CHAPTER 14

INSIDE A WAR PRODUCTION CITY

In 1941 Burbank was producing everything from bombers to dried spinach. When the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, was announced on the radio, Burbank went on a war footing overnight. The impact of war was tremendous as a population quadrupled. In every aspect of living Burbank entered into a maze of activities that made it appear like an armed camp.

THE DRAFT

By October, 1940, Dr. Stanley Anderson was named official physician for Draft Board 180 (Selective Service Board). Dr. Elmer H. Thompson declined to serve on grounds that having treated many of the young men since he delivered them at birth, he might be accused of favoritism. Beginning in November, 1940, Burbank was to offer 300 men for the draft in a single year. A three-day registration for the draft began on February 14, 1942. In the year from Pearl Harbor to December 7, 1942, a total of 1,807 Burbank and other Valley men enlisted in the Navy through the Burbank recruiting office.

Selective Service Board No. 180 at Burbank was split in April, 1943. The board had been chaired by Warner Brothers studio employee Frank Mattison from the time of its inception in October, 1940. Paul MacWilliams, medical and safety superintendent at Warner's, became the new chairman. The district had 17,000 registrations by this time. By July 14, 1944, Board No. 180 had inducted 2,402 persons. Frank S. Williams and J. A. Nesbitt, on the original board with Paul MacWilliams, were succeeded by T. V. Walker and Leonard Hammer. Board No. 182 included part of Burbank and was headed by W. S. Sandison as president, J. O. Bishop as secretary, and Joseph Friese. On October 15, 1946, Selective Service Board No. 176 at Reseda, which had inducted more than 2,000 men, was closed and combined in a single board at Burbank.

MILITARY ACTIVITIES

No longer able to use the airport in Griffith Park in December, 1940, the 115th Observation Squadron of the California National Guard was offered ten acres of Union Air Terminal by Robert E. Gross. Home Guard unit volunteers were signing up in Burbank in June, 1941, in Company C, 1st Battalion, 3rd Regiment of the California State Guard.

Frank Brown, 18, later a Burbank fireman, was aboard the USS Maryland in Hawaii when the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor came on December 7, 1941. "All hell broke loose," Brown said. Burbank resident Walter G. Attwell, later a city engineer, was stranded for 35 days in the Siberian wasteland with but five days supply of food in 1941 on a behind Japanese lines mission for the U.S. government. Russians who met him "were suspicious of everything," Attwell said.
Dr. Charles W. Priddy, who headed the Small Hospital at Burbank, was in the Veterinary Corps of the U.S. Army in 1942 as a captain. His father, Charles F. Priddy, managed the hospital. Marks Army Airfield in Alaska in 1942 was named after Burbank resident Major Jack S. Marks, missing in action after a bombing attack in the Western Aleutians in July, 1942. City Personnel Department manager Walter Henry had left in June, 1941, to serve as a Lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

Lieutenant (J.G.) Richard R. Rogan went into the U.S. Navy Reserve on May 1, 1943, after serving as attorney and executive assistant in 1941 to Nelson A. Rockefeller, Coordinator Inter-American Committee. Rogan was assigned to the cruiser USS Omaha as Communications Officer and subsequently was promoted. The Omaha sank three German blockade runners in the South Atlantic, played a vital role in the invasion of Southern France and on D-Day, June 6, 1944, took the Island of Parquetello.

Burbank became a "naval base" in 1944 when sailors and officers came to learn how to run the PV-1, a ship used for teaching. Lockheed Air Terminal set up the school. Students lived at what was once Burbank Military Academy. Captain Wesley C. Ling of the U.S. Army Air Force, son of Harvey R. and Vivian Greening, was shot down on June 11, 1944, while on a bombing expedition over France and parachuted to safety. He was a prisoner of war in Germany. A daughter, Patricia Loy Ling, in 1944 was with the Marines, assigned to motor transport. Harvey R. Ling, Jr., was in the U.S. Army in the South Pacific. The elder Ling was a member of the Burbank Veterans' Service Bureau and in 1944 was named to the Veterans' Board.

Burbank pilot Lieutenant Robert Dibb, USN, was one of the men in the carrier-based airplane raid on Truk, held by the Japanese. Dibb wrote, "I went in three times." Lieutenant Dibb held the Navy Cross, the Distinguished Flying Cross and a Presidential Unit Citation. Courtland Lee Rose, Lieutenant (J.G.) in the Coast Guard, son of Arthur J. Rose, leading Burbank engineer and the former Maud M. Ling, sister of the publisher of the Burbank Review, was stationed at New York. Loy White, son of Earl L. White, was a first lieutenant in 1944 in the U.S. Army with the 179th Engineers, in Europe. Percy White, the younger son, was an ensign in the U.S. Navy.

Expansion of the Boys' Brigade of Burbank to train youth for defense came by June, 1944. Valley service casualties totaled 123 by August, 1944, out of 1,613 in the county. By comparison the whole state had 1,043 casualties in World War I. Burbank aided in Civil Air Patrol expansion by the training of 17-year-old Air Corps Reserve candidates by November, 1944.

Burbank citizens registered surprise and pleasure at news of the invasion on June 6, 1944, of the European continent. In September, 1944, it was decided to have a "sane" victory celebration at war's end.

Fully 10,000 Burbankers greeted General George S. Patton, Jr., and Lieutenant General Jimmy Doolittle when they came through town on June 10, 1945. General Patton recognized his old army buddy, Burbank
veteran Henry Zonshine, who had served under him in France, and called to him, "Hello, Sunshine." They had not seen each other for 27 years. Another Burbanker, Orin Bates, served in the same outfit in 1917.

Jack R. Lewis of Burbank, who had been reported missing in the Pacific War, was released from a Japanese prison camp. General H. Hap Arnold, Air Force chief, appeared on radio with Burbank Mayor Paul Brown and Captain Ray Crawford on a Civil Air Patrol open house at the CAP headquarters on August 1, 1945. Meanwhile, the first public flight of Lockheed's P-80 Shooting Star, the world's fastest airplane, was held. Super-secret planes were guided by television, General Arnold revealed.

Twenty-five "hardship cases" of returning servicemen out of hundreds were picked to move into the city's new utility trailer camp by January 18, 1946, at Burbank and Victory Boulevards. Eventually, 175 ex-servicemen's families moved in. Glenoaks Park was sought for temporary veteran housing. City Council acted to provide housing units for 800 people beside this.

Sixteen veterans and their families, ordered to vacate a trailer camp in February, 1946, threatened to park their trailers at City Hall to dramatize the housing shortage. Quonset huts were proposed to meet the shortage. At one city trailer court Burbank had already expended $40,000 to house 100 veterans' families.

The U.S. Naval Reserve Armory went up in 1947 on a 10-acre site in northwest Burbank. Approximately 4,100 Burbank residents in the 18-25 bracket had to register for the draft, with less than 100 to be taken in the year 1948. Burbank was headquarters for 14 Valley draft boards. A grant of $295,000 to build a national guard armory in 1949 was given.

DEFENSE MOVES

In civil defense, Burbank's first defense council met on April 24, 1941. By 1942 it had seven chapters. In 1943 a control center linked defense moves. Concrete air raid shelters for thousands were built near the important war plants. More than 800 persons were needed as air raid wardens by 1942; they took night courses.

When the blackout, the first war defense measure, went into effect at first, automobile accidents were common. Swiftly the city painted the top of its street lights black and cut down lighting to a kind of brownout, which also saved power. War plants were blacked out and camouflaged. People in Fall, 1942, had to lower window shades in a dimout. In April, 1943, Burbank had a 56-minute blackout, first in more than a year. But blackout rules were eased and dimout regulations replaced them by October, 1943.

Camouflage of Lockheed and Vega airplane plants and the territory of Lockheed Air Terminal during the war was so thorough that friendly pilots had difficulty finding the field. Beneath the camou-
flage were miles of solid concrete air raid shelters. Smoke screen equipment was also present.
RED CROSS

War Relief office and other volunteer services opened in June, 1941, at the Red Cross with women staffers. During the war some 1,365 women and girls aided with volunteer relief. On June 23, 1944, 484 blood donors visited the Red Cross mobile unit; more than 11,000 pints of blood were given by Burbank people during the war.

Mrs. Evaleen Locke and Mrs. W. A. Blanchard led the Red Cross's many programs: Blood Bank, First Aid, Home Nursing, Nurse's Aide, Canteen, Motor Corps, Production Chairmen, Surgical Dressing and Administration, and even a Home Service Department dealing with family troubles. For fiscal 1943-1944, a Motor Corps drove 19,872 miles; 18 girls answered 1,490 calls and worked 5,040 hours. The Production Corps for that year put in 61,386 hours for 1,063 workers. Home Service aided approximately 1,500 persons for the year. Sewing for the year included 11,990 items, not to mention thousands of garments donated for Foreign War Relief. The Canteen Corps' 57 workers in a year put in 7,428 hours. In Staff Assistance, 52 workers put in 5,139 hours. In Home Nurse training there were 169 enrollees and 99 certificates were awarded. A Stork class had 43 enrollees and conferred 31 certificates.

