardous intersections was carried on. Four hundred eighty-four new street lights were installed in various locations for added safety.

In cooperation with the Street Division of Public Works improved methods of street painting were worked out which made for legible street markings applied in less time.



...before you leap

COST OF ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

SALARIES	\$88,986.83
MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT	3,615.34
OUTLAY	124.80
	<hr/>
TOTAL COST	\$92,726.97

HEALTH

WE HAVE GROWN to expect medical science to progress rapidly. But when it moves so fast that we can't revise our administrative methods fast enough to keep up, that's going some. Right here in San Diego we've had the opportunity to witness some amazing progress.



Measles

On July 6, 1944 the Harbor View Hospital was opened for the treatment of female patients with infectious venereal diseases. Penicillin, the wonder drug, at a cost of \$4.50 per 100,000 units was available only in limited quantities. Thirty-one days treatment were required for the cure of gonorrhea and 29 days for the cure of syphilis. These are the diseases that formerly required years of painful and often unsuccessful treatment.

In January of 1945 Penicillin dropped to \$.75 per 100,000 units and became more plentiful. The average patient stay for syphilis was reduced to 9.7 days. The average stay for gonorrhea slid to 5.2 days. This reduction in time made it unnecessary to use a large part of the hospital. Result: A layout that was not too large when constructed became uneconomical to operate and outgrew itself because of progress.

On June 30th. it was closed and a 20-bed unit serving both men and women was contracted for at the County Hospital. This unit serves only syphilis patients because

treatment of gonorrhoea has now been reduced to a matter of hours and is handled in the Clinic at the Civic Center. Before getting off this subject we wish to acknowledge the splendid efforts of the U. S. Public Health Service, and State Department of Public Health personnel who partially staffed the hospital and the clinic. Their help is greatly appreciated.

A total of 1120 cases of venereal disease were treated at the Clinic and 628 cases treated at Harbor View Hospital.

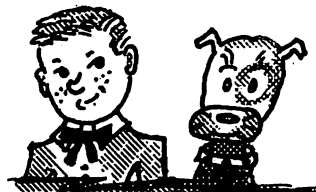
The operations of the Health Department cover such a broad field it is difficult to know which to report in our limited space. They're all interesting and extremely important.

Life and death are important to everyone so you will be interested to know that 8253 babies or 567 more than last year were born. Deaths for the year amounted to 3033 or 133 less than last year. This is just another proof that our City is growing.

Communicable disease cases numbering 12,546 were reported by the Nursing Division.

New born babes and their mothers were given help by the Maternal and Child Health Division in 4,798 home visits.

Dogs are synonymous with children. Wherever you find one you're apt to find the other. The City Poundmaster found 3,722 during the year (we're speaking of dogs now). The owners of 1,089 retrieved



Who's Lost?

them, leaving 2,633 that had to be put to sleep.

"You Are What You Eat" is a book title but it is also the foundation on which the Food Division, and the Meat and Dairy Division base their work. They make certain that the food produced, processed, and served in the City is fit for human consumption. Restaurants were inspected 9,364 times, groceries 3,403 times, dairies and creameries 1,546 times, along with other establishments too numerous to mention. Four tons of food and 3/4 of a ton of meat (how many red points is that) were condemned as unfit.



You Can't Serve That, Bud

The Division of Housing and Sanitation kept up its vigil against sub-standard dwellings and ordered the installation of 591 plumbing fixtures. Hotels, apartment houses, barber, beauty, and tattoo shops were inspected for compliance with the State Housing Act and local ordinances. The division prefers to ask people to comply with the law rather than tell them, however, out of 730 persons asked, 65 had to be told by conviction in court.

COST OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT

SALARIES	MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT	OUTLAY
\$136,476.82	\$24,494.63	\$313.34
	TOTAL COST	\$161,284.79

LIBRARY



IF YOU WANT TO KNOW what a city's people are *thinking*, step into its library, quietly peek over the readers' shoulders and see what they are *reading*.

Books on house planning, truck gardening, management of business, exporting, the G. I. Bill of Rights--these are just a few but they show the trend. Business men, veterans, salaried employees--all interested in the future, are preparing themselves for reconversion and new opportunities.

After four years of war the people are concerned with peace; how to make it and keep it. The San Francisco Conference stimulated interest in world neighbors. Our citizens want to know how other nations live and think in order to carry out their own responsibilities in an enlightened world.

A total of 1,317,147 books were lent for home use during the year. Thirty-seven percent of this number were taken home by children. We offer no guarantee as to the number of books actually read because we have heard of children and adults who were cognizant of the advantages of being caught with an arm load of books by the teacher or an intellectual friend. Sixty-four percent of the adult loans were fiction and 36% non-fiction.



The library has 73,752 registered borrowers and 237,530 volumes to loan them.

To say that the main library and annex is jammed with books is an understatement. Several hundred volumes were donated to the library from private collections but unfortunately can not be used until a new building can be erected.

