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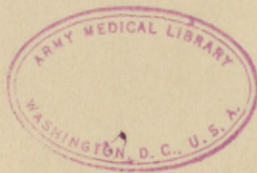
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H I S T O R Y

In 1850 the land which is now the City of Long Beach, was owned by two men, and consisted of two ranchos, one of which was Los Alamatos (Little Poplars), comprising some 28,000 acres, and a short time later was advertised for sale for \$152 in payment of delinquent taxes. The other rancho, Los Cerritos (Little Hills) about the same size, was owned by Don Juan Temple, a cattle man. In 1865 these two ranchos were purchased in part by the Jotham Bixby Company, and stocked with sheep. About 30,000 head of sheep were pastured, which produced 200,000 pounds of wool annually.

W. E. Willmore, representing the American Colony organization, purchased 4,000 acres from the Bixby Company at \$25 an acre, to be used as a colony site and named this acreage Willmore City. This acreage at present represents the downtown and resident district of the city. A clause was inserted in each deed forever prohibiting the sale of intoxicants, which has been a great factor in the growth of the city.

This colony failed to prosper, and the founder soon lost all his property and died in poverty. The land was purchased by an organization known as the Long Beach Land and Water Company, in 1884. They pushed the project, built a hotel, put

in a horse-car line to the nearest railway, some two miles distant, and in 1887 a boom raised the price of property enormously. Ten years later, a railroad was completed, known as the Terminal Railroad, which at present is the terminus of the Salt Lake Railroad. A franchise was given at this time to the Railroad by the city along the ocean *front*, which since has been regretted many times, and is at the present time a great deal of annoyance.

The census in 1890 gave the population as 564, which in 1900 had increased to 2,262, or an increase of 400%. An electric car-line was established to Los Angeles in 1902, known as the Huntington Interurban, which is now owned by the Southern Pacific Railroad, and runs a thirty-minute *service* between Long Beach and Los Angeles..

Considerable interest was taken in the harbor and in 1905 the Los Angeles Dock and Terminal Company began dredging. This has never been very successful, as the *area soon* becomes filled in by silt brought down by the San Gabriel River during the winter months.

A pier was built in 1905 at a cost of \$100,000, being 1800 feet long. This has proved inadequate, and plans are now in progress for a new pier.

Long Beach is located in the central part of Southern California, on the Pacific Ocean, and occupies 13.18 square miles. It is bounded on the West and North by the Palos Verdes

Hills, on the South by the Pacific Ocean, and on the East by a stretch of level farming country. One hundred miles to the South East lies San Diego, and to the North West about the same distance is Santa Barbara. Los Angeles, an ever-growing city, lies to the North about twenty miles.

The greatest part of the city is very level, sloping slightly to the West. On the border of the city to the North East, are a few hills, from which the city gradually slopes to the sea, here interrupted by a bluff of earth with a drop of about twenty feet to the beach. Five miles of level beach extends to the East and West.

Long Beach is noted for its mild climate. The Palos Verdes Hills on the West break the winds which blow from the ocean, and yet are cooling in the summer. The gulf stream tends to even the climate of the winter, and were it not for the winter rains, the difference could hardly be noticed between the summer and winter seasons. The temperature ranges from about 75° to 90° throughout the year, and the mildness evidenced by the numbers who bathe in the surf the year around. During a few of the months, November to May, there are numerous rains -- always followed by the welcome sunshine, for which the south is famed.

Long Beach in contrast to a number of the nearby coast cities, has a foundation of real earth rather than sand.

The sand of the beach is separated from the rich loamy soil of the city by the bluff mentioned above. The farms on the North and East are somewhat handicapped by the alkali found in the soil, but which is rapidly being dispersed by the farmers.

Long Beach a few years ago was known as one of the fastest-growing cities in the United States. The growth can be shown by the following figures:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Percentage Increase</u>
1890 - - -	564		
1900 - - -	2,262	1,698	350%
1917	23,000	21,000	900%
1918	28,000	5,000	20%
1919	35,000	7,000	25%
1920	55,000	20,000	60%
1921	75,000	25,000	50%
1922	85,000	10,000	15%

In early years, the health of the city was cared for by an appointed health-officer. He seemed to have a very difficult time to persuade the people to abide by sanitary rules. As late as 1900 a request was made to have the main street of

the city swept once a week. Since that time, though, the Health department has developed into a very modern and important department, consisting of a health officer and his attendants, quarantine regulations, inspection of food and milk, and a well equipped laboratory for the detection of impurities and *diseases*. The laboratory is in charge of a full-time bacteriologist and assistant, equipped for bacterial examination of milk and water, excreta from typhoid patients, free examinations of tuberculosis, sputum, etc.

The Health Officer is appointed by the city manager, with confirmation of the city council and serves at the pleasure of the city manager. The qualifications of the Health Officer are: that he shall be a graduate of a reputable medical college, licensed to practise in the State of California, and shall have practised medicine for at least five years next preceeding the date of his appointment.

The city is very well endowed with parks, situated in different parts of the city. There are six in number, consisting of 25.31 acres. There are 60.29 miles of paved streets and more in the making. The schools system is very excellent, but at the present time somewhat overcrowded. There are fifteen public schools, and one high school, having a registration of around 2000 students. Among the groups of public buildings are fifty-six churches, eight

b

banks, five hundred hotels and apartment houses, two large hospitals and a public library with three branches.

W A T E R S U P P L Y

Long Beach is very fortunate indeed in having as its water supply an artesian well system. Due to the upheaval of several hills on the North-east side of the city, a natural underground pond was divulged, gathering the water from the hills far to the north and allowing a gentle slope for the water to flow towards the city. The series of small hills shuts off the water from the ocean to the south.

The city, a number of years ago, purchased a large acreage of land behind these small hills and at present have nineteen wells ten to twelve of which are in continuous operation. The average depth of these wells is 1100 feet, and a number are flowing the year round. The water is pumped from these wells into reservoirs, situated on the hills near by, and there is a gravity force feed for the city established.

Sources of pollution for this water supply are negligible, as the water is filtered through 1100 feet of various kinds of soil, and lastly through an old peat bed. The old peat bed contains acid

WATER SUPPLY

Long Beach is very fortunate indeed in having as its water supply an extensive well system. Due to the upheaval of sea level on the North-east side of the city, a natural underground pond was developed, containing the water from the hills far to the north and allowing a gentle slope for the water to flow towards the city. The series of gentle hills from all the water from the sea to the south.

The city a number of years ago purchased a large storage tank and began there with hills and at present was installed with a series of wells which are in continuous operation. The average depth of these wells is 100 feet and a number are located in the city. The water is pumped from these wells into reservoirs located on the hills near by, and there is a gravity pipe lead to the city established.

Source of pollution for this water supply are negligible. The water is filtered through a 100 foot of various kinds of soil and finally through an old bed. The old bed contains sand

which reacts on the carbonates in the water, reducing the hardness of the water, but gives to it in solution an amount of hydrogen sulphide gas, which gives the water its peculiar "sulphur" smell. A small amount of cellulose is absorbed in its passage through the peat bed which makes the water slightly yellow in color.

The chemical analysis of the water is as follows:

Turbidity	- - - - -	0
Color	- - - - -	-80
Odor	- - - -v- - - - -	-H ₂ S
Taste	- - - - -	-H ₂ S
Temperature	- - - - -	-87°
Residue	- - - - -	-180° - 210°
Loss on ignition	- - - - -	-60
After ignition	- - - - -	-150

Colloidal matter:

Silica	- - - - -	-22
Iron oxide	- - - - -	-tr
Aluminium	- - - - -	4

Dissolved Radicals:

Calcium	- - - - -	-11
Magnesium	- - - - -	2
Sodium	- - - - -	-67

Positive Radicals:

Positive Radicals:

Carbonates- - - - -	12
Bicarbonates- - - - -	148
Sulphates - - - - -	15
Chlorides - - - - -	21
Nitrates- - - - -	5

No nitrites are found in the water, showing it to be free from active putrifaction. Nitrates are rather high, but are probably due to absorption from the peat beds and not due to distant source of pollution. The chlorides are rather high, but close proximity to the sea is the probable cause. The high amount of total solids shows the water to contain a rather large amount of chemicals composed mostly of carbonates. The loss on ignition shows also a rather high content of organic matter, but this is no doubt due to the peat beds.

This water is considered very soft, as is shown by the calcium content being eleven parts per Million, which being converted into Clark's scale ($.07 \times 11$) = .77 degrees. Four degrees is considered soft, and .77 degrees is very soft indeed, which makes the water very suitable for washing purposes.

The water supply is controlled entirely by the city-- the land is municipally owned, and the water department is one of the city departments. It is very good financial investment

for the city, giving an excess revenue *over* expenses of \$270-251.00 for the fiscal year of 1921. The daily consumption of the city has progressed from 6,061 million gallons per day in 1917 to 7,643 million gallons per day in 1921.

S E W A G E D I S P O S A L

The separate system for sewage disposal is used here. That is, the sewage and water of the city are removed by different systems. The sewage, after being collected throughout the city, flows down toward the harbor district, and is there screened at the disposal plant.

The sewage system at present consists of a total length of 571,814.57 feet (108.30 miles) of sewer pipe of various sizes. The gradual slope of the city, from the North and East make a means for the flow of the sewage toward the harbor district. The lower portion of the city to the north-west necessitates the sewage being drained to one point and then pumped up to the main sewage system of the city. The same is required for that part of the city located between the bluff and the ocean.

The screening is carried on inside a large concrete building well ventilated by two large stacks at both ends. The sewage goes into a large concrete trough across which in a vertical angle is placed a coarse screen, consisting of large steel rods,

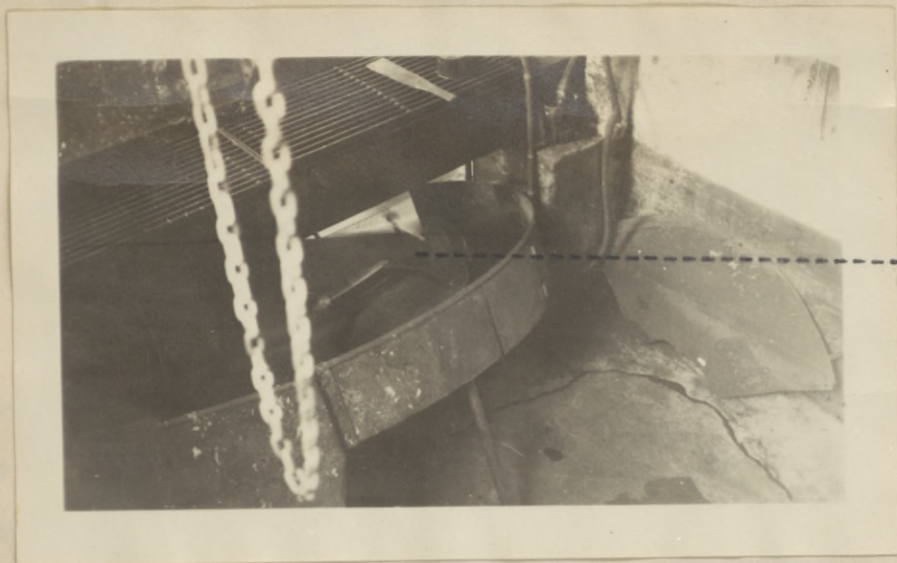
about three inches apart. Here the very large pieces of debris are caught and this screen is scraped by hand when needed.



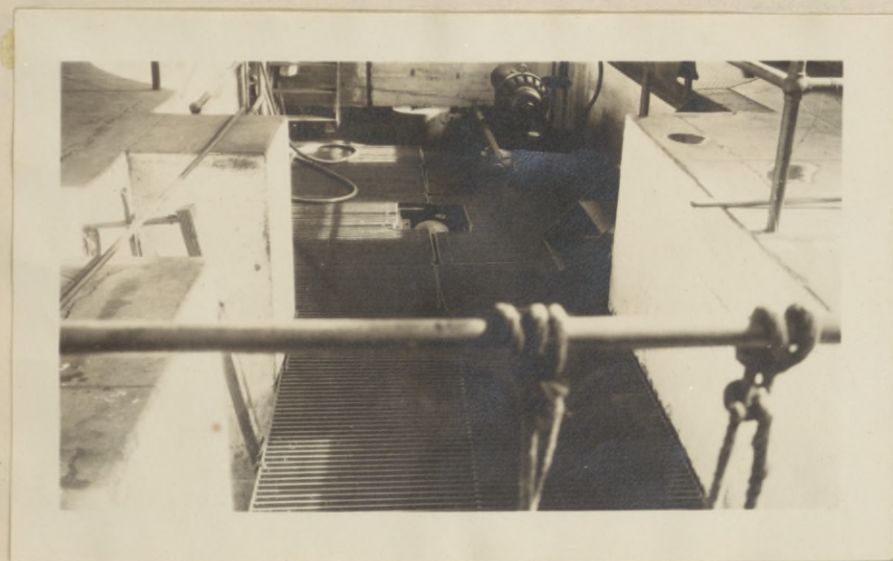
Disposal Plant

The sewage then runs into a large round cement tank, at the further end of which is a rotating screen on an inclined plane, known as the Reinsch-wurl screen. Here the finer particles of sewage are collected -- are carried upward by the screen -- brushed off by large rotating brushes at the top, into the trough, and finally into large cans, having a capacity of 525 pounds.

The brushes are cleaned several times a day with distillate which in turn, in brushing over the brass screening, removes the grease which accumulates on the screen. The screen is



Screen



Cement Tank Containing Large Screen

composed of several plates made of bars which are bolted to the frame and thus the worn plates can occasionally be replaced. The openings in these plates are slots about 2 millimeters wide and 30 millimeters long, fitting, in close apposition to one another.

The fluid remainder of the sewage containing the finely divided particles of solid matter, proceeds into a large 16-inch outfall pipe, which extends 1100 feet out into the ocean. About four to five million gallons of this fluid is emptied into the ocean each day.

The solid part of the sewage collected into the cans from the screen is burned in a gas furnace located in the building. The filled cans are carried to the top of the furnace. They are dropped into the gratings inside, and thus disposed of. The capacity of the system is about twelve cans per day, but at present, only three cans per day are burned.

Interior View of
Disposal Plant
Incinerator ^H

Collecting Can



The system of troughs in the incinerator are so arranged that the sewage can be sent around the screen, should the screen need to be repaired at any time. This is a very undesirable procedure, because then the whole solid content of the sewage must be emptied into the ocean. In this case at times, the solid matter is washed up on the beach, and brings forth rightful complaints from the residents of this district.

This system has been in vogue for the last six years, put in at an expense of \$45,000. At that time the system and equipment was very adequate, but at present, the population having trebled in number, the equipment is very inadequate. During some of the large winter rains, the storm causes overflow, the excess water draining into the sewage system, which in turn overflows the disposal plant. At other times, when the sewage is particularly heavy, a part has to be shunted around the fine screen, thereby, letting a small amount of large solid matter be emptied into the ocean.

At the present time, the screen plates are worn quite badly, and contain several holes, through which solids escape. The frame in the six years has become so rusty, that the bolt holes will not warrant a change of screen. The shunting of a portion of the sewage around the fine screen is often resorted

to and has given rise to many recent complaints.

However, sufficient bonds were voted last year to install a new sewage disposal system, and it is now a question as to which is the best system to adopt. Should they decide to use the present Reinsch-Wurl system, it would seem wise to put in two screens instead of one, whereby, should one need repairing, the other could be used and in time of excessive amounts of sewage, both could be used. As the city grows, another screen could be added. It would also seem advisable to extend the outfall pipe further into the ocean, but with adequate means of screening, no complaints would be forthcoming from solid material washing up on the beach.

The disposal plant is located at the mouth of the harbor, which is not the most desirable condition, as the incoming tides bring in a portion of the sewage to the harbor. Recently, a case of typhoid has been discovered in a child, who had been swimming in the harbor near the disposal plant. Consequently, the question arises as to whether or not the sewage was the carrier. The chances are that there was some other source of this infection, but always the spread of a disease must be thought of in such a disposal of sewage, and is an added incentive for *INCREASING* the length of the outfall pipe. With an adequate means of screening, and *INCREASE* in the length of the outfall pipe which is to be realized in the very near future, the sewage disposal of the city will be very satisfactory.

GARBAGE REFUSE AND ASHES

Each family in the city is required to be supplied with a garbage can, whose capacity is not under three gallons or over sixteen. This can is to be covered by a tight-fitting lid, and to be placed in the alley at the rear of the house.

Garbage is collected by means of large steel wagons, known as Lee type trailers, which have a carrying capacity of five cubic yards, or nine thousand pounds. These trailers are drawn, some by horses, and others by tractors. In the downtown district, the garbage is collected once per day. Adjacent to the downtown district three times per week, and in the residence district, twice per week.

These trailers, when full, are covered over with a heavy piece of canvas, and are conveyed to a central station, in the eastern part of the city, known as the city yards. From here, they are taken in trains of two, drawn by a tractor, to the hog farm located behind Signal Hill. The average hawling distance is 4.1 miles.



Lee Trailer
and
Tractor

The equipment of the city in this respect, consists of ten Lee type trailers, three tractors, six teams, and two men assigned to each trailer.

The average amount hauled is 21.3 tons per day, or 1740 loads in six months. The average cost for hauling the garbage in the last six months, has been \$3.20 per ton, which is very much higher than it will be from now on. The cost for the last month was only 81¢ per ton. The city is paid \$1.30 per ton for the garbage so there is considerable revenue from its disposal in this way.

The efficiency of this system can *best* be shown by the number of complaints which have been reduced from 464 to 17 in the last six months, which speaks very well for the system.

RUBBISH AND ASHES

Rubbish, consisting of papers, tin cans, etc., with the ashes, are removed by means of large horse-drawn wagons. Tree trimmings are removed by separate wagons, but taken to the same place. The refuse from the downtown section is removed three times per week, and from the outlying downtown district twice per week, while it is removed from the residential district once per week.



Sanitary Dump -- Filled In Portion



Edge of Sanitary Dump Not Yet Filled In

The rubbish must be deposited by the families in a large barrel and placed near the alley. It is then hauled to a section of low land on the north-west part of the city, quite isolated from any houses, and there dumped. The papers and tree trimmings are burned every evening. The ashes and tin cans, etc. are then covered with surplus dirt, which is hauled in from various parts of the city, and thus two purposes are accomplished -- the land is filled in, and the refuse covered over. This fill-in at present is about fifteen feet deep, and quite large in extent.

No disagreeable odors were emanated in the neighborhood of this so-called sanitary dump, and the unsightliness of a dumping ground was also absent, due to covering by dirt.

The average cost of hauling and disposal has been \$3.60 per ton for the last six months. Some 11,420 loads have been hauled during this time; there have been 59½ complaints. Again the efficiency of this method is shown by the reduction in the number of complaints from 161 to 26 per month.

Both the disposal of garbage and rubbish seem to offer no objection in regard to the relation to health. Both are disposed of far enough away from residential districts, and there is no possibility of water pollution from either source.

The feeding of the garbage to the hogs has been severely criticized, but will be discussed later on.

M I L K S U P P L Y

Long Beach is very fortunate in its exceptionally good milk supply. The Long Beach Dairy and Creamery Company is the largest distributor, selling approximately 40,000 pounds per day, this being from one half to three quarters of the total *amount* sold in the city. There are a number of other distributors, and various small dairies who deliver their milk.

The Long Beach Dairy has for its supply about one thousand cows, thirty-eight of which are at the certified dairy. The short time intervening between producer and consumer is one of the best features. The night's milk is cooled at the ranch by means of a water aeration and is collected the next morning very early. It is then taken to the creamery in the city and used for the most part for cream and wholesale consumption. The morning's milk is very little delayed, and only from 3 to 5 hours is spent from cow to consumer. It is first taken to the creamery to be pasteurized, and then is delivered.

The state law prescribes the constituents of different grades of milk. Grade A raw milk must contain not more than 200,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, and must be cooled below 50° F. Pasteurized milk must contain less than 16,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, and certified milk is that milk produced from a dairy under contract and supervision of the county medical board. It must contain less than 10000 bacteria.

The creamery is a very well regulated and well equipped plant. Located almost in the heart of the city, makes it very accessible. The milk is brought into the dairy in ten-gallon cans, with metal tops. These are washed and sterilized after each using. The milk is emptied and weighed in a large glass-lined vat. It then is run over pipes and heated to 145° F., which drives off the undesirable odors in the milk. From this it is run into coils of pipe and heated to 145° for thirty minutes, after which it runs over pipes and is cooled to 45° F., bottled and delivered. All of the large vats are glass-lined, and have a capacity of from 500 to 1200 gallons.

All of the pipes through which the milk runs are in four-foot lengths and after each pasteurizing, are taken apart cleaned, and sterilized with live steam. All other equipment is also cleaned and sterilized. All workers are required to wear clean white garments.

This form of pasteurization seems very complete and efficient. The open heating of the milk drives off the odors, which at certain times of the year are so offensive, particularly when the cows are fed on green alfalfa. An additional ten minutes of heating insures thoroughness, and the temperature is very carefully regulated so as not to overheat the milk.

About 95% of the total milk supply from this dairy is pasteurized, and as this is about three-fourths of the total milk supply of the city, then approximately 75,000 pounds of pasteurized milk is sold.

The Long Beach Dairy is a very strong advocate of pasteurization, and feel that it takes nothing of importance from the milk, and that it improves the flavor.

Bottles are very carefully cleaned. They are first rinsed in warm water, and then in an alkali solution. They are then washed several times in clear water, and then passed into steam compartments, inverted in the boxes, and gradually washed and heated up to 200° F.

The creamery controls one dairy from which is obtained the certified milk supply of the city.. This dairy is situated about a mile from the city, and is in a very good locality for a dairy. There are about fifty cows in the herd, thirty-eight of which are now producing. This dairy is considered a model of its kind, and has attracted visitors from all parts of the world. The owner and three assistants run the dairy, and do it very well.

The Pane system of milking and arrangement of apparatus is carried out, and is an Australian patent..

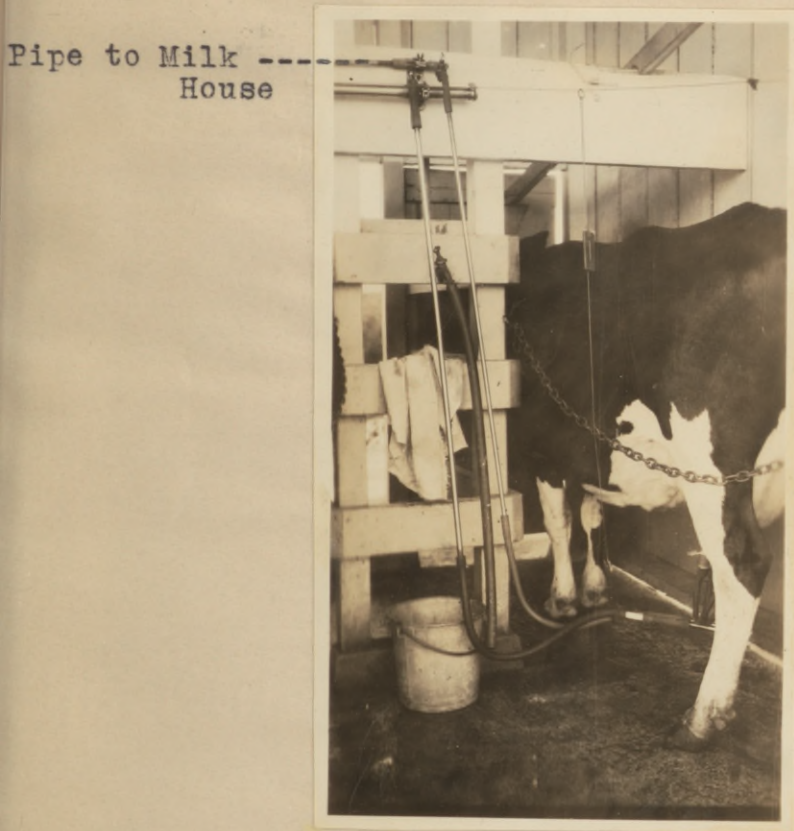


Milking Shed and Runway

The cows are first brought into the enclosure with a cement floor. Then the hose is turned on them, and they are thoroughly washed. They are then led into the stall, the udders washed, and wiped dry. A small amount of milk is drained by hand, which is not mixed with the rest of the milk, thus washing away any milk which might have collected dirt.



The milking apparatus is then attached, which is a vacuum affair. The milk runs through a small section of glass tubing which gives an idea as to how the milk is flowing. The milk then runs into the main pipe-line, through into the bottling house.



Milker in Operation
Showing Glass Tube
at Bottom

From here it runs into a large covered tank, and then trickles down over a series of pipes, through which ice-cooled water is running. It is then collected again at the bottom into the bottles, and is bottled and then sealed. In this way, the

milk is brought from the cow to the cooling apparatus before being exposed to the air, and only a very few minutes elapse between the time of milking and bottling.



**Interior of Milking Shed Showing Udder
Being Cleaned Before Attaching Milker**

The evening milk, after being bottled, is put in a cool place, and kept at 40° F., and is delivered with the morning milk the next day. The morning milk is only two to five hours old. The milk is delivered direct to the customers, without going to the creamery.



Bottler in Action



Coiled Pipes

Strainer

Bottler

All the utensils used are sterilized in a steam sterilizer under pressure, for one hour. All the pipes running from the milking stalls to the milk-house are in four-foot lengths, and after each milking are taken apart, cleaned and sterilized.

This dairy is under a contract with the County Medical Board which requires the milk to be handled in certain ways. The most important points in this contract are:

1. That the stables must be of certain size, and clean;
2. Cows are fed on the same feed continually.
3. Milk house and milking quarters must be on windward side of the stables.
4. Cows are tubercular tested, and given general physical test every four months.
5. New cows entering the herd must come from a herd with less than 10% of tuberculosis.
6. Cows must be kept clipped and washed.
7. Men must pass a health inspection
8. Milk must be cooled to 50° F.
9. Milk must contain not less than 4% butter-fat.
10. Milk must contain not more than 10,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter.
11. Milk must be free from all contamination.
12. Milk must be delivered in eight hours.
13. There must be a chemical analysis of milk daily.



Cow Yard at Private Dairy



Interior of Milking
Shed at Private Dairy

BOARD OF HEALTH
SANITARY INSPECTION OF DAIRY FARMS.

SCORE CARD.

Indorsed by the Official Dairy Instructors' Association.

Owner or lessee of farm..... *Albert Carlson*
P. O. address *Long Beach* State *Calif.*
Total number of cows..... *10*..... Number milking..... *8*
Gallons of milk produced daily..... *30*
Product is sold by producer in families, hotels, restaurants, stores,
to *families & stores*..... dealer.
For milk supply of.....
Permit No. Date of inspection *Sept. 10*, 19*22*

REMARKS:

*For a small dairy it is run
under very good conditions.*

(Signed).....

Stirling Pillsbury

Inspector.

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f paving at present. The dirt streets
ity are oiled quite frequently and when

EQUIPMENT.	SCORE.		METHODS.	SCORE.	
	Perfect.	Allowed.		Perfect.	Allowed.
COWS.			COWS.		
Health.....	6	6	Clean.....	8	6
Apparently in good health....	1		(Free from visible dirt, 6.)		
If tested with tuberculin within a year and no tuberculosis is found, or if tested within six months and all reacting animals removed....	5		STABLES.		
(If tested within a year and reacting animals are found and removed, 3.)			Cleanliness of stables.....	6	6
Food (clean and wholesome).....	1	1	Floor	2	
Water (clean and fresh).....	1	1	Walls	1	
			Ceiling and ledges.....	1	
			Mangers and partitions.....	1	
			Windows.....	1	
			Stable air at milking time.....	5	4
			Freedom from dust.....	3	
			Freedom from odors.....	2	
			Cleanliness of bedding.....	1	
			Barnyard	2	
			Clean	1	
			Well drained.....	1	
			Removal of manure daily to 50 feet from stable.....	2	
			MILK ROOM OR MILK HOUSE.		
			Cleanliness of milk room.....	3	
			UTENSILS AND MILKING.		
			Care and cleanliness of utensils.....	8	
			Thoroughly washed.....	2	
			Sterilized in steam for 15 minutes	3	
			(Placed over steam jet, or scalded with boiling water, 2.)		
			Protected from contamination	3	
			Cleanliness of milking.....	9	
			Clean, dry hands.....	3	
			Udders washed and wiped.....	6	
			(Udders cleaned with moist cloth, 4; cleaned with dry cloth or brush at least fifteen minutes before milking, 1.)		
			HANDLING THE MILK.		
			Cleanliness of attendants in milk room	2	2
			Milk removed immediately from stable without pouring from pail	2	2
			Cooled immediately after milking each cow.....	2	
			Cooled below 50° F.....	5	3
			(51° to 55°, 4; 56° to 60°, 2.)		
			Stored below 50° F.....	3	3
			(51° to 55°, 2; 56° to 60°, 1.)		
			Transportation below 50° F.....	2	
			(51° to 55°, 1.5; 56° to 60°, 1.)		
			(If delivered twice a day, allow perfect score for storage and transportation.)		
			MILK ROOM OR MILK HOUSE.		
Location: Free from contaminating surroundings.....	1	1			
Construction of milk room.....	2	2			
Floor, walls, and ceiling.....	1				
Light, ventilation, screens... 1					
Separate rooms for washing utensils and handling milk.....	1				
Facilities for steam.....	1	1			
(Hot water, 0.5.)					
Total	40	35	Total	60	52

Equipment 35 + Methods 52 = 87 Final Score

NOTE 1.—If any exceptionally filthy condition is found, particularly dirty utensils, the total score be further limited.

NOTE 2.—If the water is exposed to dangerous contamination, or there is evidence of the presence of dangerous disease in animals or attendants, the score shall be 0.

BOARD OF HEALTH
SANITARY INSPECTION OF DAIRY FARMS.

SCORE CARD.

Indorsed by the Official Dairy Instructors' Association.

Owner or lessee of farm Long Beach Dairy
P. O. address Penic Road L. B. State Calif
Total number of cows 45 Number milking 38
Gallons of milk produced daily 100
Product is sold by producer in families, hotels, restaurants, stores,
to Families. dealer.
For milk supply of.....

Permit No. Date of inspection Sept 12, 1922

REMARKS: This is a model certified dairy
being up to date in every
respect.

(Signed) Stirling Pillsbury
Inspector.

EQUIPMENT.	SCORE.		METHODS.	SCORE.	
	Perfect.	Allowed.		Perfect.	Allow.
COWS.			COWS.		
Health.....	6	6	Clean.....	8	8
Apparently in good health....	1		(Free from visible dirt, 6.)		
If tested with tuberculin with-			STABLES.		
in a year and no tubercu-			Cleanliness of stables.....	6	6
losis is found, or if tested			Floor.....	2	
within six months and all			Walls.....	1	
reacting animals removed....	5		Ceiling and ledges.....	1	
(If tested within a year and re-			Mangers and partitions.....	1	
acting animals are found and			Windows.....	1	
removed, 3.)			Stable air at milking time.....	5	5
Food (clean and wholesome).....	1	1	Freedom from dust.....	3	
Water (clean and fresh).....	1	1	Freedom from odors.....	2	
STABLES.			Cleanliness of bedding.....	1	1
Location of stable.....	2	2	Barnyard.....	2	2
Well drained.....	1		Clean.....	1	
Free from contaminating sur-			Well drained.....	1	
roundings.....	1	4	Removal of manure daily to 50		
Construction of stable.....	4	4	feet from stable.....	2	2
Tight, sound floor and proper			MILK ROOM OR MILK HOUSE.		
gutter.....	2		Cleanliness of milk room.....	3	3
Smooth, tight walls and ceiling	1		UTENSILS AND MILKING.		
Proper stall, tie and manger....	1		Care and cleanliness of utensils....	8	8
Provision for light: Four sq. ft.			Thoroughly washed.....	2	
of glass per cow.....	4	4	Sterilized in steam for 15 min-		
(Three sq. ft., 3; 2 sq. ft., 2;			utes.....	3	
1 sq. ft., 1. Deduct for uneven			(Placed over steam jet, or scalded		
distribution.)			with boiling water, 2.)		
Bedding.....	1	1	Protected from contamination	3	
Ventilation.....	7	7	Cleanliness of milking.....	9	
Provision for fresh air, con-			Clean, dry hands.....	3	
trollable flue system.....	3		Udders washed and wiped....	6	
(Windows hinged at bot-			(Udders cleaned with moist		
tom, 1.5; sliding windows,			cloth, 4; cleaned with dry cloth or		
1; other openings, 0.5.)			brush at least fifteen minutes be-		
Cubic feet of space per cow,			fore milking, 1.)		
500 ft.....	3		HANDLING THE MILK.		
(Less than 500 ft., 2; less			Cleanliness of attendants in milk	2	2
than 400 ft., 1; less than			room.....		
300 ft., 0.)			Milk removed immediately from	2	2
Provision for controlling tem-			stable without pouring from pail		
perature.....	1		Cooled immediately after milking	2	2
UTENSILS.			each cow.....	2	2
Construction and condition of	1	1	Cooled below 50° F.....	5	5
utensils.....			(51° to 55°, 4; 56° to 60°, 2.)		
Water for cleaning.....	1	1	Stored below 50° F.....	3	3
(Clean, convenient, and abund-			(51° to 55°, 2; 56° to 60°, 1.)		
ant.)			Transportation below 50° F.....	2	2
Small-top milking pail.....	5	5	(51° to 55°, 1.5; 56° to 60°, 1.)		
Milk cooler.....	1	1	(If delivered twice a day, allow		
Clean milking suits.....	1	1	perfect score for storage and trans-		
MILK ROOM OR MILK HOUSE.			portation.)		
Location: Free from contamina-	1	1			
ting surroundings.....					
Construction of milk room.....	2	2			
Floor, walls, and ceiling.....	1				
Light, ventilation, screens....	1				
Separate rooms for washing uten-					
sils and handling milk.....	1	1			
Facilities for steam.....	1	1			
(Hot water, 0.5.)					
Total.....	40	40	Total.....	60	60

Equipment 40 + Methods 60 = 100 Final Score

NOTE 1.—If any exceptionally filthy condition is found, particularly dirty utensils, the total score may be further limited.

NOTE 2.—If the water is exposed to dangerous contamination, or there is evidence of the presence of a dangerous disease in animals or attendants, the score shall be 0.

This dairy produces about one hundred gallons daily and the milk sells for 25¢ per quart. However, from the financial point of view, this certified dairy is not a success, the company having lost \$25,000 to date, but as the manager expressed it, "the people must have this sort of milk supply, and it is our duty to give it to them."