WAR BONDS

By mid-1944 five war loan drives were exceeded by Burbank. The first war bond drive, mainly by banks, published no records. The second had a quota of $1,000,000; $1,645,752 were raised. The quota for the third was $3,500,000 and $4,045,138 were raised. For the fourth, $4,500,000 were the quota; $6,992,063 were raised. The fifth war loan drive raised $8,321,359, well over the quota of $5,600,000. The sixth had a quota of $5,000,000 which Burbank topped by $749,352. A final Victory Fund campaign was started on September 19, 1945, to help liquidate all burdens of war. The city's goal in the eighth victory bond drive of 1945 was $4,045,000.

Lockheed and Vega employees formed a Buck of the Month Club or a 25 cent piece a week to produce a combined charity base for aiding various causes. From 1942 to April 30, 1944, the employees raised $975,286. $243,250 of this sum went to the Los Angeles County War Chest; $78,515 was part payment to the American Red Cross. The Army Canteen received $6,000, while the Navy Canteen received $7,000 and the Marine Corps Canteen, $7,000. Los Angeles County's tuberculosis organization was given $10,000. Fully 61 charities benefited. Donations soon exceeded one million dollars. Thus, soldiers guarding war plants received free bus tickets from Buck of the Month funds so as to avoid hitchhiking. Canteens would serve them anywhere, from $37,000 in Canteen credits. The club paid for an iron lung in a Burbank hospital, Gideon Bibles for the Army, $5,000 for United China Relief. For this Anna May Wong, the actress, wrote the club: "Thank you for your beautiful check for $5,000." She came to Lockheed and signed autographs on lunch-boxes even with nails.
Behind the Club stood the Lockheed Employees Recreation Club, the twin Vega Club, and Aeronautical Lodge 727, International Association of Machinists. The club was organized by employees, with Robert E. and Courtlandt S. Gross having an advisory voice in disbursement funds but no vote.

In the Christmas mailing period, Burbankers sent more than 30,000 packages overseas in 1944. Besides garments, Burbank people sent games and musical instruments to camps and hospitals.

ECONOMIC CONTROLS

Harvey R. Ling, publisher of the Burbank Daily Review, became chairman of the board of the Office of Price Administration (OPA) at its inception in Burbank; he held the post to October 1, 1944. OPA controls continued after the war, whose economic effects were more intense than ever. The Burbank City Prosecutor in August, 1945, was leading a drive on horsemeat sellers in cafes. OPA records revealed that managers of Lockheed Air Terminal's Sky Room Cafe assertedly agreed to pay the U.S. Treasury $10,224.19 as a settlement of a case of price violations in August, 1945.

On April 30, 1946, OPA raised retail prices for most rye bread two cents a pound. In May, 1946, bread and rolls were reduced 10 percent. The sugar ration in 1946 remained 15 pounds a person; but a larger allowance for home canning was made. Bread was in such short supply that it was called a "back room" commodity as breadlines formed. A black market spread. Some persons were offered butter at $1 a pound, ham at the then high price of $1 a pound and rare nylon stockings at $4 a pair. Butchers were reduced to selling fish, rabbits and poultry; many shut at noon and some planned to shut for weeks. When meat controls were lifted in mid-October, 1946, people hailed the "end of regimentation."

Approximately 20,000 Burbank residents were issued sugar ration stamp sheets in May, 1942, at Burbank schools. Ration Board No. 82-5-3 covered Burbank, Roscoe, Pacoima and Sunland for food and clothing, automobiles, stoves, tires, price, gasoline and enforcement.

War Era Ration Board No. 82-5-78 handled some 100,000 war workers' rationing in Valley and Glendale defense plants. Affected were gasoline, automobiles and tires, bicycles, shoes and rubber boots. Thirty volunteers served and averaged 48 hours a week. Possibly this was the largest district of its kind in Southern California, with J. L. Norwood as chairman for a year and W. S. Walker his successor. On February 22, 1943, schools began distributing the second ration books. Swiftly gas rationing cut automobile traffic in half.

On June 3, 1944, fruit juices went off rationing. C. Oscar Kalenius became chairman of Ration Board 82-5-3, replacing Harvey R. Ling. By August 31, 1945, War Area Board No. 82-5-78 in Burbank was to vacate its Burbank offices. During the Board's 30 months of work, 35 million gallons of gasoline were allocated to industrial employees.
Also issued in this period were certificates for 100,000 new tires and 1,250 new cars. But separately Local Board No. 82-5-3 issued some 20 million gallons of gas allocations. The War Area Board which handled transportation problems for industrial workers had 36 women on its staff.

Meat, butter and fats were declared ration-free on November 23, 1945. Only sugar remained on the stamp list. While no points were needed, shoppers found shelves bare. As late as June, 1946, housewives in Burbank lined up for scarce food, especially meat and bread. Many retailers limited people to one loaf per customer. In a telegram to President Harry S. Truman city officials noted that Burbank's food situation was critical. One councilman said in June, 1946: "There are people in Burbank tonight who didn't have a square meal, although they had the money to pay for it." Two years after the war's end on October 7, 1947, meatless Tuesday was observed in Burbank to comply with an order of President Truman to conserve food.

Burbank Theater in July, 1941, launched its aluminum drive by permitting anyone to enter free who brought in scrap aluminum. Fifty pounds of scrap metal for every resident of the Valley was the quota set for 1943. Warner Brothers Studios before this was salvaging nails, paper, and lumber for war purposes. Burbank in October, 1943, was short of meeting its monthly quota of 9,167 pounds of fat. In September, 1944, a drive began to collect 400,000 pounds of newspapers. Junior Commandos of the Junior Chamber of Commerce during the war rounded up 65,000 coffee jars in one day and 45,000 more jars on another. The first drive also brought in 207,000 pounds of paper, the second 200,000 pounds. The youngsters secured contributions of blood from 171 persons for the Red Cross Blood Bank. They also helped secure names of 10,000 voters on a pledge to go to the polls.

Victory gardens sprouted all over the onetime crop area. A community canning center for Victory Garden produce opened in Summer, 1943, at the Burbank Senior High School cafeteria. Victory garden produce was also canned at McKeon Cannery in Burbank in 1943. A Community Victory Garden Vegetable Show was held on July 16, 1944; dozens of firms contributed prizes.

USO, RECREATION

The Burbank section of the United Service Organization began operations in June, 1941. By July, 1941, the city contributed $12,051 to USO. A Travelers Aid section of USO was functioning by October, 1942. In a full year of service by February 20, 1943, USO reported it was providing thousands of servicemen with recreation, relaxation and social facilities. Mrs. Glenn Trout in March, 1943, was named house head for two USO centers.

Headed by Edward C. Arnold, the USO consolidated work of various service organizations once funds of $40,000 were raised. Temporary and then longer lasting headquarters were quickly established. By 1944, 94 Burbank organizations were serving troops through the USO.
One business donated 7,000 quarts of orange juice "for both white and colored soldiers." A USO lounge was maintained at Lockheed Air Terminal, the first such facility at any terminal. More than 500 registered Senior and 300 Junior Hostesses aided. Big Saturday night dances were highly popular with troops.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt visited Lockheed Air Terminal USO Lounge on March 24, 1946. In the three months prior to that visit 28,000 persons had used USO facilities at the Terminal. From 1943 to March, 1946, more than 130,000 servicemen and their families had visited the lounge. "I think you've done a wonderful job here," Mrs. Roosevelt told USO workers, "and I'm glad you're keeping it up." More than 100 volunteers worked to assist Mrs. Faye Bonnetti, lounge director.

The Servicemen's Recreation Fund of Burbank was used from its start in May, 1942, to give troops variety in recreation. Some servicemen submitted such requests as for 78 pounds of grass seed to make military housing more attractive, two card tables, or 39 phonograph records. Most money went for sports and games for in-camp equipment. Lockheed Employees Recreation Club was half way to its goal of 5,000,000 hours of fun and dances and games for 1944 by July, 1944. The U.M.C.A. and the Chamber of Commerce sponsored a "Recreation for Victory" program to offer home entertainment to replace that cut for lack of gasoline. Two golf tournaments were held.

VETERANS

A Burbank Veterans Service Bureau was set up in July, 1944. Various veterans groups backed the proposal. The veterans' organizations noted that 5,500 men and women from Burbank were in the service and that several thousand others had signified the intention of settling in Burbank after the war. Burbank State Guard and other California State Guard Units from the Valley met in Burbank on July 9, 1944. Later Burbank city set up a citizens committee to handle veterans' problems.

A total of 427 ex-servicemen and ex-servicewomen were helped to regain civilian functions from September 1 to October 2, 1944, by the Burbank Veterans Service Bureau, Inc. The Bureau had already performed 1,485 types of service for 344 ex-servicemen and 83 ex-servicewomen. Ex-WAC Mary Godshall, who became a war worker, was also the first woman to be inducted into Post 150 of the American Legion in Burbank, in April, 1944. Burbank Veterans of Foreign Wars initiated an impressive list of new members in August, 1945.