In conjunction with the County Library a governmental reference library was established in the Civic Center to serve city and county officials and employees. Technical books formerly limited to the confines of a particular office are now available to all departments.

COST OF LIBRARY OPERATION

SALARIES	MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT	OUTLAY
\$182,060.85	\$26,581.97	\$29,542.96
TOTAL COST		\$238,185.78

LIBRARY STATISTICS

	Number
Buildings	2
Main Library and Annex	6
Branches In Separate Buildings	2
Branches In Rented Quarters	5
Branches In School Buildings	13
Stations	4
Temporary Distributing Points
Total Library Agencies	32

BOOK STOCK

Number of Volumes At Beginning Of Year	229,664
Number of Volumes Added By Gift and Purchase	21,199

	250,963

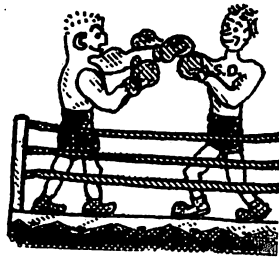
Discarded	13,433

Total At End Of Year	237,530

CITY ATTORNEY

Many legal matters of importance to the citizens were handled by the Attorney and his deputies during the year. Perhaps the current case of the City of San Diego versus the Southern California Telephone Company will have the most far reaching effect.

On August 7, 1944 the Company's 30 year franchise, under which the City receives 2% of the Company's gross earnings, expired. The Company contends that by virtue of their nation wide operation they can operate without a local franchise. The City vigorously disagrees with this contention and isn't going to give in without a fight, because we stand to lose an average of \$75,000 a year in revenue. Both contestants have entered the ring and are sparring around feeling out each other's weak spots (*we don't think we have any, but we could be wrong*).



The City is well supplied with seconds who are coaching from the ringside. Other California cities, whose franchises are subject to the same sort of attack, and will have to take on the champ if we get licked, are giving us moral support and advice. The court has permitted the League of California Cities to enter the case as Amicus Curiae (*friend of the court*).

The formation of the San Diego County Water Authority, of which the City is a member; the possibility of the City or the Water Authority joining the Metropolitan Water District in order to secure Colorado River water; the status of

The City's contract with the Bureau of Reclamation for 112,000 acre feet of water per year from the Colorado River; these are just a few of the issues which the Attorney was called upon to render opinions.

The following is a brief summary of the year's work:

LITIGATION in the Superior Court for and against the City:	Cases Filed
Quiet Title Actions	8
Mandamus	1
Actions to Recover Taxes Paid Under Protest	5
Damage Actions	4
Actions to Test Validity of Tax Deed	15
Eminent Domain Proceedings	5
Actions to Collect Money Due City	1
Actions for Refund of Taxes	1
TOTAL	40
ORDINANCES Prepared	165
WRITTEN OPINIONS Prepared	141

CITY PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE

COMPLAINTS FILED	116,668
Traffic	17,442
Other Misdemeanors	134,110
TOTAL	

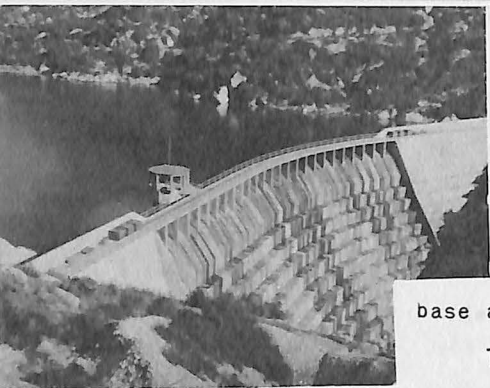
CONVICTIONS	218
Traffic	364
Other Misdemeanors	

SENTENCED TO JAIL	50
Traffic	2126
Other Misdemeanors	

SENTENCED BY FINE	3102
Traffic	4002
Other Misdemeanors	

PROBATION GRANTED	154
Traffic	1705
Other Misdemeanors	

SALARIES	\$58,733.36	COST OF ATTORNEY'S OFFICE	
		MAINTENANCE & SUPPORT	\$486.09
		\$5,102.49	
		TOTAL COST	\$64,321.94



WATER USED

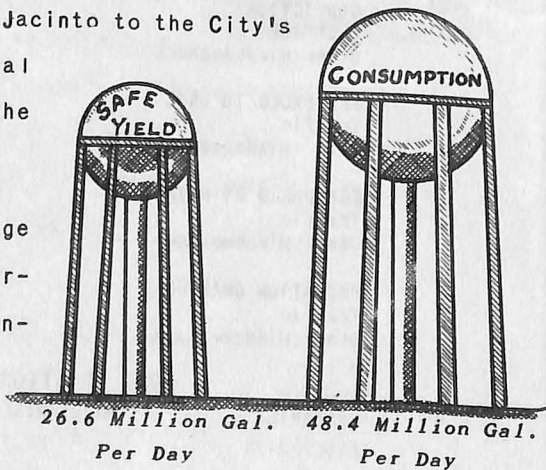
CAN YOU IMAGINE a huge block of ice 1330 feet square on the base and towering 1330 feet into the air?

