

Education are nominated by the Mayor and passed upon by the voters.

Mayor James Rolph, Jr., took office in 1911 and served five successive terms until he became Governor of the State. In 1931 he was succeeded by Angelo J. Rossi, who served until 1944, when he was succeeded by Roger D. Lapham, who pledged himself in advance to one term only. Mayor Elmer E. Robinson took office Jan. 8, 1948, for a four-year term, and was re-elected for a second four-year term ending Jan. 8, 1956. Likewise serving for two terms, Mayor George F. Christopher took office in January, 1956, and was returned for a second four-year term in 1960. John F. Shelley, took office in January, 1964 and the present Mayor, Joseph L. Alioto November 1967.

State and Federal Government Offices

San Francisco contains district and regional offices of many branches of the State and Federal Governments. Located here are some 49 major agencies of the State, including top-rank commissions and boards. These and many lesser divisions and branches make a total of about 174 State groups. There are 177 Federal agencies in San Francisco, including representatives of the Legislative and Judicial branches, Executive departments and independent agencies. The 13 Executive departments include: Agriculture, Air Force, Army, Commerce, Defense, Health, Education and Welfare, Interior, Justice, Labor, Navy, Post Office, State and Treasury, and numerous special agencies related to regional administration of Federal activities.

HARBOR AND WATER COMMERCE

Centered in the San Francisco Bay Area, San Francisco is an important port of general commerce, handling a large and valuable domestic and foreign trade. It is the main gateway of commerce for the vast territory of the Central Pacific Coast Area and Intermountain States. The Bay extends from the Golden Gate to the confluence of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers on the northeast, and to a point near San Jose on the south, covering an area of 450 square miles. Deep-water commerce enters San Francisco Bay through the Mile-wide Golden Gate, and thus shipping is afforded natural protection in the waters of the Bay. To this has been added a comprehensive system of docking and berthing facilities, rail and freight connections, modern and well-equipped warehouses, etc. San Francisco harbor has 18 miles of berthing space; 218 acres of cargo handling area; 42 modern piers; facilities to dock the largest vessels; several dry docks; 60 miles of harbor trackage connecting piers and warehouses; modern grain, refrigeration, banana, cotton, copra and heliport terminals and a truck coordinating service. San Francisco's Foreign Trade Zone (one of only four in the U. S.) provides California with a special area where imported goods can be stored and processed free of customs entries.

The harbor is controlled by the State of California and is governed by the State Board of Harbor Commissioners appointed by the Governor. Of the 42 piers, most of them are assigned to steamship companies having their own fleets and operating their own schedules. San Francisco harbor facilities are valued at more than \$200,000,000.

Over 250 air and marine lines maintain offices or agencies in the city, giving the Bay Area direct links with more than 300 world ports.

Water-borne cargo tonnage of San Francisco Bay is foremost on the Pacific Coast and high among those of the nation's ports.

TRANSPORTATION

Distribution Facilities—A vast transportation network, including transcontinental rail and highway facilities, air transport services, and steamship lines, converges in San Francisco, bringing unexcelled transportation services to local industry and business. San Francisco's fortunate geographic position on the Pacific Coast, combined with excellent distribution facilities, makes it possible for business and industry located here to serve a larger portion of the Western markets at lower distribution costs than can be reached from any other Pacific Coast city.

Rail

San Francisco served directly by four Class I railroads operating more than 27,000 miles of line. These railroads, with their connections, thoroughly blanket California and neighboring states, and by means of seven major transcontinental routes and connecting routes, provide fast, dependable service to and from all parts of the U. S., Canada and Mexico. Passenger trains second to none are operated to and from the city. Reciprocal switching arrangements are in effect, under which the line-haul carrier will absorb the charges of the switching carrier on competitive traffic. Over 50 railroads maintain off-line agencies here.

State Belt Railroad—The four railroads connect with the State Belt which serves the San Francisco piers and many industries near the waterfront. They absorb the Belt's switching charge on line-haul carload traffic and, in part, on interline switching movements subject to stated minimum revenue per car.

L. C. L. Service—Store-door pick-up and delivery service for less-than-carload traffic is available between San Francisco and practically all points in California and neighboring states, including over-night service to points in the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys, along the Coast, and Los Angeles.

Rapid Transit—Three counties of the Bay Area (San Francisco, Alameda and Contra Costa) are partners in the construction of an all-new, \$1.5 billion high-speed rail rapid transit system, approved by voters in these counties in 1962. The system will consist of a 75-mile route network, connecting downtown San Francisco and Oakland and Berkeley, with arms reaching out to Richmond, Concord, Fremont and Daly City. A total of 37 stations are to be connected by 70-mph trains, running at 90-second intervals during peak hours and 15-minute periods at other times. Engineering work is in process, with actual completion scheduled for 1971.

Water

Fast new marine freighters provide regular service between San Francisco and the Hawaiian Islands, Alaska, Australia, New Zealand, the South Seas, the Orient, Central and South America, the West Indies, Europe, South Africa and North Africa, also the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the U. S. Luxurious and reconverted passenger liners operate to the Hawaiian Islands, the Orient and around the world. Limited passenger accommodations are available on freighters to Australia, the Orient, Central and South America, Europe, Puerto Rico, South Africa, and the East Coast of the U. S. Barge services for bulk and general cargo are maintained to points on San Francisco Bay and connecting waters.

Highways

Truck Lines—Over 100 common-carrier truck lines provide scheduled service between San Francisco and points in California and neighboring states. Overnight service is available to all important points in California and to southern Oregon and western Nevada. In addition, more than 600 truck operators having headquarters or agencies in San Francisco hold intrastate permits from the Public Utilities Commission of California or interstate permits from the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Bus Lines—Bus lines radiate north, east and south, providing frequent service between San Francisco and all important points in California and eleven Western States. Two lines provide transcontinental service. Sight-seeing buses operate between San Francisco and neighboring points of interest, as well as in the city proper. Buses and limousines are available for charter.

Air

San Francisco is one of the major air terminals of the Pacific Coast. Its huge International Airport ranks among the world's finest. This magnificent terminal was dedicated in 1954 at a cost of \$85,000,000 as a living, growing monument to commercial aviation. A \$98,000,000 expansion of the airport is now under way to handle the constantly-increasing flow of traffic. Air service originates from here to virtually every point in the U. S., the Far East, Australia, the Pacific Islands, and Central and South America, and direct service via the polar route between here and Europe. Two major American flag carriers and one foreign flag carrier are now in service between San Francisco and Europe.

Eleven regional and trunk lines, plus four foreign flag carriers, provide numerous daily services for passengers, mail, express and freight. Most of the world's air lines which do not directly serve the city have ticket offices or traffic representatives here. In 1966, 10,553,135 passengers arrived or departed on the 225,563 flights by scheduled air lines.

One of the world's largest carriers has an immense maintenance base at the San Francisco airport, and other lines maintain servicing facilities which are being expanded under the development program now in progress.

Charter services, flight training and facilities for private planes are available at many smaller airports in the vicinity of San Francisco.

MEDICAL CENTER

There are 30 hospitals in San Francisco—mostly general, some special—and they provide 9,091 beds, not only for patients from around the Bay Area, but from all over the Western U. S. and even the Orient. In 1962, 13,834 employees in this industry earned over \$71,000,000. As many as one-third of the 183,027 patients in 1962 came from outside the city.