In other ways people of Burbank were involved in the war. Svend Pedersen of Burbank was named to the Federal National Defense Commission on Trade Training within Industry at the end of January, 1941. A shipbuilding expert, Pedersen was placed in charge of shipbuilding industrial training in California, Arizona and New Mexico. Construction of the Victory ship "Burbank" began in June, 1945, at Permanente Metals Corporation in Richmond, California. The vessel was named the S.S. Burbank Victory in honor of the city. Burbank had
earlier raised $632,840 for the cruiser, the "Los Angeles."

WAR'S END

In the midst of war, postwar plans were being made. Four postwar planning committees for Burbank, announced in January, 1944, were to deal with civic cooperation, industrial cooperation, legislation, and individual cooperation. In 1944 plans for a "Victory Fair" moved ahead.

As American warplanes flew over Japanese prison camps in August, 1945, happy American prisoners, Burbankers included, "danced" and waved. Burbank began a two-day peace celebration on August 15, 1945. To signify the arrival of peace the Civil Defense siren gave out its first blast. Local churches offered services marking victory. Gasoline, canned vegetables and fruits were made ration-free.

While war workers were anticipating layoffs by the thousands, families awaited the return of many Burbank troops. A 40-hour work week continued at Lockheed. Nylon stockings were on their way to stores. Newspapers continued to explain how to operate a Victory Garden. OPA warned that ration tickets should be retained. WAVE recruiters in Burbank halted their work entirely. Meat rationing continued.

JAPANESE IN BURBANK

Burbank had a special relation of its own to the Japanese during and after World War Two. After December 7, 1941, Japanese families operating vegetable farms and nurseries and in some other jobs in Burbank were sent to relocation camps. When their farms were subdivided and houses built on the land, school historians wrote, "This completed the city's evolution from an agricultural to an industrial community." It was an historical irony that the ouster of the Japanese and ouster of farming coincided, both under wartime pressures--while people took up Victory gardens to increase the food supply. But unlike farming the Japanese were to be back in a singular turn of affairs that no one could have foreseen.

Under war orders in March, 1942, Burbank, as a vital war zone, removed Italian, German and Japanese citizens and several score descendants of Japanese--but not descendants of the others--residing in Burbank. A number of elderly Italian citizens who had never taken out citizenship papers were forced to register as were a number of German-Jews who had fled Hitlerism. All had to move inland. Meanwhile, one Japanese-run firm after the other at Burbank was forced to shut down. Of 115 Japanese-farmed tracts listed for relinquishment by April, 1942, 55 were bought by non-Japanese American operators through the Burbank Civilian Control Office. This office served both Burbank and the rest of the San Fernando and La Crescenta valleys.

The human problem of the Japanese, many born here and therefore
American citizens, was immense but hidden by wartime hysteria. Families with small children had to vacate their homes. Friendships of long years' standing were disrupted. For almost four years the Japanese were gone. Then in late September, 1945, the War Relocation Authority informed people at Burbank that it proposed to use army barracks and structures built on neighboring civilian property as temporary quarters for Japanese-Americans. An estimated 600 Nisei were expected to pass through the relocation center in Burbank's Glenoaks Park and pay some rental. While a number of Burbank people protested the coming of the Nisei, others held that it was time to quit kicking U.S.-born Japanese around. Relocation areas were also at Lomita Street and Magnolia Boulevard and at Winona Avenue and Hollywood Way.

In mid-October, 1945, carpenters erected more barracks for housing Nisei at Glenoaks Park. Burbank officials insisted that the barracks meet local building and safety and health standards. When protests at use of Glenoaks Park as being in a fine residential area and also against use of Winona Avenue and Hollywood Way persisted, War Relocation Authority officials had a third area selected. WRA planned to house 325 in the barracks at two locations. First group to move in by early November, 1945, numbered 130 people. They came from Hart Mountain Camp in Wyoming. Forerunner of hundreds of others, the Nisei were former residents of Burbank. Most had been living at the Wyoming center for more than three years; there the youngest were born.

Masashi Sakatani, who had operated a transfer business in Burbank a few years before, was among the arrivals; he brought along five children. Yasutoshi Yoshizawa was head man of the advance colony. He said: "We are glad to get back to California. Most of us lived here all our lives until after Pearl Harbor. We are loyal Americans. We are victims of the war, but we feel no resentment." Sakatani said: "This is a lot better than Wyoming. There we had winter temperatures that sometimes ran 30 degrees below zero. I had friends here and I hope they haven't forgotten me."

Four ministers and a delegation of the Burbank Council of Church Women made an informal call on the colony. Mrs. Rose Dunn, president of the council, named a committee to welcome the Nisei to Burbank. Japanese were invited to attend services in Burbank churches and to indicate any aid they needed. Japanese were told of the action of the Burbank Ministerial Association on November 2, 1945, which reaffirmed that the constitution's "privileges, rights and protection be extended to all Americans irrespective of race, color or creed." Lieutenant Walter Dixon, the policeman who founded the Sterling Club to aid needy persons, visited the colony with a view to founding a children's club.

In mid-November, 1945, another 300 Japanese settled in trailers and barracks across from Lockheed Air Terminal. Children were enrolled in Burbank schools. Nisei were given $25 by WRA for they lacked funds to pay 25 cents charged for community meals. But two families had already found work on the few remaining Valley farms. Others applied for jobs. Recreation was nonexistent. Burbank received a share of $25,000,000 in federal funds for reconverting barracks in Glenoaks Park.
In January, 1946, the first ten of 100 government-owned trailers began arriving from Northern California for the veterans' trailer camp at Burbank and Victory Boulevards. Returning veterans were in a sense competing with Nisei for space. Burbank was to get 180 units in all. Another 58 apartments were remodeled from barracks in Glencoe Park. By March, 1946, a modernized trailer camp to accommodate 1,000 persons replaced the camp for Japanese-American ex-internees at Hollywood Way and Winona Avenue. The old camp was now torn down and 125 trailers were refurbished and 175 others were added.

When opened again the camp housed about two-thirds Japanese-Nisei and one-third veterans and their dependents. Burbank was far ahead of other cities in offering veterans housing. The veterans' trailer camp at Victory and Burbank Boulevards by March, 1946, was sheltering 100 families of ex-servicemen. The other camp for Nisei at Magnolia Boulevard and Lomita Street was vacated by May 1, 1946. By a freak of postwar housing shortages, the displaced Nisei were being relocated at the same time and in the same area and even in the identical buildings or trailers as returning veterans for whom equally there was no place to stay.

Meanwhile soup kitchens were used for 600 Japanese internees in Burbank on May 13, 1946, until the camp was finished ten days later. City Manager Howard Stites held that WRA was bringing in far more Nisei than indicated. The trailers now had to be made available for veterans instead. A lease on the site was to expire in June, 1947; after that the camp was to be cleared. But on order from Stites the project was supplied on May 14, 1946, with water and toilet facilities; other utility connections were authorized. The Department of Charities sent out soup kitchens when excited former internees were without food or cooking arrangements at first. One trailer was destroyed by flames when an internee-returnee sought to light a gasoline stove.

By August, 1946, veterans were allowed to move into the Winona trailer camp in Burbank, as the building code was eased to permit erection of quonset huts on industrially zoned land. The area was developed as a Nisei relocation center and in 1946 had housed nearly 1,000 persons of Japanese extraction, including many Japanese war veterans of the American army in World War Two. Burbank was praised in September, 1946, for acceptance of Nisei returning from war relocation camps when Mike Masaoka, national representative of the Japanese-American Citizens League, visited the city. Masaoka said that Burbank's approximately 1,000 Japanese-Americans were a sign that America again had accepted the Nisei.

In April, 1947, the 1,000 Japanese were informed they had to vacate by July 1, 1947. A private company was to take over lease of the Federal Public Housing Authority's Winona housing project by June 30, 1947. An industrial building was to be erected on the site. More than half the Nisei were under 18. Burbank had moved from war to postwar national issues on a major scale.
CHAPTER 15

ECOLOGY OF A WAR CITY

All the problems of the crowded, polluted, and infernally busy industrial city suddenly descended on Burbank with the onset of the war. City services were strained beyond capacity. Shortages prevented handling even the basic necessities. Crises delayed to war's end persisted.

FLOW OF PEOPLE

The new Cahuenga (later Hollywood) Freeway officially opened to the public in 1940. It had cost $635,000. A traffic bottleneck in Cahuenga Pass was improved in December, 1940, by opening of the separated grade at Barham Boulevard. A thirty-minute ride from Burbank to Long Beach by freeway was now envisaged by county planners in March, 1941. Actor Lionel Barrymore and film director Clarence Brown gave title to Burbank to a 60 by 160-foot strip on Rowe Avenue in May, 1941, for use as a parkway on the $500,000 Turkey Crossing grade separation project.