That is the amount of water used by the City during the year--17,666,000,000 gallons at an average rate of 48.4 million gallons a day. In 1943-44 the average rate of consumption was 44.6 million gallons, so you can see that our water use is still going up. A new high was reached on May 26th when 62.51 million gallons were used in one day.

At this rate we're going to be out of water if a dry spell occurs. Nature has been kind in the past few years and rainfall has been above normal. To expect it to continue abnormally would be folly.

The federal government recognized the critical situation and President Roosevelt authorized the navy, the army, and the Federal Works Agency to construct a \$17,500,000 aqueduct to bring Colorado River water from the Metropolitan Water District's tunnel at San Jacinto to the City's San Vicente reservoir. Several contracts have been let and the job is under way.

The table on the next page shows very clearly the heavy percentage of water used by government agencies in the area.



AGENCY OR USER	WATER USED M.G.D.*	PERCENT OF TOTAL
NAVY	10.95	22.61 %
MARINES	2.31	4.77 %
ARMY	1.03	2.13 %
U.S. HOUSING	3.57	7.37 %
OTHER U.S.	.03	.07 %
WAR INDUSTRIES	2.89	5.97 %
CALIF. WATER & TEL. CO.	.63	1.30 %
ALL OTHERS	27.01	55.78 %
TOTAL	48.42	100.00 %

*Million gallons per day

New mains totalling 15.8 miles were installed and 6.8 miles were retired making a total of 656.93 miles of main pipe lines in service. At the close of the year there were 56,062 water meters in service. There would be many thousand more if it were not for the fact that all of the Federal Public Housing Projects are served by master meters. The City loses \$200,000 a year in water revenue as the result of this arrangement.

On April 19th the people voted a \$6,000,000 bond issue to provide for additional pipe line capacity from San Vicente reservoir to the City, a 20 million gallon regulating reservoir, and a modern 60 million gallon per day treatment plant. This last item is badly needed. During periods of heavy usage the present filter plant can't handle the volume of water. A large percentage must then be run into the mains unfiltered. Before you pale at the thought of drinking bugs we hasten to tell you that the water is bacteriologically safe even though unfiltered.

Always with an eye on the future, the City entered into an agreement with the State Department of Public Works for a study of the remaining water resources of the San Dieguito and San Diego Rivers. It is interesting to note that the hydraulic engineer has carefully computed estimates of San Diego's water use way past the year 2000 A.C. You can't sit on your hands in this business of supplying water to a growing city in a semi-arid area. If you do, you'll dry up and blow away.

COST OF WATER DEPARTMENTS

WATER DEVELOPMENT

SALARIES	\$223,359.08
MAINTENANCE & SUPPORT	194,323.88
OUTLAY	559,967.55
TOTAL	<u>\$979,650.51</u>

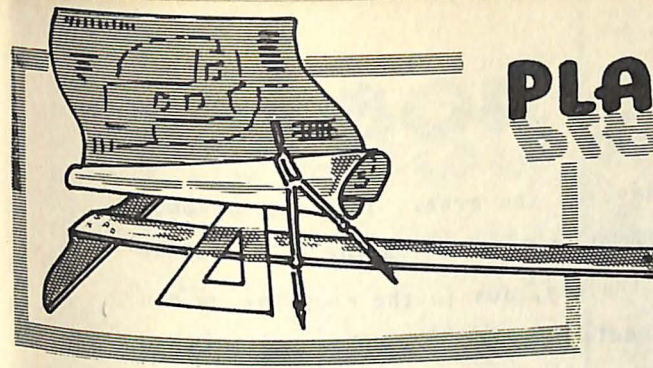
WATER DISTRIBUTION

SALARIES	\$180,806.84
MAINTENANCE & SUPPORT	166,475.16
OUTLAY	171,609.11
TOTAL	<u>\$518,888.11</u>

WATER ACCOUNTING

SALARIES	\$85,963.00
MAINTENANCE & SUPPORT	21,115.39
OUTLAY	1,840.00
TOTAL	<u>\$108,918.39</u>

GRAND TOTAL \$1,607,457.01



PLANNING

Realizing that one of San Diego's greatest natural assets is its year-round equable climate and potential as a playground area for tourists and vacationists, the Planning Commission was instrumental in urging the development of Mission Bay as a recreational area.

In the early part of the year the Planning Director was sent on an inspection tour of all the worthwhile aquatic and recreational developments in the United States. On his return preliminary plans were prepared using the best features of the developments inspected. The voters after viewing the proposal and weighing the advantages, approved overwhelmingly a 2 million dollar bond issue to make it a reality.