Both this dairy and the creamery are open to visitors at any time, and the company takes great pride in showing visitors around.

SANITARY NUISANCES

Long Beach, being on the coast, and having somewhat of a commercial harbor, has ~~numerous~~ fish canneries in its harbor region. The wind, coming from the west, brought with it quite frequently the most nauseating odors, of undeterminable origin. This, however, has disappeared, for the time being, due to the fact that the city declared these odors a nuisance, and the canneries had to close down or dispose of the odors; this latter course being adopted. At the present time the city is quite free from any obnoxious odors.

Dirt is not much of a problem, as water is very plentiful, and the greater majority of the streets are paved; there being 60.29 miles of paving at present. The dirt streets on the outskirts of the city are oiled quite frequently and when

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SANITARY MEASURES

Long Beach, being on the coast, and having somewhat of a commercial harbor, has numerous fish canneries in its harbor region. The wind, coming from the west, brings with it quite frequently the most nauseating odors, of undetermined origin. This, however, has disappeared, for the time being, due to the fact that the city declared these odors a nuisance, and the canneries had to close down or dispose of the odors; this latter course being adopted. At the present time the city is quite free from any obnoxious odors.

Dirt is not much of a problem, as water is very plentiful, and the greater majority of the streets are paved; there being 60.29 miles of paving at present. The dirt streets on the outskirts of the city are oiled quite frequently and when

necessary are sprinkled. The property-owners along these streets pay for the gravel and the city produces the oil and the necessary labor. The paved streets are swept by hand, the men being required to wear white suits, and the dirt is collected by wagons and used for filling-in purposes at the sanitary dump.

Empty lots are required to be kept clean by the city. In case the property-owner fails to keep the lot clean and free of weeds, the city hires the work done and holds the property for payment.

Flies are very scarce, due to the lack of breeding places, and absence of hot weather. Mosquitos are, or have been at times, very much of a nuisance, especially at the west side of the city, being carried in from the low harbor districts by the westerly winds. The city at present has a squad of men employed who attend to the mosquito question. Any still body of water is covered with a thin layer of oil, marshy ground is drained, and various other precautions taken. There have been discovered recently a few *anopheles* mosquitoes, but as yet there have been no cases of malaria reported.

Rats and vermin are negligible quantities.

Automobiles have so replaced horses that I know of hardly a stable in the city.

Oil is used almost entirely as fuel, and consequently the fires can so be regulated that there is very little smoke.

The hog farm which made its entrance a year ago was a bone of contention for some time at the time of its inauguration. Ladies and societies etc., threatened the public with dire calamities should such a farm be established but to date no bad effects have been noted.

The farm is located on the northern part of the slope of Signal Hill, about two miles from the city limits. It is about a mile from the artesian wells, so there is no chance of pollution of the water supply. The farm consists of forty acres of land rented from the city by Japanese who own the hogs. About 5000 head are kept on the farm. Pens are built in rows, with aisles large enough for a wagon to pass between the rows. Each pen has a trough and a sort of a shed.



Pen and Shed with Feeding Trough



The garbage is brought by the tractors to the farm, there unloaded by dumping into a large crib built about ten feet from the ground and having a chute and driveway on one side. The garbage, after being dumped into this crib is taken out by way of the chute in large wagons, and distributed among the pens, thrown partly on the ground, in the trough, and on the backs of the pigs.





Odors and flies were the most noticeable objects. The pens are cleaned daily and refuse burned. The hogs are sold to a packing company in Los Angeles. The Japanese pay \$1.30 per ton for the garbage and use 40-60 tons per day during the summer months.



The legal definition of a nuisance is given as "conditions that are offensive to the senses, or that are, or that threaten to become, if suffered to continue, detrimental to the public health." "All pools of stagnant water, and all collections of filth, garbage, manure, or other substances that are or may become breeding places or food for mosquitoes, flies, rats or other disease-carrying insects or animals, are hereby declared to be nuisances."

Abatement of nuisances are under the jurisdiction of the city manager and health officer, and have the power to order the owner or occupant of property on which nuisances are located, to remove such a nuisance. In case the owner cannot be found, or refuses to comply with the demand, the nuisance is removed by the city and charged against the property.

I N D U S T R I A L H Y G I E N E

The industrial growth of this city has made great strides in the past few years. The industrial centre is located in the harbor district, on filled-in land. The city has favored the establishment of industries on this center, and has spent a great deal in developing the harbor with this view in mind. With the best of railroad transportation facilities; with cheap electric power, and the finest of labor conditions, Long Beach has promise of unthought of wealth in her industries. Among other industries are many fish canneries, a match factory, one

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INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

The industrial growth of this city has been great
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 in the harbor district, on filled-in land. The city has favored
 the establishment of industries in this center, and has given a
 great deal in developing the harbor with this view in mind.
 With the best of railroad transportation facilities; with cheap
 electric power, and the finest of labor conditions, long beach
 has promised an amount of wealth in her industries. Among
 other industries are many fish factories, a water factory, one

of the largest ship-building companies in the west, the Curtis Packing Company, ~~several~~ candy factories, woolen mills, etc.

The Curtis Canning Corporation is a company located in the harbor district which cans fish, olives, pimientos, etc. It has steadily grown the last few years until at present it is the largest concern of its kind in the south.

The canning of fish is its chief product. The vicinity of Catalina Island is well known for its fishing, and the Curtis Company charters many small boats which fish in these waters. The so-called tuna, or technically known albacore, is caught by the tons during the fishing season. A portion of the fish is cleaned on the boat when caught, which drains the blood from the meat, giving the white meat which is so in demand. The larger fish are brought to the plant and cleaned on a platform built over the water. After the removal of the entrails, the fish are put in large trays and placed in live steam ovens, and cooked. The oil is drained off at the bottom of the oven and used for various purposes.

The fish are then passed into the sorting room, where the skins are removed and large pieces of the meat are cut away from the bones. The bones have been thoroughly cooked, but are removed. The fish then goes to the packing table where it is cut into suitable lengths, packed into the can by hand, and the can

sealed. The utmost cleanliness is demanded of the workers, and inspection of the individual employees is made when they are employed.

The cans then pass through a lye solution, and are then put into large steel autoclave, where they are heated at 240° F. from one to two hours, according to the size of the cans.

This makes the contents absolutely free from contamination. The refuse is sold for fertilizer.

Olives are also one of the biggest productions. The olives are sent to the plant from the groves in barrels filled with water to prevent bruising of the fruit. On arrival at the plant, they are graded and put in large vats of lye water to neutralize the bitter acid in the olives. They are left in this caustic soda solution one week, are then regraded, and sorted.

They are then washed, put up in a brine, and canned. The cans are exhausted, sealed, and are heated in the autoclave, for forty minutes at 240° F. This forty minutes at 240° F. gives seven times as much time at a higher degree, which guards against any possible growth of the botulinus bacilli.

Chili peppers are also canned, and heated to 212°F. for forty-five minutes.

The plant keeps a full-time laboratory man, and assistant, and has a well-equipped laboratory. They go to a great deal of care in giving absolute protection against contamination

of their canned products and have a very well regulated and hygienic plant.

H O U S I N G

The city has no tenement buildings, and the strictest attention is paid to housing conditions.

Among the many newly constructed buildings is the Marine Bank, a large ten-story building, strictly fireproof, in the heart of the city. There are seventy-six rooms, all around a court, the rooms thereby needing no artificial ventilating system. They are all heated by steam under low pressure. Steam vacuum pumps are used and the condensed steam is returned to the boilers. In the basement however a thorough ventilating system is installed. Buffalo Duplex Conoidal pumps are used, one a suction and the other a discharge pump. The suction pump obtains its air from a 36-inch pipe which goes into the roof of the building. Each room contains an inlet and outlet pipe, graded according to the size of the room. This system has recently been installed and has proved very satisfactory.

I N F E C T I O U S D I S E A S E S

Diseases, notification of which are required by the State Board of Health, are:

Anthrax	Mumps
Beri-Beri	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Cerebrospinal Meningitis	Pellagra
Chicken Pox	Plague
Cholera (Asiatic)	Pneumonia
Dengue	Poliomyelitis
Dysentery	Rabies
Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever
Erysipelas	Small Pox
German Measles	Syphilis
Glanders	Tetanus
Gonococcus Infection	Trachoma
Hookworm	Tuberculosis
Influenza	Typhoid Fever
Leprosy	Typhus Fever
Lethargic Encephalitis	Whooping Cough
Malaria	Yellow Fever
Measles	

Each of these diseases are reported to the health officer and to the State Board of Health.

Quarantinable diseases are also prescribed by state law, these being:

Cerebrospinal Meningitis	Poliomyelitis
Cholera (Asiatic)	Scarlet Fever
Diphtheria	Small Pox
Encephalitis	Typhoid Fever
Leprosy	Typhus Fever
Plague	Yellow Fever

The health officer has power to place in absolute quarantine a household where any of the above diseases is present. The usual time for quarantine is:

Diphtheria	two negative cultures
Measles	seven days minimum
Scarlet	thirty days minimum
Chicken pox	twelve days
Mumps	two weeks
Small pox	until desquamation ceases
Typhoid	Judgment of health officer

Diphtheria, scarlet fever, and small-pox are cases when absolute quarantine is observed. The other cases are not so strictly quarantined that the bread winner may not continue to live in the house, provided that he does not come in contact with the patient.

Formaldehyde fuming is the method used when fumigation is considered necessary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE,
OFFICIAL BUSINESS.



SURGEON GENERAL,

U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Division of Sanitary Reports and Statistics.

2-6254

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE \$300

ASSISTANT COLLABORATING EPIDEMIOLOGIST

United States Public Health Service

CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

Bureau of Tuberculosis

REPORT OF A CASE OF TUBERCULOSIS

* (Single
Married
Widowed
Divorced
Separated

The State Law requires you to report all cases of Tuberculosis
Write plainly with non-fading ink.

Name of patient _____ Age _____ Sex _____

Street and No. _____ City _____ County _____

Previous address _____ Home address _____

Dwelling: { Detached, hotel, flat
Hospital, sanatorium, tent Housing: { Good Fair Financial { Independent
Boarding, tenement Poor condition: { Wage earner Occupational { Good Fair
conditions: { Poor

Occupation _____ yrs. _____ mos. _____ Where employed _____

Former occupation _____ yrs. _____ mos. _____

Nativity: State _____ Foreign _____ Race or color _____

How long resident of Cal. _____ of City _____ of County _____

Number of persons in household _____ †Is supervision desired _____ Has patient received
sanitary instructions: (Oral _____ Printed _____) What relatives or associates have had tuberculosis _____

Bacteriological examination T. B., positive _____ By whom _____

Approximate date of diagnosis _____ Prognosis: (*Good—Doubtful—Bad)

Physician's signature _____ Date _____

*Type of Disease
Tuberculosis of Lungs
Larynx
Lymph Glands
Peritoneum
Bones
Intestines
Meninges
Skin

*Cross out words which do not apply. †This question is for localities having a visiting nurse. No visit made unless requested by you.
Attending physician will fill out above form and return to local health authority for transmission to State Board of Health

The prevention of the spread of tuberculosis is prescribed by state law. It is unlawful for any person with tuberculosis to spit on the sidewalk or the street, and he is required to use a sputum cup. All cases of tuberculosis are reportable to the State Board of Health.

The health officer has power to take such measures as he shall see fit in case of prevalence of any other infectious disease. He can appoint assistants and take such other steps for the prevention and spread of any disease.

Venereal diseases are reportable to the state by the physician and not necessarily reportable to the health officer. The name of the patient is not reported, but is reported by number. A person suffering from an infectious disease who refuses treatment is necessarily reported to the state by law. Should a patient change doctors, he must give his former doctor knowledge of this change within ten days, or the former doctor will be obliged to report the patient to the state. Failure to report any patient to the state by the doctor is a fineable offense.

The Bureau of Social Hygiene of the State Board of Health publishes a very valuable pamphlet, which is given to the patient, a sample of which is shown here.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

ASSISTANT COLLABORATING EPIDEMIOLOGIST
United States Public Health Service

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE \$300

SYPHILIS AND GONORRHOEA

Issued by the
Bureau of Social Hygiene
California State Board of Health

417 Market Street
San Francisco, Cal.

It has been known for some time among health officials that venereal diseases, syphilis and gonorrhoea, are responsible for approximately as much illness and as many deaths as tuberculosis and cancer; and yet, owing to the secrecy concerning them, no corresponding effort has been made to publicly combat them. At least 50 per cent of the victims are innocent wives and children, and many are accidentally infected.

It is now proposed to draw aside this curtain of hypocrisy and attack these diseases from a public health standpoint, fighting them in the open as we do other infectious and communicable diseases. Education is the first step in this process. To this end, this bureau is now requiring that practitioners and all approved clinics distribute to all patients afflicted with these diseases, proper literature setting forth their seriousness, the danger of infection and the need for proper and skilled treatment.



California State Printing Office
Sacramento
1921

SYPHILIS.

Syphilis is most frequently contracted through sexual intercourse, but infection may take place through kissing or various accidental means. Children may inherit it. General paresis (softening of the brain) and locomotor ataxia are now known to be late stages of this disease.

Syphilis is responsible for not less than ten per cent and possibly 20 per cent of all insanity. Proper education and treatment will most assuredly prevent this terrible ending and save these lives and this money.

Syphilis is responsible for not less than one-half of the still-born babes, and is a large factor in mentally defective and deformed children. This also can be prevented through education and proper treatment of the mothers.

A large percentage of public women, at least 50 per cent, are infected. This should be a warning against illicit intercourse.

Syphilis begins as a small sore, approximately three weeks after exposure, on the privates, if infection takes place through sexual intercourse; on the lips or in the mouth, if from kissing. About five weeks later there is usually an eruption, beginning on the abdomen, of copper colored spots. These may remain and become more prominent, or may disappear of themselves. From now on, there may be recurrences of spots, sores in the mouth or on the genitals; or the disease may remain in the system for months or years until some form of paralysis sets in. During this period an examination and blood test would likely disclose the condition.

All sores are highly contagious. Syphilis can most certainly be cured, but prolonged and skillful treatment is necessary. No one can promise or guarantee a quick cure, and usually only quacks do this. Therefore, it is most important that one go to a reputable physician and avoid quacks, fakirs and advertising medical institutes. Generally two or three years of treatment are required. This should consist of not less than ten to fifteen doses of salvarsan ("606"), and several courses of mercury treatment. Mercury should be injected or rubbed; if taken internally as pills or mixtures, it serves only to relieve for the time being and not permanently to cure.

Tests of the blood are needed frequently to assist the physician in directing the treatment. It should be remembered, however, that a negative test during treatment does not mean one is well, but only that progress is being made.

Patients who marry before they have been sufficiently treated, either with or without their physi-

cian's consent, may infect their husbands or wives, and bring into the world diseased children, if indeed death does not take place before the child is born. These children with inherited syphilis may have any of the spots or sores that other cases have, except the initial sore, but the most common symptoms are "snuffles" and eye troubles. Eighty per cent of all these little patients are likely to be partially or wholly blinded.

DON'TS FOR SYPHILIS.

DON'T let anyone, physician or other person, tell you that syphilis can be cured in a few weeks or months. It usually takes two or three years of the very best treatment.

DON'T let anyone tell you that you have a "slight touch of syphilis," or a "light case." You either have syphilis or do not have it, and syphilis is always a serious disease.

DON'T let any physician guess as to whether you have syphilis or not. By examining the skin and mucous membranes, making blood tests and microscopic examinations of all sores, it is nearly always possible to state positively. Insist on this sort of examination at the beginning, as after some treatment even an expert may be unable to give you positive information.

DON'T go to medical institutes or physicians who advertise. If they knew as much as they claim, there would be no use in their spending thousands of dollars in advertising.

DON'T allow yourself to be treated by pills or internal medicine. Most of the cases now in the asylums were treated in that way. Your physician has information or can obtain information as to what is the correct treatment. Insist on his giving it to you, or sending you to someone who can.

DON'T have sexual intercourse if you have syphilis, until your physician tells you it is safe.

California

GONORRHOEA.

Many people understand that syphilis is just a later stage of gonorrhoea: gonorrhoea is due to a specific germ and has no relation to syphilis. One is not well so long as this germ is present.

As is the case with syphilis, gonorrhoea is most frequently caught through sexual intercourse with a person who already has the disease. Children or other innocent persons may catch gonorrhoea from towels or toilet articles used by an infected person.

In men, gonorrhoea starts with a burning and a discharge from the penis; in women with a vaginal discharge. No one can truly say if this discharge is gonorrhoea or not until a microscopical examination is made. Therefore, every patient should see to it that such an examination is made before any treatment is started.

In men, the inflammation may extend into the bladder and cause frequent urination, extend to the testicles and cause sterility.

Many childless marriages are due to the fact that the husband had gonorrhoea with such complications, before his marriage.

In women, the disease may extend into the bladder and cause frequent urination, and may also extend into the uterus (womb), causing internal abscesses or pus tubes. Such complications frequently necessitate operations and sometimes cause death; at best sterility results.

In either case, the germs may get into the blood and cause diseases of the valves of the heart, or gonorrhoeal rheumatism in the joints.

If the mother has gonorrhoea when her baby is born, it may affect its eyes and cause blindness, unless very skillful treatment is at once given.

Practically all public women have had gonorrhoea and every time a man has to do with such a woman, he takes a chance of catching it, for they rarely if ever get well after they have been infected.

In both men and women, it is very difficult to cure gonorrhoea. One rarely if ever, gets well in less than six weeks, and it may take many months. The person is not cured when the discharge is gone.

Many innocent wives are infected by husbands who believed themselves cured.

Under no conditions should persons suffering from gonorrhoea attempt to treat themselves, or accept suggestions from druggists. The quack and the fakir who promises a quick and cheap cure is also to be avoided. Go at once to a competent physician and follow his instructions until he, after all tests have been made, pronounces you cured.

DON'TS FOR GONORRHOEA.

DON'T allow anyone to convince you gonorrhoea is anything but a serious affair.

DON'T let anyone tell you they can fix you up in a few days. As a rule, four to six weeks is the shortest time in which gonorrhoea can actually be cured.

DON'T think yourself cured when the discharge ceases. There are many chronic cases lasting for years which show little or no discharge.

DON'T guess as to your condition. Have a competent physician make a microscopic examination.

DON'T waste time trying to treat yourself with remedies advised by friends or druggists. Go at once to a competent physician or clinic.

DON'T consult quacks or fake medical institutes that advertise.

DON'T have sexual intercourse until all tests demonstrate that you are well.

DON'T forget that innocent persons may be infected from your dressings or anything coming in contact with the discharge. Wash your hands after handling the diseased parts.

FOR THE PATIENT: READ CAREFULLY.

You are given this pamphlet of instructions by your doctor because the law required him to do so and to report your case to the Health Officer by this number **WITHOUT REVEALING YOUR NAME.**

If you change doctors for any reason and wish to keep your name concealed you must see to it that the doctor you last consult notifies the doctor previously having charge of your case within **TEN DAYS (10 days).**

If you fail to come for treatment at the time ordered by your doctor within the period in which your disease is infective and he does not receive notice within **TEN DAYS** from another doctor, stating that you have placed yourself under his professional care, the doctor giving you this pamphlet is obliged by law to report your **NAME AND ADDRESS** to the health authorities as a person suffering from a disease dangerous to the public health and presumably not under proper medical advice and care sufficient to protect others from infection. You will then be liable to quarantine or such other procedure as the Board of Health may determine. If you want your name kept secret, follow these instructions carefully. Your doctor will tell you when your case is no longer infectious.

Card A
Physician's Report of a Case of
GONORRHOEA {
SYPHILIS }
Strike out the word that does NOT apply
No. **A60883**

Always refer to this case by this number and use same number in your records

City or town.....Date.....19.....
Age.....Sex.....Race.....Single?.....Married?.....Widowed?.....Divorced?.....
Occupation.....
Was the disease contracted in commercial prostitution?.....Clandestine prostitution?.....
From husband or wife?.....Congenitally acquired?.....From unknown source?.....
Has diagnosis been confirmed by Wassermann?.....Smear for gonococci?.....
Smear for spirochete?.....
At time of exposure was patient intoxicated?.....Unemployed?.....
Remarks:.....

Signature of physician.....

V I T A L S T A T I S T I C S

Large numbers of persons are presumed to go to California and especially Southern California, to end their days. However, if this is the case, there seems to be a factor, due to the climate or some other cause, which counterbalances their ailments, and consequently the death rate is not particularly high. Long Beach shows this peculiarity with her sister towns, but she shows even a lower mortality. The following figures show some comparison:

	<u>Deaths per 100,000 population</u>			
	<u>1918</u>	<u>1919</u>	<u>1920</u>	<u>1921</u>
Long Beach	2725	2160	1478	1256
Fresno	1627	1219	2031	1324
Pasadena	1322	1297	1223	1451
San Diego	2374	1525	1727	1723
Santa Barbara	1568	1213	1104	1264

This table shows a marked increase over the other cities during 1918 and 1919 when the influenza was at its height, but the last two years this rate has been appreciably lower.

Infant mortality in Long Beach shows a more than average care of its infants, and compares very favorable with other cities of this district.

- 36 A -

No. 2

1 PLACE OF BIRTH. DIST. No. (To be inserted by Registrar)
County of Los Angeles
City or Town of Long Beach
or Rural Registration District

California State Board of Health
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS
STANDARD CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH

State Index No. _____
Local Registered No. _____

[If birth occurred in a hospital or institution, give its NAME instead of street and number.]

2 FULL NAME OF CHILD Frank McDonald Stone [If child is not yet named, make supplemental report as directed.]

PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS

3 SEX OF CHILD <u>male</u>	4 Twin, Triplet, or Other <u>0</u> (To be answered only in event of plural births)	5 Number in Order of Birth	6 DATE OF BIRTH <u>February 9</u> 19 <u>23</u> (Month) (Day) (Year)
7 FULL NAME FATHER <u>Howard B. Stone</u>		8 FULL MAIDEN NAME MOTHER <u>Helva G. Godfrey</u>	
9 RESIDENCE <u>Long Beach Calif.</u> City State		14 RESIDENCE <u>Long Beach Calif.</u> City State	
10 COLOR OR RACE <u>white</u>	11 AGE AT LAST BIRTHDAY <u>41</u> (Years)	15 COLOR OR RACE <u>white</u>	16 AGE AT LAST BIRTHDAY <u>32</u> (Years)
12 BIRTHPLACE <u>Illinois</u> (State or county)		17 BIRTHPLACE <u>Illinois</u> (State or county)	
13 OCCUPATION (a) Trade, profession or particular kind of work <u>Labourer.</u> (b) General nature of industry, business, or establishment in which employed (or employer) <u>Farming</u>		18 OCCUPATION (a) Trade, profession, or particular kind of work <u>Housewife</u> (b) General nature of industry, business, or establishment in which employed (or employer)	
19a Was a prophylactic for Ophthalmia Neonatorum used? If so, what? <u>1% Silver Nitrate</u>		19b Number of children born to this mother, including present birth	
		20 Number of children of this mother now living	

21 CERTIFICATE OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MIDWIFE

I hereby certify that I attended the birth of this child, who was Born alive at 6 A.M. on the date above stated.
(Born alive or stillborn)

(Signature) Stirling Gilkerson
Dated Feb. 10 1923.
Physician
(Physician, midwife, father, etc.)

*When there was no attending physician or midwife, then the father, householder, etc., should make this return. A stillborn child is one that neither breathes nor shows other evidence of life after birth.

Given name added from a supplemental report _____ 19____
Registrar

Address Long Beach, Calif.
22 Filed _____ 19____
Registrar or Deputy

MARGIN RESERVED FOR BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS
WRITE PLAINLY WITH UNFADING INK—THIS IS A PERMANENT RECORD
READ THE INSTRUCTIONS ON BACK OF THIS CERTIFICATE

INSTRUCTIONS

1. THIS IS A LEGAL DOCUMENT. IT IS A PERMANENT RECORD.
2. A birth certificate must be filed for every child born. In case of plural births a separate certificate must be filed for each child.
A stillbirth must be registered both as a birth and a death. If, however, the foetus has not advanced to the fifth month of uterogestation no certificate need be filed.
Midwives are prohibited by law from signing death certificates of stillborn children. In case of a stillbirth with no physician in attendance, refer the case to the coroner.
3. All information called for on this certificate must be given. Read the printed matter carefully.
4. THE PHYSICIAN in attendance must file the birth certificate with the local registrar of the registration district in which the birth occurs. If there was no physician in attendance, then the midwife or person acting as such, must file the birth certificate with the local registrar.
If no person attended the birth, then the father or mother must file the birth certificate with the local registrar.
5. In Freeholders Charter Cities the health officer is the registrar.
In other cities of 5,000 inhabitants or more at the last census, the city clerk is the registrar.
The balance of each county is divided into rural registration districts, with the registrar especially appointed. It is customary for city clerks to act as registrars for rural districts. Information concerning district boundaries can be obtained from the State Board of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Sacramento.
6. SIGNATURE: This certificate must bear the ACTUAL SIGNATURE of the physician, midwife or person acting as midwife. Typewritten and rubber stamp signatures are not legal and can not be accepted.
7. If the child is not named before this certificate is filed, a SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF BIRTH must be filed with the local registrar as soon as the child is named. Secure the blank from the local registrar.
8. Fill out the certificate (except signatures) with typewriter if possible. Otherwise WRITE PLAINLY with black ink.
BE CAREFUL in spelling names. Make them legible.

CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

Bureau of Vital Statistics

No. 6

-36A-

1 PLACE OF DEATH, DIST. No. (To be inserted by Registrar)
County of Los Angeles
City or Town of Long Beach
or Rural Registration District

California State Board of Health
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS
STANDARD CERTIFICATE OF DEATH
(No. 823 Atlantic St.; _____ Ward)
State Index No. _____
Local Registered No. _____

[If death occurred in a hospital or institution, give its NAME instead of street and number and fill out Nos. 18a and 18b.]

2 FULL NAME Henry W. Jones

PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS

CORONER'S CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

3 SEX Male 4 COLOR OR RACE white 5 SINGLE, MARRIED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED (Write the word) married
6 If married, widowed, or divorced HUSBAND of Mary Jones (~~or~~) WIFE of
7 DATE OF BIRTH April 6 1862
(Month) (Day) (Year)
8 AGE 60 years 10 months 0 days If LESS than 1 day, ___ hrs. or ___ min.

16 DATE OF DEATH February 6 1923
(Month) (Day) (Year)
17 I HEREBY CERTIFY, as to the person above named and herein described, That on _____ 19____, I held an inquest and the jury rendered a verdict on the death. Or, that I have investigated the death officially on account of _____

9 OCCUPATION (a) Trade, profession, or particular kind of work Grocer -
(b) General nature of industry, business, or establishment in which employed (or employer) A. G. Jones Co.
(c) Name of employer _____

The CAUSE OF DEATH* was as follows:
Pulmonary Tuberculosis

10 BIRTHPLACE (State or country city or town) Ohio

State whether attributed to dangerous or insanitary conditions of employment _____

11 NAME OF FATHER Arthur R. Jones

(Signed) Harold W. Gould Autopsy Surgeon

12 BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER (city or town) (State or country) Chion Ohio

Approved: (Signed) _____ Coroner

13 MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER _____

13 BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER (city or town) (State or country) Indianapolis Indiana

192 (Address) _____ County _____

18a LENGTH OF RESIDENCE
At Place of Death 10 years 3 months 6 days
(Primary registration district) (If nonresident, give city or town and state)
In California _____ years _____ months _____ days
How long in U.S., if of foreign birth? _____ years _____ months _____ days

*State the DISEASE CAUSING DEATH, or, in deaths from VIOLENT CAUSES, state (1) MEANS OF INJURY; and (2) whether (probably) ACCIDENTAL, SUICIDAL, or HOMICIDAL. (See reverse side for additional space.)

14 THE ABOVE IS TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE (Informant) Walter C. Jones
(Address) 823 Atlantic an

18b SPECIAL INFORMATION for Hospitals, Institutions, Transients or Recent Residents Where was disease contracted, if not at place of death? _____
Former or usual residence _____

15 Filed _____ 19____ Subregistrat
Filed _____ 19____ Registrat or Deputy

19 PLACE OF BURIAL OR REMOVAL _____ DATE OF BURIAL _____ 19____

20 UNDERTAKER _____ EMBALMER'S LICENSE No. _____
ADDRESS _____

MARGIN RESERVED FOR BINDING
WRITE PLAINLY WITH UNFADING INK—THIS IS A PERMANENT RECORD
READ THE INSTRUCTIONS ON BACK OF THIS CERTIFICATE

INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF STATE LAW

1. THIS IS A LEGAL DOCUMENT. IT IS A PERMANENT RECORD.
2. This certificate must bear the ACTUAL SIGNATURES of the Coroner, the Autopsy Surgeon (if autopsy was performed) the Informant and the Registrar. Typewritten and rubber stamp signatures are not legal.
3. ALL INFORMATION called for on this certificate must be given. Read the printed matter carefully. If an item is unknown DO NOT leave it blank. Write the word "unknown". If the exact age is not known state the approximate or probable age.
4. Fill out the certificate (except signatures) with typewriter if possible. Otherwise WRITE PLAINLY with black ink. BE CAREFUL in spelling names—make them legible.
5. THE CORONER must certify the cause of death over his signature.
6. THE UNDERTAKER must see that the certificate is complete and file it with the local registrar of the district in which the death occurred within five days, and before disposing of the remains.
7. Statement of Cause of Death:

DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE: If death has resulted from VIOLENCE state the MEANS OF INJURY and whether probably ACCIDENTAL, HOMICIDAL or SUICIDAL.

If death resulted from BURNS state how burns were received, particularly if in a burning building.

- Example No. 1. Cause of death: crushed in automobile. Accident.
Example No. 2. Cause of death: gunshot wound in chest, probably homicidal.
Example No. 3. Cause of death: accidental drowning.
Example No. 4. Cause of death: third degree burns received in burning building.
Example No. 5. Cause of death: fracture of skull, accidental fall from scaffolding.
Example No. 6. Burns caused by explosion of gasoline stove, accidental.

DEATHS FROM NATURAL CAUSES: The Cause of Death is the primary affection with reference to time and causation. Conditions or symptoms which result or arise from a disease should not be given as the cause of death. These terminal conditions are secondary to the primary cause and should be listed under "Contributory."

- Example No. 1. Cause of death: measles, duration 29 days. Contributory, bronchopneumonia, 10 days.
Example No. 2. Cause of death: chronic myocarditis, 3 years. Contributory, acute dilatation of the heart, 1 day.
Example No. 3. Cause of death: fracture of hip (accidental fall), 15 days. Contributory, hypostatic pneumonia, 3 days.
Example No. 4. Cause of death: scarlet fever, 30 days. Contributory, acute nephritis, 3 days.
Example No. 5. Cause of death: cancer of the stomach (pylorus), over 1 year. Contributory, peritonitis following perforation 4 days.

DURATION is important and should always be stated.

TUBERCULOSIS: State organ or part of body affected. If more than one, state which was first affected.

SARCOMA-CARCINOMA, etc.: State primary seat of the disease. Avoid "Tumor," for malignant growths.

NEPHRITIS: State whether interstitial or parenchymatous and whether acute or chronic. Acute nephritis unqualified is not satisfactory. For females of child bearing age, state whether or not nephritis was associated with pregnancy.

PUERPERAL diseases must be so qualified. "Puerperal peritonitis," "Puerperal septicemia," etc.

SEPTICEMIA: State origin or cause of septicemia.

GOITRE: State whether Exophthalmic or not.

ENCEPHALITIS: State whether Lethargic or otherwise.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS: If Meningococcic so state, as "Meningococcic Meningitis." (Cerebrospinal fever or Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis.)

OPERATION: Always state the condition for the relief of which the operation was undertaken. If exploratory so state.

CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

Bureau of Vital Statistics

	Deaths Under one Year per 1000 births	
	<u>1920</u>	<u>1921</u>
Long Beach	50	48
Fresno	100.2	81
Pasadena	32	31
San Diego	51	58
Santa Barbara	73	71

This low mortality may indeed be due to the extremely high percentage of deliveries which are carried on at the hospital rather than in the home. This speaks very well, too, for the class of medical attention with which the babies are favored.

Tuberculosis is a disease which is a large factor among the infectious diseases in this district. California is the ideal place for treatment and consequently the death rate for this disease is quite high. Again Long Beach escapes this high rate due perhaps to the fact that the sea shore is not an ideal location for the treatment, as is the inland. However, the city compares very favorably with other cities, as San Diego and Santa Barbara, which are on the sea coast.

	<u>1918</u>	<u>1919</u>	<u>1920</u>	<u>1921</u>
Long Beach				
deaths	32	20	28	32
rate per 100,000	115	57	50	42
Fresno				
deaths	52	65	129	50
rate per 100,000	124	148	280	104
Pasadena				
deaths	71	87	73	67
rate per 100,000	165	195	158	141
San Diego				
deaths	161	145	167	105
rate per 100,000	232	199	218	131
Santa Barbara				
deaths	30	26	21	20
rate per 100,000	165	137	106	97

These mortality figures were obtained from the State Board of Health, for all the cities except Long Beach, the figures for which were obtained from the local Board of Health.

Vital statistics as regards individual cities are kept very well by the state, but not by the cities themselves. At the present time the local board of health did not have statistics giving death rates for various diseases, infant mortality, or specific rates for various diseases. The data from which these rates could be computed was very carefully obtained and kept, but improvement could be made in the rates themselves.

S C H O O L S

California is well-known for its advancement along educational lines, and Long Beach is a very good example of the California system. At the present time, Long Beach has fifteen public schools, and one Polytechnic school. Several of the grade schools are being remodeled and added to, while the high school has just completed a large addition, about doubling it in size. With this large number of schools, the need, however, is not fully met with, and the classes are crowded and in a number of schools at present half-day sessions are resorted to, at least until the completion of the new additions.

The high school, as originally built, was a large two-story structure, having a large wing on each side of the main building. Behind and beneath the assembly-room, is a large room where the hot-air furnaces furnish hot air for heating purposes. This system had never proved a success, and last year a new system was installed. The new system is known as the Johnson heating system, and consists in an oil heating furnace, and the air, before being passed up through the rooms is passed over water which gives it sufficient moisture. Each room is equipped with a thermostat set at 68° F.

In the new buildings of the high school, the gas ra-

diator system is used. Each room is equipped with a number of gas radiators which can be regulated according to each room's special requirement.