By July, 1942, Burbank had 165,45 miles of streets paved, 79 per cent of its total. The Olive Avenue crossing opened on August 14, 1942, shortly after the Alameda Avenue bridge over the Burbank flood control channel opened. The Turkey Crossing underpass was completed by August 25, 1942, at the cost of some $400,000. In 1948 City Engineer Clayton W. Paige noted that Burbank led the Valley in street and property improvements. Added street lights had gone into 140 intersections in fiscal 1947-48. Cost of illuminating Burbank streets was $72,000 a year. In 1948 and 1949 Burbank added 348 additional intersection lights. In 1949 but 8.2 miles of streets were unpaved. Magnolia Park in July, 1949, won the right to erect boundary signs: "Magnolia Park District of Burbank." It now had 8,000 homes and 18,000 residents.

By October, 1940, traffic had become very heavy in Burbank as 14,888 industrial workers were counted in the city. Traffic and misdemeanor fines for 1941-42 netted Burbank $63,495.75, a rise of $16,963.70 over the record of the prior year and four times the 1935 figures. More than 12,000 cases went through the local police court. On September 23, 1946, coins began going into the 435 newly installed parking meters in downtown Burbank. In September, 1948, Burbank began installing 2-hour meters in place of 1-hour ones as people needed the added time to shop or do other things. By May, 1949, Cahuenga Pass had become the most heavily traveled road in all California---87,528 vehicles moved through it in a 24-hour period, more than over the Golden Gate Bridge at San Francisco.

The city's 428 parking meters in their first year, fiscal 1946-47, took in $31,788. By late 1947 civic leaders agreed that parking facilities had to be present at all buildings erected in the city.

By April 1, 1940, half-hourly connections between the Burbank
Bus Service and Pacific Electric rail and bus service on Glenoaks Boulevard were made. In 1940 Burbank and Glendale were the first communities in Southern California to be served by P.E.'s fleet of new President's Conference Committee passenger rail cars. When P.E. found local bus operations impractical, Glendale-Burbank Line took over and carried some 6,507,542 passengers in 1940. Burbank City Lines began operations in 1940 with five buses, which rose to 18 in 1947. During the war the lines provided services to all defense factories on all shifts. Route miles rose from 25 in 1940 to 40 in 1947. The nickel service carried 300,000 passengers in its first year. In September, 1940, Burbank began providing bicycle racks to clear bicycles from sidewalks.

Burbank Bus Service sold out to Pacific City Lines, chain bus operators, in June, 1944. By April, 1946, Pacific was in turn acquired by National City Lines, Inc. of Chicago, which also controlled Los Angeles Transit Lines, Inc. By August, 1946, Burbank City Lines reported that it had lost $20,000 in the years 1945 and 1946 and might have to abandon service. The shutdown came on July 16, 1949, as losses mounted. On October 17, 1949, Asbury Systems took over from Burbank City Lines. P.E. approved one-man cars on the line to the Valley and Burbank in May, 1949. While P.E. shifted its terminal from one corner to another in December, 1949, a double track was planned to Providencia.

Lockheed Aircraft Corporation bought Union Air Terminal for $1,500,000 in 1940 and its new subsidiary, Lockheed Air Terminal, Inc. ran the field. Enlargement of the field from 240 to 550 acres and to 45 major buildings, including 17 hangars, was made steadily. In 1942 the federal government took over 22 tracts of land, involving 272 acres, to expand the airport. Lockheed Air Terminal had 210,896 passengers in 1940, 260,834 in 1941, and 296,068 in 1942. Replacement value of the field was $40,000,000. Pan American Airways moved its base of operations for Southern California to Lockheed Air Terminal in March, 1943. The field had 374,472 passengers in 1943, 540,382 in 1944, and 761,452 in 1945. With Pan-American on the field the terminal became an official international port of entry.

On March 10, 1946, Trans World Airlines inaugurated daily air service between Lockheed Air Terminal and Paris. By December 7-8, 1946, major airlines were moved to the new Los Angeles International Airport at Inglewood, as was the post office. But airport officials said that Lockheed Air Terminal would not become a "ghost port." More than 200 daily operations continued. While a period of adjustment set in, Lockheed Air Terminal was the first million dollar airport in the United States. In 1946 it reached 1,296,836 passengers using the field. A drop to 171,944 came in 1947. Steadily the field began to work its way back. Thus, in 1949 Lockheed Air Terminal was the busiest air freight base, handling more than 1,000,000 pounds a month.

UTILITIES

Burbank opened the decade of the 1940's with 12,457 gas meters and consumed 789,778,000 cubic feet of gas. The city had 146.5 miles
of gas mains in 1939 and 167.7 miles by November, 1941.

The city had 12,460 electric meters in 1940; consumption rose to some 43,055,281 kilowatt hours. Burbank's million dollar power plant opened on November 24, 1941. The plant generated 10,000 kwhs of power. President Roosevelt signed the bill providing $900,000 to build Unit No. 2 of the Burbank municipal generating plant to service war industry, residents and stores, in June, 1943. Of its energy consumption of 197,532,400 kwh in 1943, Burbank generated 100 million kwh in its own steam plant, obtained 25 million from Boulder Dam, and purchased 72 million kwh from Glendale's surplus. In September, 1945, Burbank bought Glendale's share of the valley receiving plant for $46,099.82 so as to increase electric facilities, plus $5,103.06 for a section of the transmission line.

A new water well in June, 1940, was capable of a 3,000-gallon-a-minute flow. Total was 4,500,000 gallons of water a day. Los Angeles won a water suit against both Burbank and Glendale in August, 1940. Water meters totaled 13,225 in 1941, up from 11,848 in 1940. California's Supreme Court in May, 1943, decided that Los Angeles held the water rights of the old pueblo, but an abundance of water in the Valley led to no further action by Los Angeles to limit Burbank's use of riparian water for another thirteen years. Burbank was so wet in 1943 that water seeped into basements and lay stagnant in roadways. Appeal for a $75,000 drainage system was turned down by the Federal Works Agency in October, 1943.

Two thousand residents climbed the hill to view Burbank's new 25 million gallon water reservoir on November 23, 1947. The reservoir cost $875,000. In March, 1949, a 5,000,000 gallon surface reservoir at Hollywood Way near Victory Boulevard, which had cost $200,000, went into operation. Burbank had water for 100,000 people.

By 1940 Burbank had 8,910 telephones. By 1941 in adding 3,122 telephones the city actually increased the instruments more than the total number it had had in 1935. Some 84,500 calls a day were made in 1941, compared to 44,776 daily in 1939. A new combined telephone directory put Burbank into the Northwestern telephone book. By 1947 the Burbank exchange had 29,300 telephones. Dial telephones went into use on October 18, 1947. Earlier, in April, 1947, a telephone strike began.

CITY SERVICES

Fire destroyed the Pacific Electric Station and Railway Express station on September 6, 1942. Several hundred dollars' worth of packages were wiped out. P.E. began building a new station. The Fire Department had seven fire trucks. William Taylor, after taking the first examination offered, was appointed fire chief in 1942. That year fourteen firemen were drafted into the service. In 1943 Katherine Willeford became the department's first female employee. In 1944 a Fire Fighters Association was formed. A new fire station, No. 4, opened on September 26, 1944.
In fiscal 1940-41 Burbank police made 13,385 arrests, while reporting 2,903 crimes. In August, 1942, police received a 250-watt ultra high-frequency police transmitter, designed by Edwin S. Barber, city radio engineer. The new transmitter was five times stronger than the prior one. Burglars in 1945 robbed the home of Martha Raye, actress-comedienne-singer, and took $10,000 in jewelry. As chief of counter-intelligence at the Potsdam Conference near Berlin in 1945, Rex R. Andrews, later Burbank Police Chief, had to ensure that information did not get into the "wrong hands." In peace, twenty "duration" policemen hired during the war on a city civil service basis and destined to lose their jobs on August 24, 1946, sought court aid to block the firing by the city.

Burbank swapped its one-room jail and crowded basement quarters in September, 1947, for streamlined cells and swank squad rooms in the new police headquarters. The jail unit now included nine individual cells and two "tanks" plus a separate cellblock for females. Hitherto, women arrested in Burbank had to be transferred to County Jail for booking. Youths, felony cases and drunks could now be jailed separately. Lee V. Peck, jailer for the past 16 years, continued on the job. In September, 1948, Burbank police added three new detectives and a motorcycle officer. A teletype machine was installed on June 1, 1948, which put Burbank police into communication with police departments throughout Southern California.

Meanwhile bicycle thefts were the biggest problem police faced. In July, 1948, more police were added to check on establishments suspected of installing slot machines and other gambling paraphernalia. The Burbank Auxiliary Police Force was disbanded on June 1, 1949. The force, a continuation of the wartime civilian defense organization, had served its function. Policemen's work week was cut in 1949 from 48 to 44 hours. The move forced hiring of 10 more police to increase the department to 91 persons.