Engineers are now preparing detailed working drawings for the dredging and filling program that will make the bay one of the finest yachting centers in the country. But yachts are not the only benefactors. There will be quiet lagoons for fishing and swimming, a wild life preserve, a golf course, an airfield, and dozens of other miscellaneous recreational facilities.

As Mission Bay was part of the State Park System, it was necessary to have the Legislature transfer title to the

City before we could develop the area. This was accomplished, along with a \$50,000 appropriation for improvements on the east portion of the bay, due to the cooperation and aid of our local representatives in the State Legislature and the Senate.

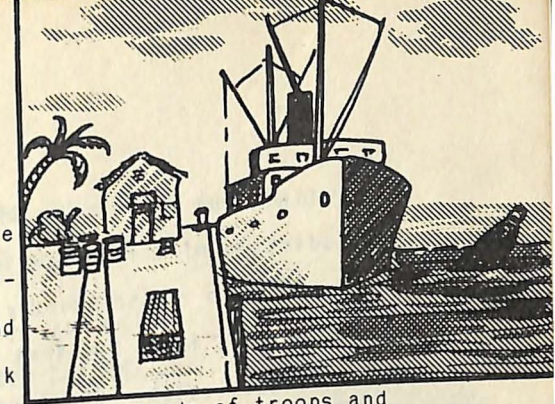
During the year the Chamber of Commerce employed a firm of industrial engineers to survey the San Diego metropolitan area and report on its industrial and commercial future. All basic statistics and historical data used in this survey were supplied from the comprehensive, well kept records of the Planning Department.

Other activities of the Commission included rezoning of five industrial areas and fifteen non-industrial areas. Approval was given on twelve tentative subdivision maps. Final approval was stamped on five subdivisions and the developers were then permitted to commence sale of their properties. An active part was taken in the preparation and presentation of a preliminary major street and limited access highway plan for the metropolitan area. Four plans of park development were recommended and adopted as portions of the City's Master Plan.

COST OF PLANNING DEPARTMENT

SALARIES	MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT	OUTLAY
\$28,625.58	\$2,059.08	\$278.86
	TOTAL COST	<u>\$30,963.52</u>

HARBOR

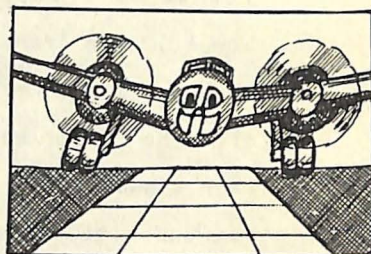


San Diego Harbor was the scene of important activity during the year, but it was the kind you weren't supposed to talk about. Huge transports took aboard thousands of troops and slipped away quietly in the night for the Pacific war theater. The harbor entrance since the beginning of the war has been closed with a heavy submarine gate. All marine traffic was under strict control of the Port Security Officer. If caught out on the bay without proper credentials you had some tall explaining to do.

Construction on the perimeter of the harbor by the departments forces included completion of the fill on the G Street Pier. This is a mole type pier containing 203,500 square feet of area built up with 90,000 cubic yards of material. A cemented rip-rap bulkhead 2,180 feet in length, of which 73% is now complete, will protect the pier from erosion. This year's work on the pier amounted to \$37,063.81 bringing the total construction cost to date to \$64,908.25. Work on the Harbor Drive concrete apron wharf continued, bringing the total completed to 2,310 lineal feet. The expenditure on this project for the year amounted to \$25,233.40. Total cost to date including reclamation of 28 acres of tideland is \$187,204.85.

Nine hundred feet of rip-rap wall were constructed along the harbor front. Plans and surveys for 5,600 feet of spur tract were completed.

Lindbergh Field, the City's municipal airport, under jurisdiction of the Harbor Department, now has one of the finest runways in the country. Completed during the year it is 8,500 feet long, 200 feet wide, and built of concrete 12 to 14 inches thick. The largest bombing planes now in use are safely accommodated. The cost of the runway--2½ million dollars--was borne jointly by the Navy and the Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corp.



COST OF HARBOR OPERATION

SALARIES	MAINTENANCE & SUPPORT	OUTLAY
\$134,654.86	\$49,217.26	\$1,912.03
TOTAL COST		\$185,784.15

FINANCE

Money may be the root of all evil, but we've yet to find a better catalytic agent to bring labor, equipment and material together to form that compound called municipal service.

The free use of the word billion by our federal government in recent years has so dulled the senses of some officials that a million seems insignificant. We probably can't qualify as big operators because to us a million dollars is

a lot of money. And when we spend 10 million dollars a year we're duly awed with the responsibility.

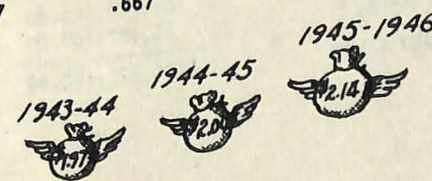
The bonded debt of the City, including the \$8,000,000 voted this year, now stands at \$24,281,483.55. This is whittled down at the rate of about \$1,270,000 each year. Few cities ever reach the point where they have no bonded debt. Some improvement or installation is always popping up that requires more lettuce leaves than the city has on ice.



