

many foreign colonies where the daily life and social events familiar to their native countries have been re-established here.

Churches—San Francisco has 438 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.

### PUBLIC HEALTH

San Francisco public health facilities include a bacteriological laboratory, a chemical laboratory, consolidated inspection services, the San Francisco Hospital, the Laguna Honda Home for aged indigents, the Hassler Health Farm for convalescent tuberculosis cases, six emergency hospitals, child welfare centers, well-baby clinics, and other health-control facilities scattered throughout the city.

### A CITY OF BEAUTY

San Francisco is a city of supreme and exotic beauty, a city of many interesting aspects, and a cultural and vacation center for those who like to explore. The vacation experts, Californians, Inc., say—"There is the story-book part that is not on the map—the things of the city that guidebooks only hint at—small in area as great cities go, it is America's most cosmopolitan city. Almost surrounded by the sea, it's like being on shipboard all the time—there's salt in the ocean breeze, filling you with buoyant energy."

#### Some Outstanding Points of Interest and Their Characteristics

The Waterfront—"Threshold to all the world."

San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge—"World's largest, with foundations of greatest depth."

Golden Gate Bridge—"Longest single span in the world."

Latin Quarter—"Spreads up the slopes of Telegraph Hill and on to Fisherman's Wharf."

Educational Institutions—"Few cities in the world offer finer or more diversified facilities."

Chinatown—"Largest Chinese settlement in America."

Hotels, Restaurants—"Distinguished and distinctive."

Theatres—"Bid you to come forth for entertainment."

Downtown San Francisco—"Atmosphere all its own."

Civic Center, Auditorium, Opera—"First city to have a civic opera house and symphony concerts."

Parks, Museums, Sports—"Enough for days and days for spectators and participants alike."

Scenic Drives, Evenings—"Stunning vistas framed in the afterglow of sunset, and then, the lights."

Other facilities for outdoor activities embrace many golf courses in and adjacent to the city, including three San Francisco municipal courses; a yacht harbor; and several boat and swimming clubs.

A tour of San Francisco is refreshing and filled with many pleasant surprises. The city's delightful setting amidst sparkling waters and high hills is inspiring. Beautiful vistas, lovely homes, a happy climate, comfortable living, all combine to spread a romantic aura over the whole community and lend to its distinction.

### CLIMATE

San Francisco is a clean city with a cool, bracing, equable, open-all-year-around climate. The daily mean maximum temperature is 62.6 degrees. The daily mean minimum temperature is 50.4 degrees. The average daily temperature range is 12.2 degrees.

The hours of fog over San Francisco Bay recorded by the Lighthouse Service averages only 153 per year.

San Francisco is one of a few of nature's air-condi-

tioned cities, relatively warm in winter and cool in summer. The long-time record of the Weather Bureau reveals that the sun shines in San Francisco during 66 of every 100 possible hours.

### POPULATION AND CHARACTERISTICS San Francisco Residents

The population of San Francisco on Jan. 1, 1957, was estimated at 810,000, or 34,643 above the 1950 U. S. Census level and 175,464 above the 1940 U. S. Census level, ranking San Francisco among the leading cities in the nation in numerical population gain and first in growth per square mile of land since 1940. It is the eleventh largest city in the nation, based on population, but ranks first in per capita income and time deposits and in several economic and social developments.

On April 1, 1940, the resident population, reported at 634,536, included 630,785 civilians and only 3,751 military. At about the peak of the nation's war production, on April 1, 1944, the resident civilian population had risen to 683,340 and the resident military had soared to 103,250, bringing the total resident population to 786,590. Near the end of the war, on Aug. 1, 1945, the special U. S. Census reported that San Francisco had 827,400 residents, including 59,753 military, 20,416 seamen on ships registered to San Francisco, and about 30,000 hotel occupants, or nearly 110,000 persons other than those living in owner-occupied and tenant dwellings.

### EDUCATION

#### Fine Facilities for Education and Research

The educational facilities available in San Francisco and the Bay Area cover all fields and are outstanding in the West and in their rank among national institutions. Few cities in the world offer finer or more diversified educational opportunities.

Enrollment in institutions of higher education in northern California is above the national average in relation to the population.

Higher education facilities include the public universities system, state colleges, public junior colleges, private four-year colleges and private junior colleges.

Extensive research activities are carried out by the larger universities of California and Stanford and numerous other northern California organizations with research facilities.

#### Public Schools

In San Francisco under the jurisdiction of the Department of Education of San Francisco there are 124 schools with a total average daily attendance of 89,315 in 1956. In addition, there are 101 adult education centers and 25 child care centers.

#### Other Schools

Several thousand additional students attend private, parochial, non-sectarian and technical schools in San Francisco. In June, 1956, 27,019 students were attending Catholic schools and 799 attended Protestant schools.

There are numerous privately-established schools in San Francisco which offer courses of training in practically all phases of business, art, dramatics, and the various trades.

#### Veterans' Training

Approved to offer training to war veterans under Public Law 346 as amended and Public Law 550 and published in January, 1956, were about 80 educational institutions in San Francisco, 243 in the Bay Region and 307 in northern California. In this group are public and private institutions including universities, colleges, junior