Superior Judge Alfred E. Paonessa was named in 1949 to sit on the Superior Court branch bench which was to open at Burbank on January 3, 1950. Three trumpeters played "Onward, Christian Soldiers" while opponents of a proposal to repeal a local "blue law" prohibiting sale of liquor in cafes where dancing was allowed paraded in Burbank in November, 1947. Some 75 cars were in the procession. Proponents of repeal held that this would eliminate residents having to go to other cities "for dancing and night clubs." Long efforts to repeal this law failed repeatedly.

Burbank post office had 80 employees in September, 1940, compared to 22 in 1933. Receipts in 1940 came to $224,795.43. A contract post office opened in Magnolia Park on March 1, 1940. Where in the 1930's a letter addressed to "Joe Bloke, Burbank" would be delivered without a street number and address, in the 1940's this was no longer possible. In May, 1943, it was proposed to use helicopters to rush air mail and air express from any San Fernando Valley post office to Lockheed Air Terminal. A war plant area in Northern Burbank in November, 1943, got a special post office. The post office branch beside Lockheed opened on December 6, 1943.
On October 28, 1945, a tattered American flag, which had waved from the mast of the cruiser U.S.S. Reno in the Marianas campaign, flew over the post office building in observance of Navy Day. Joseph Stevenson, post office custodian who had served as mail clerk aboard the Reno for 19 months, brought the battle flag with him. In 1947 helicopter service was added at Lockheed Air Terminal, then moved to a landing site near Lake Street. The Glenoaks Sub-Station of the post office opened on November 1, 1949.

FLOOD, STORM, ANIMAL

Allocation of $715,000 for storm drains in Burbank was made in June, 1942. Flood waters forced evacuation on February 28, 1941, of many Valley families in other towns while in Burbank some avenues turned into rivers and torrents. The 1941 flood damaged factory floors at Lockheed. By late 1941 Burbank completed the $95,000 Stough Canyon debris basin and Sunset Canyon dam. In January, 1943, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, at a cost of more than $1,830,000, completed the Burbank-Western Wash Channel. The channel could handle 12 times more water than prior means. In 1949 Burbank drainage systems had received $6,768,000 of county flood control project funds.

By 1944 fully 50 per cent of Burbank was served by the sewer system, which had begun in 1933 with WPA funds. By adding a few miles of sewers a year the city never had resorted to bonded indebtedness. In 1949 Burbank was linked to the Los Angeles Hyperion outfall sewer system.

Burbank opened its new animal shelter on June 10, 1942. The city's longstanding invitation to "Buy a horse and move to Burbank" met resistance from housewives who threatened to herd all horses out of town. "A horse density" chart in October, 1945, showed 410 licensed horses in Burbank. San Fernando Valley Horse Owners Association held its annual horse show on Providence Rancho on October 21, 1945. On July 9, 1948, prohibition of dogs at the huge veterans' trailer camp, after three children were bitten, led to an outcry. Later the city dog pound was to stand on the site of the former trailer camp. Anti-horse groups in 1949 held that the horse was lovable in its place but not near them. Horses were to be restricted to the Rancho District.

CHURCH, HOSPITAL

In May, 1944, churches were offering an "invasion day prayer" in the San Fernando Valley. Burbank's oldest church, the First Presbyterian, twice hit by windstorm and fire, on October 16, 1947, celebrated its sixtieth anniversary. It had no pastor. Plans went ahead in November, 1948, to raze the old Villa Cabrini Chapel; the landmark was crumbling from age.

In April, 1941, Warner's raised funds to erect a $60,000, 30-bed hospital in Burbank. Burbank war workers were found deficient in vitamins by Dr. Henry Bersook of California Institute of Technology.

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and the National Nutrition Committee in a check of diet in April, 1942. A half-hour lunch period was criticized as too short.

Burbank Emergency Hospital was moved into a section of the new City Hall in August, 1942, to deal with possible air raid casualties. At the "dedication" of the hospital, a hundred donors gave blood to the Red Cross. By mid-October, 1942, construction of a $400,000 hospital—the later St. Joseph's—was planned near the Walt Disney Studios, under the Catholic Sisters of Providence of Oakland. Lockheed donated the 12 acres of land and dedication came on November 28, 1943. Dr. Elmer Thompson in August, 1943, sold the Burbank Hospital he had founded in 1907 to the Monte Sano Foundation. In its long years of service Burbank Hospital had treated more than 150,000 patients, handled more than 30,000 surgical cases, and delivered 3,744 babies. In 1947 Burbank Emergency Hospital handled more than 2,392 more accident and emergency cases, compared to 1,859 in 1946. A $68,000 addition to Magnolia Park Hospital began in April, 1947.

SCHOOL, LIBRARY, NEWS, RADIO, TV

By February, 1941, the Lockheed-Vega trade extension courses at Burbank had 8,000 employees enrolled in voluntary programs, largest of any industry in the United States. Meanwhile, 654 Burbank students took aircraft classes and 619 or 95 per cent had found work. A ground school for civilian pilot training was assigned to Burbank in February, 1941. Mrs. Clara McMillin Lindy, first schoolteacher in pioneer Burbank, died in May, 1941. She had been employed in 1882 to teach youngsters from widely scattered ranches. In 1941 the administrative offices of the onetime Edison School were moved to the Luther Burbank School building. The Edison School property was later sold, the buildings torn down, and business structures erected. In fall, 1942, preflight training began for more than 50 students at Burbank High School.

A commando course was laid out at Burbank High School in January, 1943, to toughen students. Federal funds totaling $78,818 went for nursery schools and child care centers in Burbank in April, 1943. Burbank had applied for $176,000 to operate round-the-clock schools for children of working mothers. Lockheed opened a part-time school for 16-year-old plant employees leaving regular school in November, 1943. Meanwhile, graduates of the vocational training program of Lockheed had reached 14,000 in 1942, compared to 10,500 in 1940. By 1944, 85,000 youths and adults had taken this vocational program. So successful was the program that Svend Pedersen of Lockheed was borrowed by the State Department of Education to set up similar schools throughout California. Under the Boypower plan at Lockheed in 1944, 4,000 boys from 40 different high schools and junior colleges helped build warplanes in the state. Burbank's annual school budget grew in 1944 to $2,400,000, compared to but $100,000 in 1924. The nursery school program went into its own buildings in 1944.

In January, 1945, Burbank elementary schools began 20 minutes earlier and cut 15 minutes from lunchtime so as to enable teachers to correct lapses in fundamental subjects. Wartime activities in school
rooms, such as sales of War Bonds and Stamps and Junior Red Cross, had cut into classroom work. Effort after effort was made to retain child care centers and nursery schools, which in August, 1945, had 405 children enrolled--146 with servicemen fathers. Cost of care was from $1.75 to $2.00 a day per child. When Burbank's schools reached a record 10,001 pupils in September, 1945, students went on double sessions. School cafeterias by November, 1945, were serving more food than all of the city's restaurants, as 8,400 meals a day cost $1,114. From 1936 to 1945, a ten-year period, school enrollment had gone up by 162 per cent, while school space rose only by 61 per cent. Elementary schools enrolled 2,198 in 1935, 3,506 in 1940 and 6,336 in 1945, a tripling in one decade. In the 1940's eight new elementary schools were built. "War babies" by 1949 were boosting school enrollments by nearly 1,000.

The library in February, 1943, located a small branch in the valley section on Magnolia Avenue, with 3,929 books and Mrs. Carolyn Robbins as librarian. When the lease expired, a location was found in a new City Recreation building on California Street. By 1944 the library system had 30,790 books. The valley branch closed on September 25, 1945, after three years of operations and despite having 2,500 card holders when the lease was lost. On March 6, 1947, another temporary branch opened at 644 North Hollywood Way. A permanent branch building opened on July 26, 1948, at 401 North Buena Vista. The system reached 44,760 books as of April 30, 1948, with some 14,287 library users. An addition at the main library in 1949 raised space from 8,000 to 10,500 square feet.

The Burbank Daily Review offered a 34-page issue on November 27, 1941, showing how population of 34,337 in 1940 was 106.1 per cent above the 1930 census. So well done was the edition that the Los Angeles Times commented on it extensively, a rare tribute.

In 1944 Earle C. Anthony sold KEHE (first KELO) to the Blue Network, which that year was changed to American Broadcasting Company and altered the call letters to KABC. An FM Radio Station was to begin broadcasting from Burbank by January 1, 1947, under the name of Burbank Broadcasters, Inc., with Sam Kerner as president. In October, 1947, KWIK, with studios in town, made its first broadcast. The Federal Communications Commission in December, 1949, revoked the operating license of KWIK over stock sales made without FCC permission.