All the buildings are very well equipped with window space, and the lighting problem is not a difficult one to solve in California, where there are very few dark days to contend with. Each room however is equipped with indirect lights, which are used for night classes.

Each of the grammar schools has a large play-ground and pupils are required to spend a certain time outside in the various sports besides the routine calisthenics in the classroom.

The High School has a large football and baseball field, a girl's gymnasium, and a men's gymnasium. Each student unless he or she has a physician's certificate stating a disability prohibiting exercise, is required to take at least 120 minutes per week of exercise, but this is practically always doubled.

Christian Scientists, and other organizations, have very materially retarded the health problem in the schools, and their influence has brought about a laxness in physical examinations of the school children and in treatment for troubles.

A health nurse is employed, who spends three days per week in each school, also investigates individual cases,

and sees to the prevention of any impending epidemics/

Formerly each student was required to undergo a physical examination, but this has now been dispensed with. California has a vaccination law but any conscientious objector may be excused for vaccination, and many are conscientious objectors. No Schick tests are done in the public schools,

Children are excluded from school when having any contagious disease, or in whose family there is any contagious disease.

So-called open air study halls are becoming very popular in the schools, these consisting in large rooms entirely surrounded by windows which are kept open most of the time. As about one-half of the school time is spent in the study halls, the student thereby spends a great part of the day in the open air.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S

M A R K E T

Some years ago, in 1912, a public market was started at first consisting of a few truck gardeners, fruit-raisers, etc., who brought their products to the city three times a week, and parked their wagons around the Central park. This establishment has grown to great proportions, and now is of considerable importance.

Two sides of the park are at present given over to the market, which holds forth three times a week, from the hours of seven to twelve. Outdoors all the year, and any and all kinds of eatables are obtainable here, a great variety of fruits, vegetables, home-cooked foods, etc. A market master is appointed by the city who has charge of the market affairs, inspects each booth, and has the right to condemn any foods which he sees fit. A nominal charge of twenty-five cents is charged each person who sells his wares, and in this way the market master's salary and other expenses are defrayed, and the market made self-supporting.

At this market, producer and consumer are brought together, vegetables and other foods are gotten as fresh as possible, and it has become a great meeting place, and of special

interest to the tourist.

There is some opposition to the market from numerous sources, especially on its location. Perhaps if it were located in a place somewhat remote from the park and yet central to customers, it would be more of a success.

There are three cold storage plants at present in the city, all of which have been built in the last few years, and are very satisfactory and up to standard.

Kitchens of hotels and restaurants are under the direct supervision of the Public Health Department, and are regularly inspected by the health officer.

Barber shops are not under any definite regulations, but are left subject to inspection by the health officer, and to comply with his advice.

The Health department includes a very well-equipped diagnostic laboratory, which has been described in the foregoing section on the Health Department. This diagnostic laboratory is under the direction of a full time bacteriologist and assistant. In the year 1921 there were 1657 examinations for infectious diseases, and 1239 milk examinations and 70 water examinations. There is no adequate meat inspection of the city, although the Health Officer may condemn and confiscate any meat which he thinks is unfavorable for use.

The Long Beach Social Welfare Bureau is the channel

through which the public and private agencies conduct the welfare and relief work of the city. The superintendent with a staff of fifteen public health nurses and social workers cover the various phases of the work, including material relief, home rehabilitation, school nursing, visiting nursing, pre-natal and infant welfare, tubercular nursing, Parents' Educational Center, Hospital Service Employment Department and a salvage store. This system of co-ordination eliminates duplication of time, effort, and money, and places welfare work as a substantial and constructive basis.

For the advantage of visiting tourists to the city, a Municipal Camp Ground has been established on land formerly, the Virginia Country Club, which is soon to be turned into a City Recreation Center. Here a minimum charge of fifty cents per day is made for each space used, and the privileges afforded by this is fresh water, free kitchen, public comfort stations and well-lighted grounds at night. During the spring and summer seasons of 1921 an average attendance of 3,250 persons and 1200 automobiles per month show the growing popularity of this park.

In the City charter, adopted some time ago, a city Planning Commission was created, which consists of eight members, the City Manager, City Attorney, City Engineer, and four electors of the city.

This commission has the power to recommend plans for the regulation of the future growth, development, and beautification of the city, in respect to its public and private buildings, and works, streets, parks, grounds, and vacant lots; to recommend plans for sanitation; to recommend to public authorities and to any corporation or individuals the proper location of any proposed buildings, structures, or works, and many other duties, too numerous to mention.

By such a procedure a definite, organized movement is being put forward to beautify and to build up the city in the proper channels.

T H E B A T H H O U S E

One of the necessities of a seashore city is a bathhouse and Long Beach was among the first to meet this need. The present bath house was built in 1902 on ground owned by the Long Beach Land and Water Company, of which Col. Drake was one of the chief stockholders. It is situated directly south of the business section of the city just below the bluff.

It is composed of a large concrete tank, 120 x 50 feet, and ranging in depth from 10 feet to 3 feet, and has a capacity of 350,000 gallons of water. The water is pumped from the ocean, is heated to 84° F. and this temperature is

maintained by constant circulation and reheating. The water is changed three times per week and the tank thoroughly flushed by a strong stream of water at each changing. Every two weeks the tank is cleaned and scrubbed with bichloride of lime.

The water is drained from the tank through a 24-inch overflow pipe into the surf, directly in front of the bath house.

Another smaller tank is situated in the women's portion of the bath house, the water of which is somewhat warmer in temperature than that in the larger tank.

The suits after using are first washed in cold water then soaked in a solution ^{of} some creosote compound, and then dried.

During the summer months, some fifty to sixty thousand bathers are accommodated each month, and the daily average is two thousand. There are 980 rooms in the bath house, but a two-hour time limit is put on each occupant, so that each room is used more than once per day.

This bath house is wholly inadequate for the present number of people, and it is urged that a new one be forthcoming in the not far distant future.

Another smaller bath house is situated in the east portion of the beach, but has no tank, and is only for the rental of bathing suits and booths.

A description of Long Beach is not complete without

a word about the Pike, the Pike being the name given to that portion of the beach along which are various sources of amusements -- roller-coasters, dance halls, shows, curio shops, candy shops, etc., Along the Pike every night in the year are crowds of people eager for amusement and here they find a choice assortment. Between the Pike and the surf, is a smooth stretch of beach some fifty feet in width and here on Sundays and holidays and every day throughout the summer are hundreds and thousands of bathers.

Truly a trip to Long Beach is not complete without seeing the Pike, but behind it all is the firm foundation of the city itself built on principals which will stand and which cannot help make the city keep in the front ranks.

The most recent of Long Beach's attainments is the oil well. In February of 1921, an oil well was begun near the summit of Signal Hill, and on June 23 of that year, oil was discovered in a well being drilled by the Shell Company. It was learned that the oil sand was 285 feet deep, indicating the existence of a great underlying pool of oil. The news spread like wildfire, which brought oil operators from all over the country. Land in this region took an unbelievable boom and has gradually soared. Land which formerly had sold for \$300 per acre brought, in a matter of a few months, \$50,000. Gusher after gusher was struck, and from one well in June, 1921, the number went up into

the hundreds. Men became enormously wealthy over night, and a large percentage of those men are citizens of the city.

In April of 1921 a gas explosion shook the city, and the fire which followed showed in a spectacular way the immense wealth under a part of the city. This was burning for some time, but was finally controlled.

Millions of dollars have been, and are being spent in the drilling of wells, and equal amounts are being obtained. Many fine residences on the hill have been turned over to the oil companies and for the workers to dwell in.

It is almost unbelievable how much change has taken place in the last two years. A region which was once a quiet farming district has suddenly changed to one of incessant activity. A well is to be found on almost every fifty feet of ground and nearly all are very good producers. Most of the wells are flowing, and those which have ceased to flow are being drilled deeper, and better wells are being gotten.

Early in August, the city leased thirty-one acres of its land to Ramsey Brothers, at a net royalty of 40 per cent of all oil and gas produced. The first well which came in on the city land was a 4,500-barrel gusher, and has steadily kept up its flow. A second well has just been completed, which came in at 5000 barrels, with a high specific-gravity oil. A large number of wells are required to be put down on the city land, some forty in number, I believe, and at the present rate of flow the city's treasury will soon be full to overflowing. The present tax-rate has been materially decreased this year, and there has been considerable talk of a taxless city.

The wealth obtained from the well is in part turned into the city's growth, and throughout the city building has taken a great advance and property is steadily increasing in value.

Careful restrictions have been put on the drilling of wells in the residential district. It is very doubtful if it would be wise to permit drilling too near the residential districts, as the property of Long Beach is much more dependent on its residents than on its oil activities.

S U M M A R Y

Long Beach is the sixth city in the state according to population, and second in Southern California, and is endowed with four qualities which are rarely found combined -- a city of homes, recreation, commerce, and industry.

In the early history of the city we find a great deal of the old Spanish atmosphere, with its ranchos and its romance. Later we find the coming of the white man, his attempt to establish a city, its growth and development, and now it is the city complete, and its new attainment the oil fields.

The very recent development of the city, its fast growth and sound basis on which it grows has left little to be desired in the way of sanitation, and public health measures.

Maybe the proper disposal of refuse has not quite kept up the pace with the growth but that is soon to be remedied.

The water supply of the city is very good, both in purity, softness, and supply. The city owns enough land to insure sufficient wells for the future growth of the city. The disposal of sewage is soon to be taken care of in a more efficient way, and the disposal of garbage shows a very acceptable method of disposal, but rather poor in its practice.

The milk supply is very adequate, and conditions are of the best. In very few cities of so large a population will such an efficient milk supply be found, and such shortness of time between the milking and delivering to the consumer.

Sanitary nuisances have been watched very carefully in the growth of the commercial and industrial side, and consequently few nuisances are to be found. The use of oil for fuel lessens materially the amount of smoke which is so very detrimental to many cities.

The low mortality and morbidity speaks well for the health department and yet many improvements can be made along those lines. More and more the public is becoming educated to the need of health measures, and what an asset it is to the community. Consequently, the public will demand more measure for the betterment of their health, and the health department is bound to grow and expand. This department is to be greatly complimented on the handling of the mosquito problem, which for a short time appeared to give promise of much difficulty.

The schools are trying to keep up with the rapid growth of the city, but with such tremendous strides ahead, as the population has been taking, it is quite a problem to have the adequate facilities for the teaching of so many new residents.

R E C O M M E N D A T I O N S

A number of very definite recommendations can be made, given in order of their appearance in this survey.

At the present time, the sewage disposal is of prime importance. The repair of the present Reinsch-Wurl Screen is inadvisable for two reasons -- first because it is not large enough to take care of the sewage and secondly, if another screen were installed of the same size, although the two screens combined would be sufficiently large enough to take care of the sewage, nevertheless if one screen were to be repaired, the other would not be able to take care of the sewage during the time of repair. Consequently, it is suggested that the present screen be repaired only on contemplation of the installation of two other screens, the same size, or enlarging the concrete base and installing a larger screen along with another screen of larger

caliber, either of which would be able to take care of the sewage. In case this system is used, the fluid part which is emptied into the ocean should first be disinfected by some such process as chloride of lime. By no means should it be allowed to be discharged into the ocean, so near the shore as is now done.

In regard to the disposal of garbage, I wish to say that I believe the system is good, but poorly worked out. From the financial point of view, the city should be making the profits which are now gained by the Japanese. In the second place, if the city were to take over the piggery, a more sanitary affair would surely be the result. Piggens with concrete feeding troughs and stands would be a very good improvement which from time to time could be flushed out. Another improvement would be the direct disposal of the garbage into the pens from the trailers, rather than dumping in a large central bin, and then redistributing it among the pens.

One of the chief needs of Long Beach is the more thorough examination and care of the school children. Each child should be given a thorough physical examination at least at entrance into each of the different systems, i.e., to grade-schools, junior high, and high school. Spick tests should be a routine of all the children, and immunization with the consent of the parents. More and more we are coming to realize that our best

caliber, either of which would be able to take care of the
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 Junior high, and high school. Such tests should be a routine
 of all the children, and immunization with the consent of the
 parents. More and more we are coming to realize that our best

chances for a healthy population lies in healthy children, the time when so many contract tuberculosis, heart disease, etc. Maybe some time such measures will be adopted, and let us hope it will be in the not far distant future.

Marked improvement could be made in regulations regarding the barber shops. How often have I sat in a barber shop and watched a tousled headed laborer having his hair cut, hair which had not been washed for some time, and whose scalp was a mass of dandruff. Then in a few minutes, I have been ushered into the same chair, and had the same instruments used on myself without even the slightest pretence of cleaning. It is hard to estimate how many bald heads are the result of lack of cleanliness on the part of the barber and it is usually easy to trace directly most cases of impetigo to the barber's brush. Baltimore has perhaps the best regulations of any city for the cleanliness of the barber shop. It is somewhat as follows:

1. Powdered soap must be used for all shaving;
2. A new cup or utensil must be used at each shave for mixing the lather;
3. The brush must be sterilized by boiling after each using;
4. Each instrument used on the face or hair must be put through boiling water, and then left in 70% alcohol for at least ten minutes after using;
5. No towel must be used more than once.

The adoption of such a set of rules would be beneficial and yet would work no hardship on the barber. I am sure a great many

men would feel very much easier in their minds when getting a shave or a hair-cut.

At present there is no very thorough inspection of the food and meat consumed in the city. It might work out very well to have a full-time food inspection, Three mornings a week, the duties of the inspector would be to act as market master, and during the other time he could look into the sanitation of the food-stuffs in the restaurants, meat shops, stores and the many small stands on the Pike.

Charter of the City of Long Beach

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THE ARABIC NUMBERS REFER TO SECTIONS.

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ARTICLE II.

Description of the Boundary Lines of the City of Long Beach.

Beginning at the intersection of the prolongation easterly of the northerly line of the "American Colony Tract" as per map recorded in Book 19, page 89, Miscellaneous Records of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, with the easterly boundary line of Los Angeles County and running thence southerly along said easterly boundary line to a line one hundred feet south of and parallel to the aforementioned prolongation easterly of the northerly line of the "American Colony Tract"; thence westerly along said line one hundred feet south of and parallel to the prolongation easterly of the northerly line of the "American Colony Tract", to the easterly line of said tract; thence southerly along said easterly line of the "American Colony Tract" to the southwesterly line of a county road, commonly known as the "Sugar Factory Road," and extending southeasterly from the most easterly end of Spring Street, at the easterly line of said "American Colony Tract"; thence southeasterly along said southwesterly line of the "Sugar Factory Road" to the southerly line of said road, said southerly line being thirty feet south of and parallel to a line extending easterly and westerly through the centers of sections 20 and 21, Township 4 South, Range 12 West, S. B. M.; thence easterly along said southerly line of the "Sugar Factory Road" to the

boundary line between "Rancho Los Cerritos" and "Rancho Los Alamitos" as per map recorded in Book 1, pages 460 to 462 of Patents, Records of the County of Los Angeles, State of California; thence southwesterly along said boundary line between "Rancho Los Cerritos" and "Rancho Los Alamitos" to a line thirty feet west of and parallel to the westerly lines of Sections 21 and 28, Township 4 South, Range 12 West, S. B. M. in said "Rancho Los Alamitos"; thence southerly along said line thirty feet east of and parallel to the westerly lines of sections 21 and 28 to the northerly line of the south one-half of the north one-half of said section 28; thence easterly along said easterly line of California Avenue along said northerly line of the south one-half of the north one-half of section 28 to the easterly line of said section; thence southerly along said easterly line of section 28 to a line thirty feet north of and parallel to the easterly and westerly line through the center of said section; thence westerly along said line thirty feet north of and parallel to the easterly and westerly line through the center of section 28 to a line thirty feet west of and parallel to the northerly and southerly line through the center of said section; thence southerly along said line thirty feet west of and parallel to the northerly and southerly line through the center of section 28 to a line thirty feet southwesterly of, measured at right angles, and parallel to the northeasterly line of the "Alamitos Tract including Alamitos Beach Townsite" as per map record-

ed in Book 36, page 37 et seq., Miscellaneous Records of the County of Los Angeles, State of California; thence southeasterly along said line thirty feet southwesterly of, measured at right angles, and parallel to the northeasterly line of said "Alamitos Tract including Alamitos Beach Townsite" to the westerly line of Ximeno Avenue; thence southerly along said westerly line of Ximeno Avenue to the southerly line of lot 39 of said "Alamitos Tract including Alamitos Beach Townsite"; thence westerly along said southerly line of lot 39 to the easterly line of Termino Avenue; thence northerly along said easterly line of Termino Avenue to the northerly line of State Street; thence westerly along said northerly line of State Street to the southwesterly line of Alamitos Boulevard, as said Alamitos Boulevard is located westerly of Lot 24-C, of said "Alamitos Tract including Alamitos Beach Townsite"; thence northwesterly along said southwesterly line of Alamitos Boulevard to the southerly line of Summit Road; thence westerly along said the westerly line of Obispo Avenue; thence northerly along said westerly line of Obispo Avenue to a line two hundred thirty-four feet south of and parallel to the southerly line of Hill Street to the easterly line of Temple Avenue, as said Temple Avenue is shown on map of "Signal Heights", as per map recorded in Book 3, page 75 of Maps, Records of the County of Los Angeles, State of California; thence northerly along said easterly line of Temple Avenue to the southerly line of Hill Street; thence easterly along said southerly line of Hill Street and the prolongation thereof to a line thirty feet west of and parallel to the easterly lines of Sections 29 and 20, Township 4 South, Range 12 West, S. B. M. in aforementioned "Rancho Los Alamitos"; thence northerly along said line thirty feet west of and parallel to the easterly lines of Sections 29 and 20 to the prolongation easterly of the southerly line of Willow Street; thence westerly along said prolongation easterly to the northwesterly line of aforementioned "Rancho Los Alamitos"; thence southwesterly along said northwesterly line of "Rancho Los Alamitos" to the easterly line of aforementioned "American Colony Tract"; thence northerly along said easterly line of the "American Colony Tract" to the southerly line of Farm Lot 45 of said "American Colony Tract"; thence westerly along said southerly line of said Farm Lot 45 to the easterly line of Vine Avenue; thence northerly along said easterly line of Vine Avenue to the northerly line of Spring Street; thence westerly along said northerly line of Spring Street to the westerly line of Orange Avenue; thence southerly along said westerly line of Orange Avenue to the northerly line of Willow Street; thence westerly along said northerly line of Willow Street to the easterly line of California Avenue; thence northerly along said easterly line of California Ave-

nue to the southerly line of Spring Street; thence easterly along said southerly line of Spring Street to a line six hundred thirty feet west of and parallel to the westerly line of Orange Avenue; thence northerly along said line six hundred thirty feet west of and parallel to the westerly line of Orange Avenue to the northerly line of Farm Lot 32 of said "American Colony Tract"; thence easterly along said northerly line of Farm Lot 32 and the prolongation thereof to a line six hundred thirty feet east of and parallel to the easterly line of Orange Avenue; thence northerly along said line six hundred thirty feet east of and parallel to the easterly line of Orange Avenue to the southerly line of Farm Lot 13 of said "American Colony Tract"; thence easterly along said southerly line of Farm Lot 13 and the prolongation thereof to the easterly line of Walnut Avenue; thence northerly along said easterly line of Walnut Avenue to a line one hundred feet south of and parallel to the northerly line of said "American Colony Tract"; thence westerly along said line one hundred feet south of and parallel to the northerly line of the "American Colony Tract" to a line one hundred feet east of and parallel to the easterly line of Atlantic Avenue; thence southerly along said line one hundred feet east of and parallel to the easterly line of Atlantic Avenue to the southerly line of Willow Street; thence easterly along said southerly line of Willow Street to a line three hundred feet west of and parallel to the westerly line of California Avenue; thence southerly along said line three hundred feet west of and parallel to the westerly line of California Avenue to the southwesterly line of the Pacific Electric Railway Company's right-of-way, as said right-of-way is shown on map of "Gadwell and Lyster Tract" as per map recorded in Book 7, page 163 of Maps, Records of the County of Los Angeles, State of California; thence southeasterly along said southwesterly line of the Pacific Electric Railway Company's right-of-way and the prolongation thereof to a line sixty feet east of and parallel to the easterly line of said "Gadwell and Lyster Tract"; thence southerly along said line sixty feet east of and parallel to the easterly line of said "Gadwell and Lyster Tract" and the prolongation thereof to a line one hundred sixty feet south of and parallel to the northerly line of Anaheim Street; thence easterly along said line one hundred sixty feet north of and parallel to the northerly line of Anaheim Street to the westerly line of Orange Avenue; thence southerly along said westerly line of Orange Avenue to a line six hundred twenty feet south of and parallel to the southerly line of Anaheim Street; thence easterly along said line six hundred twenty feet south of and parallel to the southerly line of Anaheim Street to the easterly line of Temple Avenue; thence northerly along said easterly line of Temple Avenue to the southerly line of State Street; thence easterly along said southerly line of State Street to the easterly line of Loma Avenue; thence southerly along said easterly line of Loma Avenue to the southerly line of Anaheim Street; thence easterly along said southerly line of Anaheim street to

the easterly line of Ximeno Avenue; thence southerly along said easterly line of Ximeno Avenue to the northerly line of Seventh Street; thence easterly along said northerly line of Seventh Street to the southwesterly line of the Pacific Electric Railway Company's private right-of-way, as recorded in Book 1786, page 9 of Deeds, Records of the County of Los Angeles, State of California; thence southeasterly along said southwesterly line of the Pacific Electric Railway Company's private right-of-way to the easterly line of Santa Fe Avenue; thence southerly along said easterly line of Santa Fe Avenue to the center line of Sixth Street; thence easterly along said center line of Sixth Street and the prolongation thereof to the westerly line of Nieto Avenue; thence southerly along said westerly line of Nieto Avenue and the prolongation thereof to a line fifteen feet southeasterly of, measured at right angles, and parallel to the northeasterly line of "Tract No. 3750", as per map recorded in Book 41, pages 4, 5, and 6 of Maps, Records of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, and the northeasterly line of "Tract No. 3751", as per map recorded in Book 41, page 64 of Maps, Records of the County of Los Angeles, State of California; thence along said line fifteen feet southwesterly of, measured at right angles, and parallel to the northeasterly lines of "Tract No. 3750" and "Tract No. 3751" to a line sixteen and sixty-four hundredths feet southwesterly of, measured at right angles, and parallel to the northwesterly line of Lot 14, Block 35 of the aforementioned "Tract No. 3750"; thence southwesterly one hundred ninety-five feet along said line sixteen and sixty-four hundredths feet southeasterly of, measured at right angles, and parallel to the northwesterly line of the aforementioned Lot 14, Block 35 and the prolongation thereof to a point; thence south sixty-two degrees fifty-six minutes east, ninety feet; thence south twenty-seven degrees four minutes west, one hundred twelve and five-tenths feet; thence south sixty-two degrees fifty-six minutes east, sixty feet; thence south twenty-seven degrees four minutes west, one hundred ninety-seven and five-tenths feet; thence south sixty-two degrees fifty-six minutes east, ninety feet; thence south twenty-seven degrees four minutes west, one hundred twelve and five-tenths feet; thence south sixty-two degrees fifty-six minutes east, sixty feet; thence south twenty-seven degrees four minutes west, two hundred two and five-tenths feet; thence south sixty-two degrees fifty-six minutes east, one hundred twenty feet; thence south twenty-seven degrees four minutes west to the northeasterly line of Block 48 of the "Resubdivision of part of Alamitos Bay Townsite", as per map recorded in Book 4, pages 75 and 76 of Maps, Records of the County of Los Angeles, State of California; thence southeasterly along said northeasterly line of said Block 48 to the northwesterly line of Lot 10, said Block 48; thence southwesterly along said northwesterly line of said Lot 10 and the prolongation thereof to a point three miles distant from the line of ordinary high tide of the Pacific Ocean; thence westerly and parallel to said line of ordinary high

tide and three miles distant therefrom to the prolongation southerly of the westerly line of Block 10, "East San Pedro", as per map recorded in Book 52, pages 13 et seq., Miscellaneous Records of the County of Los Angeles, State of California; thence northerly along said prolongation southerly and said westerly line of said Block 10 to the northerly line of said block; thence northeasterly along said northerly line of said Block 10 and the prolongation thereof to the northwesterly corner of Block 14 said "East San Pedro"; thence northwesterly in a direct line to the southwesterly corner of Lot 3, "Terminal Island", as per Recorder's file Map No. 133, on file in the office of the recorder of the County of Los Angeles, State of California; thence northwesterly along the westerly line of said Lot 3, to the most northerly corner of Lot 2, said "Terminal Island"; thence northeasterly in a direct line to the intersection of the westerly boundary line of Long Beach Township, with the southerly line of Wilmington and Anaheim Road, as said road is shown on map of said "Terminal Island"; thence northwesterly along the easterly boundary line of the City of Wilmington, as incorporated December 26, 1905, to a point, said point being south eighty-five degrees west from the intersection of the northerly line of State Street, with the "Compromise Line," between "Rancho San Pedro" and "Rancho Los Cerritos", as said "Compromise Line" is shown in Licensed Surveyor's Map Book 6, page 15 and 16, Records of the County of Los Angeles, State of California; thence northeasterly in a direct line to a point in the westerly boundary line of "1419 09-100 A. Tract of Rancho Los Cerritos, in Los Angeles County, California", as per map recorded in Book 4, pages 406 and 407, Miscellaneous Records of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, said point being 1,300 feet south of the north line of Lot 7, said "1419 09-100 A. Tract of Rancho Los Cerritos, in Los Angeles County, California"; thence east to the center line of Harrison Avenue; thence north ten feet; thence east to the prolongation northerly of the westerly line of American Avenue, as said American Avenue is located south of Willow Street; thence south to a line one hundred feet north of and parallel to the northerly line of Hill Street; thence easterly along said line one hundred feet north of and parallel to the northerly line of Hill Street to the easterly line of American Avenue; thence north to a point eighty feet north of the north line of Willow Street; thence east to the east line of Pasadena Avenue; thence south thirty feet; thence east to a point one hundred forty-three feet west of the westerly line of Atlantic Avenue; thence north to the northerly line of Lot 20 of the "Atlantic Boulevard Tract No. 3", as per map recorded in Book 11, page 92 of Maps, Records of the County of Los Angeles, State of California; thence westerly along said northerly line of said Lot 20 and the prolongation thereof to the easterly line of American Avenue; thence northerly along said easterly line of American Avenue to the northerly line of Spring Street; thence easterly along said northerly line of Spring Street to a point one

hundred forty-three feet west of the westerly line of Atlantic Avenue; thence north to the northerly line of the aforementioned "American Colony Tract"; thence easterly along said northerly line of the "American Colony Tract" and the prolongation thereof to the point of beginning.

ARTICLE III.

POLITICAL SUBDIVISION OF THE CITY OF LONG BEACH.

Section 1. The City of Long Beach shall be divided into seven political subdivisions, which shall be known as districts, and shall be more particularly described, bounded and described as follows:

DISTRICT No. 1. Beginning at the intersection of the center line of Cherry Avenue with the center line of Fourth Street and running thence easterly along said center line of Fourth Street and the prolongation thereof to the easterly boundary line of the City of Long Beach; thence southerly along said easterly boundary line to the southerly boundary line of said city; thence westerly along said southerly boundary line to the prolongation southerly of the center line of Sixteenth Place; thence northerly along said prolongation southerly, said center line of Sixteenth Place and the prolongation thereof to the center line of Ocean Boulevard; thence westerly along said center line of Ocean Boulevard to the prolongation southerly of the center line of Cherry Avenue; thence northerly along said prolongation southerly and said center line of Cherry Avenue to the point of beginning.

DISTRICT No. 2. Beginning at an angle point in the boundary line of the City of Long Beach, said angle point being the intersection of the southerly line of State Street with the easterly line of Loma Avenue and running thence southerly, easterly, southerly, easterly, southeasterly, southerly, easterly and southerly along said boundary line to the prolongation easterly of the center line of Fourth Street; thence westerly along said prolongation easterly and said center line of Fourth Street to the center line of Cherry Avenue; thence northerly along said center line of Cherry Avenue to a northerly boundary line of the City of Long Beach, said northerly boundary line being six hundred twenty feet south of and parallel to the southerly line of Anaheim Street; thence easterly along said northerly boundary line to the easterly line of Temple Avenue; thence northerly along said easterly line of Temple Avenue to the southerly line of State Street; and thence easterly along said southerly line of State Street to the point of beginning.

DISTRICT No. 3. Beginning at the intersection of the center line of Fourth Street with the center line of Cherry Avenue and running thence southerly along said center line of Cherry Avenue and the prolongation thereof to the center line of Ocean Boulevard; thence easterly along said center line of Ocean Boulevard to the prolongation northerly of the center line of Sixteenth Place; thence southerly along said prolongation northerly, said center line of Sixteenth Place and the prolongation thereof to the southerly boundary line of the City of Long Beach;

thence westerly along said southerly boundary line to the prolongation southerly of the center line of American Avenue; thence northerly along said prolongation southerly and said center line of American Avenue to the center line of Fourth Street; and thence easterly along said center line of Fourth Street to the point of beginning.

DISTRICT No. 4. Beginning at the intersection of a northerly boundary line of the City of Long Beach, said northerly boundary line being six hundred twenty feet south of and parallel to the southerly line of Anaheim Street, with the center line of Cherry Avenue and running thence southerly along said center line of Cherry Avenue to the center line of Fourth Street; thence westerly along said center line of Fourth Street to the center line of American Avenue; thence northerly along said center line of American Avenue to the center line of Tenth Street; thence easterly along said center line of Tenth Street to the center line of Orange Avenue; thence northerly along said center line of Orange Avenue to the aforementioned northerly boundary line of the City of Long Beach; and thence easterly along said northerly boundary line to the point of beginning.

DISTRICT No. 5. Beginning at an angle point in the boundary line of the City of Long Beach, said angle point being the intersection of the prolongation easterly of the northerly line of the "American Colony Tract" as per map recorded in Book 19, page 89, Miscellaneous Records of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, with the easterly boundary line of Los Angeles County; and running thence southwestwardly, westerly, southerly, southeasterly, easterly, southwestwardly, southerly, easterly, southerly, westerly, southerly, southeasterly, southerly, westerly, northerly, westerly, northwesterly, westerly, northerly, westerly, northerly, easterly, northerly, westerly, southerly, easterly, southerly, southeasterly, southerly, easterly, southerly and easterly following the various courses of the boundary line of the City of Long Beach to the center line of Orange Avenue; thence southerly along said center line of Orange Avenue to the center line of Tenth Street; thence westerly along said center line of Tenth Street to the center line of American Avenue; thence northerly along said center line of American Avenue and the prolongation thereof to a northerly boundary line of the City of Long Beach, said northerly boundary line being one hundred feet north of and parallel to the northerly line of Hill Street; thence easterly, northerly, easterly, southerly, easterly, northerly, westerly, northerly, easterly, northerly and easterly following the various courses of the boundary line of the City of Long Beach to the point of beginning.

DISTRICT No. 6. Beginning at the intersection of the center line of Tenth Street with the center line of American Avenue; and running thence southerly along said center line of American Avenue and the prolongation thereof to the

southerly boundary line of the City of Long Beach; thence westerly along said southerly boundary line to the prolongation southerly to the center line of Magnolia Avenue; thence northerly along said prolongation southerly and said center line of Magnolia Avenue to the center line of Tenth Street; and thence easterly along said center line of Tenth Street to the point of beginning.

DISTRICT No. 7. Beginning at the intersection of the center line of American Avenue with the center line of Tenth Street and running thence westerly along said center line of Tenth Street to the center line of Magnolia Avenue; thence southerly along said center line of Magnolia Avenue and the prolongation thereof to the southerly boundary line of the City of Long Beach; thence westerly along said southerly boundary line to the westerly boundary line of said city; thence northerly, northeasterly, northwesterly, northeasterly, northwesterly, northeasterly, easterly, northerly, easterly, southerly, and easterly following the various courses of the boundary line of the City of Long Beach to the prolongation northerly of the center line of American Avenue as said American Avenue is located south of Anaheim Street; thence southerly along said prolongation northerly and said center line of American Avenue to the point of beginning.

ARTICLE IV.

Powers of the City.

NAME AND GENERAL GRANT OF POWERS.

Sec. 2. The City of Long Beach, a municipal corporation, shall after the adoption of this charter, continue its existence as such municipal corporation and under the corporate name, **CITY OF LONG BEACH**, shall have, possess and exercise all powers and rights vested in said City of Long Beach under this charter and the laws of the state.

The City of Long Beach shall have the right and power to make and enforce all laws and regulations in respect to municipal affairs, subject only to the restrictions and limitations provided in this charter; PROVIDED, that nothing herein shall be construed to prevent or restrict the City of Long Beach from exercising or consenting to, and the City of Long Beach is hereby authorized to exercise any and all rights, powers and privileges heretofore or hereafter granted or prescribed by the general laws of the state; PROVIDED ALSO, that where the general laws of the state provide a procedure for the carrying out and enforcement of any rights or powers belonging the City of Long Beach, said procedure shall control and be followed unless a different procedure shall have been provided in this charter or by ordinance.

SUCCESSOR TO FORMER GOVERNMENT.

Sec. 3. The City of Long Beach, as successor in interest of the municipal corporation of the same name, created and existing under previous charters, shall own, hold, possess, use, lease, control, and in every way succeed to and become the owner of all rights and all property of every kind and nature by said existing municipal corporation owned, controlled, possessed, or

claimed, and shall be subject to all the debts, obligations, liabilities, dues and duties of said existing corporation.

ENUMERATION OF POWERS.

Without in any way or to any extent limiting or curtailing the powers hereinbefore conferred or mentioned, and for the purpose of removing all doubt concerning the exercise of powers hereinafter expressly mentioned, the City of Long Beach shall continue vested with all the property of every kind belonging to it, and shall have the power:

Sec. 4. To have perpetual succession.

Sec. 5. To have and use a corporate seal and alter it at pleasure.

Sec. 6. To sue and be sued in all courts and places and in all actions and proceedings whatever.

Sec. 7. To purchase, receive, have, take, hold, lease, use and enjoy property of every kind and description, both within and without the limits of said City, and control and dispose of the same for the general benefit.

Sec. 8. To acquire, erect, construct, repair, operate and maintain any and all buildings, establishments, institutions and places whether situated inside or outside of the city limits, which are necessary or convenient for the transaction of public business or for promoting the health, morals, education, or welfare of the inhabitants of the city, or for their amusement, recreation, entertainment or benefit.

Sec. 9. To acquire, improve, repair and maintain public parks, cemeteries and sewer farms, both within and without the city; to regulate the same, and to exclude cemeteries from the limits of the city or any portion thereof, and to discontinue the same.

