

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

First comes the group in the Civic Center, declared by the Duke of Connaught to be the finest thing of its kind in the world. The group consists: (1) City Hall, of classic design, surmounted by an immense dome, higher than the dome of the Capitol at Washington. Cost, \$4,000,000. (2) Exposition Auditorium, seating capacity of 12,000 in the main auditorium, with numerous small halls; cost, \$2,000,000. (3) San Francisco Public Library; cost, \$1,500,000. (4) State Building; cost, \$1,000,000. (5) War Memorial group of buildings, as a part of Civic Center, cost, \$4,000,000, consisting of civic opera house, American Legion halls, etc. A Federal Building, cost, \$3,000,000.

California Palace of the Legion of Honor, in Lincoln Park, overlooking the Golden Gate, is a replica of the Palace of the Legion of Honor in Paris. It was presented to the city. The structure cost \$2,000,000. United States Mint, located at Market street and Duboce avenue, built in 1937; Post Office Building, corner of Seventh and Mission streets; Ferry Building, at the foot of Market street on the waterfront, built by the State in 1896 at a cost of \$1,000,000. It is 659 feet long and 156 feet wide, and in addition to serving as a ferryboat terminal, contains many State offices. The Customs House and United States Appraiser's Building represent an expenditure of more than \$1,000,000. In Golden Gate Park are located the De Young Memorial Museum, Academy of Sciences, Steinhart Aquarium, Museum of Anthropology. At Kearny and Washington streets is the Hall of Justice, erected in 1910 at a cost of \$1,000,000, containing police courts and the criminal department of the superior court. The Golden Gate Bridge cost \$35,000,000, was completed early in 1937 and opened to traffic in May, 1937, and the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge, at a cost of \$78,000,000, was opened to vehicular traffic November 12, 1936. San Francisco East Bay Terminal (at Mission and First streets) is a \$2,000,000 structure opened to interurban train service January 15, 1939.

PARKS

San Francisco is noted for its beautiful and extensive parks. There are 49 parks and 80 recreational units, with a total acreage of 4579, others are under development. In addition to the municipal parks, the several government reservations, the largest of which is the Presidio, comprising 1542 acres, all go toward augmenting the aggregate area of the city parks. The area given does not include the numerous golf courses in and about the city. More than \$15,000,000 has been expended on municipal parks since 1870. All of San Francisco's parks are "man-made." Originally only sand dunes marked the spots where today are gardens of rarest flowers, shrubs and giant trees. Even lakes, streams, waterfalls, hills, valleys and dales were worked out by man, to say nothing of the miles of walks, bridle paths and boulevards traversing the parks. Golden Gate Park is one of the world's most noted playgrounds. It comprises 1013 acres and is about 3 miles long and a half-mile wide, extending from Stanyan street on the east to the Pacific Ocean on the west and lies in the midst of San Francisco's choice residential districts.

In the park are many museums, monuments, an aviary, aquarium, music temple, stadium, tennis courts, baseball grounds, football grounds, trotting and pacing horse track, athletic field and running track paddocks, and children's playgrounds. There are more than 25 miles of improved driveways in the park. Wild animals of many species are to be seen, while every bird and squirrel known to California roams or flies at will through the dense woods and shrubbery. At the western end of the park is to be seen the sloop "Gjoa," the only vessel that ever navigated the Northwest Passage, and which was given to San Francisco by its owner and explorer, Captain Roald Amundsen, discoverer of the South Pole also; the gift was accepted by San Francisco June 16, 1909. The ship was hauled upon the beach and is protected by a high iron fence.

SOCIAL

San Francisco has more than 300 churches, representing many denominations. The congregations of the churches include people of many nationalities, such as English, German, Italian, French, Spanish, Scandinavian, Russian and Chinese.

There are numerous societies, clubs, lodges, and fraternal groups beside the civic, historical, military, religious and sporting groups. San Francisco contains many foreign colonies, where the daily life and social events familiar to their native countries have been reestablished here.

The cosmopolitan character of San Francisco is well portrayed by the many interesting and diversified events which take place daily. The citizen or visitor may find many educational things of interest, such as lectures, concerts, readings, recitals, special exhibits of drawing, painting, sculpture, and other works of art.

There are two public art galleries and several semi-public galleries which offer exhibits and collections of national and international fame.

There is a main public library in the Civic Center with 21 branches and 6 depositories. This system has 520,000 volumes. There are 97 private and special libraries, including technical and institutional. There are also numerous circulating libraries.

The Municipal Auditorium, with a seating capacity of 11,000, contains a magnificent organ and is in use for a variety of events daily throughout the year. The Civic Opera House and the War Memorial Building provide a home for opera, the symphony orchestra, and a permanent war relics museum. San Francisco is the first city in the nation to have a civic opera house. It has a seating capacity of 3285.

HEALTH

San Francisco is a clean city with a cool, bracing, equable all-year-round open climate. The Daily Mean Maximum Temperature is 62.6 degrees, and the Daily Mean Minimum Temperature is 50.2 degrees, with an average daily range of 12.2 degrees. A study of the air conditions in twenty-three prominent cities in the United States places San Francisco in the front rank, second only to Boston. The sun shone sixty-six out of every one hundred possible hours, according to the Weather Bureau Records, for a period of more than 20 years.

GOLDEN GATE INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION 1940

The Golden Gate International Exposition, designated by Congressional and Presidential action as America's official World's Fair on the Pacific Coast, opened May 25 and will close September 29, 1940. Its site is 400-acre Treasure Island, reclaimed for the purpose in the center of San Francisco Bay and described as the largest island ever built by man.

The Exposition celebrates completion of the \$78,000,000 San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge, longest and most costly bridge in the world; the \$35,000,000 Golden Gate Bridge, longest single span in the world; the aerial "bridging" of the Pacific Ocean by scheduled passenger and mail flights of the

Clipper Ships, and the development of huge electrical horsepower by new hydro-electrical projects in the Western mountains, particularly Boulder, Bonneville and Grand Coulee dams.

The Treasure Island fill totals 20,000,000 cubic yards of black sand, bound by 287,000 tons of rock in a sea wall. This World's Fair site is 5520 feet long by 3400 feet wide, stands 13 feet above mean lower water, and is connected to Yerba Buena Island by a causeway 900 feet long and 110 feet wide. The U. S. Engineering Department carried out the reclamation, which was completed in 1937 under an authorized WPA