In May, 1946, Lockheed sought a zone variance to permit a radio television and frequency modulation station for aircraft communication on property southeast of Mulholland Drive. Lockheed held a public demonstration in September, 1946, of a new parabolic reflector designed for television. Harry Lubcke, television director of the Don Lee system, described the device as an instrument to focus energy beams on a target, conveying sight and sound waves to television receivers within range. A one-hour experimental TV broadcast was tried. Television set builder Bert D'Orsay planned to put TV sets in theaters on a full-sized film screen by 1948. One in seven families in Burbank had a TV set in 1949.
ORGANIZATIONAL LIFE

Walter Long was elected head of the Burbank Chamber of Commerce for 1941; he replaced Jack Haye. The Sterling Club, designed to make Burbank a "sterling city" by eliminating juvenile delinquency through planned parent-child recreation, sought to incorporate in July, 1944. A Burbank Business Association was formed on August 8, 1944. In December, 1947, the Chamber of Commerce planned a $50,000 administration building on a $10,000 lot.

E. Dean Cowley was president of the Burbank Chamber of Commerce for 1948; he replaced Ernest R. Rothe. Burbank Attorney C. Oscar Kalenius was elected head of the San Fernando Valley Bar Association for 1948. A Red Cross chapter started in 1949 with 5,000 members and was separated from the Glendale chapter. James G. Jefferys was elected president of the Burbank Chamber for 1950.

Registered voters increased from 627 in 1920 to 8,388 in 1930, 19,030 in 1940 and 41,598 in 1950. Of the 19,030 voters in the 1940 election, 12,335 were Democrats and 5,692 Republicans. In 1940 Roosevelt beat Wendell Willkie in Burbank 11,467 to 6,688; 68 votes went for socialist Norman Thomas and 49 for communist Earl Browder. Another 28 votes went for economist Roger Babson. On September 14, 1941, Warner's studio engineer Everett G. Burkharter became a State Assemblyman for the 42nd District, which included Burbank. In 1944 Roosevelt balloted 14,392 in Burbank against 10,375 for Thomas E. Dewey.

President Harry S. Truman stopped off in Burbank for a short talk on September 23, 1948. A "Welcome Truman" banner was in place at the S.P. station and when more than 4,000 persons turned out, the president had to stay longer. In the November, 1948, election 40,257 Burbank people were eligible to vote. With nearly all precincts reporting, Truman was leading Dewey by 72 votes, 14,729 against 14,637.

By 1944, unlike the depression situation of from 400 to 700 Christmas baskets going to the needy, no one basket was needed. In November, 1947, Burbank people contributed 40,000 pounds of foodstuffs for the Friendship Train, a national campaign. Lockheed employees' Buck-of-the-Month Club donated $2,000 to the Train.

Mexico's Independence Day was celebrated at State Park on September 15-16, 1945, when Los Amigos Club held a two-day fete. People dressed in costumes, danced and ate and sang. The first Jewish Congregation in Burbank was organized in 1945 when Monsignor Keating of St. Robert Bellarmine Catholic Church asked Ben Mason about the possibility of forming a Jewish temple here. A group of 17 were the nucleus for the Burbank Jewish Community Council.

When the S.F.V. Council of Race Relations in May, 1946, asked Burbank to act against potential Ku Klux Klan activities in the city, Mayor Paul Brown refused on the grounds that it was both unconstitutional and outside the council's jurisdiction. Some 39 civic, religious and labor bodies had formed the new Race Relations council, with Richard R. Rogan, attorney, as president.
The first Sunday school of the Burbank Jewish Community Council was held in 1947 at the American Legion Hall. Nathan Katzman was religious leader of the council. A building for the council was completed in 1948 when the name was changed to Burbank Jewish Community Center. Katzman officiated at High Holiday conservative services at the First Methodist Church in Burbank on September 14, 1947. A chorus of 12, trained by Ben Pollack, sang.

Youth under 18 came in for new attention in Burbank when in January, 1945, the city council approved a 9:30 p.m. curfew. Youth could be on city streets after curfew only with a legal work permit or when accompanied by a guardian.

RECREATION

In World War Two people increasingly sought recreation outside the home. Mrs. Alma N. Lannigan of Burbank in 1940 broke the world's record for women in pistol shooting over a combat course three times in succession. In October, 1940, Albert Fonda Minor completed the Magnolia Theater. Minor now owned all Burbank theaters. Burbank bought five acres of land for $9,000 from cowboy actor Gene Autry in 1940 to add to Olive-Victory Park. A 37,715-acre park was bought for $64,116 in June, 1941, at Verdugo and Clark Avenues and became the city's second largest park. Burbank proposed buying 46.7 acres opposite Disney Studios from the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power for $65,000 in 1941. A $97,313 recreation center went into construction on park lands on Olive Avenue near Victory Boulevard, on October 29, 1941.

Burbank, on February 26, 1942, signed an agreement with the Federal Security Agency to operate the recreation structure. A novel use of the area made it available for residents on Saturdays, soldiers on Sundays, and war industry workers on weekdays. Westways magazine saw the new Olive Avenue Park as being "for the benefit of the armed forces, service organizations and war workers. From here emanate the canteen shows which are presented at Southland soldier camps."

Buena Vista Park, of 39 acres, was named in June, 1943. Fritz B. Burns, developer of Burbank Gardens, donated an eight-acre tract for park use to the city conditional on city purchase of an acreage beside it for $4,470. The city accepted on December 22, 1943. A fiesta was held at the opening of State Park in September, 1944. Hobo House, a teenage center, opened in Glenoaks Park in October, 1944. Burbank Recreation Club, which had begun in 1917 for retired business and professional men, celebrated 27 years of activity with its annual dinner in December, 1944.

A $2,500,000 amusement center for Burbank was proposed in November, 1945, on a 14-acre plot at Riverside Drive and Mariposa Street, to be known as Pickwick Playland. Among backers were such celebrities as Frank Sinatra, Andy Russell, Mickey Rooney, Harry James, and Jules Styne. Jim Jeffries' Barn was undergoing repairs in 1947. Burbank hosted the first conference in the city of the Parks and Recreation section of the County Division of the League of California Cities
in March, 1948.

Burbank resident Richard Duyer won the National Men's Ice Skating Figure Championship at 12 years of age on March 31, 1948. Young Duyer had previously won the Pacific Coast juvenile title in 1946, the Pacific Coast Novice title in 1947, and the junior men's crown in 1948. In 1948 Verdugo Park, containing the city's first municipal swim stadium, opened. Two Burbank councilmen visualized a 70,000-seat San Fernando Valley Bowl on a 15-acre tract near Lockheed Air Terminal in 1948. Building of the 1500-seat Cornell Theater began on March 16, 1949. To protect youngsters the city decided to seal off the 120-foot long Crystal Cave Tunnel at Stough Park in 1949.

Artist Leon Brookes, rated the only Occidental to use authentic Chinese style in his painting, in August, 1947, opened a shop in Burbank. "Queen Mother" of Burbank was the honor bestowed on Mrs. Emma Fischer Story, 86, oldest citizen of Burbank in length of residence in May, 1947. Pioneers who honored Mrs. Story at the Burbank on Parade festival were all residents of at least 35 years. Burbank in November, 1949, began selling buds to help finance the planned float for the Pasadena Tournament of Roses Parade. A Rose Symphony Costume Ball was held on November 28, 1949.

Burbank community symphony orchestra, with Leo Damiani, music director of the Parks and Recreation Department in charge of the 50-piece group, made its debut in July, 1944. This start was part of a Victory rally for the Boy Scouts' Fifth War Loan Drive. Burbank Symphony Orchestra in 1944 was headed by Mrs. Grace Lovejoy. In July, 1948, Burbank Civic Chorus changed its name to Civic Light Opera Chorus and presented its first operetta, "Eileen."

The President's Ball was the occasion for a major dance run by the Elks Club in January, 1941. Burbankers danced at the Elks Club on May 24, 1941, to help raise funds to enter a float in the Rose Parade. Saturday night band dances were begun in Burbank in Fall, 1942. Liquidation of the WPA in 1943 depleted the servicemen's recreation fund as WPA orchestra work ended. But servicemen were aided by contributions from major industries in Burbank to keep the music playing and the dancing moving. A group of hostesses at the Friday night dances at the Civic Recreation Center in Burbank in February, 1943, began writing letters to servicemen. An 18-foot-long letter went to one military unit.

"A Rookie's Dream" was headline of the dance, song and musical extravaganza given by the Burbank Parks and Recreation Department on June 25, 1944. Meanwhile, arguments continued over prohibition of Sunday dancing in Burbank. Aeronautical Industrial Lodge 727 sought modification of the ban for lodge members. To mark their 20th birthday, Burbank Optimist Club held a dinner dance at Oakmont Country Club on February 16, 1945. Burbank on Parade marked opening of the 7th War Loan Drive in April, 1945, with jitterbug and waltz contests. An old-time dance was held on May 4, 1945, by high school students in Burbank, as the war moved to a conclusion within days. Burbank's first weekly civic dance got underway on October 5, 1945, at the Recreation Center to the music of Carol Wax.
One of four dancing schools operated by Jack and Arthur Winton opened in Burbank in September, 1947. Burbank High School alumni held an annual dance on November 7, 1947. A San Fernando Valley-wide square dance festival featured contests in Burbank on January 22, 1948. Women wore costumes from covered wagon days, while male dancers came dressed as cowboys. More than 1,200 Lockheed employees and their guests held the fifth annual all-plant dance on October 14, 1948.