Sec. 10. To provide for supplying the city and its inhabitants with water, gas, electricity, telephone service, or any other public utility, or with other means of heat, illumination or power; and to acquire, construct, repair or remodel, and to lease or operate, and to regulate the construction or operation of conduits or of railroads, or other means of transportation or transit, and of plants and equipments for the production or transmission of gas, electricity, telephone service, refrigeration or power, in any of their forms, by pipes, wires, or other means, either in or out of the city.

Sec. 11. To provide for the care of the sick and helpless, and to make regulations to prevent the spread of epidemic, contagious and loathsome diseases.

Sec. 12. To establish or change the grade, to lay out, open, extend, widen, change, vacate, pave, improve, remodel and repair streets, alleys, places, sidewalks, crossings and other highways and public squares and places, and to make provision for cleaning, sprinkling and oiling same.

Sec. 13. To require and enforce every railroad corporation or company to pave and keep in repair that portion of the streets between the rails and for a distance of two (2) feet outside the rails, and between the tracks on all streets where more than one track is maintained by such corporation or company.

Sec. 14. To fix and determine annually the rates of compensation to be collected by any person, firm, company or corporation in the city for the use of water, gas, electricity,

telephone service, or any public service supplied to the city or the inhabitants thereof; also to fix and regulate annually the tolls and wharfage to be charged for the use of any wharf within the city limits.

Sec. 15. To have plenary powers of control and regulation over all public utilities and over the service thereof, including the kind, character, quality and rates of the utilities and their commodities, and including the adequacy, efficiency, economy and equity of the service performance of the same; and to determine or restrict the elements of costs entering into such service, or service commodities, as may be enacted either directly or indirectly, for the same, from the patron or user thereof; and to inspect, test, and regulate the character, means, methods and accuracy of measurement, and of charges by which such utility commodities and services may be sold; and to authorize and command the purchase and the use of machinery and equipment for such services, and to determine the just and equitable cost of such part thereof as may be charged to the applicant for service; to require specific and satisfactory showing or information relative to any and all elements of utility services and costs thereof, and of the compensation exacted or demanded therefor, as may be required by the city for the determination of equity, efficiency, justice, or any other matter affecting the interests of patrons of such service.

Sec. 16. To regulate the speed of railway engines, cars, trains, and of street cars, passing through or operating within the city, and to require railroad companies either to station flagmen or place sufficient automatic warning signals and signal bells at street crossings; to require street cars to be provided with fenders and other appliances for the protection of the public; to regulate the speed with which persons may ride, drive, or propel bicycles, tricycles, motorcycles, automobiles or other vehicles, or ride or drive any horse or other animal along or upon any of the streets or highways of the city.

Sec. 17. To regulate or control the carrying of freight through any part of the city on, along, or upon any of the streets, alleys, or places.

Sec. 18. To acquire, erect, construct, complete, remodel, repair and maintain any municipal improvements, including bridges, waterworks, water rights, sewers, light and power works or plants, buildings for municipal uses, wharves, jetties, sea walls, water ways, slips, channels and canals, school houses, fire apparatus, kindergartens, libraries, hospitals, markets, baths, fountains, prisons, workhouses, municipal farms, municipal piers, public stadium or out-door amphitheater, museums, life saving stations, pavilions, morgues, crematories, public assembly halls, civic centers, necessary or convenient to carry out the objects, powers and purposes of the municipality.

Sec. 19. To acquire by purchase, condemnation, or other legal means, property, both real and personal, including water and water rights, within or without the corporate limits, necessary or convenient for municipal purposes, or for the exercise of the powers granted to said city.

Sec. 20. To lease or operate for a period not exceeding ten years from the date they are acquired, any prop-

erty, buildings or equipment located on property purchased or acquired by the city for park, playground or other public purpose.

Sec. 21. To zone the city as relates to the use of property, the height and area of buildings, both within and without the industrial districts.

Sec. 22. To provide against the existence of filth, garbage or other injurious and inconvenient matter within the city, and for the disposal of the same.

Sec. 23. To regulate or prohibit the sale, keeping, storing, and use of powder, gasoline, fireworks, dynamite, nitro-glycerine and other explosive materials and substances, the place of their manufacture or storage, and their transportation; and to regulate the storage of hay, straw, and other inflammable materials, and the use of steam boilers, gas and gasoline engines.

Sec. 24. To make, adopt and enforce all necessary rules and regulations for the protection of fire, floods and riots, and to make and enforce all such local, police, sanitary and other regulations as are deemed expedient to maintain the public peace, protect property, promote the public morals, and preserve the health of the inhabitants of the city.

Sec. 25. To exercise all municipal and police powers necessary to the complete and efficient management and control of municipal property, and for the efficient administration of the municipal government, whether such powers are herein expressly enumerated or not.

Sec. 26. To prescribe the manner in which, the time at which, and the places where elections shall be held in said city, and to appoint the officers to conduct such elections, and provide for their compensation.

Sec. 27. To create such additional departments in the executive divisions of the city government as may be required for the proper transaction of the business of the city; to create offices other than those established by this charter or by the general laws, whenever the public convenience or necessity may require the same, and to prescribe all duties pertaining to the offices thus created, and to provide for the appointment and to fix the compensation of the officers to fill the same. (But this shall not be construed to authorize the creation of new offices and the appointment of other officers to perform the duties by this charter assigned to officers provided for herein, other than the necessary deputies and assistants to the officers of the city).

Sec. 28. To provide by ordinance a fund from which the expenses of all necessary matters of public entertainment and advertising shall be met.

Sec. 29. To contract for all necessary printing, and in that behalf either to make contracts for city printing, or to acquire, own and operate municipal printing presses and all the necessary paraphernalia therefor, and to publish and issue a municipal newspaper.

Sec. 30. To have the power of ordinance to take out a permit or lease under the regulations concerning oil and gas permits, and leases and rights of way for oil and gas pipe lines in accordance with the terms and provisions of the regulations of the Department of Interior, General Land Office, United States of America, authorized by acts of

Congress, February 25, 1920, approved March 11, 1920, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 31. To levy and collect taxes upon all property for all municipal purposes; to levy assessments upon property to pay for the improvement of streets and other public improvements, and to collect the same.

Sec. 32. To levy taxes exceeding the limit permitted in this charter; PROVIDED, that before such levy can be made, the proposition to make such levy shall first be submitted to the qualified electors of the city at a special or general municipal election, and that two-thirds (2-3) of the vote cast on the question of making such levy shall have been cast in favor thereof.

Sec. 33. To license and regulate places of amusement and the carrying on of any and all professions, trades, callings, occupations and kinds of business, carried on within the limits of said city; and to fix the amount of license tax thereon to be paid by all persons engaged in carrying on such places of amusement and such professions, trades or callings, occupations and kinds of business in said city, and to provide for the manner of enforcing the payment of such license tax; and to regulate, restrain, suppress and prohibit hawking, peddling and the carrying on of any laundry, livery and sale stable, cattle or horse corral, feed yard, horseclipping establishment, bill boards, lumber yards, planing mills, rolling mills, oil wells, furnaces, chimneys and smoke stacks, tanks or refineries, foundries, brickyards, slaughter houses or butcher shops, and the keeping of bees, cattle or other domestic animals, poultry or pigeons within the limits or within any designated portion of said city; and to prohibit and suppress the sale or giving away of intoxicating liquors; and the keeping of any place where alcoholic liquor or other intoxicating drinks are sold or given away, and all faro banks, games of chance, gambling houses, or bawdy houses, and any and all obnoxious, offensive, immoral, indecent or disreputable places or practices within the said city.

Sec. 34. To make the violation of the ordinances of the city or any provision of this charter a misdemeanor, and to prescribe the penalty for such violation; which penalty shall be by fine or imprisonment; PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that such fine shall not exceed five hundred dollars (\$500.), and such imprisonment shall not exceed six (6) months.

Sec. 35. To provide by ordinance for all matters not otherwise provided for by this charter, for the proper protection of the peace, health and safety of the city and the inhabitants thereof; or to regulate and control any condition arising from floods, strikes, or the elements.

Sec. 36. To improve or authorize to be improved, the rivers, streams, and sloughs, and tide and submerged lands within and adjoining the corporate limits of the city; to acquire, own, construct and maintain, or authorize to be constructed and maintained on, or upon lands bordering upon the same, docks, warehouses, slips, wharves, landings, piers, and any other accessories of a commercial or industrial character calculated for the public use and benefit; PROVIDED, that any of such work shall be for the public use and benefit under reasonable regulations and

charges, and the same when constructed or approved by others than the city, shall not be leased or otherwise contracted or the right thereto limited for a longer term than twenty (20) years; nor shall any lease or contract of the same or its use be made by the city, except for a fair consideration to the public interest. Any such improved waterfront or navigable channel, wharf, landing, dock, warehouse, slip or pier shall be a public utility, and neither the same nor any other public utility shall be sold or given away, unless such act shall be authorized or ratified by two-thirds (2-3) of the qualified electors of the City of Long Beach voting thereon at any election at which the question shall be submitted.

Sec. 37. To make and enforce all laws and regulations in respect to municipal affairs, subject only to the restrictions and limitations provided in this charter.

ARTICLE V. Legislative.

CREATION OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

Sec. 38. There is hereby created a city council which shall have full power and authority, except as herein otherwise provided, to exercise all the powers conferred upon the city.

COMPOSITION—TERM OF CITY COUNCIL.

Sec. 39. The city council shall consist of seven members, who shall be elected on a general ticket, one from each of the seven districts in the City of Long Beach hereinbefore provided, but who shall be elected by the electors of the entire city, and who shall serve for a term of three years beginning on the first Monday of July next after their election, and until their successors are elected and qualified. Vacancies in the city council shall be filled by the city council for the unexpired term. Absence from five consecutive regular meetings, unless excused by resolution of the city council, shall operate to vacate the seat of any member so absent.

QUORUM.

Sec. 40. Five members of the city council shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a less number may adjourn from time to time, or may compel the attendance of other members in such manner and under such penalties as the city council may prescribe, and shall hold public meetings at least once a week, for the transaction of business, and no legislation shall be enacted except at public meetings.

ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS.

Sec. 41. Ordinances and resolutions are the formal acts of the city council reduced to writing and passed under legal restrictions governing action thereon. Orders embrace all other acts which, being less formal in character, require only to be passed by the city council and spread upon the minutes. No ordinance shall be placed upon its final passage upon the same day that it has been introduced and read in full for the first time, except emergency measures as provided in section 45 of this charter. Neither ordinance nor resolution shall be in full force and effect unless it shall have received the affirmative vote of not less than four members of the city council.

THE ENACTING CLAUSE OF ORDINANCES.

Sec. 42. The enacting clause of all

ordinance of the city, if any, and all shall be: "The City Council of the City of Long Beach ordains as follows:" The enacting clause of all ordinances submitted by initiative shall be: "The people of the City of Long Beach do ordain as follows:". PUBLICATION OR POSTING OF ORDINANCES, ETC.

Sec. 43. All ordinances, resolutions, and all official notices authorized by the city council under this charter shall be published at least once in the official newspaper of the city, and be posted in three conspicuous places in the city.

POWERS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

Sec. 44. The city council shall have the power:

(1) To fix the time and place of its meetings, to compel the attendance before it of witnesses and the production of papers in any matter under investigation, to judge of the qualification and election of its own members, and to punish any member or other city officer by fine of not exceeding fifty dollars, for disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence.

(2) To make and pass all ordinances, resolutions and orders not repugnant to the constitution of the United States, or of the State of California, or to the provisions of this charter, necessary for the municipal government and the management of the affairs of the City of Long Beach, for the execution of the powers vested in the city, and for carrying into effect the provisions of the charter.

(3) To provide for the lighting of the streets and public buildings and places of the city, and to regulate such lighting.

(4) To regulate the use and sale of gas, electric and other light in the city, to fix and determine the price thereof, as well as the rental price of all electric and gas meters, within the city, and to provide for the inspection of such meters.

(5) To regulate telephone service and the use of telephones and to fix and determine the charges for telephones, telephone service and connections within the city.

(6) To cause the removal and placing underground of all telephone, telegraph, electric light, or other wires within the city or within any designated portion thereof, and to regulate and prohibit the placing of poles and the suspending of wires along or across any of the streets, alleys, and public places of the city.

(7) To establish, license and regulate public markets and market houses.

(8) To provide for and regulate the inspection by the health officer of meats, poultry, fish, game, bread, butter, cheese, lard, eggs, vegetables, flour, meal, milk and other food products offered for sale in the city, and to provide for the taking and summarily destroying of any such products as are unsound, spoiled, adulterated, or unwholesome, and to regulate and prevent the bringing into the city of such unsound, adulterated or unwholesome products.

(9) To provide for the inspection of and to regulate the sale of bread within the city, and to prescribe the weight of the loaf and to provide for the seizure and forfeiture of bread offered for sale which does not comply with such regulations.

(10) To provide for and regulate the manner of weighing hay, straw, and coal, and any other commodity and the selling of the same, and the

CHARTER OF THE CITY OF LONG BEACH

measuring and selling of firewood within the limits of the city.

(11) To provide for the inspection and selling of all weights and measures used in the city, and to enforce the keeping and use by dealers of proper weights and measures duly tested and sealed.

(12) To regulate the construction of and the material used in all buildings, chimneys, stacks and other structures; to prevent the erection and maintenance of insecure and unsafe buildings, walls, chimneys, stacks or other structures, and to provide for their summary abatement or destruction; to prescribe the depth of cellars and basements, and materials used in and the method of construction of foundation and foundation walls, and the manner of construction and location of drains and sewers; the materials used in and the thickness and construction of party walls, partitions and outside walls, the thickness and construction of privies and vaults, the manner and materials used in wiring buildings or other structures for the use of electricity for lighting, power or other purposes, and the manner and materials used for piping buildings or other structures for the purpose of supplying the same with water and gas; to prohibit the construction of buildings and structures which do not conform to such regulations.

(13) To require the owners and lessees of buildings and other structures to place upon or in them fire escapes and appliances for protection against and the extinguishment of fire.

(14) To prevent the construction and to cause the removal of dangerous chimneys, fire places, hearths, stoves, stove pipes, ovens, boilers, apparatus and machinery used in any building in the city; to regulate the carrying on of manufactories liable to cause fire; to prevent the depositing of ashes or the accumulation of shavings, rubbish or any combustible material, in unsafe places, and to make provisions to guard against fire.

(15) To prescribe the fire limits and determine the character and height of buildings that may be erected therein, and the nature of the material to be used in the construction, alteration or repair of such buildings, or in the repair or alteration of existing buildings within said fire limits.

(16) To zone the city as relates to the use of property, the height and area of buildings, both within and without the industrial districts.

(17) The city council shall have power, by ordinance, to set aside, either absolutely or for a definite period of time, any lands belonging to the city for use as play grounds and recreation areas for the benefit of the people of the city.

(18) To regulate the entrance to and exit from all theaters, lecture rooms, public halls, school houses, churches, and public buildings of every kind, and to prevent the placing of seats, chairs, benches or other obstructions in the halls, aisles, or other open places therein.

(19) To regulate or prohibit the operation of blasts and blasting, and the construction and operation of derricks, windlasses, or other structures, apparatus and operations hazardous to life and property; and to regulate the operation and provide for the inspection of freight and pas-

senger elevators, boilers, engines, dynamos and other apparatus generating steam, electricity or other power.

(20) To define nuisances, and to prevent, remove and abate the same, and to provide that said nuisances may be removed or abated at the expense of the party or parties creating, causing, committing or maintaining such nuisances, and to prohibit offensive or unwholesome businesses or establishments within the city.

(21) To regulate lodging, tenement and apartment houses, and to prevent the overcrowding of the same, and to require the same to be put and kept in proper sanitary condition.

(22) To provide for the inspection and regulation of all dairies within the city limits, and to provide for the inspection and regulation of all dairies outside of the city limits that offer for sale or sell any of their products within the city.

(23) To provide for the naming of the streets and the numbering of houses, and to regulate or prohibit the exhibition of banners, flags, placards, or signs across the streets, sidewalks or other public places of the city.

(24) To prohibit the making up of railroad trains upon any of the streets, street crossings or street intersections of the city; to establish stands for hacks, public carriages, express wagons, and other public vehicles for hire, and regulate the charges for the use of such hacks, public carriages, express wagons and other public vehicles, and require schedules for such charges to be posted in or upon such public vehicles.

(25) To regulate street railroads, their tracks and cars, to compel the owners of two or more such roads using the same street, for any distance not exceeding five blocks, to use the same tracks and to equitably divide the cost of construction and the cost of maintenance thereof between them.

(26) To prohibit the injury or interference with the ornamental trees and shrubbery in the streets and public places of the city, and to prescribe the punishment for such injury and interference.

(27) To grant the right to erect or lay telegraph or telephone wires, or lay conduits for transmitting electrical energy for lighting or power purposes along or upon or under the public streets or highways of the city; PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that all such rights and franchises shall be granted subject to the restrictions and limitations in this charter contained relating to the granting of franchises.

(28) To make arrangements for the care, feeding and clothing of all persons in prison by municipal authority or sentenced to imprisonment by the police court, and to provide that all such persons shall work upon the streets, or do other public work.

(29) To restrain and prevent diseased, blind, maimed, injured or unfortunate persons from displaying their infirmities for the purpose of receiving alms.

(30) To regulate street speakings or street gatherings; to regulate or prohibit the exhibition or carrying of placards, banners or advertisements on cars or other vehicles and the distribution of handbills in the streets, public grounds or upon the

sidewalks; to regulate or prohibit the flying of banners, flags or signs across the street or from houses; to regulate or prohibit traffic or sales in the streets and public places; to prevent encroachments upon or obstructions to the streets and sidewalks, and to require their removal; to restrain and punish vagrants, mendicants, lewd persons, and prostitutes; to prevent and punish drunkenness, prize fights, and all offensive, immoral, indecent and disorderly conduct and practices in the city; to restrain and prohibit all descriptions of gambling and all fraudulent or gambling devices and practices, all playing of cards, dice and other games of chance for the purpose of gambling, the keeping or operating of card machines, slot machines or other contrivances upon or into which money or anything is staked, hazarded, deposited or paid upon chance, and the selling of pools on races, games or other exhibitions, and to authorize the destruction of all instruments used for the purpose of gambling.

(31) To make all regulations which may be necessary and expedient for the preservation of health and the suppression of diseases; to make regulations to prevent the introduction of contagious, infectious or other diseases into the city; to make quarantine laws and regulations, and to enforce the same within the city; to regulate, control and prevent the entry into the city of persons, baggage, merchandise, or other property infected with contagious diseases.

(32) To provide for the sale of personal property belonging to the city which is not needed by or which is not suited for the use of the city.

(33) To prohibit and punish cruelty to animals and fowls, and to require the places where they are kept to be maintained in a healthful condition.

(34) To set apart and dedicate as a boulevard or boulevards any street or streets or portion of a street or streets in the city.

(35) To adopt and enforce, by ordinance, all such measures and to establish all such regulations, in case no express provision is in this charter made, as the city council may deem expedient for the promotion and necessary for the promotion and protection of the health, comfort, safety, life, welfare and property of the inhabitants of the city, the preservation of peace and good order, the promotion of public morals, and the suppression of vice in the city.

(36) To pass ordinances upon any other subject of municipal control or to carry into force or effect any other powers of the municipality.

(37) To adopt by ordinance at any time any provision made by the general law of the State of California for the levy and collection, or either of them, of city taxes by and through the officers of the county.

(38) Whenever the city council shall determine that the public interest requires the construction, acquisition, completion, remodeling or repair of any improvement or utility, the cost of which, in addition to the other expenditures of the city, will exceed the income and revenue provided for in any one year, they may, by ordinance, submit a proposition to incur a bonded indebtedness for such purpose and proceed therein as provided in section 18, of Article XI of the constitution of this state and the general law or laws thereof;

PROVIDED, that such indebtedness shall not bear more than 5 per cent interest per annum, and that no bond issued therefor shall be sold for less than par nor to any other than to the highest bidder, after advertising for sealed proposals therefor; AND PROVIDED, that several propositions for the issue of bonds may be submitted at one special or general municipal election.

(39) The city council shall keep a record of all its proceedings, showing the aye and nay vote in all matters voted upon by said body, and said records shall be open to the public at the office of the city clerk during regular business hours.

(40) The city council shall approve the bond of the city manager.

EMERGENCY MEASURES.

Sec. 45. The city council may, by vote of five of its members, pass emergency measures to take effect at the time indicated therein. Emergency measures shall contain a section in which the emergency is particularly set forth and defined; and a separate roll call on the question of the emergency shall be taken. Ordinances appropriating money may be passed as emergency measures, but no measure making a grant, renewal or extension of a franchise or other special privilege or regulating the rate to be charged for its services by any public utility shall be passed.

CITY COUNCIL'S AUTHORITY OVER CITY EMPLOYEES.

Sec. 46. Neither the city council, nor any of its committees or members shall dictate, or attempt to dictate, either directly or indirectly, the appointment of any person to office or employment by the city manager, or in any manner interfere with the city manager or prevent him from exercising his own judgment in the appointment of officers and employees in the administrative service. Except for the purpose of inquiry, the city council and its members shall deal with the administrative service solely through the city manager, and neither the city council nor any member thereof shall give orders to any of the subordinates of the city manager, either publicly or privately.

EXTENDED LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Sec. 47. The city council may grant an extended leave of absence, not to exceed one year, for the purpose of health, or study, travel and city, other than elective officers and research, to any employe of the city manager. The application for such extended leave of absence, shall state the time desired, and if made by the head of a department shall have the written approval of the city manager; if made by any other employe shall have the written approval of both the head of the department wherein the applicant is employed and the city manager. Any leave of absence granted under this section shall be without compensation during such absence. The position held by the employe to whom the leave of absence is granted shall be filled for the term of the absence in the same manner as vacancies are filled.

ARTICLE VI.

THE OFFICERS OF THE CITY.

Sec. 48. The officers of the City of Long Beach shall be:

Elective:

- Seven members of the city council,
- City attorney,
- City auditor,
- Police judge, and
- Five members of the board of education.

Appointive by city council:

- City clerk,
- City manager, and
- Three members of the civil service board.

Appointive by the city manager:

- City accountant,
- City assessor,
- City engineer,
- City health officer,
- City purchasing agent,
- City tax collector,
- City treasurer,
- Chief of fire department,
- Chief of police,
- Director of public service,
- Librarian,
- Superintendent of water department,
- Superintendent of social welfare,
- Superintendent of public recreation,

Three members of the harbor commission, and

Four members of the city planning commission;

also such other officers as may be provided for under the general laws of the State of California, or the ordinances of the city.

QUALIFICATIONS.

Sec. 49. Unless specifically stated to the contrary; all officers of the City of Long Beach, whether elective or appointive, and all assistants, deputies, clerks, attaches or other employees, shall be bona fide residents of the City of Long Beach, or territory legally annexed thereto, for one year next preceding the day of their election or the date of their appointment; and on such day or date be qualified electors of the city. No officer, assistant, deputy, clerk, attache or other employee shall be in litigation against the city when elected (or appointed) according to officers must be at least twenty-five years of age.

SPECIAL RESIDENTIAL QUALIFICATIONS FOR CITY COUNCILMEN.

Sec. 50. Each member of the city council must have been a resident and qualified elector in the district from which he is nominated for a period of not less than six months prior to the date of presenting his declaration of candidacy to the city clerk as hereinafter provided.

SALARIED OFFICERS OF THE CITY NOT TO HOLD FEDERAL OR STATE OFFICES.

Sec. 51. No person holding a salaried office under the United States Government or the State of California, or any other state, county or municipality; or any officer, agent or employe of any public service corporation or utility doing business in the City of Long Beach shall hold any office, employment or position under this city.

OATH OF OFFICE.

Sec. 52. Every officer provided for in this charter shall, within fifteen days after receiving his certificate of election or notice of his appointment, qualify by giving the bond required by this charter, or by ordinances passed by the city council taking the following oath:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm as the case may be) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution and laws of the State of California, and the charter of the City of Long Beach, and I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office to which I have been elected or appointed. All elective the best of my ability."

PURITY OF ELECTION.

Sec. 53. No officer or employe of the city shall give, or promise to give to any other person, any portion of his compensation, or any money, or valuable thing, in consideration of having been, or of being nominated, appointed, voted for, or elected to any office or employment; and if any such promise or gift be made, the person making such gift or promise shall forfeit his office and employment, and be forever debarred and disqualified from being elected, appointed, or employed, in the service of the city.

Sec. 54. Any officer of this city who shall, while in office, accept any donation or gratuity in money or other valuable thing, either directly or indirectly, from any subordinate or employe, or from any candidate or applicant for any position as subordinate or employe under him, shall forfeit his office.

SALARIES OF OFFICERS.

Sec. 55. The elective officers of the City of Long Beach, in this section named, shall receive in full compensation for all services rendered by them, the following salaries, payable in semi-monthly installments on the fifteenth and last day of each calendar month:

City councilmen—Ten dollars (\$10) for each meeting attended; PROVIDED, that the maximum number of meetings for which compensation shall be received held in any one calendar month shall not exceed five; AND PROVIDED, that each councilman in attendance when the city council is meeting as a board of equalization shall receive Ten dollars (\$10) for each meeting attended.

City attorney—Five thousand dollars (\$5,000) per annum,

Police Judge—Three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per annum.

City auditor—Three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per annum.

SALARY OF CITY MANAGER.

Sec. 56. The salary of the city manager shall be fixed by the city council, and shall be fixed at a sum not less than:

City manager—Seven thousand five hundred dollars (\$7,500) per annum.

SALARIES.

Sec. 57. Unless the salary is specifically stated in sections 55 and 56 of this charter, all officers, and their regular assistants, deputies, clerks and attaches, and all members of the Police and Fire departments, shall have such compensation for his or their services as may be prescribed and authorized by ordinances by the city council. All salaries shall be payable in semi-monthly installments on the fifteenth and last day of each calendar month. The remuneration and method of payment of all other employes may be prescribed by the city council, and fixed by resolution.

BONUS FOR CONTINUOUS SERVICE.

Sec. 58. In determining the salaries and remuneration of persons in the employ of the City of Long Beach, where such salaries and remuneration are fixed by the city council, whether by ordinance or resolution, the city council shall take into consideration the time of service of said persons and shall grant increase in salaries to such persons at the end of five, ten and fifteen years of continuous service.

CHARTER OF THE CITY OF LONG BEACH

OFFICIALS TO GIVE ENTIRE TIME TO CITY; WITH CERTAIN EXCEPTIONS.

OFFICE HOURS OF CITY OFFICIALS.

FEES TO BE PAID INTO THE CITY TREASURY BY OFFICIALS.

Sec. 59. (1) All elective and appointive officials, their assistants, deputies and clerks, and other employees of the City of Long Beach, shall devote their entire time during business hours to the duties of their respective offices, and shall not engage in any other business or practice during their respective tenure of office or employment; PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that the members of the city council, the board of education, the civil service board, the harbor commission, and the four appointees on the city planning commission, and the members of any commission or commissions that may hereafter be created by the city council, by ordinance, shall be and are specifically excepted from the provisions of this section; AND PROVIDED, FURTHER, that the provisions of this section shall not be applicable to highly professional or technical assistants employed by the city council to assist or advise any of the departments of the city.

(2) Except as otherwise in this charter provided, or by ordinance; all officers of the city shall keep their respective offices open for the transaction of business from the hours of eight o'clock and thirty minutes in the forenoon until five o'clock in the afternoon of each day; Sundays and legal holidays excepted.

(3) No department, board, officer or employee of the City of Long Beach shall be allowed to retain for his own use any fees collected by such department, board, officer or employee, but all such fees shall be paid into the city treasury at least once every month, except where payment is required by law or ordinance to be made in some other manner or more frequently.

BONDS OF OFFICERS.

Sec. 60. The officers and employees of the City of Long Beach before entering upon the discharge of their official duties, shall give and execute to the City of Long Beach such official bonds as may be required by this charter, by general law or the ordinances of the city. The following named officers shall execute official bonds to the City of Long Beach in the following sums:

- City manager — One hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000).
City treasurer — One hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000).
City tax collector—Fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000).
City purchasing agent—Twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000).
Superintendent Water Department—Twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000).
Police Judge—Fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000).
City auditor—Ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).
City assessor—Ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

Such other and additional bonds may be required from time to time as the city council may deem proper.

SURETY BONDS REQUIRED.

Sec. 61. Bonds issued by lawfully authorized surety companies described in sections 1056 and 1057, C. C. P. of the State of California, shall be the only kind of bond approved, EXCEPT as otherwise in this charter provided.

TERM OF OFFICE.

Sec. 62. All officers provided to be elected under this charter shall take office on the first Monday after the first day of July after their election, EXCEPT the board of education; and shall hold office until their successors are elected and qualified.

VACANCIES.

Sec. 63. In the event of a vacancy in any elective office caused by death, resignation, recall, removal from the city, or for any other reason, the vacancy shall be filled for the unexpired term by the city council. In the event any member of the city council shall remove from the district from which he was elected during his term of office, his office shall be declared vacant and filled for the unexpired term by the city council; PROVIDED, that the member of city council elected to succeed, shall have been an elector in the district he is chosen to represent for six months next preceding the last general municipal election.

OFFICER FAILING TO QUALIFY.

Sec. 64. If a person elected or appointed to any office shall fail to qualify within ten days after receipt of his certificate of election or notice of appointment, the office shall be declared vacant by the city council, and shall be filled as if there were a vacancy.

ARTICLE VII.

Nominations and Elections.

ELECTIONS.

Sec. 65. Elections to be held in the City of Long Beach are of two kinds:

- 1. General municipal elections.
2. Special municipal elections.

DATE OF GENERAL MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Sec. 66. The first general municipal election shall be held in the City of Long Beach on the second Tuesday in June next following the approval of this charter by the Legislature, the second general municipal election shall be held on the second Tuesday in May in the year 1924, and subsequent general municipal elections shall be held on the second Tuesday in May every three years thereafter.

SPECIAL MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Sec. 67. All other municipal elections that may be held in the City of Long Beach by the authority of this charter, of general law, or by ordinance of the city, shall be known as special municipal elections.

PURPOSE OF SPECIAL MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Sec. 68. The city council shall have the power to submit to the electors of the City of Long Beach, at any election any question required to be submitted by the constitution, this charter, general law, or by ordinance of the city; PROVIDED, that in case such question is required by said constitution, charter, general law, or ordinance to be submitted at a special or other particular kind of election, or within any specified time, it shall be so submitted, and not otherwise.

DECLARATION OF CANDIDACY.

Sec. 69. Candidates for elective offices in the City of Long Beach shall be nominated in the following manner, and not otherwise. Prior to the signing of the nominating petition of any candidate, and not more than fifty nor less than thirty-five days before the day of the municipal election, the candidate shall take the following oath of affirmation, and the same shall remain as a matter of record in the office of the city clerk:

State of California, :
County of Los Angeles, :ss.
City of Long Beach. :

I,
residing at No.
Street, Long Beach, California, being first duly sworn, hereby declare myself a candidate for the office of for the City of Long Beach to be voted for at the municipal election to be held in said city on the day of 192..

Signature of Candidate.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of 192..

..... City Clerk.

By Deputy.

THE NOMINATION PETITION.

Sec. 70. The name of a candidate shall be printed upon the ballot when a declaration of candidacy has been filed by the candidate, and a petition of nomination has been filed in his behalf, in the manner and form and under the conditions hereinafter set forth.

Sec. 71. The petition of nomination shall contain not less than twenty-five nor more than thirty-five signatures of electors duly qualified to sign same, and shall read substantially as follows:

PETITION OF NOMINATION OF

.....

Candidate for the office of.....

State of California, :
County of Los Angeles, :ss.
City of Long Beach. :

I, the undersigned, being first duly sworn, hereby join in a petition for the nomination of.....

whose residence is No. Street, Long Beach, California, for the office of.....

to be voted for at the municipal election, to be held in the City of Long Beach, California, on the day of 192....

and I further certify that I am a qualified elector of the City of Long Beach, duly qualified to sign this petition, residing at the place herein mentioned; that I am not at this time a signer of any other petition nominating any other candidate for the above named office; and I further declare that I intend to support for such nomination the candidate named herein.

Date 192..

Name

Residence

City District No.

County Precinct No.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of 192....

..... City Clerk.

By Deputy.

Sec. 72. It shall be the duty of the city clerk to furnish the official forms of Declaration of Candidacy and Petitions of Nomination.

Sec. 73. Each candidate shall be nominated separately. Each signer to the petition of nomination must

be a qualified elector of the City of Long Beach; and in the case of a petition of nomination for a member of the city council, must reside in the same city district hereinbefore provided, wherein the candidate named in the petition resides; and must not at the time of signing have signed his name to the petition of any other candidate for the same office.

Sec. 74. Every petition of nomination must be signed at the office of the city clerk, and must be subscribed and sworn to before the city clerk or one of his deputies.

Sec. 75. (1) Following the filing of the Declaration of Candidacy, a petition of nomination may be signed not earlier than forty-five days before the date of the election, and shall remain open for signatures for ten days, or until thirty-five signatures have been signed thereto. On the thirty-fifth day before the day of the election, or as soon as thirty-five signatures have been signed to the nomination petition, the city clerk shall declare the nomination closed for the purpose of examination, and shall ascertain whether the signers are duly qualified as hereinbefore provided; and if twenty-five or more signers are found qualified, then the city clerk shall so certify and file the petition.

(2) Not later than thirty days before the date of the election, or as soon as the city clerk ascertains that less than twenty-five duly qualified signatures are on any petition, if the petition be found deficient, the city clerk shall at once notify the candidate of the deficiency, and five additional days exclusive of the day of mailing, shall be allowed for final completion of the nominating petition. Notice herein required

shall consist of depositing in the postoffice at Long Beach, postage prepaid and registered, a letter containing such notice, addressed to the candidate at the residence named in the declaration of candidacy.

(3) If the supplemental nominating petition be found sufficiently signed as hereinbefore provided, the city clerk shall so certify and file the petition not later than twenty-five days before the day of the election. Every original or supplemental petition of nomination so certified shall not be withdrawn or added to, and no signature shall be revoked thereafter, except as provided in the following paragraph.

(4) Any signer to any petition of nomination may withdraw his name from same not later than thirty days before the day of the election by filing with the city clerk a verified revocation of his signature, and not otherwise. If the petition at the time of this revocation has been certified by the city clerk as sufficient, and such revocation reduces the qualified signatures to less than twenty-five, the city clerk shall proceed under paragraph two of this section. Any elector withdrawing his name from a petition in the manner hereinbefore provided shall then be at liberty to sign a petition for another candidate for the same office.