San Diego's charter permits a debt limit of 15% of the assessed value of the City for water purposes, and 10% for all other purposes. Twenty-five percent of \$221,759,855.00, the present assessed value, is \$55,489,963.75. So you see the City has quite a margin to work on with a debt of only \$24,281,483.55. When we say "only" we mean by comparison--we haven't suddenly developed a big shot complex.

The City Auditor and Comptroller's annual report gives a detailed tabulation of the City's financial operations. Shown here and on the following pages is a simplified summary that should be of interest to you.

FISCAL YR.	TAX RATES				TOTAL
	GENERAL FUND	CAPITAL OUTLAYS	SPECIAL FUNDS	BOND INT. & REDEMP.	
1943-44	.856		.122	.862	\$1.84
1944-45	.4025	.725	.1322	.7403	\$2.00
1945-46	.527	.667	.133	.813	\$2.14



TAX RATES

EXPENDITURES

	SALARIES	M & S	OUTLAY	TOTAL
Gen Govt.	\$562,517.81	\$134,824.59	\$17,168.16	\$714,510.56
Public Safety	1,948,922.35	236,670.72	85,134.00	2,270,727.07
Highways	282,619.92	335,580.26	1,255.17	619,455.35
Sanitation & Waste Removal	288,551.29	324,076.00	65,165.81	677,793.10
Cons. of Health	163,282.67	36,751.68	5,419.00	205,453.35
Libraries	182,060.85	26,581.97	29,542.96	238,185.78
Recreation & Park	419,363.68	145,750.56	276,599.71	841,713.95
Gen. Serv. Depts.	203,050.92	180,568.46	53,444.99	437,064.37
Miscellaneous	44,270.49	60,876.78	75,356.38	113,259.22
Interest Charges		614,186.30		614,186.30
Bond Redemption		1,001,325.16		1,001,325.16
Contrib. to Pension Systems	2,500.00	382,417.62	8,111.95	384,917.62
Total Cost, excluding Utilities	4,097,139.00	3,479,610.10	617,198.13	8,200,698.21
Less: Equipment Rental				178,012.56
				8,022,685.65
Utilities	543,903.40	413,263.20	936,296.26	1,886,712.86
Grand Total	\$4,641,043.38	\$3,892,873.30	\$1,553,494.39	\$9,909,398.51

REVENUE

Taxes	\$4,191,754.37	37.50%
Governmental "In Lieu" Taxes	216,947.14	1.94%
Municipal Licenses	490,561.48	4.37%
Franchises	377,732.09	3.38%
Permits	51,339.41	.46%
Fees and Charges	208,241.59	1.86%
Court Fines	428,612.06	3.83%
Rentals	526,114.43	4.71%
Sales and Services	162,923.78	1.46%
Water Sales	3,569,174.35	31.92%
Subventions & Grants	548,581.28	4.90%
Other Revnue	408,073.47	3.65%
	\$11,180,055.45	100.00%

ASSESSED VALUES

NON-OPERATIVE PROPERTY	1944-45	1945-46
Lands	\$55,210,460.00	\$59,062,415.00
Improvements Thereon	82,602,210.00	97,178,330.00
Personal Property - Secured	16,709,460.00	15,466,180.00
- Unsecured	27,327,550.00	25,705,800.00
Total Non-Operative Prop.	181,849,680.00	197,412,725.00
Operative Property	23,627,760.00	24,347,130.00
TOTAL ASSESSED VALUE	\$205,477,440.00	\$221,759,855.00