CONTRIBUTORS

A "Welcoming Service" in April, 1940, was sent new residents in Burbank to explain location of services. Los Angeles Directory Company compiled a Burbank City Directory for 1940, as it had for 1939. William Coryell, who helped bring the first power lines to Burbank, died on June 11, 1940, at age 78.

Paul Mantz, noted speed flyer, was known in the 1930's and 1940's as "The Honeymoon Pilot," for flying celebrities to the "in" places to get married, Reno or Las Vegas. On film actress Lana Turner's birthday, Mantz piloted her and bandleader Artie Shaw to a justice of the peace. A map of Burbank showing its various advantages was published by the Chamber of Commerce in February, 1941. Mrs. Frieda Jeffries, 68, wife of ex-heavyweight champion James J. Jeffries, was killed in an automobile accident on February 4, 1941. On June 9, 1941, Burbank City Council proclaimed "James J. Jeffries Day" in honor of "Big Jim" who had been a Burbank citizen since 1904. Willard Arthur Blanchard, pioneer lumber dealer and mayor of Burbank for eight years, died in September, 1941.

W. P. Coffman, longtime printing press foreman, onetime Burbank Review publisher, and also Postmaster, wrote what became Burbank's official song, according to Monroe. Originally penned for the Kiwanis Club, the work was sung to the tune of "Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching." Coffman's words ran:

There's a town in Southern Cal
That we love just like a pal,
Where we work, and boost, and sing, and dance, and play.
There's no other place in sight
That can give us more delight,
And we're full of pep and ginger
When we say:
Bank, Bank, Bank, we bank on Burbank--
Bank on Burbank every day.
Nestled up against the hills
All our hearts with pride she fills--
Yes, we bank on Burbank and we're here to stay.

When this whole Kiwanis bunch
Gets the right and proper hunch
Everybody gets behind us with a swing.
All for one, and one for all,
That's what makes us want to get right up and sing.
Several Burbank leaders' names appeared in the 1942-43 edition of "Who's Who." Frank E. Churchill, composer of "Who's Afraid of the Big Bad Wolf?" was included, as were Lockheed Robert E. Gross, Norman W. Alley, photographer; Donald B. Parkinson, architect; Robert W. Kenny, and actors and actresses. In June, 1943, Fred E. Thompson, onetime aide of Thomas A. Edison, at age 76 came to work in a Burbank war plant. Edward Albert Fischer, who had reached Burbank in 1878, died at 74 on May 3, 1943.

In 1943 Gordon Jenkins produced the song, "I'll Make the San Fernando Valley My Home," with stress on the "low countries" which Burbank had flown off of on wings of war production. But the song did focus attention on the entire Valley.

George Lynn Monroe edited a "Burbank Community Book" in 1944. He mentioned that Arthur H. Cavston, publisher of the work, had contributed to it "from a history of the San Fernando Valley published by Mr. Cavston." Mrs. John A. Pritchard of Burbank was named California Mother of the Year for 1944. Burbank Historical Society, which had disbanded, left its historic materials with the library.

Veterans of Foreign Wars in February, 1945, offered two $25 war bonds for the best essays by a high school student on The History of Burbank. William F. Coffman, Burbank Review foreman and onetime publisher and postmaster, retired at 75 on January 31, 1946. Look Magazine devoted six pages to the San Fernando Valley on April 30, 1946. While calling the Valley an important vegetable garden and bedroom for Los Angeles, Look also remarked film and aircraft and other industries.

On April 19, 1947, Dr. Elmer H. Thompson said: "I always stand perfectly still for one minute at 6:30 a.m. each April 19 to mark the anniversary of my arrival in Burbank." He was in his 42nd year in the city. Dr. Thompson died at 69 on November 4, 1947, active in caring for people to the end.

The old cast-iron sign of Dr. David Burbank was displayed in a three-day celebration in 1948. The sign bore the words: "Dr. Burbank DENTIST, UP STAIRS." The 50-pound sign was 26 by 13 inches, with letters of solid bronze fastened with rivets. It was found at the home of Mrs. Charles Emory Wright by Ray Kahl, Burbank pioneer, in May, 1948. Cast in San Francisco, the sign was being used as a footscraper in the backyard. Kahl recalled the sign when he was 12 years of age when it was used as a part of a path to a house.

Miss Mary Octavia Lesueur, one of the outstanding women in Burbank's history, died at 78 on January 20, 1948. "Burbank Night" was celebrated on February 28, 1948, when the Freedom Train, now on a national tour with documents of American freedom, came to town. Mayor Paul L. Brown opened the ceremonies, at which Ben Porter, Jr., directed the Burbank Band. Seventeen Burbank residents were included in the World Biography reference book of 1948, with film and aircraft leaders predominating.

Dr. Elta Pfister won the Woman of the Year award in 1949 bestowed by the Burbank Women's Council. Arthur Fellig (Weegee), the
noted photographer, explained his new picture book at John Muir Junior High School in Burbank on April 1, 1949. Jim Mattern, onetime Lockheed P-38 Test Pilot, received a Scroll of Appreciation from the U.S. Air Force on October 28, 1949, for his war work. The Shah of Iran, Mohammed Reza Shah Pahlavi, visited Burbank and Lockheed Aircraft Corporation in December, 1949.
CHAPTER 16

BURBANK AT MID-CENTURY

"Older" Burbank could not survive the war boom of the 1940's. The changes to industry were too great as were those to the trades and services and new leisure. Yet in her finest decade thus far Burbank had responded to demands for change in ways that made her a world city in the major endeavors leading the new age--aircraft, films, and shortly television.

POPULATION

As it had doubled from 1930 to 1940, so by 1950 the population more than doubled again, going to 78,577 people. Burbank was driven to go up in multiple units or up the mountains, and many people were not ready for either move. Burbank Coordinating Council found in 1957 that Burbank had 3,534 persons 65 years old or over, or 3.93 per cent, below the state average of 8.3 per cent aged. A special census of May, 1957, showed a population of 90,965, about 2,000 short of what was anticipated, so as to get added gas tax revenue refunds. With the slowing of growth, municipal services began to handle demands of a changing population at a new level of city functioning.

Mrs. Nina Woodell, deputy county clerk, opened the branch of the Los Angeles County Clerk's office in Burbank on January 3, 1950, as the first step to establishment of a Superior Court branch. The office began issuing marriage licenses and accepting civil filings and qualified as a notary. First recorded filing was a divorce proceeding. Burbank councilmen in 1950 were getting $10 a meeting and sought a raise to $20. Reading of the city's revised and modified Municipal Code in January, 1951, took more than 10 hours. Three years before, Mayor Floyd J. Jolley, then a councilman, had undertaken to codify all the 1,100 statutes into a single, loose leaf code of 200,000 words. Burbank released a motion picture "The Story of a City" in color in 1951. Soon it was seen by nearly 10,000 persons.

Ralph H. Hilton resigned as mayor in January, 1952, and Walter W. Mansfield replaced him. More than 50,000 people celebrated Burbank's 65th birthday in 1952 and combined this with the eighth annual Burbank on Parade Festival. James H. McCambridge was named City Manager in August, 1952. When McCambridge died shortly, Edgar J. Friedrich was named City Manager in October, 1952. A major park was to be renamed for McCambridge in December, 1952.

In March, 1953, Paul Brown assumed office as mayor. On April 1, 1953, Burbank's $40,000 health center, built under a lease arrangement with the county, opened. Carl King became mayor at the end of April, 1953. The city's own gravel pit had produced 19,103 tons of sand and 17,188 tons of rock in the latest complete year. By June, 1953, Burbank had reoriented its personnel system. Earl Blais came into office as a reform councilman in 1953 and soon became the youngest mayor in Burbank.
history. After Edgar Friedrich remained ill following a stroke in October, 1953, Harmon Bennett was named temporary City Manager. In January, 1954, Bennett became City Manager, fourth man to hold the post in little more than a year and a half, as illness struck down the others.

Burbank city began in the 1950's a practice of publicizing its accomplishments such as being known as The Gateway to the San Fernando Valley, having a population by 1954 of 90,000, an assessed valuation of $174,156,000, a radio station, 50,000 telephones, 425 manufacturing firms. In the recall election of June, 1954, Councilman Floyd J. Jolley was recalled. On July 29, 1954, a citizen's advisory committee on capital improvements met and proposed a 10-year capital improvement program to cost more than $10,000,000. Burbank voters in April, 1955, approved $5,565,000 in bonds to finance the program in part and other funds were to come from annual revenues and a half-cent rise in the sales tax.

Earl Blais was re-elected mayor of Burbank in Spring, 1955. City employees reached 1,000 in 1955. When a 1929 report on Burbank was found in 1956, a generation-long comparison showed that Burbank had six times as many people by 1956 and 23 times the postal receipts. H. B. (Jerry) Bank was elected mayor in February, 1956.