CANDIDATE'S WITHDRAWAL.

Sec. 76. Any person who has presented his name as a candidate and filed a declaration of candidacy may, not later than twenty-five days before the day of the election, cause his name to be withdrawn from nomination by filing with the city clerk a verified request therefor, and no name so withdrawn shall be

printed upon the ballot.

CERTAIN PAPERS TO BE PRESERVED BY CITY CLERK FOR TWO YEARS.

Sec. 77. The city clerk shall preserve in his office for a period of two years all declarations of candidacy, nominating petitions, withdrawals and all certificates belonging thereto filed under this article.

CERTIFICATION AND PUBLICATION OF LIST OF CANDIDATES.

Sec. 78. Not later than twenty days before the day of the election, the city clerk shall enter the names of the candidates nominated as hereinbefore provided in a list, with the offices to be filled, and shall certify such list to the city council as being the list of candidates nominated as required by the City of Long Beach; and the city council shall cause said certified list of names, and the offices to be filled, to be published in the proclamation calling the election, at least ten successive days before the day of the election, in daily newspapers of general circulation in the City of Long Beach. Said proclamation shall conform in all respects to the general law of the State of California governing the conduct of municipal elections, now or hereafter in force, except as herein required.

OFFICIAL BALLOTS.

Sec. 79. (1) The city clerk shall cause the ballots to be printed and bound and numbered as provided by the state law, except as otherwise required in this charter. The ballots shall contain the list of names, and respective offices as published in the proclamation aforementioned, and shall be substantially in the following form:

This number to be torn off by inspector

—1215—

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS

Perforated line

General Municipal Election, Long Beach, California.

(Insert date)

To vote, stamp a cross (X) opposite the name of the candidate for whom you desire to vote. All marks otherwise made forbidden. All distinguishing marks forbidden, and

make the ballot void. If you wrongly mark or tear, or deface this ballot, return it to the inspector of election, and obtain another.

To vote for a person whose name is not printed on the ballot, write the name of such person under the title of the office in the blank space left for that purpose. To vote on any question, proposition or charter amendment stamp a cross (X) in the voting square after the word "Yes", or after the word "No".

City Council	City Attorney—Vote for one	City Auditor—Vote for one	Police Judge—Vote for one	Propositions	Yes	No
First District—Vote for one	GEO. L. HOODENPYL	HENRY ADAMS	SAM BROWN	Charter Amendment		
JOHN DOE	BRUCE W. MASON	MYRTELLE L. GUNSUL	FRED FRANK			
WILLIAM GREEN	LOUIS N. WHEALTON	JOHN F. WALKER	CARL V. HAWKINS			
Second District—Vote for one				Referendum Ordinance	Yes	No
RICHARD BLACK						
SAMUEL ROE				Initiative Ordinance	Yes	No
Third District—Vote for one						
JOHN PATCH						
FRED WILLIAMS						
Fourth District—Vote for one						
SAMUEL ABEL						
FRED JONES						
Fifth District—Vote for one						
CHARLES A. BONAR						
WILLIAM VARE						
Sixth District—Vote for one						
JOHN CALHOON						
HARRY E. RILEY						
Seventh District—Vote for one						
JAMES DANIELS						
HENRY W. JOHNSON						

Perforated line

—1215—

(2) All ballots shall be precisely of the same size, quality, tint of paper, kind of type, and color of ink, so that without the number it would be impossible to distinguish one ballot from another; and the names of all the candidates printed upon the ballot shall be in type of the same size and style. A column may be provided at the right hand side for charter amendments, initiative measures, referendum ordinances, or other questions to be voted upon at the general municipal election, if any, as provided for under this article. The names of the candidates for each office shall be placed upon the ballot in alphabetic order, and nothing on the ballot shall indicate the source of the candidacy, or of the support of the candidate. All charter amendments, or other propositions, if any, printed in the right hand column shall be placed on the ballot in the order in which they were filed with the city clerk.

(3) The name of any candidate who has been duly and regularly nominated, and who has not withdrawn his name as herein provided, shall be printed upon the ballot.

(4) Half inch space shall be provided at the right of the name of each candidate wherein to stamp the cross (X).

(5) Half inch space shall be left below the printed names of candidates for each office equal in number to the number to be voted for, wherein the voter may write the name of any person or persons for whom he may wish to vote; PROVIDED, that in voting for a member of the city council, the person whose name is written in must be qualified under the provisions of section 50 of this charter.

SAMPLE BALLOTS.

Sec. 80. The city clerk shall cause to be printed sample ballots identical with the ballot to be used at the election, except as to quality and color of paper, and numbering, and shall mail one such ballot to each voter entitled to vote at such election, so that all of said sample ballots shall have been mailed at least five whole days before the day of the election.

ELECTION PRECINCTS -- INFORMALITIES OF ELECTION.

Sec. 81. The city council shall divide the city districts into as many voting precincts as are required for the proper functioning of the election, and shall fully describe same giving the boundary lines, and designating the polling places and naming the election officers in the election proclamation aforementioned.

No informalities in conducting the municipal election shall invalidate the election, if the election has been fairly conducted and in substantial conformity to the requirements of this charter, and the election laws of the State of California.

CANVASS OF RETURNS.

Sec. 82. The provisions of the state law relating to the qualifications of electors, the manner of voting, the duties of election officers, the canvassing of returns, and all other particulars in respect to the management of elections, so far as they may be applicable, shall govern all municipal elections of the City of Long Beach; PROVIDED, that the city council shall meet as a canvass-

ing board and duly canvass the election returns within seven days after any municipal election.

ELECTION RESULTS.

Sec. 83. The candidate for city attorney, city auditor, and police judge who shall receive the highest number of votes for his respective office shall be declared elected to such office. The entire electorate of the City of Long Beach shall be entitled to vote for one member of the city council from each of the seven districts. Only one member of the city council shall be elected from each of the seven districts; and the candidate for city council in each district receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected to such office.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Mayor.

ELECTION OF MAYOR.

Sec. 84. At the first meeting of the city council the members shall elect one member thereof as president of the city council, who shall be designated as the "Mayor of the City of Long Beach," and the said member so elected shall serve as such mayor for the term of three years, and until his successor is so elected and qualified.

DUTIES OF THE MAYOR.

Sec. 85. The mayor shall preside at all sessions of the city council, and shall act as spokesman of the body; he shall have charge of all civic functions, and perform the social duties usually appertaining to the position of mayor. He shall be recognized as the official head of the city for all ceremonial purposes, by the courts for the purpose of serving civil processes, and by the Governor for military purposes. He may use the title of mayor in any case in which the execution of contracts or other legal instruments in writing, or other necessity arising from the general laws of the state, may so require; but this shall not be construed as conferring upon him administrative or judicial functions or other powers or functions of a mayor, under the general laws of the state. The powers and duties of the mayor shall be such as are conferred upon him by this charter, together with such others as may be conferred by the city council in the pursuance of the provisions of this charter, and no others.

MAYOR'S EXPENSES.

Sec. 86. The city council shall appropriate annually to the mayor for the purpose of entertainment and sundry expense, the sum of six hundred dollars (\$600) for which he need furnish no vouchers.

MAYOR PRO TEMPORE.

Sec. 87. The city council shall have the power to elect one of their number to act as president during the absence or inability of the mayor to act, who shall exercise all the powers of the mayor.

ARTICLE IX.

THE CITY MANAGER.

Sec. 88. The city council shall appoint a city manager who shall be the administrative head of the municipal government, and shall be responsible for the efficient administration of all departments, except the city auditor, city attorney, police court, and the board of education. He shall be appointed without regard to his political beliefs, and solely on the basis of his execu-

tive and administrative qualifications, and may or may not be a resident of the City of Long Beach when appointed. He shall be appointed for an indefinite period, and cannot be removed from office, except by either a vote of five members of the city council, or recalled in the manner hereinafter provided by a majority of the electors of the city voting thereon at any election called for such purpose; provided, HOWEVER, that he may not be removed by the city council within twelve months from the date on which he assumes his duties, except for incompetence, malfeasance, misfeasance, or neglect of duty. In the case of his removal by the city council within said period, he may demand written charges and a public hearing thereon before the city council, prior to the date on which his final removal shall take effect; but the decision and action of the city council on such hearing shall be final, and pending such hearing, the city council may suspend him from duty.

ASSISTANT CITY MANAGER.

Sec. 89. The city council shall have the power to appoint an assistant city manager, who shall be empowered to perform all duties of the city manager in the event of the absence or disability of his chief, and such other duties as the city manager shall direct.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE CITY MANAGER.

Sec. 90. The powers and duties of the city manager shall be:

(a) To see that all laws and ordinances are enforced.

(b) To appoint and, except as herein provided, remove all heads or directors of the departments, and all subordinate officers and employees in the departments in both the classified and unclassified service, EXCEPT elective officers and their appointees, and such officers as shall be subject to appointment by the city council. All appointments to be upon merit and fitness alone, and in the classified service all appointments and removals to be subject to the civil service provisions of this charter.

(c) To exercise supervision and control over all departments and divisions created herein, or that may hereafter be created by the city council.

(d) Except when the city council is considering his removal, to attend all regular meetings of the city council and its committees, with the right to take part in the discussion, but having no vote. He shall receive notice of all special meetings.

(e) To recommend to the city council for adoption such measures and ordinances as he may deem necessary or expedient.

(f) To keep the city council at all times fully advised as to the financial condition and needs of the city.

(g) To prepare and submit to the city council the annual budget.

(h) To see that all terms and conditions imposed in favor of the city or its inhabitants, in any public utility franchise, are faithfully kept and performed; and, upon knowledge of any violation thereof, to at once call the same to the attention of the city council, and to the attention of the city attorney whose duty

It shall be to take such steps as are necessary to protect and enforce said terms and conditions.

(i) To approve all bonds, except that of the city manager.

(j) To perform such other duties as may be prescribed by this charter, or be required of him by ordinance or resolution of the city council.

(k) To cause, without notice, the affairs of any department, or the conduct of any officer or employee, to be examined. And any person or persons appointed by the city manager to examine the affairs of any department, or the conduct of any officer or employee, shall have the same power to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and papers and other evidence, and to cause witnesses to be punished for contempt as is conferred upon the city council by this charter.

VACANCY.

Sec. 91. Whenever a vacancy occurs in this office, the city council shall immediately proceed to elect a city manager.

CITY MANAGER TO HAVE POWER TO SUSPEND CERTAIN OFFICERS.

Sec. 92. The city manager shall have the exclusive right to suspend all heads of departments, heads of divisions of departments and members of commissions, EXCEPT elective officers and members of the civil service board, for incompetency, neglect of duty, immorality, drunkenness, failure to obey orders given by proper authority, or for any other just and reasonable cause. Whenever any officer is so suspended the city manager shall forthwith certify the fact, together with the cause of suspension, to the city council, who, within five days of the date of receipt of such notice, shall proceed to hear such charges and render judgment thereon, which judgment shall be final. In the case of a suspension under this article the city manager shall have the power to name his successor, who shall serve pending the hearing and final determination thereof.

ARTICLE X.

The City Clerk. APPOINTMENT.

Sec. 93. The City Council shall appoint a city clerk, to serve during the pleasure of the city council, who shall be present at each meeting of the city council, and keep full and accurate minutes of its proceedings; and also separate books in which, respectively, he shall record all ordinances and official bonds; he shall keep all books properly indexed and open to the public inspection when not in use.

DUTIES OF THE CITY CLERK.

Sec. 94. (1) The city clerk shall have the custody of and be responsible for the corporate seal, and all books, papers, records, contracts, and archives belonging to the City of Long Beach, or any department thereof, not in actual use by the other officers, or elsewhere by special provision committed to their custody.

(2) The city clerk shall, without extra compensation, act as clerk or secretary ex-officio of any board or commission of the city government, except as herein otherwise provided and shall keep full and accurate minutes of the proceedings thereof.

POWER TO ADMINISTER OATHS.

Sec. 95. The city clerk shall have the power to take affidavits and administer oaths in all matters relating to the business of the city, and shall make no charge therefor.

OTHER DUTIES OF THE CITY CLERK.

Sec. 96. The city clerk shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by this charter, by general law, or by ordinance or resolution of the city council.

ASSISTANTS.

Sec. 97. The city council shall by ordinance appoint such assistants, deputies, stenographers and other clerks to assist the city clerk as are required.

ARTICLE XI.

Civil Service.

MEMBERS.

Sec. 98. The city council shall appoint three electors of the city of Long Beach as a civil service board; one to serve for two years, one for four years, and one for six years to take office on the first Monday after the first day of July, 1921, or as soon thereafter as appointed and qualified. Members of the board shall not hold any other public office. The city council may remove any member of the board upon stating in writing the reasons for removal and allowing him an opportunity to be heard in his own defense. Any vacancy shall be filled by the city council for the unexpired term.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

Sec. 99. Immediately after appointment, the board shall organize by electing one of its members chairman. The board shall appoint a chief examiner, who shall also act as secretary of the board. The board may appoint such other subordinates as the city council may by ordinance prescribe.

CLASSIFICATIONS.

Sec. 100. The civil service of the city is hereby divided into the unclassified and the classified service.

1. The unclassified service shall include:

(a) All officers elected by the people.

(b) All deputies and assistants of elective officers who hold their office during the pleasure of such elective officers.

(c) The city manager, and the assistant city manager.

(d) The heads of departments, and the heads of divisions of departments, and members of all appointive boards.

(e) The deputies and secretaries of the city manager, and one secretary for each department, and the city clerk.

2. The classified service shall comprise all positions not specifically included in this charter in the unclassified service. There shall be in the classified service the following three classes, to be known as the competitive class, the non-competitive class, and the labor class:

(a) The competitive class shall include all positions and employment for which it is practicable to determine the merit and fitness of applicants by competitive examinations.

(b) The non-competitive class shall consist of all positions requiring peculiar and exceptional qualifications of a scientific, managerial, professional or educational charac-

ter, or may be determined by the rules of the board.

(c) The labor class shall include ordinary unskilled labor.

PREFERENCES.

Sec. 101. In all examinations before the civil service board, honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines of the United States government, and widows of such, and the wives of injured soldiers, sailors and marines who themselves are not qualified but whose wives are qualified to hold such positions, shall not be subject to any age limitations. If such person has obtained an average percentage of sixty-five where the average percentage required is seventy, he shall be eligible and his name shall be placed on the list above and be certified before the names of persons who have not been allowed preference. If the names of more than one preference claimant appear on the list, the name of the claimant having the highest average percentage shall head the list. Preference under this section does not apply to promotions, or to promotion examinations.

RULE.

Sec. 102. The civil service board, subject to the approval of the city council, shall adopt, amend, and enforce a code of rules and regulations, providing for appointment and employments in all positions in the classified service, based on merit, efficiency, character and industry, which shall have the force and effect of law; shall make investigations concerning the enforcement and effect of this article and of the rules adopted.

Sec. 103. The Chief examiner shall be the employment officer of all city employes, coming under the classified service. He shall provide examinations in accordance with regulations of the board and maintain lists of eligibles of each class of the service of those meeting the requirements of said regulation. Positions in the classified service shall be filled by him from such eligible list upon requisition from and after consultation with the city manager. As positions are filled the employment officer shall certify the fact, by proper and prescribed form, to the city treasurer and the head of the department in which the vacancy exists.

PROMOTION.

Sec. 104. The civil service board shall provide for promotion to all positions in the classified service, based on records of merit, efficiency, character, conduct and seniority.

PROBATION PERIOD.

Sec. 105. An appointment or promotion shall not be deemed complete until a period of probation not to exceed six months has elapsed, and a probationer may be discharged or reduced at any time within the said period of six months, upon the recommendation of the head of the department in which said probationer is employed, with the approval of the majority of the civil service board.

DISCHARGE OR REDUCTION.

Sec. 106. No employe in the classified service shall be discharged or reduced in rank or compensation until he has been presented with reasons for such discharge or reduction in rank or compensation

specifically stated in writing, and has been given an opportunity to be heard before the board in his own defense. The reason for such discharge or reduction, and any reply in writing thereto by such employe shall be filed with the civil service board; PROVIDED, that the provisions of this section are at all times subject and subordinate to the provisions of section 108.

APPEAL TO THE BOARD.

Sec. 107. Any employee of any department in the city in the classified service who is suspended, reduced in rank, or dismissed from a department by the head of that department, or the city manager, may appeal from the decision of such officer to the civil service board, and such board shall define the manner, time, and place by which such appeal shall be heard. The judgment of such board shall be final; PROVIDED, that the provisions of this section are at all times subject and subordinate to the provisions of section 108.

SUMMARY DISMISSAL.

Sec. 108. Any appointive officer or employee of the city, except assistant and deputies holding office at the pleasure of an elective officer, may be summarily dismissed for the good of the service by the city manager with the unanimous consent of the entire council.

PRESENT CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEES.

Sec. 109. All persons in the employ of the city holding positions in the classified service, as established by this charter at the time it takes effect, EXCEPTING all heads of departments, offices or commissions which are hereby specifically removed from the civil service provisions, shall retain same until discharged, reduced, promoted, or transferred in accordance herewith.

PAY ROLLS TO BE CERTIFIED.

Sec. 110. The city treasurer shall not pay any salary or compensation for service to any person holding a position in the classified service unless the payroll or account for such salary or compensation shall bear the certificate of the civil service board, by its secretary, that the persons named therein have been appointed or employed and are performing service in accordance with the provisions of this charter and of the rules established thereunder.

INVESTIGATIONS.

Sec. 111. In any investigation conducted by the civil service board it shall have the power to subpoena and require the attendance of witnesses and the production thereby of books and papers pertinent to the investigation, and to administer oaths to such witnesses.

POLITICAL BELIEF — ASSESSMENTS — POLITICAL ACTIVITY.

Sec. 112. No person in the classified service, or seeking admission thereto, shall be appointed, reduced or removed, or in any way favored or discriminated against because of political opinions or affiliations, or because of race, color, or religious belief. No officer or employee of the city shall directly or indirectly solicit or receive or be in any manner concerned in soliciting or receiving any assessment, subscription or contribution for any political party or political purpose whatever. No person holding a position in the

classified service shall take any part in political management or affairs or in political campaigns further than to cast his vote or to express privately his opinions.

VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES.

Sec. 113. The civil service board, subject to the approval of the city council, shall determine the penalties for the violation of the civil service provisions of this charter. Such penalties, when fixed by ordinance by the city council, may be changed from time to time as required.

ARTICLE XII.

The Educational Department.

THE SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Sec. 114. The School Department of the City of Long Beach shall comprise all the public schools within the City of Long Beach or within the territory that is now, or may hereafter be annexed thereto for school purposes, and shall be known as the "Long Beach City School District," and shall succeed to all the property, rights and privileges of the former Long Beach city school district, and shall consist of kindergarten, primary, grammar and high schools, as now established, and may, at the discretion of the board of education, include intermediate, technical, vacation, industrial or night schools and detention home.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sec. 115. The government of the schools shall be vested in the board of education, consisting of five members, who shall have been residents of the territory included in the district for the two years next preceding the day of their election. They shall be elected by the voters of the district at large on the second Tuesday in June following the date on which this charter goes into effect; PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that said members so elected at the first election of the members of the board of education held after this charter becomes effective shall so classify themselves by lot that the term of office of two of them shall expire on the first Monday in May in the year 1923, and the term of the office of three of them shall expire on the first Monday in May in the year 1925, and thereafter alternately the regular school election shall be held on the first Friday in April of each odd numbered year, and there shall be elected respectively two and three members of said board of education, whose term of office shall be four years; AND PROVIDED, FURTHER, that the members of the board of education holding office at the time this charter becomes effective shall continue to perform the duties of such office until their successors have been elected and have qualified under the provisions of this charter.

ELECTORS IN OUTSIDE TERRITORY MAY VOTE AT SCHOOL ELECTION.

Sec. 116. All territory included in the limits of the Long Beach City school district, or that may hereafter be included within such limits, but not within the city limits, shall be deemed a part of the City of Long Beach for the purpose of holding the first general municipal election after this charter becomes operative in so far as voting for members of the board of education or

upon other matters relating to the schools, and only for such purposes, and thereafter at all school elections held under the terms of this charter; and shall constitute one or more separate election precincts, and the qualified voters therein shall vote at such elections for the purposes above mentioned, said outside territory being deemed a part of the city for school purposes only.

ELECTIONS.

Sec. 117. All elections for members of the board of education, or issuing bonds of the school districts, or on propositions to be submitted to the people of the school district shall be conducted in the same manner as general elections are conducted in the State of California. The officers of the election for all school elections shall receive the sum of four dollars each as compensation for their services.

ORGANIZATION AND MEETINGS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sec. 118. The board of education shall enter upon the discharge of their duties on the first Monday in May after their election, and shall meet upon said day and annually thereafter and organize by electing one of their number president, and one as vice president, whose term of office shall be one year.

Sec. 119. The board of education shall hold a regular meeting at least once a month. Special meetings may be called by the secretary at the direction of the president, or by the written request of three members; but no business shall be transacted at such meeting that has not been distinctly stated in the call.

Sec. 120. A majority of the members of the board of education shall constitute a quorum, but a vote of three members shall be required for transacting any business except to adjourn when a quorum is not present.

Sec. 121. The sessions of the board of education shall be public, and its minutes open to inspection. The board of education may determine its rules of procedure. The ayes and noes shall be taken and recorded when demanded by any member, and they shall be taken and recorded in all questions involving elections and appointments, or the expenditure of money. All warrants shall be signed by the president, or the vice president when sitting for him, and by the secretary of the board.

Sec. 122. The powers and duties of the board of education shall be as provided in the general law, except as hereinafter provided.

VACANCIES.

Sec. 123. Vacancies in the board of education shall be filled by the remaining members of the board until the next election for members of the board, and if there are no remaining members, by special election.

SECRETARY OF BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sec. 124. The board of education shall elect a secretary, who shall not be a member of the board, and shall fix his salary. His duties shall be prescribed by the board. His term of office shall be at the pleasure of the board, and he shall be empowered to administer oaths.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

Sec. 125. The board of education shall elect a superintendent and shall fix his salary; such superintendent shall serve for a term of four years from and after the day of his election. Although not a member of the board of education, the superintendent shall have the rights and privileges of a member of the board, except the right to vote.

DUTIES OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

Sec. 126. (1) The superintendent shall be the executive officer of the board of education, and shall enforce all rules and regulations adopted by the board, and perform such other duties as the board shall designate.

(2) The superintendent shall, at the regular meeting in the month of June of each year, submit to the board a detailed statement of the amount, as nearly as may be ascertained, which may be necessary for the schools for the following year.

(3) He shall annually, and oftener when desired, make a full report of the condition of matters under his jurisdiction, and shall make such recommendations as he shall deem best, and such annual report shall be published by the board of education for the information of the public, and for exchange with other cities.

OFFICES.

Sec. 127. The board of education shall provide suitable rooms for itself and for the superintendent, and such rooms shall be open to the public during such regular office hours as shall be established by a vote of the board.

ARTICLE XIII.

The Department of Engineering. ORGANIZATION.

Sec. 128. The department of engineering shall consist of a city engineer, and such assistants, deputies, clerks, employees and attaches as the city council may from time to time by ordinance prescribe and authorize. The city engineer shall be appointed, with confirmation of the city council, by the city manager; and shall serve during the pleasure of the city manager. The city engineer shall appoint, with the approval of the city manager, all assistants, deputies, clerks, employees and attaches, who shall serve during the pleasure of the city manager.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE CITY ENGINEER.

Sec. 129. The city engineer shall be a civil engineer of not less than five years practical experience as such.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE CITY ENGINEER.

Sec. 130. The city engineer shall possess the same power in the city in making surveys, plats and certificates as is given by law to city engineers and county surveyors, and his official acts and all plats, surveys and certificates made by him shall have the same validity given by law to those of city engineers and county surveyors. He shall be the custodian of, and be responsible for, all maps, plans, profiles, field notes, and other records and memoranda belonging to the city, pertaining to his office and the work thereof, all of which he shall keep in proper order and condition, with full indices thereof, and shall turn the same

over to his successor who shall give him duplicate receipts therefor, one of which he shall file with the city auditor. All maps, plans, profiles, field notes, estimates, and other memoranda of surveys and other professional work made or done by him or under his direction or control during his term of office shall be the property of the city.

The city engineer shall have charge of the construction, maintenance, repair and operation of all public buildings belonging to or used by the city.

The city engineer shall have charge of, and be responsible for, the inspection of all buildings hereafter erected in the city, and the issuing of permits for building operations in accordance with the rules and regulations which may be prescribed by ordinance.

The city engineer shall have charge of, and be responsible for, the inspection of all electric wires for furnishing heat, light or power, and of the wiring of all buildings in accordance with the rules and regulations which may be prescribed by ordinance.

The city engineer shall also perform such other duties relating to his department as may be required of him by the city manager.

SERVICE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Sec. 131. It shall be the duty of the city engineer, subject to the approval of the city manager, to furnish to any department of the city such service, labor and materials as may be requisitioned by the head of such department. The expense of such service, labor and materials shall be charged to the department so furnished.

ARTICLE XIV.

The Department of Finance. ORGANIZATION.

Sec. 132. The department of finance shall consist of the city auditor, the city assessor, the city tax collector, the city treasurer, the city purchasing agent, and the city accountant.

THE CITY AUDITOR.

Sec. 133. The city auditor shall be elected by the qualified electors of the City of Long Beach, and shall hold office for three years, and until his successor has been elected and qualified. The city auditor shall be an experienced accountant, preferably one who has had experience in municipal accounting.

DEPUTIES.

Sec. 134. The city auditor may appoint one or more deputies, with the confirmation of the city council, for whose acts he and his bondsmen shall be responsible; such deputies to serve during the pleasure of the city auditor.

DUTIES OF THE CITY AUDITOR.

Sec. 135. The city auditor shall be the general accountant of the City of Long Beach, and of every department thereof, and shall keep full, true and detailed records of all accounts. He shall receive and preserve in his office all accounts, books, vouchers, documents and papers, or copies thereof, relating to the accounts and contracts of the city, its debts, revenues and other financial affairs. All such records shall be open for inspection during office hours. Accounts shall be kept for each public utility owned, or owned and operated, by the city, distinct from other city accounts and

in such manner as to show the true and complete financial result of such city ownership, or ownership and operation, including all assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Such accounts shall show the actual cost to the city of each public utility owned, or owned and operated, the cost of all extensions, additions and improvements; all expenses of maintenance; the amount set aside for sinking fund purposes; and in case of city operation, all the operating expenses of every description.

PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Sec. 136. (1) The city auditor shall approve no demand, excepting redemption of bonds and interest coupons, unless the same shall be made upon vouchers certified by the head of the appropriate department, approved by the city manager, allowed by the city council, and by means of warrants on the city treasurer issued by the city auditor.

(2) The city auditor shall examine all payrolls, bills and other claims and demands against the City of Long Beach, and shall issue no warrant for payment unless he finds the claim is in proper form, correctly computed, and duly certified; that it is justly and legally due and payable; that an appropriation has been made therefor which has not been exhausted; that the payment has been legally authorized; and that there is money in the treasury to make payment. The city auditor shall require every claimant to make oath to the validity of the claim; and for such purposes may examine witnesses under oath; and if he finds it fraudulent, erroneous, or otherwise invalid, he shall not issue a warrant therefor.

(3) The city auditor shall have the power to take affidavits and administer oaths in all matters relating to the business of his department, and shall make no charge therefor.

(4) If the city auditor, upon examination, believes that any demand is not a proper claim against the city, he shall immediately return said demand to the city council, with his objections indorsed thereon. Such demand shall again be considered by the city council, and if it shall again be approved by them and indorsed as required by this charter, the said objection of the city auditor shall be thereby overruled. Any demand upon which the objections of the city auditor has been overruled by the city council shall be again returned to the city auditor, who shall issue a warrant upon the treasurer for the same, in like manner as if it had been approved by him. If the demand is allowed, in whole or in part, he shall number the demand and indorse upon it the word "allowed" and the date of such allowance and sign his name thereto; shall specify the name of the fund out of which it is payable and shall issue a warrant upon the treasurer for the amount allowed, number the warrant the same as the demand, and file the demand in his office. No demand shall be approved, allowed or ordered paid unless it specify each item and the date thereof.

DUTY OF THE CITY AUDITOR TO COMPUTE THE TAX RATE.

Sec. 137. It shall be the duty of the city auditor, within the time provided by ordinance, to compute the tax rate for the various sections

of the city and submit the same to the city council.

MONTHLY REPORTS TO BE SUBMITTED TO CITY AUDITOR.

Sec. 138. The city auditor shall demand of every officer and head of department a report to him on or before the fifth day of every month, of all moneys belonging to or for the use of the city, collected by said officer during the preceding month, and shall cause the same to be immediately deposited in the city treasury, as required by this charter.

CITY AUDITOR SHALL MAKE MONTHLY REPORT TO CITY MANAGER.

Sec. 139. The city auditor shall make a report to the city manager, on or before the tenth day of every month, of all moneys paid to the city treasurer, and the funds to which said moneys have been apportioned, and the amount of the warrants paid from each fund during the preceding month; and the balance remaining in each fund.

CITY AUDITOR'S ACCOUNTS WITH CITY TREASURER.

Sec. 140. The city auditor shall keep accurate accounts with the city treasurer, and his reports shall show at all times the exact condition of the treasury, and of all appropriations and expenditures. All such records shall be open for inspection during office hours. He shall apportion among the several funds all money not by law or ordinance specifically apportioned or appropriated, and forthwith notify the city treasurer of such apportionment or appropriation. All money due and payable to the city shall be paid to the city treasurer on order of the city auditor, designating the fund in which said money shall be deposited. The city auditor shall keep an official record of all demands audited by him, showing the number, dates, amounts, names of claimants, for what purpose, and against what appropriations drawn.

ANNUAL INVENTORY.

Sec. 141. The city auditor shall, immediately upon taking office and annually thereafter, inventory and appraise the value of all real estate, buildings, furniture and fixtures, supplies, and movable property of every kind and nature whatsoever, in each department, building and office of the city, and may require of each officer or department head an inventory of the same; and any officer or department head who neglects or refuses to make such inventory required by the city auditor shall be punishable by removal from office.

CITY AUDITOR SHALL RECEIVE COPIES OF ALL CONTRACTS.

Sec. 142. A copy of every contract hereafter entered into, in which the City of Long Beach is a party, duly verified by the City Clerk to be a full, true and accurate copy, shall be filed by the city clerk with the city auditor within ten days after the same shall have been executed.

OTHER DUTIES OF THE CITY AUDITOR.

Sec. 143. The city auditor shall perform such other duties as may be required of him by this charter, by general law, or by ordinance.

THE CITY ASSESSOR AND THE CITY TAX COLLECTOR.

Sec. 144. The city manager may appoint, with confirmation of the city council, the city assessor and the city tax collector. They shall

serve during the pleasure of the city manager.

DUTIES OF THE CITY ASSESSOR AND CITY TAX COLLECTOR.

Sec. 145. The city council shall by ordinance provide a system for the assessment, levy and collection of all city taxes not inconsistent with the provisions of this charter, or the general law; PROVIDED, that the city council shall have the power to avail itself, by ordinance, of any law of the State of California now or hereafter in force, whereby the assessment of property, the equalization of assessments and collection of taxes, and the enforcement of collection of such taxes by sale of property or otherwise, may be made by the officers of the county in which the City of Long Beach is situated. All provisions of this charter concerning the assessment of property, the equalization of assessments, and the collection of taxes by the officers of the city, shall be suspended while any such ordinance remains in force.

THE CITY TREASURER.

Sec. 146. The city manager shall appoint, with the confirmation of the city council, the city treasurer. He shall serve during the pleasure of the city manager.

DUTIES OF THE CITY TREASURER.

Sec. 147. (1) The city treasurer shall be the custodian of all public money of the City of Long Beach, and all other public money coming into his hands as city treasurer.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this charter, the city treasurer shall collect, receive and disburse all public money of the City of Long Beach upon warrant issued by the city auditor, and shall receive and disburse all other public money coming into his hands as city treasurer in pursuance of such regulations as may be prescribed by the authorities having lawful control over such funds.

(3) The city treasurer shall keep and preserve such moneys in the place or places determined by ordinance or by the provisions of any law applicable thereto.

DEPOSITING OF CITY MONEY IN BANKS.

Sec. 148. The city council shall have the power to avail itself by ordinance of any law of the State of California now, or hereinafter in force, whereby any or all money belonging to the city may be deposited in any National Bank or banks within the State, or any bank or banks organized under the laws of the State, in such manner, and under such conditions as may be provided by law; PROVIDED FURTHER, that such depository bank or banks be selected from those agreeing to pay the highest rate of interest, not less than two per cent per annum for such deposit as may be determined by bids to be submitted at such times and in such manner as the city treasurer may direct; AND PROVIDED FURTHER, that such deposit shall not exceed the paid up capital, exclusive of reserve and surplus, of any such depository bank; AND PROVIDED ALSO, that no public moneys shall be deposited in any bank outside of the City of Long Beach while there are other qualified banks within the city requesting such deposits on the same terms and conditions.

THE CITY PURCHASING AGENT.

Sec. 149. The city manager shall

appoint, with the confirmation of the city council, the city purchasing agent. He shall serve during the pleasure of the city manager.

DUTIES OF THE PURCHASING AGENT.

Sec. 150. The duties of the city purchasing agent shall be provided by ordinance, and he shall be at all times under the supervision and control of the city manager.

THE CITY ACCOUNTANT.

Sec. 151. The city manager shall appoint, with the confirmation of the city council, the city accountant. He shall serve during the pleasure of the city manager.

DUTIES OF THE CITY ACCOUNTANT.

Sec. 152. The duties of the city accountant shall be to install and have supervision over the accounts of all departments and offices of the City of Long Beach, with the exception of the city auditor's office. The city accountant shall examine into the books and accounts of all city departments and offices, the city auditor's office alone excepted, at the direction of the city manager. He shall require departmental reports of all moneys, receipts and expenditures, at stated intervals, which report shall be furnished upon his request.

APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANTS, DEPUTIES, ETC.

Sec. 153. With the exception of the deputy or deputies of the city auditor; each department head in the department of finance shall appoint, subject to the approval of the city manager, all assistants, deputies, clerks and attaches of their respective departments. All such assistants, deputies, clerks and attaches to serve during the pleasure of the city manager.

ARTICLE XV.

Department of Public Safety, Consisting of Police, Fire, and Health and Sanitary Departments.