OFFICIALS

MAYOR	HARLEY E. KNOX
VICE-MAYOR	CHARLES C. DAIL
COUNCILMEN	GERALD C. CRARY
District 1	CHARLES B. WINGOTE
District 2	PAUL J. HARTLEY
District 3	ERNEST J. BOUD
District 4	CHARLES C. DAIL
District 5	WALTER W. AUSTIN
District 6	JEAN F. DuPAUL
ATTORNEY	JOHN A. McQUILKEN
AUDITOR & COMPTROLLER	LEO M. HICKLEY
BOILER INSPECTOR	SAMUEL M. ROBERTS
BUDGET OFFICER	PATRICK J. DUFFY
CEMETERY SUPT. - Acting	FRED W. SICK
CITY CLERK	ALBERT E. JOHNSTONE
ELECTRICAL INSPECTOR	HANS M. JORGENSEN
ENGINEER	JOHN E. PARRISH
FIRE CHIEF	EDWIN A. WATKINS
FOOD INSPECTOR	ALEX M. LESEM, M.D.
	FRED D. PYLE
HEALTH DIRECTOR	OSCAR G. KNECHT
HYDRAULIC ENGINEER	CORNELIA D. PLAISTER
INSPECTOR, CHIEF	FRED A. RHODES
LIBRARIAN	RUSSELL W. RINK
MANAGER	LOUIS J. PROPER, D.V.M.
ASSISTANT TO CITY MANAGER	
MEAT AND DAIRY INSPECTOR	STANLEY T. HOWE
MUNICIPAL COURT JUDGES	EUGENE DANEY, JR.
Department 1	PHILIP SMITH
Department 2	A. F. MOLINA
Department 3	JOHN J. BRENNAN
Department 4	
Department 5	W. ALLEN PERRY
PARK DIRECTOR	GLENN A. RICK
PLANNING DIRECTOR	HARRY C. HAELSIG
ASSISTANT PLANNING DIRECTOR	CLIFFORD E. PETERSON
POLICE CHIEF	SAMUEL M. ROBERTS
PURCHASING AGENT - Acting	WILLIAM A. KEARNS
RECREATION DIRECTOR	EDWIN W. BEALE
SANITATION BUREAU, CHIEF	WILL C. CRANFORD
SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT	ALVIN G. ROWE
SOCIAL WELFARE DIRECTOR	ROBERT C. LINDSAY
TREASURER	RALPH A. CAMPBELL
WATER ACCOUNTANT	EARL F. THOMAS
WATER DISTRIBUTION SUPT. - Acting	BELLE BENCHLEY
ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, EXEC. DIRECTOR	

BOARD OF EDUCATION

Orton E. Darnall, Mary L. Fay, Mildred L. Hale, Harvey L. Lewis, Jr.

BUILDING EXAMINERS AND APPEALS

Stanley Burne, F. F. Evanson, John S. Siebert, Walter Trepte, City Attorney or Deputy (ex officio) Chief Inspector (no vote), Fire Chief (no vote).

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Benjamin J. Greenlund, Marie Herney, Vincent T. Godfrey.

ELECTRICAL EXAMINERS

C. C. Clardy, G. F. Cunningham, John W. Graham, F. W. Zweiner, Electrical Inspector A. E. Johnstone,

EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION

G. F. Atkinson, W. Allen Perry, Fred A. Rhodes, Fred W. Sick, Howard Ritter, City Treasurer-Robert C. Lindsay, City Auditor-John McQuilken.

FIREMEN'S RELIEF AND PENSION BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Robert Conard, Addison E. Housh, A. C. Penrose, Treasurer-Robert C. Lindsay, Chief John E. Parrish.

FISH AND GAME (CITY LAKES)

Stanley P. Andrews, Dudley C. Benton, M. I. Fuller, E. H. Glidden.

FUNDS COMMISSION

Frank Frye, Jr., Thomas F. O'Connell, Sr., Louis Rice, Jr.

HARBOR COMMISSION

Anderson Borthwick, Emil Klicka, Ralph A. Van Deman.

HEALTH

Charles F. Hoffman, Samuel J. McClendon, M.D., T. M. Russell, C. O. Tanner, M.D., Andrew J. Thornton, M.D.

LIBRARY COMMISSION

Lawrence M. Klauber, Consuelo Newman, Thomas O. Scripps.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS

Thomas Beveridge, Mathew Waslace, Boiler Inspector Leo M. Hickley.

MOTION PICTURE PROJECTIONIST EXAMINING BOARD

J. W. Nivens, J. W. Salyers, Fire Chief John E. Parrish, Chief Inspector Oscar G. Cnecht, Electrical Inspector A. E. Johnstone.

PARK COMMISSION

Dr. Howard B. Ardd, Roland S. Hoyt, Milton P. Sessions.

PLANNING COMMISSION

John Birkel, H. Louise Bodmer, Lottie L. Crawford, Philips Gildred, Sibley Sellev, George P. Kerrigan, Councilman Ernest J. Bound, City Engineer H. W. Jorgensen, Deputy City Attorney Harry S. Clark.

PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION COMMISSION

Alice H. Boucher, Edwin K. Klenke, Fred E. Lindley, A. E. G. Orr, Chester Van Dusen.

PLUMBING EXAMINERS

Health Director Alex M. Lesem, Sanitary Bureau Chief Edwin Beale, Harry Higgins, Edward Rohde, Councilman Paul J. Hartley.

POLICE RELIEF AND PENSION BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Chief Clifford E. Peterson, Treasurer Robert C. Lindsay, E. T. Guymon, Jr., N. N. Adams, A. E. Jansen.

SAN DIEGO DEFENSE COUNCIL

Mrs. David A. Fraser, Mrs. J. M. McColl, Mrs. S. J. Ziegler, Carroll A. Stilson, R. E. Noonan, Frank G. Forward, Ewart W. Goodwin, Donald Hanson, Milton Heller, Lawrence M. Klauber, Fred W. Morrison, J. P. Poteet, A. E. Scott, G. H. Whitney.