GENERAL POWERS AND DUTIES

Sec. 154. The city manager shall be the executive head of the "Department of Public Safety," consisting of the police, fire, health and sanitary departments. He shall also be the chief administrative authority in all matters affecting the inspection and regulation of the maintenance, repair and occupancy of all buildings as may be ordained by the city council, or established by the general law of the State of California. He shall also be charged with the enforcement of all laws and ordinances relating to weights and measures.

Police Department. ORGANIZATION.

Sec. 155. The police department of the City of Long Beach shall consist of a chief of police, a police force, and all such other officers, clerks, employees and attaches as the city council may, from time to time, by ordinance, prescribe and authorize.

QUALIFICATIONS.

Sec. 156. Every appointee in the police department must possess the physical qualifications prescribed by the civil service board, and, before his appointment, must pass a satisfactory examination under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the civil service board.

CHIEF OF POLICE.

Sec. 157. The Chief of Police shall be appointed, with confirmation of the city council, by the city manager, and shall serve during the

pleasure of the city manager; PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that should a member of the regular police force of the city be appointed chief of police, his dismissal by the city manager from the office of chief of police shall not accomplish his dismissal from the department, but he shall be restored to the rank and grade held by him prior to his appointment as chief of police. In the case of the absence, suspension, disability or death of the chief of police, the city manager shall appoint an officer to act in his stead until the disability is removed or the vacancy filled.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

Sec. 158. The chief of police shall have the exclusive control of the stationing and transfer of all patrolmen and other officers and employees constituting the police department, under such rules and regulations as the city manager may prescribe.

EMERGENCY APPOINTMENTS.

Sec. 159. In case of an emergency the city manager may appoint additional patrolmen and officers for temporary service, who need not be in the classified service. No person shall act as special policeman, detective, or other special officer for any purpose whatsoever, except upon written authority from the city manager. Such authority shall be exercised only under the direction and control of the chief of police, and for a specified time.

CHIEF OF POLICE TO HAVE CONCURRENT JURISDICTION WITH SHERIFFS.

Sec. 160. In the enforcement of law and of the ordinances of the city, and in the suppressions of any riot, public tumult, disturbance of the public peace, or organized resistance against the laws or public authority, the chief of police shall, in the lawful exercise of his functions, have all the powers that are now or may hereafter be conferred upon sheriffs by the laws of the State of California.

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Sec. 161. The police department shall be governed at all times by such rules and regulations as the city manager may prescribe.

Fire Department. ORGANIZATION.

Sec. 162. The fire department of the City of Long Beach shall consist of a fire chief, an assistant fire chief, firemen, extra men, and such other officers, clerks, employees and attaches as the city council may, from time to time, by ordinance prescribe and authorize.

QUALIFICATIONS.

Sec. 163. Every appointee in the fire department must possess the physical qualifications prescribed by the civil service board, and, before his appointment, must pass a satisfactory examination under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the civil service board.

CHIEF OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Sec. 164. The chief of the fire department shall be appointed, with confirmation of the city council, by the city manager, and shall serve during the pleasure of the city manager; PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that should a member of the regular fire department of the city be appointed chief of the fire department, his dismissal by the city manager from

the office of chief of the fire department shall not accomplish his dismissal from the department, but he shall be restored to the rank and grade held by him prior to his appointment as chief of the fire department.

ASSISTANT FIRE CHIEF.

Sec. 165. The assistant fire chief shall be appointed, with the approval of the city manager, by the chief of the fire department, and shall serve during the pleasure of the city manager; PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that should a member of the regular fire department be appointed assistant fire chief, his dismissal by the city manager from the office of assistant fire chief, shall not accomplish his dismissal from the department, but he shall be restored to the rank and grade held by him prior to his appointment as assistant fire chief. In the case of the absence, disability or death of the chief of the fire department, the assistant fire chief shall assume charge of the department.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE CHIEF OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Sec. 166. The chief of the fire department shall have control and management of the department, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the city manager, and the direction of all members of the department in the lawful exercise of his functions with full power to detail any of them to such public service as he may direct. He shall, subject to the direction of the city manager, have control of the various engine houses and of the apparatus of the department. He shall devote his entire time to the discharge of the duties of his office and shall not, save when on vacation, absent himself from the city except with the written permission of the city manager; but in no case shall both the chief of the fire department and the assistant fire chief be absent from the city at the same time.

EMERGENCY APPOINTMENTS.

Sec. 167. In case of riot, conflagration or emergency the city manager may appoint additional firemen and officers for temporary service, who need not be in the classified service. Such authority shall be exercised only under the direction and control of the chief of the fire department, and for a specified time.

Health and Sanitation. ORGANIZATION.

Sec. 168. There shall be a department of public health and sanitation under the administration and control of the city health officer, who at all times shall be subject to the supervision and control of the city manager in all matters.

DUTIES OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Sec. 169. The city manager and said health department shall have supervision of all matters pertaining to the sanitary conditions of the city and the health of its inhabitants and full power is hereby given the city manager and the health department to supervise, control and regulate, among other things:

- (1) Defective drainage and sewage disposal.
- (2) Nuisance of every description.
- (3) The care, preparation, manufacture and sale of all articles of food or drink, or anything used for human or animal consumption; and

to fix and prescribe: Quarantine and other regulations framed to prevent the spread of infectious, communicable or contagious diseases dangerous to the public health, including the establishment and maintenance of an isolated hospital, and the removal thereto of any person in the city affected with an infectious, communicable or contagious disease which it shall be impossible so to quarantine and regulate in the dwelling of said person as to safeguard the public health and including the power, when a case of disease so suspected to be infectious, communicable, contagious or dangerous to the public health is reported to the health department, to visit the premises where such case is reported as being and examine the condition of such person; to supervise, control and regulate the relief of the indigent sick and wounded in the city, including the establishment and maintenance of a free dispensary and emergency hospital.

(4) To regulate or prohibit the manner and place of killing and dressing any animal, fowl, bird or fish, not already regulated or prohibited by general law. And to compel the owners or occupants of property to keep the same free from anything obnoxious, filthy or dangerous to the public health.

THE CITY HEALTH OFFICER.

Sec. 170. The principal officer and executive of the health department shall be the city health officer; he shall be appointed, with confirmation of the city council, by the city manager; and shall serve during the pleasure of the city manager.

QUALIFICATIONS.

Sec. 171. The city health officer shall be a graduate of a reputable medical college, licensed to practice in the State of California, and shall have practiced medicine for at least five years next preceding the date of his appointment.

POWERS OF CITY HEALTH OFFICER.

Sec. 172. The following powers are hereby conferred upon the city health officer:

(a) The city health officer, shall have all the powers and shall be subject to all the duties conferred on boards of health and on health officers by the general law of the State, and shall have such other powers and duties as may be conferred by ordinance. The city health officer may also be the city physician.

(b) As city physician, he shall attend free of charge, when called upon, the injured and the indigent sick in the city. He shall have charge of any receiving hospital or dispensary establishment for the treatment of emergency cases and the sick poor.

(c) He shall have the power, with the written approval of the city manager, to appoint such subordinates as are necessary to the efficiency of the department, including a veterinarian and a sanitary inspector; and, with the written approval of the city manager, he shall prescribe the duties of all such subordinates hereinbefore named.

(d) He shall have the power, with the written approval of the city manager, to remove all appointees of the health department.

(e) He may also, with the written approval of the city manager, appoint one or more physicians, emergency surgeons, dentists, nurses, bacteriologists, chemists, food and market inspectors, and a clerk of the

department; and may, with the written approval of the city manager, prescribe and direct their duties.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Sec. 173. The city health officer, with the approval of the city manager, shall prescribe rules, regulations and requirements not in conflict with this charter, the general law, or the ordinances of the city, for the conduct of the business of the department, the preservation of public health, and the maintenance of proper sanitary conditions within the city, including such forms and regulations for the government of physicians, undertakers, and the administrators of cemeteries as shall be designed to preserve reliable vital and mortality statistics within and pertaining to said city.

INSPECTIONS.

Sec. 174. The city manager, the city health officer or any authorized inspector of this department shall inspect, when called upon by any person, or when in his or their judgment it seems necessary, any and all things offered for sale, or to be given away or given in exchange for use as food or drink, or for human or animal consumption, and shall have the right to enter at any time for the purpose of making such examination or inspection any place or building where anything for use as food or drink, or for human or animal consumption is stored, manufactured, kept for sale, or to be given away or given in exchange; and no person shall be permitted to sell or dispose of anything pronounced by said city manager or by said city health officer, or any authorized inspector of this department, to be unfit for food or drink or for human or animal consumption, but all such articles may be seized and destroyed by said city manager, city health officer or authorized inspector.

ADDITIONAL POWERS.

Sec. 175. The city health officer shall enforce all ordinances and laws relating to health, and shall perform all duties and have all the powers provided by general law relative to the public health to be exercised in municipalities by health officers; PROVIDED, that regulations affecting the public health additional to those established by general law and for the violation of which penalties are imposed, may be enacted by ordinance by the city council and enforced as provided therein.

CONDEMNATION NOTICES.

Sec. 176. When the city manager, the city health officer, or any authorized inspector of the department shall have inspected any place or building used for the storage, manufacture, sale or giving away or exchanging of anything used for food or drink or human or animal consumption, and shall have found such place or building to be so filthy or unsanitary; or the methods or practices therein used so filthy or unsanitary as to endanger the public health, said city manager, city health officer or authorized inspector shall post at the entrance of said place or building notice of such inspection and finding and shall maintain such notice until the conditions or practices dangerous to the public health shall have been remedied or abated, and shall close such place or building and prevent its use for the storage, manufacture, sale, giving away or exchange of anything for use for food, drink or human or animal consumption, until said place or building shall be put in such condition

and so used as no longer to endanger the public health.

CITY HEALTH OFFICER TO CERTIFY TO SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

Sec. 177. The city health officer shall certify to the superintendent of schools the names and addresses of all persons within the city sick of such infectious, communicable or contagious diseases as may be listed by the health department so to be certified.

ENFORCEMENT OF REGULATIONS BY HEALTH OFFICER.

Sec. 178. The city health officer shall see to it that the laws of the state and ordinances of the city relative to public health and sanitation, and all rules, regulations, orders and requirements of the health department are promptly enforced. The city manager, the city health officer, and any other regularly appointed employee of the health department shall have the right and power to arrest any person or persons who may violate any of the rules, regulations, orders or requirements of the health department, or any ordinance or general law relating to the maintenance of the public health and sanitation of the city.

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCE.

Sec. 179. It shall be the duty of the city manager and of the city health officer to abate, or cause to be abated, any and all nuisances within the city limits that are offensive to the senses, or that are, or threaten to become, if suffered to continue, detrimental to the public health. All pools of stagnant water, and all collections of filth, garbage, manure or other substances that are, or may become, breeding places or food for mosquitoes, flies, rats or other disease-carrying insects or animals, are hereby declared to be nuisances within the meaning of this section. Whenever any such nuisance exists within the city limits, the city manager or city health officer shall upon acquiring knowledge thereof order the owner or occupant of the premises whereon such nuisance exists to abate or remove the same within such time as shall be specified in the order. If the owner or occupant of such premises fails, neglects or refuses to obey such order, or if the premises be unoccupied and the owner, or his agent, cannot be found upon reasonable inquiry, the city manager or city health officer shall proceed summarily to abate or remove such nuisance and shall defray the expense thereof out of any moneys in the city treasury available for such purpose. All expenditures so incurred shall be charged against the owner, and shall be a lien upon the lot and premises whereupon such nuisance existed. It shall be the duty of the city manager or city health officer to forward forthwith to the city attorney a written statement of all such expenditures incurred by him in carrying out the provisions of this section, and it shall be the duty of the city attorney to proceed without delay to foreclose such lien, or otherwise compel the owner of such premises to repay the amount thereof to the city, together with all costs and charges of collection.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

Sec. 180. The city health officer shall enforce all rules and regulations which may be adopted for the carrying out and enforcement of a good sanitary condition of the city; for the protection of the public

health; for determining the nature and character of nuisances and for their abatement; securing the proper registration of births, deaths and other statistical information. He shall from time to time submit to the city manager, for presentation to the city council, a draft of such ordinances, rules and regulations as he may deem necessary to promote the objects mentioned in this article.

CITY HEALTH OFFICER TO HAVE POLICE POWER.

Sec. 181. The city health officer shall have the power of a police officer.

CITY HEALTH OFFICER TO ISSUE PERMITS FOR BURIALS, ETC.

Sec. 182. The city health officer shall issue all permits for burials, exhumations, and cremations within the city limits, or within cemeteries owned or controlled by the city, and shall exercise over cemeteries within the city such control and supervision as is by general law provided. No interment, cremation or exhumation shall be made in any cemetery within the city, or within any cemetery within the city's jurisdiction, unless the city health officer or responsible subordinate is satisfied of the correctness and reliability of the certificate of death presented for his inspection. The city health officer or his responsible subordinate shall keep such record, make such reports and perform such duties in relation to cemeteries and the disposal of the dead as may be required of him by general law, by this charter, or ordinance, or by the rules, regulations and requirements of the health department.

SICK TO BE REPORTED TO HEALTH OFFICER.

Sec. 183. Every person who shall fail to report such case of sickness as required herein, and every household or head of family who shall knowingly conceal such case of sickness, and every person who shall so go or conduct himself or allow a minor child to so go or conduct himself upon a street or other public ground while suffering from such disease, which the health department has issued official notice is to be reported as infectious, communicable, contagious or dangerous to the public health, as to expose other persons to the danger of contracting the same disease, and every person who shall fail to comply with the rules, regulations and requirements of the health department, shall be subject to such fines and penalties as the city council, by ordinance, may prescribe.

AUTHORITY TO ADMINISTER OATHS.

Sec. 184. The city manager and the city health officer shall have authority to administer oaths, and require the giving of sworn testimony, in matters connected with the health department.

GENERAL SUPERVISION IN POLICE, FIRE, AND HEALTH AND SANITARY DEPARTMENTS.

Sec. 185. The chief of police, chief of fire department, and city health officer shall have the right to suspend any of the officers or employees in their respective departments, who may be under their management and control, for incompetence, neglect of duty, immorality, drunkenness, failure to obey order given by proper authority, or for any other just and reasonable cause. If any officer or employee be suspended, as herein provided, the chief of the department concerned shall

forthwith in writing certify to the city manager the fact, together with the cause for the suspension, and the judgment rendered thereon, which judgment, if the charge be sustained, may be suspension, reduction in rank, or dismissal, and such judgment in the matter shall be final, except as may be provided in the rules and regulations of the civil service board. The city manager in any such investigation shall have the same power to administer oaths and secure the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and papers as is conferred upon the city council.

RELIEF OF POLICEMEN, FIREMEN, AND HEALTH OFFICERS.

Sec. 186. The city council may provide by general ordinance for the relief, out of the police, or fire, or health and sanitary funds, of members of the police, fire, and health and sanitary departments, temporarily or permanently disabled in the discharge of their duties. Nothing herein shall impair, restrict or repeal any provision of general law authorizing the levying of taxes to provide for firemen, police, and health and sanitary department pension funds, and to create and perpetuate boards of trustees for the administration of such funds.

ARTICLE XVI. THE DISABILITY, RELIEF AND PENSION FUND.

Sec. 187. The city council shall have the power to create, by ordinance, a fund to be known as the "Relief and Pension Fund", and provide for the payment into said fund a percentage of each month's pay for all the members of the police and fire departments and from all the members of such other departments as may by said ordinance be declared to be entitled to relief out of said fund, and also authorize the city manager to include in his annual budget an amount not exceeding two per cent of the general tax levy to be paid into said fund.

Sec. 188. If the city council creates such a fund, it shall in the ordinance creating the same designate who are to receive benefits out of said fund and upon what conditions and to what extent; PROVIDED, that no member of any department, or the widow or children of such member, shall be entitled to a pension unless such member shall have been an active member of the department for at least twenty years.

ARTICLE XVII.

Department of Public Welfare.

Sec. 189. The department of public welfare shall be under the supervision and control, in all matters, of the city manager. It shall include social welfare, recreation, the Long Beach Public Library, and such other activities as the city council shall deem necessary and shall by ordinance hereafter establish.

Social Welfare.

SUPERINTENDENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE.

Sec. 190. The city manager shall appoint, with confirmation of the city council, the superintendent of social welfare. He shall serve during the pleasure of the city manager.

GENERAL POWERS AND DUTIES.

Sec. 191. Subject to the supervision and control of the city manager in all matters, the superintendent of social welfare shall have the following powers and duties:

(a) To supervise and direct all charitable, correctional and reformatory institutions and agencies belong-

ing to the city.

(b) To employ, transfer and discharge nurses and other employees in this department; to provide for the study of and research into causes of poverty, delinquency, disease and crime, and other social problems of the city; and, in co-operation with other departments of the city, and with public and private agencies, by means of lectures and exhibits, to promote the education and understanding of the city in any and all matters which affect the public welfare.

(c) To have supervision of public relief, social service, nursing, parents' educational center, humane treatment of children, juvenile delinquency, home finding, labor bureau, health, welfare and relief service; and to seek, by agreement with the county, state or federal authorities and with public and private agencies operating within the city, to consolidate under common supervision, all activities of their various jurisdictions and agencies which fall within the scope of the foregoing duties, and any other service which the city council may determine.

(d) To keep a complete record of daily work, including a record of all individuals applying for or receiving relief or other service; to submit a general and financial report in writing to the city manager not less than once each month. The case records of this department shall be subject at all times to inspection and examination by the city manager.

(e) The superintendent of social welfare may co-operate with private agencies operating in this field, and may operate for or in co-operation with such private agencies in the administration of such trust funds of individuals or of organizations that may be placed in his hands for purposes of welfare and relief work; and such other activities as shall from time to time be prescribed by the city council, by ordinance or resolution.

Public Recreation.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC RECREATION.

Sec. 192. The city manager shall appoint, with confirmation of the city council, the superintendent of public recreation. He shall serve during the pleasure of the city manager.

GENERAL POWERS AND DUTIES.

Sec. 193. Subject to the supervision and control of the city manager in all matters, the superintendent of public recreation shall have the following powers and duties:

(a) To supervise, direct and control all public amusements and entertainments, such as playgrounds, recreation centers, and all games, recreations, picnics, athletic sports and physical exercises that are or shall be permitted to be conducted in any of the public buildings, public parks, beaches or other public lands, water fronts, lakes or waterways belonging to or controlled by the city.

(b) To have supervision and management of the municipal auditorium, the municipal camping ground or grounds, the municipal band, and all other amusement or recreational agencies operated or controlled by the city.

(c) To have supervision of publicity and advertising for which city funds are or shall be appropriated.

(d) To employ all necessary supervisors, assistants and other helpers in the department, to dis-

charge them, and to adopt rules and regulations for the administration and government of the department.

(e) To keep a complete record of daily work and of all proceedings relative to recreational activities, the municipal band, and all special events and features under the department; to submit a general and financial report, in writing, to the city manager not less than once each month, and more often if required so to do by the city manager.

LONG BEACH PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Sec. 194. The public library of the City of Long Beach, which shall be forever free to the inhabitants and non-resident taxpayers of the city, and such art galleries, museums, or similar institutions as may be from time to time established, shall be managed and controlled by the city manager.

BOOK COMMITTEE.

Sec. 195. The city manager shall appoint annually three electors of the city to serve as a book committee. They shall serve without compensation.

LIBRARIAN.

Sec. 196. The city manager shall appoint, with confirmation of the city council, the librarian. He shall serve during the pleasure of the city manager.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE LIBRARIAN.

Sec. 197. The librarian must be either a graduate of an accredited Library School; or possess a certificate of qualification issued by the Board of Library Examiners of the State of California; or present a statement from the three members of the Board of Library Examiners of the State of California, that in their judgment the applicant is qualified to fill the position of librarian. The librarian, and the first assistant librarian, may or may not be residents of the City of Long Beach when appointed.

ASSISTANTS.

Sec. 198. The librarian shall appoint, with the approval of the city manager, such assistants as are required; and shall assign to such assistants their respective duties. Such assistants to serve during the pleasure of the city manager.

DUTIES OF THE LIBRARIAN.

Sec. 199. (1) The librarian shall, subject to the approval of the book committee, purchase all necessary books, papers, publications, and special library equipment.

(2) The librarian shall submit monthly to the city manager such reports as the city manager shall require.

LIBRARY FUNDS.

Sec. 200. The city manager shall apportion, with the approval of the city council, the money received from the Library Tax provided in section 259 of this charter, and all other moneys belonging to the library funds, into three funds, in such proportions as shall to the city manager seem proper, to be known as:

(a) The Book Fund, to be used for the purchase of books and periodicals, and the binding and rebinding of books in the library and branch libraries.

(b) The Salary Fund, to be used for the payment of salaries of the librarian and assistants.

(c) The Repair and Maintenance Fund, to be used for the repair and maintenance of buildings, rent and other miscellaneous expenses.

PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Sec. 201. Claims to be paid out of

these funds must be based on vouchers signed by the librarian and countersigned by the city manager.

PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES.

Sec. 202. All supplies except books, periodicals and special library equipment must be purchased through the city purchasing agent.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The Department of Law. ORGANIZATION.

Sec. 203. The department of law shall consist of the city attorney, and such assistants, deputies, stenographers, clerks and other employees as the city council may prescribe and authorize by ordinance.

QUALIFICATIONS.

Sec. 204. The city attorney shall be elected by the qualified electors of the City of Long Beach, and shall hold office for three years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified. He must be qualified to practice in all the courts of the State of California, and must have been so qualified for at least five years next preceding the day of his election. All assistants of the city attorney must, at the time of their appointment, have been for one year next preceding the date of their appointment, qualified to practice in all of the courts of the State of California.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE CITY ATTORNEY.

Sec. 205. The city attorney shall appoint, with the confirmation of the city council, all other members of the department of law, for whose acts he shall be responsible. Such appointees to serve during the pleasure of the city attorney.

DUTIES OF THE CITY ATTORNEY.

Sec. 206. The city attorney shall prosecute, on behalf of the people, all criminal cases arising from violation of the ordinances of the city; shall attend to all suits, matters and proceedings in which the city may legally be interested; and shall defend all suits for damages instituted against officers and employees and former officers and employees for acts performed by them in furtherance of their duty while in the employ of the city; PROVIDED, that the city council shall have control of all litigation of the city, and may employ other attorneys to assist the city attorney.

CITY ATTORNEY TO ATTEND MEETINGS OF CITY COUNCIL.

Sec. 207. The city attorney shall be in attendance at every regular meeting of the city council; and shall give his advice or opinion in writing, whenever so required to do by the city council, the city auditor, the city manager, and all other officers, boards and departments of the city, and for the Board of Education in all matters relating to their official duties.

CITY ATTORNEY SHALL APPROVE ALL BONDS.

Sec. 208. The city attorney shall approve the form of all bonds given to the city, and all contracts before the same are entered into on behalf of the city, and shall endorse his approval thereon in writing. He shall, whenever required by the city council, or any member thereof, or the city manager, draft any or all proposed ordinances or resolutions for the city or amendments thereto, and shall do and perform all such things touching his office as the city council may require of him.

CITY ATTORNEY SHALL KEEP FILE OF OPINIONS, ETC.

Sec. 209. City attorney shall keep

on file in his office copies of all written communications and opinions given by him to the city council, or any member thereof, the city manager, and to all officers, boards and departments of the city, and to the Board of Education; copies of all papers and briefs used by him in cases wherein he appears, and books of record and registry of all actions of proceedings in his charge in which the city or any officer thereof is a party or interested; and on vacating his office shall surrender all such books, files, and documents pertaining to the city's business to his successor.

SECRET SERVICE FUND.

Sec. 210. The city attorney is invested with the power, and it shall be his duty to investigate and enforce all provisions of this charter, of the general law applicable to municipal corporations, and of the ordinances of the city, in all courts in the State of California. For this purpose, with the approval of the city council, he shall be allowed such secret service funds as shall be necessary; and with approval of the city council, may employ special investigators.

ARTICLE XIX.

The Department of Public Service. THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC SERVICE.

Sec. 211. The city manager shall appoint, with the confirmation of the city council, a director of public service; and such other assistants as shall be required for the proper administration of the department. All such appointees to serve during the pleasure of the city manager.

GENERAL POWERS AND DUTIES.

Sec. 212. Subject to the supervision and control of the city manager in all matters, the director of public service shall manage and have charge of the construction, improvement, repair and maintenance of streets, sidewalks, alleys, lanes, bridges, viaducts, and other public highways; of sewers, drains, ditches, culverts, canals, streams and water courses; of all public buildings; of boulevards, squares, and other public places and grounds belonging to the city or dedicated to public use; and of the upkeep of parks and playgrounds. He shall manage public markets and market houses, sewage disposal plants and farms, and all public utilities of the city. He shall have charge of the enforcement of all the obligations of privately owned or operated public utilities enforceable by the city. He shall have charge of the making and preservation of all surveys, maps, plans, drawings, and estimates for such public work; the cleaning, sprinkling and lighting of streets and other public places; the collection and disposal of waste; the preservation of contracts, papers, plans, tools, and appliances belonging to the city and pertaining to this department.

SEWER, WATER, GAS AND OTHER CONNECTIONS.

Sec. 213. Subject to the supervision and control of the city manager in all matters, the director of public service shall have the authority to compel the making of sewer, water, gas and other connections whenever, in view of the contemplated street improvements, or as a sanitary regulation, sewer, water, gas and other connections should in his judgment be constructed. He shall cause written notice of his determination thereof to be given to the owner of each lot or parcel of land to which such connections are to be

made, which notice shall state the number and character of connections required. Such notice shall be served by a person, designated by the director of public service, in the manner provided for the service of summons in civil actions. Non-residents of the city, or persons who cannot be found, may be served by one publication of such notice in the official newspaper of the city. The notice shall state the time within which such connections shall be constructed; and if they be not constructed within the said time, the work may be done by the city, and the cost thereof, together with a penalty of five percent (5%) assessed against the lots and parcels of land for which such connections are made. Such assessments shall be certified and collected as other assessments for street improvements.

STREETS.

Sec. 214. Except as provided herein, the general law of the State of California relative to the improvement of, and work upon streets, lanes, alleys, courts, places and sidewalks, including the construction of sewers, establishing of and changing grades of streets, and providing for the laying out, opening, widening, straightening, or closing up, in whole or in part, of any street, square, lane, alley, court or place within the municipality, and to condemn and acquire any and all land and property necessary and convenient for that purpose; and for providing a system of street improvement bonds to represent certain assessments for the cost of street work and improvements within the municipality, and to provide for the payment of such bonds; and provide for the planting, maintenance and care of shade trees upon streets, lanes, alleys, courts, and places within the municipality, and of hedges upon the lines thereof, and for the eradication of weeds within the city limits, now in force, or which may hereafter be adopted by the legislature of this state, is hereby made a part of this charter, and shall govern the city council in such matters.

ARTICLE XX.

Department of Public Utilities. ORGANIZATION.

Sec. 215. There is hereby created and established a department of public utilities to be under the supervision and control of the city manager in all matters. This department shall consist of the water department of the City of Long Beach, and such other public utilities as may from time to time be owned, operated or controlled by the city.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE WATER DEPARTMENT, AND OTHER HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Sec. 216. The city manager shall appoint, with the confirmation of the city council, a superintendent of the water department; and such other superintendents or heads of other departments as shall become necessary from time to time. All such appointees to serve during the pleasure of the city manager.

POWERS OF CITY MANAGER IN RELATION TO WATER DEPARTMENT.

Sec. 217. The city manager, as head of the department of public utilities, shall have the following powers and duties:

1. To construct, operate, maintain, extend, manage and control all waters, water rights, water bearing lands and water works belonging to

the city, including everything required or useful for their maintenance, extension and operation.

2. To supply and distribute any surplus water belonging to or controlled by the city, and not required for use within its limits, to consumers outside of the city, for their own use, and to municipal corporations for municipal uses, or for resale, disposal or distribution, by such municipal corporations, to consumers within their limits, respectively; such surplus water to be supplied and distributed for use outside of the city, under schedule of rates, fixed as hereinafter provided, which shall be of uniform operation, as near as may be, and shall be fair and reasonable, taking into consideration, among other things, the nature of the use, the quantity supplied, and the value of the service; PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that water shall not be supplied by the city at less rates outside of the city than inside thereof, for the same or similar uses; PROVIDED, FURTHER, that the supplying or distribution of water, for use outside of the city, as aforesaid, shall, in every such case, be subject to the paramount right of the City of Long Beach, at any time to discontinue the same, in whole or in part, and to take and hold, or to distribute, such water for the use of the city and its inhabitants; AND PROVIDED, FURTHER, that contracts for supplying surplus water by the city to municipal corporations may be made by the city manager, in the name of the city, for periods not exceeding five years, and upon such terms and conditions, and for such compensation to the city, as shall be prescribed by said city manager and approved by a vote of five members of the city council; and in every such contract with a municipal corporation, as aforesaid, the right shall be reserved to the city to terminate the same upon two years' written notice to such municipal corporations, to be given by said city manager whenever it shall be determined and declared in writing by said city manager and approved by an ordinance of said city, that the water to be supplied under such contract is required for the City of Long Beach and its inhabitants; PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that any such contract for the sale of surplus water outside of the city as provided in this subdivision of section 217, may be submitted to the electors for approval by an initiative petition, and if approved by a two-thirds vote of the electors voting thereon, such contract shall be executed by the city manager on behalf of the city.

3. To regulate and control the use, sale and distribution of water belonging to the city, the collection of water rates, and the granting of permits for connections with said water works and to fix the rates to be charged for such connections; and, subject to the approval of the city council, by ordinance, to fix the rates to be charged for water, whether within or without the city limits, and to prescribe the time and manner of payment of the same. Such rates shall be fixed at least every two years; PROVIDED, that, except as hereinafter otherwise prescribed, the rates to be charged by the city for water, supplied by it for use within its limits, shall be of uniform operation, as near as may be, and shall be fair and reasonable, taking into consideration, among other things, the nature of the use,

the quantity supplied and the value of the service.

REVENUE OF THE WATER DEPARTMENT.

Sec. 218. All moneys received or collected from, or arising out of the use or sale of water, or from any other source in connection with the operation and management of the water works of the city, shall be deposited in the city treasury to the credit of a fund to be known as the Water Revenue Fund, which shall be separate and apart from the other moneys of the city. The city manager shall have the power to order and contract for the expenditure of all moneys in said fund, in accordance with budget provisions, for the purposes hereinafter provided. Money shall be drawn from said fund only upon vouchers signed by the Superintendent of the Water Department and countersigned by the city manager, except that the city council may annually, in its discretion, by ordinance, apportion and set apart out of the money then in said Water Revenue Fund not required for operating and maintenance expenses, an amount sufficient to meet in whole or in part sums coming due for interest upon all outstanding water works bonds in the succeeding twelve months and upon any principal maturing in such time, and the city treasurer shall use the money so apportioned to make such payments and for no other purpose; and if there shall be a surplus remaining, the same shall be transferred to said Water Revenue Fund or may, on written recommendation of the city manager, be transferred by the city council, in whole or in part, to the general fund of the city; PROVIDED, that the total sum of moneys transferred under this authorization shall not exceed the total amount which the city shall have levied in its tax levies for the payment of principal and interest of water works bonds.

(1) None of the money in said Water Revenue Fund, or coming under the control of the city manager in connection with the operation and management of the water works of said city, shall be apportioned or used for any purpose other than the following, to-wit:

(a) For the necessary expense of conducting the business of said department pertaining to water, of operating and management of the water works, and of making the current and ordinary extensions, betterments and repairs; and for the salaries and compensation of the superintendent of the water department, his engineers, assistants, and other employees working in and for the Long Beach Water Department.

(b) For extraordinary improvements of and betterments to the property, works and system of supply and distribution of the department of public utilities pertaining to water, including the purchase of the necessary lands, water rights and other property.

(c) For the payment, as above provided, of interest or principal, or both, of water works bonds.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Sec. 219. On or before the second Monday in August in each year the city manager shall prepare and submit to the city council a detailed report of the Long Beach Water Department and its financial condition, together with his estimate of expenditures required for the ensuing year,

designating his recommendations for current expenses, salaries, extensions, betterments, repairs, etc.; with comparative statement in parallel columns of the appropriations and expenditures for the current and next preceding fiscal year, and the increases or decreases recommended. Copies of this report shall be printed and available for distribution.

WATER SYSTEM RECORDS.

Sec. 220. If not already in existence when this charter becomes operative, the city manager shall cause to be made, as soon as practical, a full and complete set of water system records, consisting of maps, plats, notes and other records of the city water pipe system, showing and giving the location and size of all mains, laterals, pipes, hydrants, house-tops, air-valves, blow-offs, and other fixtures and connections. Said set of records shall be amended from time to time to show extensions, additions and alterations, and shall be a faithful and accurate record of all things herein provided for. It shall be a public record and shall forever remain the property of the City of Long Beach. Said maps, plats, notes, and records shall be safely kept in fireproof vaults or safes, or shall be made in duplicate to prevent danger of loss.

ENGINEERS, ASSISTANTS AND OTHER EMPLOYEES.

Sec. 221. The city council shall, by ordinance, provide the department of public utilities pertaining to the water department with such engineers, assistants, clerks, stenographers, and all other labor and employees necessary and proper.

LEASING OF WATER-BEARING LANDS.

Sec. 222. The city manager may, on the approval of the majority of the city council, expressed by ordinance, lease for terms not exceeding three years, for agricultural or other purposes, any and all the water-bearing lands owned by the City of Long Beach and in his charge; PROVIDED, that no lands shall be leased for any purpose which shall conflict with the uses for which lands are held by the city.

DUTIES OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WATER DEPARTMENT.

Sec. 223. The superintendent of the water department shall, subject to the control and supervision of the city manager, have charge of the water, water rights, water works and systems of the city, and of the distribution of water belonging to the city; and shall perform such other duties pertaining to the water department as shall be required by the city manager.

SUCCESSION OF TITLE.

Sec. 224. For the purpose of conveying title to property, the city manager, as the head of the department of public utilities, is hereby declared to be successor of and to the Commissioner of Public Property heretofore created by the charter of the City of Long Beach and amendments thereof.

ARTICLE XXI.

The Harbor Department. ORGANIZATION.

Sec. 225. There is hereby created a department of the government of the City of Long Beach to be known as the "Harbor Department", which shall be under the management and control of three commissioners, to be known as the "Harbor Commissioners."

HARBOR COMMISSIONERS.