WAR TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

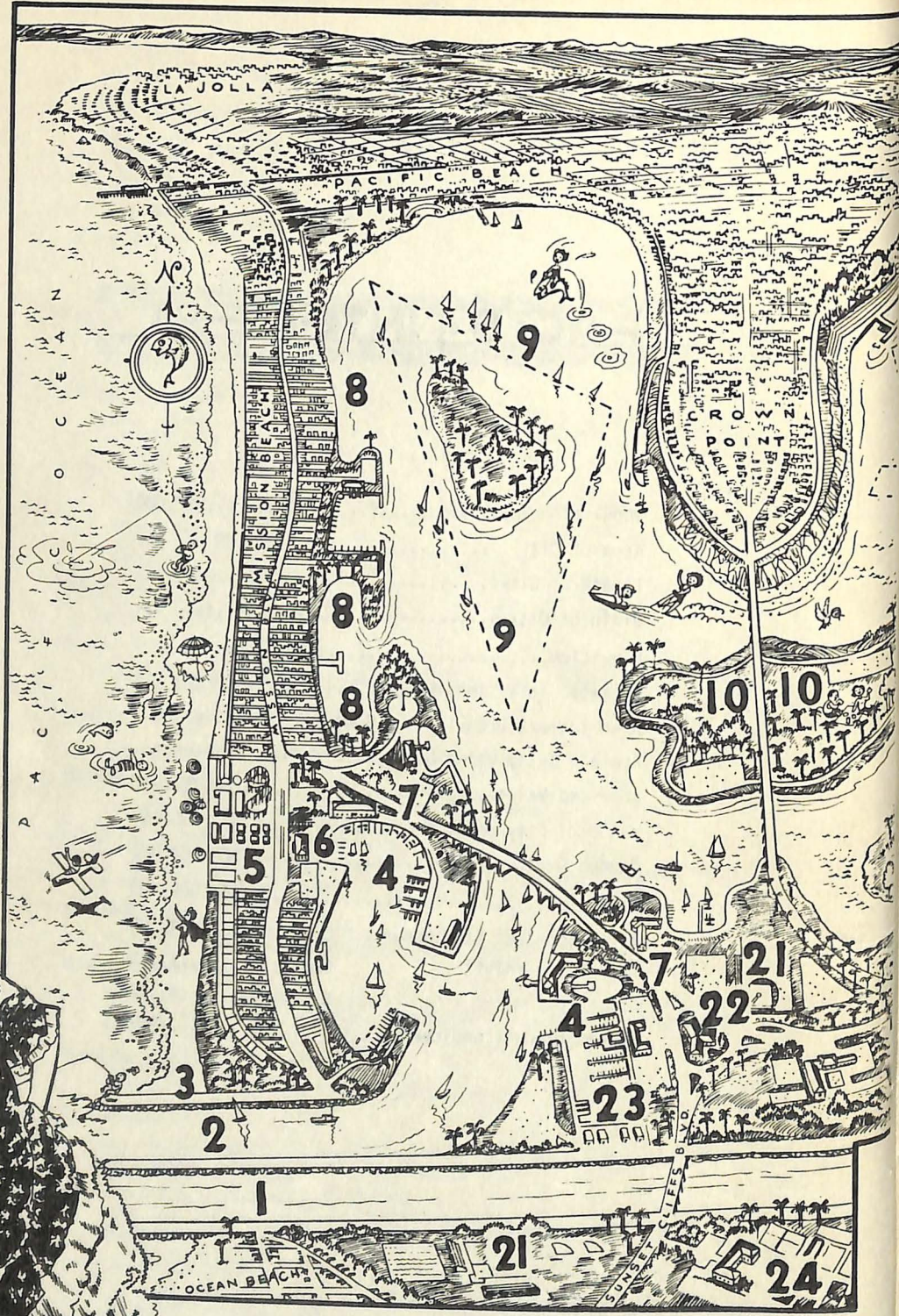
Edgar M. Gott, Chester Dorman, Sam Mason, Clair Nelson, Capt. Walter Perkins, J. Poteet, Searles M. Sullivan, Lt. Cmdr. L. M. Watson, F. A. Rhodes.