Sec. 226. The city manager shall

appoint, with confirmation of the city council, the members of the harbor commission. They shall serve during the pleasure of the city manager.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE HARBOR COMMISSION.

Sec. 227. The harbor commission shall organize by electing one of its members president and one secretary. They shall hold office for one year and until their successors are elected, unless their membership in the harbor commission is sooner terminated. The harbor commission shall have such office, clerical and other help as may be provided by ordinance by the city council.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE HARBOR COMMISSION.

Sec. 228. The harbor commission is vested with jurisdiction and authority to exercise, in the name of the City of Long Beach, such powers as are prescribed by general laws of the State of California, now in force and hereafter enacted, together with such other powers and duties as may be prescribed by ordinance by the city council. It shall be the duty of the harbor commission to cooperate with the Federal Government for the improvement and development of that portion of the Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor within the jurisdiction of the City of Long Beach.

HARBOR TOLLS AND RENTALS.

Sec. 229. The city council shall, by ordinance, regulate and fix the tolls for wharfage, dockage and other harbor rental charges and provide for the regulation of berths and landing of water craft, and shall exercise such other control not herein specified in furtherance of commerce, navigation and fisheries as may not be inconsistent with the laws of the United States and the State of California.

ARTICLE XXII.

The City Planning Commission.

Sec. 230. A City planning commission is hereby created in and for the City of Long Beach.

ORGANIZATION.

Sec. 231. The city planning commission shall consist of the city manager, the city attorney, the city engineer; and four electors of the City of Long Beach, who shall be appointed by the city manager, with confirmation by the city council, and shall serve without compensation and during the pleasure of the city manager.

OFFICERS.

Sec. 232. The city manager shall be the chairman of the commission, and shall have the right to vote in the deliberations thereof. The commission shall elect one of its members secretary, who shall serve for one year, or until his successor is elected. The secretary shall keep a proper record of the proceedings of the commission, and shall receive such compensation as shall be prescribed and authorized by ordinance by the city council.

MEETINGS.

Sec. 233. The city planning commission shall hold its organization meeting in the legislative chamber within ten days after the appointment and qualification of its members and shall thereafter hold at least one regular meeting in each calendar month at such time and place as it shall fix by resolution. Special meetings may be called at any time by the city manager, or by three members of the commission by written notice served upon each

member of the commission at least three hours before the time specified for the proposed meeting. Four members of the commission shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a less number may adjourn from time to time.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE CITY PLANNING COMMISSION.

Sec. 234. The city planning commission shall have the power, except as otherwise provided by law:

(a) To recommend plans for the regulation of the future growth, development and beautification of the City of Long Beach in respect to its public and private buildings and works, streets, parks, grounds and vacant lots.

(b) To recommend plans for sanitation, and proper service of all public utilities.

(c) To recommend to public authorities and to any corporation or individuals the proper location of any proposed buildings, structures or works.

(d) To recommend to the city manager the approval or disapproval of maps or plats of subdivisions of land, whether lying within the City of Long Beach or within three miles outside of the corporate limits; and every such map or plat shall prior to its final approval or disapproval by the city manager, be submitted to the city planning commission for its recommendation.

(e) To do and perform any and all other acts and things necessary or proper to carry out the purposes, powers and duties of the city planning commission.

(f) The city planning commission shall, when directed by the city manager, make or cause to be made a map or maps of the City of Long Beach, or any portion thereof, including adjacent territory lying outside the corporate boundaries thereof, showing the highways and the natural and artificial features therein; the locations or relocations proposed for the new public buildings, civic center, highways, parkways, parks, playgrounds and other public grounds of improvements; any proposed widening, extension, closing or relocation of any highway and any change in the plan of the City of Long Beach that may be deemed advisable by the city planning commission; and such map or maps shall be made in conjunction with the department of engineering of the City of Long Beach.

(g) Every ordinance or resolution relating to the location of any public building; the location, extension, widening, enlargement, ornamentation, vacation, alteration, closing or abandonment of any avenue, street, boulevard, court, way, place, alley, parkway, park, playground, bridge, viaduct, tunnel, subway or public grounds; or to housing or building codes or zones shall before adoption by the city council, be submitted to the city planning commission for recommendation and approval, and the same shall not be considered by the city council until it has been approved or acted upon by the city planning commission; and the city council may limit the time within which the city planning commission shall make its recommendations relative thereto.

EXPENSES OF CITY PLANNING COMMISSION.

Sec. 235. The city manager may provide in the budget from year to year a fund for defraying the lawful

expenses incurred by the city planning commission; PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that no expense of any kind shall be incurred by the city planning commission unless first authorized and approved by the city manager.

ARTICLE XXIII.

The Judicial Department.

CONSTITUTION OF THE COURT.

Sec. 236. There is hereby constituted a Police Court in and for the City of Long Beach, which is vested with all judicial powers granted by law to police courts of chartered municipalities, and which shall be presided over by the police judge.

THE POLICE JUDGE, HIS ELECTION, AND TERM OF OFFICE.

Sec. 237. The judge of the police court shall be elected by the qualified electors of the City of Long Beach, and shall hold office for three years, and until his successor has been elected and qualified.

QUALIFICATIONS.

Sec. 238. The police judge must be qualified to practice in all the courts of the State of California, and must have been so qualified for at least one year next preceding the day of his election.

JURISDICTION.

Sec. 239. The police judge shall have jurisdiction of the following offenses committed within the corporate limits of the City of Long Beach:

- (1) Petit larceny.
- (2) Assault or battery not charged to have been committed upon a public officer in the discharge of his duties, or to have been committed with such intent as to render the offense a felony.
- (3) Breaches of peace, riots, affrays, committing a wilful injury to property, and all misdemeanors punishable by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both such fine and imprisonment.
- (4) Of all proceedings for the violation of any ordinance of the city, both civil and criminal.
- (5) Of any action for the collection of taxes or assessments levied for any city purpose, when the amount of the tax or assessment sought to be collected of the person assessed is less than three hundred dollars; but no lien upon the property taxed or assessed for the non-payment of taxes or assessment can be foreclosed in such action.
- (6) Of any action for the collection of any money payable to the city or from the city to any person when the amount sought to be collected, exclusive of the interest and costs, is less than three hundred dollars.
- (7) For the breach of any official bond given by any city officer, or for the breach of any contract and any action for damages in which the city is a party, and upon all forfeited recognizances given to or for the benefit or in behalf of the city, upon all bonds given upon any appeal taken from the judgment of the court in any of the cases above named, where the amount claimed, exclusive of costs, is less than three hundred dollars.
- (8) For the recovery of personal property belonging to the city, when the value of the property, exclusive of damages for the taking or detention, is less than three hundred dollars.

PROCESSES OF THE POLICE COURT.

Sec. 240. In the exercise of his jurisdiction the police judge may punish persons guilty of contempt of court, and may issue warrants of arrest, subpoenas, venues, executions and all other processes necessary and proper, and may administer oaths.

PROCEDURE WHEN POLICE JUDGE IS DISQUALIFIED, OR ABSENT.

Sec. 241. In all cases in which the police judge is interested or in which he is related to a party to the action or proceeding, either by consanguinity or affinity within the third degree, or otherwise disqualified; and in the case of his absence, sickness, or inability to act, any justice of the peace of Los Angeles County may, at the written request of the police judge, act in his stead. **POLICE JUDGE TO HAVE CONCURRENT JURISDICTION WITH JUSTICES OF PEACE IN STATE OF CALIFORNIA.**

Sec. 242. The police court and the police judge shall have all the power, authority and jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, that are now or may hereafter be conferred by law upon justices of the peace in the state of California.

POLICE JUDGE TO KEEP RECORDS, AND REPORT TO CITY AUDITOR.

Sec. 243. The police judge shall keep a record of the proceedings of the police court in all matters and cases before said court, and shall pay weekly into the city treasury all fines and other moneys received by him belonging to the city. He shall, on or before the fifth day of each and every month, file with the city auditor an exact and detailed account in writing, under oath, of all fines imposed and collected, and of all fines imposed and not collected, and of all moneys collected by him for or on behalf of the city.

CITY TO FURNISH COURT ROOM, AND NECESSARY SUPPLIES.

Sec. 244. The city shall furnish suitable quarters for said police court, and the necessary supplies therefor.

ALL FEES COLLECTED TO BE THE PROPERTY OF THE CITY.

Sec. 245. All fees received or collected by the police court shall be the property of the City of Long Beach.

RULES OF PRACTICE IN POLICE COURT.

Sec. 246. The rules of practice and modes of procedure in the police court shall be the same as are, or may be, prescribed by law for justice courts, in like cases, and appeals may be taken to the superior court of the county from all judgments of said police court in like manner, and with like effect as in appeals from justice courts.

POLICE COURT ALWAYS OPEN.

Sec. 247. The police court shall be always open for the transaction of business, except upon legal holidays and non-judicial days, and also on such days for such purposes as are by the law required of other courts of the State of California on said days.

CLERK OF POLICE COURT.

Sec. 248. The police judge may appoint, with the confirmation of the city council, a clerk of the police court, for whose acts he and his bondsmen shall be responsible. The clerk of the police court shall serve

during the pleasure of the police judge, shall be at all times under the supervision and control of the police judge, and shall have the powers and perform the duties usually performed by clerks in such courts.

ACTIONS CONTINUED.

Sec. 249. All actions and proceedings pending and undetermined, in the police court of the City of Long Beach, as said court existed prior to the taking effect of this charter, may be proceeded with, heard, tried, and determined in the police court here constituted, before said police judge, the same as if such action and proceeding had been originally commenced therein.

ARTICLE XXIV.

REVENUE AND TAXATION. THE FISCAL YEAR.

Sec. 250. The fiscal year of the City of Long Beach shall commence on the first day of July of each year, and shall end on the thirtieth day of June next following.

TAX SYSTEM.

Sec. 251. The city council shall by ordinance provide a system for the assessment, levy and collection of all city taxes not inconsistent with the provisions of this charter or the general law.

DEPARTMENTS ESTIMATES OF ANNUAL REQUIREMENTS.

Sec. 252. On or before the first Monday in July in each year, or on such date in each year as shall be fixed by the city council, the heads of all departments, offices, boards, and commissions shall submit to the city manager an annual report, in writing, containing a careful estimate of the amounts, specifying in detail the objects thereof, required for the business and conduct of their respective departments, offices, boards and commissions, during the next ensuing fiscal year.

CITY MANAGER'S ESTIMATE OF CITY'S ANNUAL REQUIREMENTS AND REVENUE.

Sec. 253. On or before the second Monday in August in each year the city manager shall prepare and submit to the city council a budget for the ensuing fiscal year, based upon detailed estimates furnished by the several departments, offices, boards and commissions of the city, according to a classification as nearly uniform as possible. The budget shall present the following information:

(a) An itemized statement of appropriations recommended by the city manager for current expenses and for permanent improvements for each department, office, board and commission for the ensuing fiscal year, with comparative statements in parallel columns of the appropriations and expenditures for the current and next preceding fiscal year, and the increases or decreases recommended.

(b) An itemized statement of the taxes required and of the estimated revenue of the city from all other sources for the ensuing fiscal year, with comparative statements in parallel columns of the taxes and other revenues for the current and next preceding fiscal year, and of the increases and decreases estimated or proposed.

(c) A statement of the financial conditions of the city.

(d) Such other information as may be required by the city council. Copies of such budget shall be printed and be available for distribution.

APPROPRIATION ORDINANCE.

Sec. 254. On or before the fourth Monday of August in each year, the

city council shall pass an annual appropriation ordinance, which shall be based on the budget submitted by the city manager. The total amount of appropriations shall not exceed the estimated revenues of the city.

SINKING FUND.

Sec. 255. The city council shall annually set aside from the income derived by the city from the city water works as a separate sinking fund, a sum which, according to the estimate of the city manager, shall be sufficient to meet the normal depreciation in said public utility. Such fund shall be used only for the repair and replacement of the plants and equipment of said public utility.

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Sec. 256. The city council shall meet at their usual place of holding meetings, on the first Monday of August of each year, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, and sit as a board of equalization, and shall continue in session from day to day for a period of two weeks. The board of equalization shall have the power to hear complaints, and to correct, modify, strike out, lower, or raise any assessment; PROVIDED, that at least one day's notice shall be given to the party whose assessment is to be raised, and such party shall have the right to be heard before the board under oath. The city clerk shall act as secretary of such board, and it shall be the duty of such secretary to keep permanent records of all proceedings, and to enter therein all resolutions and decisions of the board.

THE ANNUAL TAX LEVY.

Sec. 257. The city council shall, not later than the first Tuesday in September in each year, finally adopt an ordinance, levying upon the assessed value of the property of the city, subject to the provisions of this charter a rate of taxation upon each one hundred dollars (\$100.) of valuation sufficient to raise the amount estimated to be required in the annual budget, less the amount estimated to be received from fines, licenses and other sources of revenue. The city council shall then deliver the assessment roll to the city auditor, who shall compute and carry out the amount of the tax so levied upon each parcel of property contained in said assessment roll. The corrected list for each tax shall be the assessment roll of said tax for said year, and it shall be certified by the city auditor as being the assessment roll of said tax.

TAX LEVY AND LIMITATIONS.

Sec. 258. The city council shall have the power to levy and collect taxes upon all real and personal property within the city for municipal purposes; PROVIDED, that the tax levy for any one year for municipal purposes, other than the Library Fund, the Municipal Band fund, the amount necessary to pay the principal of and interest on the bonded indebtedness of the city, the creation in the fiscal years of 1921-1922, 1922-1923, and 1923-1924 of the Cash Basis fund, as provided in section 261 of this charter, and any other special tax voted by the qualified electors of the city under constitutional provisions, shall not exceed one dollar on each one hundred dollars (\$100.) of the assessed valuation of all real and personal property within the city.

LIBRARY FUND.

Sec. 259. The city council shall levy and collect annually, on all the taxable property in the City of Long

Beach, as in other cases, a special fund sufficient to maintain the Long Beach Public Library and branch libraries. This fund to be used for the purpose of supporting and maintaining the library department, and establishing, supporting and maintaining branch libraries, and purchasing or leasing such real and personal property, books, papers, publications, furniture and fixtures, and erecting such buildings as may be necessary therefor. No indebtedness exceeding the amount of the annual levy for this purpose shall be incurred in any one year; PROVIDED, this limitation shall not be construed to prevent the incurring of indebtedness for permanent improvements, to be liquidated by the proceeds of municipal bonds issued by the City of Long Beach, in accordance with the provisions of this charter and of the general laws of the State of California, for the purpose of defraying the cost of such improvements.

THE MUNICIPAL BAND FUND.

Sec. 266. The city council shall levy and collect annually, on all taxable property in the City of Long Beach, as in other cases, a special fund sufficient to support, employ and maintain the Municipal Band.

CREATION OF CASH BASIS FUND.

Sec. 261. The city council shall in each of the fiscal years of 1921-1922, 1922-1923, and 1923-1924 levy and collect, on all the taxable property in the City of Long Beach, as in other cases, a special fund to be designated the Cash Basis Fund of five cents on each one hundred dollars (\$100) of the value of all real and personal property of the city, as assessed for city purposes. The cash basis fund shall be created, maintained and used as a revolving fund for the purpose of putting and maintaining the payment of the running expenses of the city on a cash basis, and to meet all legal demands against the city treasury for the first four months, or other necessary period, of each fiscal year; salary and wages to be paid first. The city council shall have the power to transfer from the cash basis fund, after all demands for salary and wages have been paid, such sum or sums as may be required for the purpose of placing such fund or funds, as nearly as possible, on a cash basis; salary and wages to be provided for before any other transfers are made. It shall be the duty of the city council to provide that all money so transferred from the cash basis fund be returned thereto before the end of the fiscal year.

CREATION OF VARIOUS FUNDS.

Sec. 262. The city council shall, at the time of fixing the tax levy, by ordinance, establish the various funds, as provided for by the department, office, board and commission estimates allowed by the city council, and also for a general fund. All moneys received by the city shall be apportioned by the city auditor to the various funds so established, and no transfer of any money shall be made from one fund to another, except from and to the cash basis fund, until the end of the fiscal year; at which time, after all demands have been paid out of the various funds, and the fund or funds, if any, received from the cash basis fund have been returned, the city auditor shall transfer any residue remaining from any of said funds

to the general fund; and the city council may authorize a transfer from the general fund to any fund in which there is an overdraft created by an actual emergency in the department.

PROCEDURE FOR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

Sec. 263. Except as in this article otherwise provided, the assessment of property taxable in the city for municipal purposes, the equalization of assessments and collection of taxes, the sale of property for unpaid taxes and the redemption of property sold for taxes, shall be made and had at the same time and manner, and with like effect, as now or may be hereafter provided by the law for the assessment of property, equalization of assessments, levy and collection of taxes and sale of property for unpaid taxes for state and county purposes and redemption thereof; and all provisions of law applicable to such assessment, equalization, levy, collection and sale for state and county purposes, are hereby applied to and shall be the law governing such assessment, equalization, levy, collection and sale for municipal purposes, and the respective officers of the city shall have, possess and perform the same powers and duties in all matters concerning revenue and taxation for municipal purposes as are by law conferred or imposed upon county officers in matters concerning revenue and taxation for state and county purposes.

TAX LIENS.

Sec. 264. All taxes assessed, together with any percentage imposed for delinquency and the cost of collection, shall constitute liens on the property assessed. Every tax upon the personal property shall be a lien upon the real property of the owner thereof. The liens provided for in this section shall attach as of the first Monday in March in each year, and may be enforced by actions in any court of competent jurisdiction to foreclose such liens or by a sale of the property affected and the execution and delivery of all necessary certificates and deeds therefor, under such regulations as may be prescribed by ordinance; PROVIDED, that when the real estate is offered for sale for city taxes due thereon, the same shall be struck off and sold to the city, in like case and in like manner and with like effect and with like right of redemption, as it may be struck off and sold to the state when offered for sale for state and county taxes. The city council shall have the power to provide for the procedure to be followed in such sales to the city and redemption thereafter.

PAYMENT OF CITY TAXES.

Sec. 265. The first installment of all taxes levied under this charter shall be due and payable on the second Monday in October in each year; and the first installment shall become delinquent on the first Monday in December of each year. The second installment of all taxes levied under this charter shall be due and payable on the first Monday in January of each year; and the second installment shall become delinquent on the last Monday in April of each year; except taxes on personal property unsecured by real estate, which shall be due and payable at the time said assessment is made,

DISPOSITION OF MONEY COLLECTED.

Sec. 266. Every officer collecting or receiving any moneys belonging to or for the use of the city shall settle for the same with the city auditor on or before noon of Wednesday of each week, or at more frequent intervals as may be directed by the city council; and immediately pay said money or moneys into the city treasury, on the order of the city auditor, for the benefit of the funds to which moneys severally belong.

GENERAL FUND.

Sec. 267. The city council shall place annually in the general fund two per cent of the estimated expenses of the city, but no moneys shall be drawn from the general fund except as provided for in section 262 of this article.

ARTICLE XXV. FRANCHISES.

Sec. 268. Plenary control over all uses of the streets and public places in the City of Long Beach is vested in the city. Franchises may be granted to persons, firms or corporations upon such terms, conditions, restrictions or limitations as may be prescribed by the city council by ordinance, but no franchise shall be granted without reserving to the city adequate compensation for the privilege conferred.

TERMINATION.

Sec. 269. All grants, renewals, extensions or amendments thereof shall reserve to the City of Long Beach the right to terminate the same; and to purchase all the property of the utility in, upon, over, across or under any of the streets, highways, alleys or other public places in the city, and elsewhere used in or useful for the operation of the utility, in such a manner as shall be provided in the ordinance making the grant, renewal, extension or amendment, and at a price either fixed in the ordinance making the grant, renewal, extension or amendment, or to be fixed in the manner provided by the ordinance making the grant, renewal, extension or amendment. Nothing in such ordinance shall prevent the city from acquiring the property of any such utility by condemnation proceedings or in any other lawful mode; but all such methods of acquisition shall be alternative to the power to purchase reserved in the grant, renewal, extension or amendment as hereinbefore provided. Upon the acquisition by the city of all property of any utility, by purchase, condemnation or otherwise, all grants, renewals, extensions or amendments shall at once terminate.

Sec. 270. No ordinance making such grant, renewal, extension or amendment shall be valid unless it shall expressly provide therein that the price to be paid by the city for the property that may be acquired by it from such utility by purchase, condemnation or otherwise, shall exclude all value of such grant, renewal, extension or amendment.

TERM OF FRANCHISE IN CITY OF LONG BEACH.

Sec. 271. No franchise shall be granted for a longer period than thirty-five years in, upon, over, across or under any street, highway, alley, or other public place in the city of Long Beach; and no franchise lease shall be granted in, upon, over, under, across or along the beach front of the City of Long

Beach south of the north line of Seaside Boulevard and the prolongations thereof, or other water front of the City of Long Beach, except by a majority of the electors of the City of Long Beach voting on such proposition at a general municipal election, or a special municipal election called for said purpose.

RESERVATIONS.

Sec. 272. All grants, renewals, extensions or amendments of public utility franchises, whether so provided in the ordinance or not, shall be subject to the following rights of the city:

(a). To repeal the same by ordinance at any time for misuse or non-use, or for failure to comply with the terms prescribed.

(b) To require proper and adequate extensions of plant and service, and the maintenance of the plant at the highest practicable standard of efficiency.

(c) To establish reasonable standards of service and quality of products, and prevent unjust discrimination in service or rates.

(d) To impose such other regulations as may be conducive to the safety, welfare and accommodation of the public.

ALL EXTENSIONS TO BECOME PART OF THE ORIGINAL GRANT.

Sec. 273. All extensions of public utilities within the city shall become a part of the aggregate property of the public utility, shall be operated as such, and shall be subject to all the obligations and reserved rights contained in this charter, and in any original grant hereafter made. The right to use and maintain any extension shall terminate with the original grant, and shall be terminable as provided herein. No franchise given in renewal, extensions or amendment of an existing franchise of the applicant shall be for a longer period than the life of the franchise having the longest period yet to run held by the applicant for the same utility or public service; and no new franchise granted such applicant, except a superseding franchise, shall run beyond the end of the term of the longest existing franchise held by the applicant at the time said new franchise is granted.

SUPERSEDING FRANCHISE.

Sec. 274. The city council may, upon application of the holder of more than one existing franchise pertaining to the same utility or public service, grant a new franchise to such holder, as hereinafter provided, to supersede all of the said existing franchises.

ALL PUBLIC UTILITIES TO FILE CERTIFIED COPIES OF FRANCHISES.

Sec. 275. Within six months after this charter takes effect, every public utility and every owner of a public utility franchise shall file with the city, as may be prescribed by ordinance, certified copies of all the franchises owned or claimed, or under which any such utility is operated. The city shall compile and maintain a public record of all public utility franchises and of all public utility fixtures in the streets of the city.

ACCOUNTS OF MUNICIPALLY OWNED OR OPERATED PUBLIC UTILITIES.

Sec. 276. Accounts shall be kept for each public utility owned, or owned and operated, by the city, distinct from other city accounts, and

in such manner as to show the true and complete financial result of such city ownership, or ownership and operation, including all assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Such accounts shall show the actual costs to the city of each public utility owned; the cost of all extensions, additions and improvements; all expenses of maintenance; the accounts set aside for sinking fund purposes; and, in the case of city operation, all operating expenses of every description. The accounts shall show as nearly as possible the value of any service furnished to or rendered by such public utility by or to any other city or governmental department. The accounts shall show a proper allowance for depreciation, insurance and interest on the investment, and estimates of the amount of taxes that would be chargeable against the property, if privately owned. The city council shall annually cause to be made and printed, for public distribution, a report showing financial results of such city ownership, or ownership and operation, which report shall give the information specified in this section, and such other information as the city council shall deem expedient.

APPLICATION FOR FRANCHISES.

Sec. 277. An applicant for a franchise, permit or privilege (except for interurban, steam or commercial railways) shall file an application with the city council, wherein shall be clearly and distinctly stated the following facts, in so far as the same may be applicable to the particular franchise, permit or privilege sought:

(a) The name of the applicant. If a corporation, a certified copy of its articles of incorporation and of its by-laws shall accompany the application.

(b) The purpose for which the franchise, permit or privilege is desired, and if for transportation purposes, the kind of road, if any, which it is proposed to construct, and the kind of vehicles, and the motive power to be used.

(c) The precise route to be followed, stating the points between which or at which all streets, highways, alleys, levees or other public places (naming them) are to be traversed, intersected or crossed, and the kind, nature, location and position of all structures which are to be maintained under such franchise, if granted. If the proposed franchise, permit or privilege be for the transmission of gas, electricity, or other substance for light, heat, power or telephone or telegraph service to be furnished the inhabitants of the city or any portion thereof, the application need not state the precise route to be followed or the location and position of all structures, but must describe accurately and clearly the exact portion of the city to be served, unless the whole city is to be served.

(d) The term for which such franchise is desired.

(e) The estimated cost of construction of the works authorized by such franchise.

(f) The sum or sums of money or the percentage of the gross or net receipts which the applicant is willing to pay to the City of Long Beach for the use, operation or possession of such franchise; PROVIDED, that if the franchise sought is for street railway purposes, the application shall show the percentage of the

gross receipts, not to be less than two (2) per cent, which the applicant is willing to pay to the city for such franchise.

(g) Whether or not the city shall have the right at any specified time to take over, without compensation to the grantee, the property and plant of the grantee.

(h) Such other and additional information or data as the city council may prescribe.

APPLICATION FOR SUPERSEDING FRANCHISE.

Sec. 278. If the applicant be the holder of more than one existing franchise for the same utility or public service, and desires a new franchise to supersede all of his said existing franchises, the applicant must show:

(a) The facts required by subdivisions (a), (f), (g) and (h) of section 277, and in addition thereto, the following:

(b) All existing franchises in the city held by applicant pertaining to the same utility or public service, and the terms, conditions and agreements thereof. Copies of the ordinances granting such franchises need not be set out at length, but the general substance thereof must be clearly stated, together with accurate references to such franchises by date and number, if numbered.

(c) That the applicant is desirous of surrendering its existing franchises in return for a new franchise superseding them all.

APPLICATION FOR FRANCHISE FOR COMMERCIAL RAILWAYS.

Sec. 279. An applicant for a franchise, permit or privilege involving the use of any portion of any street, highway, alley, levee or other public place (except as hereinafter provided) in the maintenance and operation of any interurban, steam or commercial railway, shall file with the city council an application wherein shall be clearly stated the following:

(a) The facts required by subdivisions (a), (e), (h) of section 277 and in addition thereto the following:

(b) The kind of road which it is proposed to construct and the kind of vehicles and the motive power to be used.

(c) The precise route to be followed, stating the points between which or at which all streets, highways, alleys, levees or other public places (naming them) are to be traversed, intersected or crossed.

(d) The compensation, if any, which the applicant is willing to pay for the franchise.

HEARING AND BIDDING.

Sec. 280. Upon the receipt of an application for any franchise, the city council, if it be disposed to grant the same, must require the applicant to deposit with the city treasurer, either in cash or by certified check payable to the city, a specified sum not less than two hundred fifty dollars (\$250), nor more than two thousand dollars (\$2000) as a guarantee of the good faith of the applicant and as a fund out of which to pay all expenses incurred by the city connected with such application, including the cost of publication in the event that the franchise, permit or privilege is awarded applicant or be not awarded at all. Upon the making of such deposit, the city council shall fix a time (not less than thirty nor more than sixty days from the

date of the order fixing the same) and place for a public hearing of the said application, and shall publish for ten consecutive days (Sunday and legal holidays excepted), a notice in the official organ of the city, setting forth the making of such application, the date therein contained, the time and place fixed for a public hearing thereon and, if the application be not a holder of existing franchises seeking a superseding or renewal franchise, or by a person, firm or corporation desiring a franchise for an interurban, steam or commercial railroad, that at the time of the hearing or at any time prior thereto, any person, having made the necessary deposit, may submit an offer or bid or offers or bids in writing for the said franchise upon terms which he deems of better advantage to the city than the terms of the said application. An affidavit in proper form establishing the fact of such publication must be filed with the city clerk prior to the date set for the hearing. If the application be not for a superseding or renewal franchise, permit or privilege for an interurban, steam or commercial railway, any person may, at the time of the hearing or at any time prior thereto, file with the city clerk a bid or offer in writing for said franchise, upon the same terms set forth in the said application. Each bidder must, before making the bid or offer, deposit with the city treasurer in cash or by a certified check, a sum of money equal to that deposited by the applicant, as aforesaid, as a guarantee of the good faith of the bidder, and as a fund out of which to pay all expenses incurred by the city in connection with the application, including the cost of publication, in the event that the franchise be awarded such bidder. Upon the franchise, permit or privilege being awarded, all deposits by unsuccessful bidders, or by the applicant, if the franchise be awarded to some other person, shall be returned. The deposit of the successful bidder shall be retained until the approval and filing of the bond hereinafter provided for, whereupon the remainder of the deposit, after the payment therefrom of the expenses incurred by the city in connection with the advertising and awarding of such franchise, permit or privilege, shall be returned.

GRANTING OF FRANCHISE.

Sec. 281. At the appointed time the city council shall proceed to hear and consider such application and all remonstrances and protests, if any, against the granting of such franchise, and all bids and offers submitted, as aforesaid. If, in the judgment of the city council, no sufficient reason appears why the permit or franchise requested should not be granted it may, within sixty days after said hearing, grant to the applicant, or if the application be not for a superseding or renewal franchise, or be not for an interurban, steam or commercial railway, to any bidder, a franchise in conformity with the terms of the application or any bid, or such modification thereof as the city council shall deem to be for the public interest, and upon the terms and conditions of this article applicable thereto, or the city council may deny the franchise; or, if the franchise be one for which bids may be made, may re-advertise for offers or bids. All grants of franchises shall be

made by ordinance, and no such ordinance shall be an emergency ordinance nor go into effect within sixty days from the date of the passage thereof, during which time it shall be subject to the referendum provisions of this charter. Such ordinance must, within ten days after passage by the city council, be published at least once in the official newspaper of the city.

BOND OF SUCCESSFUL BIDDER.

Sec. 282. The applicant or person to whom any franchise, permit or privilege is granted under this article shall, within ten days after the passage of the ordinance granting the same, file a bond running to the city, to be approved by the city manager and the city attorney, in the penal sum prescribed by the city council, and set forth in the advertisements for bids condition that such bidder shall well and truly observe and faithfully perform each and every term and condition of such franchise, permit or privilege, and that in the event that a breach is made in such conditions of the franchise, permit or privilege, the whole amount of the penal sum therein named shall be forfeited to the city. In case such bond shall not be filed, the grant of such franchise, permit or privilege shall be set aside and any money deposited in connection with the awarding of such franchise, permit or privilege shall be forfeited and the franchise, permit or privilege may, in the discretion of the city council, be re-advertised as hereinbefore provided. The terms of all franchises superseded by a superseding franchise shall end if and as soon as the ordinance granting the superseding franchise shall go into effect.

BUREAU OF FRANCHISES AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.

Sec. 283. There shall be established by ordinance a bureau of franchises and public utilities, at the head of which shall be the city manager. The city manager may appoint, with confirmation of the city council, such expert and other assistance as is necessary to enable him to perform his duties as hereafter defined.

DUTIES OF THE CHIEF OF BUREAU OF FRANCHISES AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.

Sec. 284. It shall be the duty of the bureau of franchises and public utilities to investigate all proposed ordinances relating to public utilities; to exercise a diligent oversight over the operation of all public utilities operated under franchises or any other manner; to represent the city in all, except legal, proceedings before any state utilities commission, now or hereafter created, involving the public utilities within the city; and to perform such other duties as may be required and necessary.

JOINT USE OF FRANCHISE.

Sec. 285. Every franchise hereafter granted to any applicant for an interurban, steam, or commercial railway shall, in express terms, require the grantee thereof to permit any other steam, interurban or commercial railway or railroad now doing business in the City of Long Beach, to make joint use with the grantee of all tracks that may be laid in, on, under, over or upon any street, highway, alley, levee, bridge or other public place within the city for the purpose of entering, passing through and leaving the city, upon

paying or tendering to the grantee a fair proportion of the cost of construction and maintenance of the track or tracks so used.

JOINT USE OF BRIDGES.

Sec. 286. In the event that any franchise is granted authorizing the use of any street, highway, alley, levee or other public place within the city for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating any track or tracks leading to any bridge or bridges across the Flood Control Channel, or the Long Beach entrance to the Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor, or any of the connecting channels in the harbor, the grantee thereof must also agree, as a condition of such grant to permit any and all such other roads to use such bridge or bridges for the transportation of trains, locomotives, cars, and other rolling stock, upon being paid or tendered a fair proportion of the cost of construction and operation of such bridge or bridges, and of the maintenance thereof while so used by such road or roads.

SWITCHING.

Sec. 287. Every such franchise shall be granted upon the further condition that any steam, interurban or commercial railroad now doing business within the city or that may hereafter enter the city, shall have the right to have its cars delivered to and returned from any warehouse, switch, terminal, spur, track, wharf, manufacturing establishment, or other place within the city used for loading and unloading cars and reached by any track or tracks of such grantee, without delay, discrimination, or favoritism of any kind, upon payment of a just and reasonable charge therefor, and until, or unless such switching charges are established and fixed by Federal or State authority, the city council shall have the right to fix and prescribe the charges to be exacted for all such service.

WHARVES.

Sec. 288. No exclusive franchise for the construction of any wharf abutting upon or adjoining any part of any street, highway, alley, levee or other public place within the city, shall ever be granted under any circumstances, but all ordinances making such grants shall expressly provide that the grantee thereof must allow the use of any and all facilities for the loading and unloading of boats and vessels of all descriptions, whenever feasible, by any person or vessel desiring the same, irrespective of ownership, upon payment to the grantee of such compensation as may be fixed by the city council for the use of any and all such facilities. Every ordinance making such grant shall expressly reserve to the city the right to prescribe and change the rates of dockage, wharfage, and all other dues upon all vessels and commodities and to provide for the collection thereof.

LEASES BY FRANCHISE.

Sec. 289. Leases of any waterfronts, wharf property, land under water, wharves, docks, and all public utilities now belonging to the city, or hereafter acquired by the city shall not be made except by franchise subject to the requirements of this charter, nor for a longer period than ten years.

OTHER CONDITIONS OF FRANCHISES.

Sec. 290. Nothing in this charter shall be construed as prohibiting the city council from inserting in any

ordinance granting any franchise, permit or privilege, such other conditions and requirements, not inconsistent with the provisions of this charter, as the city council may desire, or the people may, by the initiative, indicate their desire to have inserted.

PERMITS FOR SWITCHING AND SPUR TRACKS.

Sec. 291. The city council shall have the right, after such procedure and upon such terms and conditions as it may deem proper, to grant permits for the construction, maintenance, and operation of commercial or industrial switches, side tracks, or spur tracks, on, upon, along, through, and across any street, alley, highway, levee, or other public place to connect with the tracks of the holder of any franchise for interurban, steam, or commercial railways, and the provisions of sections 271, 274, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281 and 282 in this article shall not apply to such permits. All permits shall be revocable at any time by the city council.

UNIVERSAL TRANSFERS.

Sec. 292. No franchise, permit or privilege shall be granted by the city council, for the building, constructing, maintaining, operating or controlling any street railway, automobile bus line, or other transportation service used for the transportation of passengers for hire, and operated by steam, electricity, gasoline or oil, in, under, upon, over or across any street, alley, highway or waterway within the City of Long Beach unless such franchise, permit or privilege, shall require the grantee to issue to its passengers universal transfers for any connecting street railway, automobile bus line, or other transportation service within the City of Long Beach.

**ARTICLE XXVII.
Contracts.**

Sec. 293. The City of Long Beach shall not be, and is not bound by any contract, except as otherwise provided herein, unless the same is made in writing by order of the city council and signed by the city manager, or by some other person in behalf of the city, authorized so to do by the city manager; PROVIDED, that the approval of the form of the contract by the city attorney shall be endorsed thereon before the same shall be signed on behalf of the city; but the city council, by ordinance duly adopted, may authorize the city manager or any commission, board or agent of the city with the written approval of the city manager, to bind the city without a contract in writing for the payment of supplies, labor or other valuable consideration furnished to the City of Long Beach, in an amount not exceeding eight hundred dollars.

BIDS FOR CONTRACTS TO BE CALLED.

Sec. 294. All contracts, except as otherwise provided in this charter, or by general law, for the city or any of the departments of public institutions thereof, must be made by the city manager with the lowest responsible bidder, whose bid is in regular form, not less than five days nor more than twenty days after one publication of a notice calling for bids in the official newspaper of the city; said notice shall contain a brief description of the supplies or materials required, and amount of the bonds required of the successful bidder, and state the hour and day on

which said bids will be opened; EXCEPT, that the city council may, by a resolution adopted by the affirmative vote of five members of the city council, authorize the city manager to enter into a contract on behalf of the city, in writing or otherwise, without advertising for bids for labor, material or supplies for actual emergency work.

SEALED BIDS ACCOMPANIED WITH CERTIFIED CHECK REQUIRED.

Sec. 295. All bids must be sealed bids, accompanied by a certified check or bank draft, payable to the city auditor, and drawn on a solvent bank of Los Angeles county, or a satisfactory bond for an amount equal to ten per centum of the bid.

OPENING OF BIDS.

Sec. 296. On the day and at the hour named in the notice calling for bids, the city manager shall publicly open and declare all bids received, and at that time, or at such time as the city manager may determine, shall accept the lowest regular responsible bid, or reject all bids and return all deposits accompanying said bids; and may, at his option, abandon all proceedings, or re-advertise for bids in a like manner.

BONDS FOR FAITHFUL PERFORMANCE OF CONTRACT REQUIRED.

Sec. 297. The city manager shall require bonds with sufficient sureties for the faithful performance of every contract entered into by him on behalf of the city, and such other bonds as may be required by law. All such bonds shall have the approval of the city attorney endorsed thereon before the contract is signed by the city manager or other person authorized so to do; and when such contract is so signed, the ten per centum accompanying the bid shall be returned to the bidder. If the bidder to whom the contract is awarded shall, for ten days after such award, fail or neglect to enter into the contract and file the required bond, the city auditor shall draw the money due on the certified check or bank draft accompanying the bid, or declare the bond accompanying the bid forfeited and collect the money due thereon, and pay the same into the city treasury; and under no circumstances shall the check or the proceeds thereon be returned to the defaulting bidder.

FAILURE TO COMPLY — NEW BIDS—OR NEW LOWEST BIDDER.

Sec. 298. When a contractor fails to enter into a contract awarded to him or to perform the same, new bids may be invited and a new contract awarded as provided herein, in the first instance; or the city council may let such contract to the next lowest responsible bidder.

BIDS FOR OFFICIAL ADVERTISING.

Sec. 299. All contracts for official advertising shall be let annually, and go into effect at the beginning of each fiscal year, in a like manner, to the lowest responsible bidder publishing or circulating a daily newspaper of general circulation in the City of Long Beach; PROVIDED, that the said newspaper shall have been in existence at the time of the award of said contract for one year, and shall have been a daily newspaper for at least three months.

CERTAIN CONTRACTS NOT TO BE LET FOR LONGER PERIOD THAN TWO YEARS.

Sec. 300. No contract for power, gas, electric light, removing garbage, sweeping, sprinkling or lighting streets, public buildings, places or offices shall be made for a longer period than two years; nor shall any contracts to pay for power, gas, electric lights, printing or advertising or telephone service be let at a higher rate than the minimum price charged to any other consumer or advertiser for like service.

CONTRACTS IN EXCESS OF BUDGET VOID.

Sec. 301. The City of Long Beach shall not be bound by or liable for any contract entered into by any officer of the city in behalf of the city for an amount greater than is provided by the budget for such purpose.

AUDITOR PROHIBITED FROM ISSUING WARRANT FOR VOID CONTRACT.

Sec. 302. The city auditor shall not issue a warrant to pay any demand upon the City of Long Beach for the payment of any contract in violation of this section.

COLLUSION—VOID CONTRACTS.

Sec. 303. If at any time it shall be found that any person, firm or corporation to whom a contract has been awarded has, in presenting any bid or bids, colluded with any other person, firm or corporation, then the contract awarded shall, if the city so elect, be null and void, and the contractor and his bondsmen shall be liable to the city for all loss and damage which the city may suffer thereby and the city manager may advertise for a new contract for such labor, material or supplies.

ARTICLE XXVII.

Direct Legislation.

POWERS RESERVED TO THE PEOPLE.

Sec. 304. The people reserve to themselves the power to adopt or reject ordinances at the polls, independent of the city council; and also the power of recall independent of the city council or the city manager.

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

Sec. 305. The citizens of the City of Long Beach may propose and submit to the city council ordinances in the following manner: By petition signed by electors, equal in number to twenty-five per cent of the entire vote cast at the last preceding general municipal election. The petition shall set forth the proposed ordinance or ordinances and contain a request that the same be enacted into law by the city council. The signatures to such petition need not all be appended to one paper, but each signer shall add to his signature his place of residence, giving street and number, and the date of signing. One of the signers of each paper shall make oath before some officer authorized to administer oaths, that each signature to the paper appended was made in his presence and that to the best of his knowledge and belief it is the genuine signature of the person whose name purports to be thereunto subscribed. Within ten days from the date of filing of such petition the city clerk shall examine the same, and from the list of qualified voters of the City of Long Beach, ascertain whether or not said petition

is signed by the requisite number of qualified voters, and he shall attach to said petition his certificate showing the result of such examination, stating the number of qualified voters found upon said petition and the number of persons not qualified to vote, and in checking said petition the city clerk shall designate the names of persons found thereon not qualified to vote, with the letters "D. V." in red ink opposite such name or names. If by the city clerk's certificate, the petition is shown to be insufficient, it may be amended within ten days from the date of the return of said certificate to the petitioners. The city clerk shall within ten days after such amendment is filed with him make a like examination and check off the names thereon, and if his certificate shall show the same to be insufficient it shall be returned to the person filing the same, without prejudice, however, to the filing of a new petition to the same effect. If the petition is shown to be sufficient by the certificate of the city clerk, he shall submit the same to the city council without delay, and the city council shall either:

(a) Pass the ordinance set out in said petition without alteration within ten days after the date of the city clerk's certificate of sufficiency thereon; or

(b) Submit the same to a vote of the qualified electors of the city at a special municipal election to be called for that purpose within forty days from the date of said certificate, unless a general municipal election is to be held within ninety days thereafter, and then at such general municipal election, such ordinance shall be submitted without alteration of any kind. The ballot used in voting upon such proposed ordinance shall set forth the title thereon in full and state its general nature, and shall contain the words: "For the Ordinance" and "Against the Ordinance." If a majority of the qualified voters cast is in favor thereof, such ordinance shall thereupon become a valid and binding ordinance of the city, and any ordinance so enacted shall not be repealed or amended, except upon a vote of the people. Any number of ordinances may be voted upon at the same election in accordance with the provisions of this article. The city council may submit a proposition for the repeal of any such ordinance or for amendments thereto to be voted upon at any general municipal election, and should such proposition so submitted receive a majority of the votes cast thereon at such election, such ordinance shall thereby be repealed or amended accordingly.

ORDINANCE SUBMITTED TO VOTE—PUBLICATION OF.

Sec. 306. Whenever any ordinance or proposition is required by this charter to be submitted to the voters of the city at any election, the city clerk shall cause the ordinance or proposition to be published three papers of the city; said publication to be not more than twenty nor less than ten days before the submission of such ordinance or proposition to the vote of the people. Successive days in the official news-

ORDINANCES — WHEN EFFECTIVE — EXCEPTIONS—GRANT OF FRANCHISE—PETITION—REFERENDUM ELECTION — PROCEDURE—SUSPENSION OF ORDINANCE.

Sec. 307. No ordinance passed by the city council shall go into effect before the expiration of thirty days from the time of its final passage, except when otherwise required by the general laws of the State of California, or by the provisions of this charter, and except an ordinance for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, which contains a statement of its urgency and is passed by the vote of five members of the city council, as the same is more fully described in section 45 of this charter; and no grant of any franchise shall be held or construed to be an emergency measure, and all franchises and ordinances granting the same shall be subject to the referendum vote hereinafter provided; and if, during said thirty days, a petition, signed by qualified electors equal in number to twenty-five per cent of the entire vote cast at the last preceding general municipal election, protesting against the passage of such an ordinance shall be presented to the city council the same shall thereupon be suspended from going into effect, and it shall be the duty of the city council to reconsider such ordinance, and if the same is not entirely repealed the city council shall submit the ordinance or ordinances to a vote of the people, as provided in this article, either at the next general municipal election or at a special municipal election to be called for that purpose, and such ordinance shall not then go into effect or become operative unless a majority of the qualified voters voting upon said ordinance or ordinances shall vote in favor thereof. Said petition shall be in all respects in accordance with the provisions of this article of the charter, except it shall not be subject to amendment, and shall be examined and certified by the city clerk as therein provided. If an ordinance is passed by the city council within ninety days next before a general municipal election, then a petition signed by fifteen per cent of the qualified electors voting at the last preceding general municipal election, or more, shall be sufficient to suspend the going into effect of said ordinance, and it shall either be repealed by the city council or submitted to the vote of the people at such next general municipal election.

THE RECALL.

Sec. 308. The holder of any elective office, or the city manager, in the City of Long Beach, may be recalled by the qualified electors of the City of Long Beach at any time after he has held office for six months. Not less than ten nor more than twenty-five qualified electors of the City of Long Beach may originate a petition of recall in the following manner: The said qualified electors shall file with the city clerk a petition containing a general statement of the ground or grounds for which the recall of the official is sought. This petition shall be signed by each of the petitioners originating the recall, each signer adding to his signature his place of res-

idence, giving street and number, and the date of signing. The city clerk shall file the petition, and shall cause the said petition with the signatures attached thereto to be published for three successive days in the official newspaper of the city, with notice therein that said petition is in the city clerk's office open for signatures. The city clerk shall, during office hours for thirty days from the last day of publication aforesaid, keep the petition open for signatures by the qualified electors of the city, each signer to add to his signature his place of residence, giving street and number, and date of signature. No petition other than the originating petition shall be signed or presented for signature at any place other than the city clerk's office, and must be verified by the city clerk or one of his deputies. At the expiration of said thirty days, the city clerk shall declare the petition closed for the purpose of examination, and within five days thereafter shall ascertain whether said petition is signed by qualified electors of the City of Long Beach equal to not less than ten per cent of the entire votes cast at the last general municipal election; and the city clerk shall attach to the petition his certificate showing the result of such examination, stating the number of qualified voters found upon said petition, and the number of persons not qualified to vote, and in checking said petition the city clerk shall designate the names of persons found thereon not qualified to vote, with the letters "D. V." in red ink opposite such name or names. If the petition is shown, by the city clerk's certificate, to be insufficient, the city clerk shall at once notify the signers who originated the petition of recall of the deficiency, and five additional days, exclusive of the day of mailing, shall be allowed for the final completion of the recall petition. Notice herein required shall consist of depositing in the postoffice at Long Beach a letter, postage prepaid and registered, containing such notice, addressed to each signer originating the petition of recall at his address named in the originating petition. The city clerk shall within three days after the expiration of the additional five days allowed within which to complete the recall petition, make a like examination and check the names as hereinbefore provided, and if the city clerk's certificate shall show the recall petition to be still insufficient, no further action shall be taken. The failure to secure sufficient names shall not prejudice the filing of an entirely new petition to the same effect by the same or other originating petitioners. If the petition shall be found to be sufficient, the city clerk shall submit the petition of recall, together with his certificate, to the city council without delay, whereupon the city council shall forthwith cause a special municipal election to be held not less than thirty nor more than forty days after the date of the order calling such election, to determine whether the voters shall recall such officer. If the same ground or grounds are alleged, one petition shall be sufficient to propose the recall of one or more officials. Upon the same ballot there shall be printed, in not more than

two hundred words, the ground or grounds set forth in the recall petition for demanding the recall of the officer or officers; and upon the same ballot in not more than two hundred words, the officer or officers may justify himself or themselves. There shall be printed on the recall ballot, as to every officer whose recall is to be voted on, the following question: "Shall (name of person against whom the recall petition is filed) be recalled from the office (title of office)?" Following which question shall be the words "Yes" and "No" on separate lines, with a blank space at the right of each, in which the voter shall, by stamping a cross (X) indicate his vote for or against such recall. If a majority of those voting on said question of the recall of any officer shall vote "No," said officer shall continue in office. If a majority of those voting on said question of the recall of any officer shall vote "Yes," said officer shall thereupon be deemed removed from such office, and the city council shall declare said office vacant, and shall immediately fill such vacancy by appointment, such appointee to hold office until the next general municipal election. An officer thus removed shall not be eligible to succeed himself.

ARTICLE XXVIII. ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.

Sec. 309. Every person who, as owner, principal, agent, employee or otherwise, opens, establishes, keeps, maintains or carries on a place where alcoholic liquor or other intoxicating drinks are sold, kept for sale, offered for sale, distributed, divided, delivered or given away, in the City of Long Beach is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 310. Every person, who, as owner, principal, agent, employee or otherwise, sells, keeps for sale, offers for sale, distributes, divides or gives away alcoholic or other intoxicating drinks in the City of Long Beach is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 311. Every person who, directly or indirectly, alone or associated or combined with others, as principal, agent, employee or otherwise, opens, establishes, keeps, maintains or carries on, or who, in any manner aids, abets or assists in opening, establishing, keeping, maintaining or carrying on, any club or clubroom, or any place used in connection with any such club or clubroom, where alcoholic liquor or other intoxicating drinks are received or kept for use, gift, sale or barter, or for distribution or division, among the members, guests or visitors of any such club or clubroom, or among any other persons, in the City of Long Beach, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 313. Every person who, as owner, principal, agent, employee or otherwise, has in his or her possession any alcoholic liquor or intoxicating drinks, with intent to use the same in violation of any of the provisions of this article, in the City of Long Beach, is guilty of a misdemeanor; and all such alcoholic liquor or other intoxicating drinks and the bottles, barrels and other vessels containing the same, are hereby declared nuisances, and in abatement thereof the police shall seize all such liquor, bottles, barrels and other vessels, and, upon conviction of such person for unlawfully having the same in his possession,

destroy such liquor, bottles, barrels or other vessels.

Sec. 313. Every person who, as owner, principal, agent, employee or otherwise, lets or leases any building, room, tenement or place to be used in violation of any of the provisions of this article, in the City of Long Beach, or who, being the owner thereof, or having the control thereof, permits any building, room, tenement, or place to be used in violation of any of the provisions of this article, in the City of Long Beach, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon the second conviction thereof, the building shall be locked for one year, unless he shall furnish sufficient bond to insure its not being used for that purpose again.

Sec. 314. Every person who, as owner, principal, agent, employee or otherwise, serves alcoholic liquor or other intoxicating drinks in any public dining room, of any hotel, apartment house, rooming-house, lodging-house, cafe, restaurant or cafeteria, in the city of Long Beach, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 315. Every person who drinks alcoholic liquor or any other intoxicating drinks in any public dining room, cafe, restaurant or cafeteria or in any public building, yard, park, street, alley, court, lane or place, in the City of Long Beach, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 316. Every pharmacist, registered under the laws of the State of California, and having or being connected with an established drug business in the City of Long Beach, may sell alcohol for mechanical or scientific uses; PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that every pharmacist who sells, gives away or delivers alcohol for such uses, without making or causing to be made, in a well bound book kept exclusively for that purpose, an entry showing the amount of such sale, gift or deliver, the name and address of the person obtaining the same, the statement of such person of the use of such sale, gift or delivery, the name and address of the person obtaining the same, the statement of such person of the use for which such alcohol is required, the quantity thereof dispensed, the name of the dispenser and the signature of the person obtaining the same affixed to such entry, or who fails to keep said entry books always, during business hours, open to inspection by the police and by any person delegated thereto by the legislative body, or who fails to preserve every such entry, for at least five years after the making of the same, in the City of Long Beach, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 317. Every person who, as principal, agent, employe or otherwise, solicits or takes order for the sale or deliver of alcoholic liquors or other intoxicating drinks in the City of Long Beach is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 318. Every act in violation of any of the provisions of this article, shall, separately and for each day of its continuance, be deemed a separate offense; and every clerk, servant, agent or other person, committing any act in violation of any of the provisions of this article shall, separately and for each day of its continuance, be deemed a separate offense; and every clerk, servant, agent or other person, committing any act in violation of any of the provisions of this article, shall be deemed guilty as principal.

Sec. 319. Every person who, in any manner, encourages, aids, abets or assists in the violation of any of the provisions of this article in the City of Long Beach, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 320. It shall be the duty of the police department to place all persons suspected of violating any of the provisions of this article under police surveillance, and to use all legal means in detecting and convicting persons violating any of the provisions of this article, including the exercise of the right of search given by the laws of the State of California; and chapter III of Part II of Title XII of the Penal Code of the State of California, as far as the same may be applicable, is hereby made to apply and be in force in the City of Long Beach.

Sec. 321. The provisions of this article shall not be deemed to apply to, and shall not prevent or make unlawful, the keeping, furnishing or giving away of alcoholic liquor or other intoxicating drinks in a private residence in a reasonable amount as a means of entertainment or act of hospitality and without compensation; and a room, or suite of rooms, in a hotel, apartment house, rooming house or lodging-house occupied by any person as a regular place of residence, shall, for the purpose of this article be deemed to be a private residence of such person.

Sec. 322. Every person who violates any of the provisions of this article is guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the city jail of the City of Long Beach for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 323. The city council of the City of Long Beach may, by ordinance, provide additional penalties, not inconsistent with law, for the violation of the provisions of this article, provide such further means of enforcement as will make this article effective and provide further regulations and restrictions relating to alcoholic liquor and other intoxicating drinks not inconsistent with this article.

ARTICLE XXIX. Industrial Districts.

Sec. 324. There are hereby established two industrial districts in the City of Long Beach as follows:

DISTRICT NO. 1, ZONE "A":—This district shall be open to all industries, the nature of whose manufacture or business prevents their location in other portions of the city and is described as follows:

All that portion of the City of Long Beach hereinbefore described in Article II of this charter, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the northerly boundary line of the City of Long Beach with the westerly line of the Silt Diversion Channel, as said westerly line is shown on Section 2 of the Property Location Map No. 29, filed in the office of the Los Angeles County Flood Control Engineer; thence southerly along said westerly line of the Silt Diversion Channel to the northerly line of Santa Cruz Street; thence westerly along said northerly line of Santa Cruz Street to the easterly line of Mitchell Avenue; thence northwesterly in a direct line to the most southerly corner of Lot 4, Block 4,

"Plat No. 2 Seaside Park" as per map recorded in Book 4, page 6 of Maps, Records of the County of Los Angeles, State of California; thence northwesterly along the southwesterly lines of Lots 4, 3 and 34 in said Block 4, to the easterly line of Mariposa Avenue; thence northerly along said easterly line of Mariposa Avenue to the southerly line of Ocean Boulevard; thence westerly along said southerly line of Ocean Boulevard to the center line of Mendocino Avenue; thence southerly along said center line of Mendocino Avenue to the center line of Sonoma Avenue; thence westerly along said center line of Sonoma Avenue to the prolongation northerly of the center line of Alpine Avenue; thence southerly along said prolongation northerly, said center line of Alpine Avenue and the prolongation thereof to the southerly boundary line of the City of Long Beach; thence westerly along said southerly boundary line to the westerly boundary line of said city; thence northerly, northeasterly, northwesterly, northeasterly, northwesterly, northeasterly and easterly along the various courses of the boundary line of the City of Long Beach to the point of beginning.

DISTRICT NO. 1, ZONE "B":—This zone of the first district shall be known as the "semi-industrial" district, in which may be located warehouses, laundries, and wholesale houses, and is described as follows:

All that portion of the City of Long Beach as hereinbefore described in Article II of this charter, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the easterly line of the Silt Diversion Channel, as said easterly line is shown on Section 1 of Property Location Map No. 29, filed in the office of the Los Angeles County Flood Control Engineer, with the northerly line of Fifth Street and running thence easterly along said northerly line of Fifth Street to the westerly line of Shanock Avenue; thence northerly along said westerly line of Shanock Avenue to the northerly line of Seventh Street; thence easterly along said northerly line of Seventh Street to the northeasterly line of Fairbanks Avenue; thence northwesterly along said northeasterly line of Fairbanks Avenue to the northerly line of Lot 9, Block 2, "Knoll Park Addition" as per map recorded in Book 6, page 142 of Maps, Records of the County of Los Angeles, State of California; thence westerly along the prolongation of said northerly line of Lot 9, to the easterly line of the private right-of-way of the Pacific Electric Railway Company; thence northerly and northeasterly along the easterly and southeasterly lines of said private right-of-way to the southerly line of Anaheim Street; thence westerly along said southerly line of Anaheim Street to the aforementioned easterly line of the Silt Diversion Channel; and thence southerly along said easterly line of the Silt Diversion Channel to the point of beginning.

DISTRICT NO. 1, ZONE "C":—This zone of the first district shall be restricted to the location of industries, the nature of whose operations does not constitute a menace from the standpoint of odor or smoke, and is described as follows:

All that portion of the City of Long Beach as hereinbefore described in Article II of this charter, more particularly described as follows: Be-

ginning at the intersection of the easterly line of the Silt Diversion Channel, as said easterly line is shown on Section 2 of Property Location Map No. 29 filed in the office of the Los Angeles County Flood Control Engineer, with the northerly line of Anaheim Street and running thence easterly along said northerly line of Anaheim Street to the easterly line of Daisy Avenue; thence northerly along said easterly line of Daisy Avenue to the northerly line of Fifteenth Street; thence easterly along said northerly line of Fifteenth Street and the prolongation thereof to the easterly line of Magnolia Avenue; thence northerly along said easterly line of Magnolia Avenue to the northerly line of Fifteenth Street; thence easterly along said northerly line of Fifteenth Street to the center line of the first alley east of Henderson Avenue extending northerly from Fifteenth Street; thence northerly along said center line and the prolongation thereof to the northerly boundary line of the City of Long Beach; thence westerly, southerly and westerly along said northerly boundary line to the aforementioned easterly line of the Silt Diversion Channel; and thence southerly along said easterly line of the Silt Diversion Channel to the point of beginning.

DISTRICT NO. 1, ZONE "D":—This zone of the first district is created for use as a landing and starting field for any or all aviation purposes, and within the boundaries of which it shall be legal to construct airplane, balloon and dirigible hangars, to repair or build air-craft with the exception that no metal parts or engines shall be cast within said zone, and is described as follows:

All that portion of the City of Long Beach as hereinbefore described in Article II of this charter, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the easterly line of Eucalyptus Avenue with the northerly line of Burnett Street and running thence easterly along said northerly line of Burnett Street and the prolongation thereof to the westerly line of Pine Avenue; thence northerly along said westerly line of Pine Avenue to the northerly line of Vernon Street; thence easterly along said northerly line of Vernon Street to the westerly line of American Avenue; thence northerly along said westerly line of American Avenue, and the prolongation thereof to the northerly line of Willow Street; thence westerly along said northerly line of Willow Street to the easterly line of Eucalyptus Avenue; and thence southerly along said easterly line of Eucalyptus Avenue to the point of beginning.

DISTRICT NO. 2:—This industrial district, known as the East Long Beach Industrial district, is described as follows:

All that portion of the City of Long Beach as hereinbefore described in Article II of this charter, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of a line six hundred twenty feet south of and parallel to the southerly line of Anaheim Street with the easterly line of Temple Avenue and running thence northerly along said easterly line of Temple Avenue to a line six hundred twenty feet north of and parallel to the northerly line of Anaheim Street; thence easterly along said line six hundred twenty feet

north of and parallel to the northerly line of Anaheim Street to the easterly line of Loma Avenue; thence southerly along said easterly line of Loma Avenue to the southerly line of Anaheim Street; thence easterly along said southerly line of Anaheim Street to the westerly line of Ximeno Avenue; thence southerly along said westerly line of Ximeno Avenue to the aforementioned line six hundred twenty feet south of and parallel to the southerly line of Anaheim Street; and thence westerly along said line six hundred twenty feet south of and parallel to the southerly line of Anaheim Street to the point of beginning.

Sec. 325. The boundaries of the aforementioned industrial districts and zones may be increased, or further industrial districts created or established by a majority vote of the electors of the City of Long Beach voting thereon at any general or special municipal election.

Sec. 326. The industrial districts and zones aforementioned are hereby defined to be that portion of the City of Long Beach within which such buildings may be erected and such avocations and industries may be maintained as are prohibited in the remaining portions of the City of Long Beach, with the exception of such restrictions as are applied to Zones "C" and "D" of Industrial District No. 1, and Industrial District No. 2, and certain exceptions as set forth in section 327 of this charter.

Sec. 327. That it is hereby declared to be unlawful and a nuisance to erect, construct, repair or maintain any building or structure, or to maintain any yard, or place for the purpose of conducting, carrying on, or maintaining any of the following avocations, industries or lines of business in the City of Long Beach, except within said industrial districts, to-wit: The manufacture of gas and electricity, the maintaining of a stone crusher, rolling mill, planing mill, lumber yard, coal or wood yard, feed yard, carpet beating establishment, fire works, factory, warehouse, laundry, smelter, shipyard, foundry, grist mill, flour mill, glass factory, woolen mill, powder mill, turn-table or freight yard, car barn or the manufacture of any kind of goods, wares or merchandise not hereinbefore mentioned wherein machinery is used, to propel which requires the use of steam, gas, gasoline, distillate or electric energy, where larger than five horsepower motors are used, or any other motive or animal power or in the manufacture of which large volumes of smoke, excessive noise and obnoxious odors are produced, PROVIDED this section shall not apply to the maintenance of garages, the manufacture of ladies' hats, men's and women's clothing (where not more than ten sewing machines are used) fancy table and floor lamps, reed work, basketry, cigars, jewelry, rose beads, rag dolls, canvas bathing shoes, or any other similar line of small production carried on on a small scale, or to the maintenance of any lines of business or industry which are in existence and being conducted in the City of Long Beach outside of said industrial district at the time of the taking effect of this charter, EXCEPT that no additions, or extensions, or any improvements other than mere repairs of existing parts shall be permitted upon any of the

buildings, structures or places where such restricted lines of business are now being conducted or upon any of the machinery or equipment therein.

Sec. 328. That any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this article shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500), or by imprisonment in the city jail for a period of not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, each such person, firm or corporation shall be deemed guilty of a separate offense for every day during any portion of which any violation of any provision of this article is committed, continued or permitted by such person, firm or corporation and shall be punishable therefor as provided in this section.

ARTICLE XXX. MISCELLANEOUS.

Sec. 329. All general laws of the State of California applicable to municipal corporations, now or hereafter enacted, and which are not in conflict with the provisions of this charter, shall be applicable to the City of Long Beach.

Sec. 330. Whenever in this charter the word "city" occurs, it means the City of Long Beach; and every department, board, commission or officer whenever either is mentioned, means a department, board, commission or officer, as the case may be, of the City of Long Beach.

Sec. 331. The mayor, city auditor, and the city manager shall together count the money in the city treasury at least once in three months, and see if the amount on hand tallies with the amount that should be in said city treasury by the books of the city; and they shall make a written report thereof to the city council within five days thereafter.

Sec. 332. All ordinances and resolutions in force at the time this charter takes effect, and not inconsistent therewith, shall continue in full force until amended or repealed.

Sec. 333. All officers and employees, when this charter takes effect, shall continue to hold office and exercise their respective offices or employment, under the terms of this charter, until the election or appointment and qualification of their successors.

Sec. 334. All vested rights of the city shall continue and shall not in any manner be affected by the adoption of this charter; nor shall any right, liability, pending suit or prosecution, either in behalf of or against the city be affected by the adoption of this charter, unless otherwise herein expressly provided. All contracts entered into by the city, or for its benefit, prior to the taking effect of this charter, shall continue in full force and effect. All public work begun prior to the taking effect of this charter shall be continued and completed hereunder. Public improvements for which legislative steps shall have been taken under laws in force at the time this charter takes effect, may be carried to completion in accordance with the provisions of such laws.

Sec. 335. If any section or part of a section of this charter proves to be invalid or unconstitutional, it shall not be held to invalidate or impair the validity or constitutionality of any other section or part of a section, unless it clearly appears that such other section or part of a section is dependent for its operation upon the section or part of a section so held invalid or unconstitutional.

Sec. 336. No officer, board, or member of any board, of this city shall recommend the appointment of, appoint, vote for or elect, to any office, position or employment, in any department of the city government, any person related by consanguinity or connected by marriage with such officer or such member, or with any member of such board. A breach of this section shall be cause for removal of any such officer, board or member of such board.

Sec. 337. Nothing in this charter shall be construed as prohibiting the election or appointment of women to any office, or member of any board or commission; and the words used in this charter in the masculine gender shall include the feminine.

Sec. 338. All claims for damages against the City of Long Beach must be presented to the city council, and filed with the city clerk within six months after the occurrence for which the damages arose.

PROVISION MADE FOR FIRST ELECTION.

Sec. 339. The Legislative body of the City of Long Beach in office when this charter is ratified by the Legislature of the State of California shall provide for the holding of the first election of officers under this charter, and shall canvass the votes and declare the result, and shall take all other action that may be necessary for the initial installation of the new government provided for under this charter.

WHEN CHARTER TAKES EFFECT.

Sec. 340. For the purpose of holding the first general municipal election, nominating and electing officers, canvassing the vote, and declaring the result of such election, and in all matters incidental thereto or necessary therefor, this charter shall take effect and become operative upon its approval by the Legislature of the State of California; and for all other purposes this charter shall take effect at twelve o'clock noon on the first Monday of July thereafter; PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that if this charter has not been approved by the legislature during the Forty-fourth regular session of the California Legislature, the provisions of this section shall not be construed to prevent the holding, in accordance with the existing charter of the City of Long Beach, of the general municipal election provided for in that charter to be held on the second Tuesday in May, 1921, nor shall the holding of said election in that event be construed to prevent the taking effect of this charter as hereinbefore provided when this charter shall have been approved by the Legislature of the State of California.

CERTIFICATE.

Whereas, the City of Long Beach for years last past has been and now is a city containing more than three thousand five hundred inhabitants, as ascertained by the last preceding census taken under authority of the Congress of the United States; and

Whereas, on the 2nd, day of September, 1920, at a special municipal election held on that day in said city, under and in accordance with the provisions of section 8 of Article XI of the Constitution of the State of California, the electors of said city did duly choose and elect

MRS. MARY M. HUMISTON
H. B. CLIFTON
GLENN THOMAS
W. B. McQUEEN
CLYDE DOYLE
CHARLES H. TUCKER
DR. ROBERT B. SWEET
W. JAY BURGIN
MRS. W. E. KING
BISMARCK HOUSSELS
E. E. NORTON
N. C. NIELSEN
H. H. McCUTCHAN
REV. HENRY KENDALL BOOTH
and DR. F. L. ROGERS,

who were all electors of said city and eligible as candidates under said section, a board of fifteen freeholders to prepare a charter for the government of said city; and

Whereas, the result of said election of freeholders was duly declared by the legislative body of the City of Long Beach on the 7th day of September, 1920, and the said electors thereafter duly qualified as such freeholders in accordance with law;

BE IT KNOWN, that in pursuance of the provisions of said Constitution and within the period of one hundred twenty days, and within an additional sixty days duly granted by the Legislative Body of the City of Long Beach on the 31st day of December, 1920, after the result of said election was so declared, the Board of Freeholders has prepared and does now propose the foregoing as and for the charter of the City of Long Beach:

BE IT FURTHER KNOWN, that the said Board of Freeholders hereby requests said Legislative Body of the City of Long Beach to cause the publication of the said proposed charter as provided in said section 8 of Article XI of said Constitution, and fixes Thursday, the 14th day of April, 1921, as the date for holding a special municipal election in said city, at which the proposed charter, and the two alternative propositions shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the City of Long Beach for their ratification and adoption; and if a majority of the qualified electors of said city, voting at said election, shall ratify the charter, it shall be submitted to the Legislature of the State of California for its approval or rejection;

And if the Legislature of the State of California approve this charter, it shall thereupon become the charter and organic law of the City of Long Beach, except as herein provided.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we, the duly elected, qualified and under- signed freeholders of the City of Long Beach, County of Los ange- les, State of California, have here- unto set our hands at the City of Long Beach, County of Los Ange- les, State of California, on this 27th day of January, 1921.

CLYDE DOYLE
President
GLENN E. THOMAS
Secretary
BISMARCK HOUSSELS
HENRY K. BOOTH
W. JAY BURGIN
N. C. NIELSEN
E. E. NORTON
CHAS. H. TUCKER
FRANCIS L. ROGERS

MRS. M. M. HUMISTON
W. B. MC QUEEN
MRS. W. E. KING
ROBT. B. SWEET
Freeholders of the City of Long Beach, County of Los Angeles, State of California.
Attest—R. H. JACKSON,
Engrossing Sec'y.

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