WATER ADVISORY COMMISSION

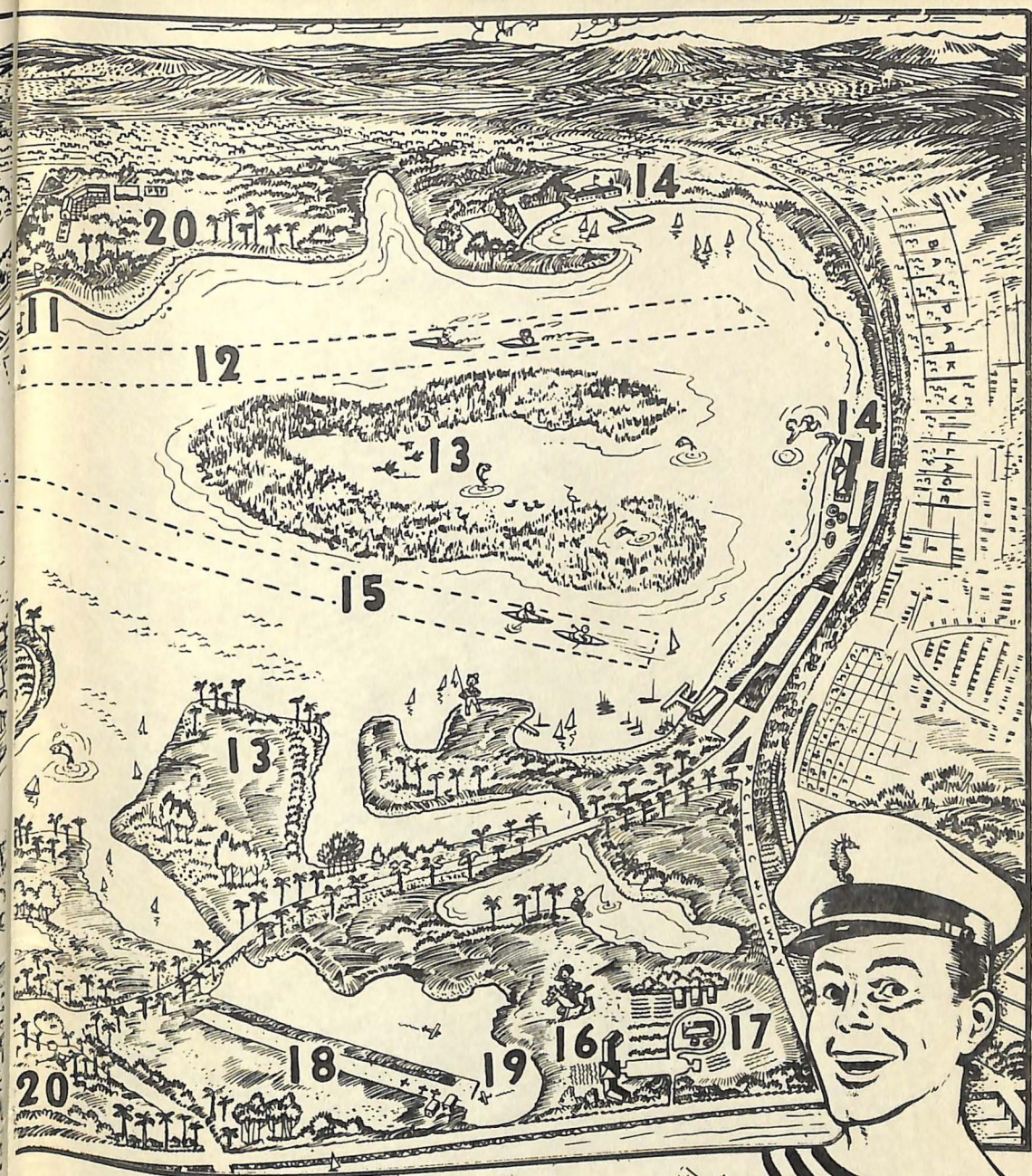
Joseph E. Dryer, J. W. Fisher, Fred A. Heilbron.

FACTS of INTEREST

Population (estimated).....	350,000
Area of City.....	95.69 sq. mi.
Length of City.....	21.8 mi.
Width of City.....	13.8 mi.
Elevation.....	Sea Level to 822'
Streets, total length.....	1084.81 mi.
Mean Temperatures.....	Summer 69.8°-Winter 54.3°
Average Daily Water Consumption..	44.6 million gal.
Assessed Value.....	\$221,759,855
Value of City-owned Property.....	\$53,738,607
Bonded Debt.....	\$24,281,483
Debt Limit.....	\$55,489,963
Tax Rates (per \$100 assess. value)	City.....\$2.00 County.....\$1.73 School Dist....\$1.72
Number of City Employees.....	1997



- | | |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. San Diego River Flood Control Channel. | 6. Aquarium. |
| 2. Entrance to Bay. | 7. New Highway. |
| 3. Jetties. | 8. Swimming Areas. |
| 4. Yacht Basin for Large and Small Craft. | 9. Sail Boat Courses. |
| 5. Amusement Center. | 10. Picnic Areas. |
| | 11. Marine Stadium. |
| | 12. Power Boat Courses. |



Proposed Mission Bay Recreational Area

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 13. Will Life Preserve. | 19. Hydroplane Area. |
| 14. Bath House. | 20. Golf Course. |
| 15. Rowing Course. | 21. Ball Park. |
| 16. Riding Stable and Bridle Path. | 22. Administration Building. |
| 17. Nursery. | 23. Boat Repairs. |
| 18. Air Field. | 24. Miscellaneous Recreational Facilities. |