Actual start of the $10,000,000 capital improvement program came in 1957. Attorney Edward C. Olson was elected mayor in April, 1957. William J. Van den Akker was elected chairman of Burbank's Civil Service Board in September, 1957. Dallas Williams was elected mayor in 1958. Earle W. Burke was chosen as Burbank's 16th mayor in 1959. Burbank City Council in December, 1959, approved a $920,000 bid to build a City Hall Annex on the site of the city's first city hall.

Grandview Highlands residents, by a count of 570 to 10, voted to detach from Los Angeles and annex to Burbank on July 13, 1954. Official date of annexation was August 20, 1954. The area of 419 homes and 1,500 residents involved 81 acres. Burbank had to pay Los Angeles city $142,242 for public utility facilities and other improvements made in the area. Earlier, on January 21, 1954, the McClure Addition of .0867 square miles was annexed. The Keswick Addition was to come on August 16, 1955, and the Horace Mann School site on October 19, 1955. Burbank in 1956 was given the right to use 3.78 acres of county flood control debris basin property in exchange for a 25-year easement and access right to the municipal disposal grounds. The land was used for the DeBell Golf Course work. The Cabrini Addition to Burbank on February 4, 1959, was the thirteenth in Burbank's history.

In using a 1942 model car, in bad shape, critics held in 1950 the Planning Commission of Burbank was losing prestige. Los Angeles City chief planner Charles R. Bennett, in a special study of Burbank in 1954, suggested new ways for the city to attract industry.

ECOLOGICAL CHANGES

Burbank's rubbish system, which used a useless canyon as a dump with the land sure to be filled in and useful for other purposes in a
decade, won praise in 1955. Starlight Lane began with a dedication on March 7, 1959, as a flower and tree decorated way that would eventually border the roadway from Sunset Canyon Drive to the Starlight Bowl.

An earthquake was felt in Burbank on January 11, 1950. Two rocking, rolling quakes struck in January, 1954. By 1956 average weather in Burbank was 62.8 degrees, some five degrees warmer than in 1929. Rainfall was down to 13 inches annually in 1956, from 15 inches annually in 1929.

BUILDING

Burbank had 25,859 dwelling units, up from 11,130 in 1940, or 103.2 per cent more in the preliminary census count of April 1, 1950. Some 73.0 per cent of Burbank's homes were built prior to 1950 but only 27.9 per cent prior to 1940, compared to 40.8 per cent in Los Angeles County. The high proportion of newer buildings showed why Burbank lacked residual decay and dilapidation. Rent decontrol was sought from the Federal Housing expediter in 1950 and at midnight August 14, 1950, rent was no longer controlled.

"Go up in the air," Chamber of Commerce leaders were advising Burbank as they sought multi-floor industries for fuller land use in 1951. Building valuations of $12,960,304 in 1950 more than doubled to $25,987,362 in 1951, a record, fourth among California cities. With all the ups and downs of building, the figures were to reach $15,523,042 in 1953, down from the $16,106,216 of 1952. By 1959 valuations slipped to $10,833,831. But the latest change saw apartments exceed single family home construction.

The final census of housing came out in 1952 and showed that the 25,938 homes counted in 1950 were a rise of 14,808 from the 1940 census total of 11,130. Of the 1950 dwellings, 25,052 were occupied. A total of 17,037, or 68 per cent, were owner occupied and 8,015, or 32 per cent, renter occupied, roughly 2 to 1. Of 886 vacant units, 596 were available while others were dilapidated. Only 1,633 had no private bath or were dilapidated and of these 453 lacked running water or were dilapidated. Average value of 14,295 single dwelling units was $11,200. Average monthly rental was $57. By 1956 Burbank was starting to tear down its own slums, city-owned structures (since 1953). The 14 tenants were to move elsewhere.

A commercial study company surveyed Burbank's hotel needs for $1,000 in May, 1953. Plans for a 150-room hotel to go in at a cost of $1,500,000 were noted on February 9, 1954. Money was being raised in 1955 for a 100-room hotel to go onto the site of the old Jim Jeffries barn. By 1956 Burbank had 22 motels to meet needs of a motoring age. Hotels, motels, tourist courts and camps at Burbank rose from 31 in 1954 to 48 in 1958, when they had $889,000 in receipts.
THE INDUSTRIAL 1950'S

Subdivision of the Valley forced closing of part of the McKeon Canning Company in Burbank in September, 1950, as Libby, McNeil and Libby in 1939 had discontinued canning at Burbank when local sources of supply faded away. An era had perished.

But in its place more than 400 industries had emerged by 1950. World War Two had propelled Burbank to the highest levels of industrial power. The city now had 31,195 industrial employees and a $100,000,000 annual industrial payroll. Dwight Palmer, economist and Burbank resident, noted in August, 1950, that Burbank needed more diversified industry to balance its economy. One-fifth of the manufacturing plants of 1950 were engaged entirely in war production—53 out of 277 working exclusively on orders for the federal government. In excess of $200,000,000 worth of government orders were placed with Burbank firms in defense work. Tested appeals which brought industry to Burbank were congenial living conditions, strategic location, ample labor markets, transportation, and romantic appeal based upon historical background.

Demands for industrial acreage in Burbank in 1951 were exceeding the supply. The move into the air was being pushed. Burbank in 1952 had 18 per cent of its land acreage zoned for industry. By 1952, too, with Lockheed leading the way, Burbank had become a major electronics center. Fifteen acres of land along 1,400 feet of Riverside Drive between Mariposa and Main Streets were bought for $250,000 by Desco Corporation in 1953. Part of the Battle of Providencia had occurred there. General Motors broke ground at Burbank for a training structure to have 26,000 square feet of space, in April, 1954.

Products of Burbank industry went on display on March 19, 1958, at the first all-San Fernando Valley "Get Acquainted" Conference at Devonshire Downs, Northridge. Natural Lighting Corporation in November, 1958, bought an industrial property in Burbank for $85,000 to begin work in lighting and photographic equipment. The 1958 Census of Business showed that Burbank had 265 personal services with $4,417,000 in receipts for 1958. This was a rise from 228 such personal services in 1954.

Miscellaneous business services such as advertising, credit bureaus, private employment agencies, blueprinting and the like increased from 94 in 1954 to 155 in 1958. Receipts totaled $3,806,000 in 1958. Auto repair, auto services and garages decreased from 124 in 1954 to 116 in 1958, but 1958 receipts were up, at $4,007,000. Miscellaneous repair services rose from 99 to 107 in four years. Total receipts were $2,566,000 in 1958. Film services showed a rise from 22 to 34 establishments, with receipts totaling $53,271,000. Amusement and recreation services of other kinds rose from 15 to 40. Total receipts for 1958 were $2,057,000.

One-fourth of all American commercial transport planes, from the end of World War Two to 1950, were made in Burbank. Speed pilot Paul Mantz flew from Burbank to New York in under five hours, a new mark for propeller driven aircraft, in January, 1950. A new $20,000,000
office building was to house 1,500 Lockheed workers in 1951. Burbank aircraft leaders held in 1951 that Burbank was a world leader in all phases of air transport and production.

Lockheed in August, 1953, rolled out its 25,000th airplane under its present management in a 22-year period. The plane represented the last of 322,000,000 pounds of planes put in the air by Lockheed in that time. The 50th anniversary of powered flight was celebrated at San Fernando Valley Airport, as 65,000 persons, including Allan Lockheed, founder of the great aircraft firm, watched in May, 1953. Burbank on December 17, 1953, moved to set up a national shrine for aviation's historical documents. A memorial was established in the Portal of the Folded Wings at Valhalla Cemetery. A $200,000 marble and sandstone arch at the entrance was being refurbished.

Lockheed in 1954 allocated $10,000,000 for a new scientific laboratory for advanced research by its systems division. In 1955 Lockheed started a missile laboratory costing $4,000,000. In June, 1956, Lockheed began a $92,000,000 expansion program. Bert C. Monesmith, vice president and general manager, noted that Burbank was a world leader in export of commercial aircraft. Lockheed in 1957 was buying $30,000,000 a year in all kinds of supplies in Burbank and other Valley cities. On March 22, 1957, a twin jet Douglas Skywarrior flew from Burbank to Miami, Florida in 3 hours, 39 minutes and 24 seconds.

A temporary slump in aircraft would not mean a slowing of work in Burbank, Courtlandt S. Gross, Lockheed Aircraft Corporation president, said on March 23, 1958. Gross noted that West Coast firms were involved in 25 of the nation's 43 missile programs. Lockheed's Polaris missile and Pied Piper reconnaissance satellite had received "DX" super-priority ratings. General Controls Company began a new aviation and electronics division to cost $5,600,000 in 1958. Robert E. Gross, Lockheed chief, was co-winner of the California Industrialist of the Year award in 1959. Lockheed in 1959 began building the first submarine-hunter prop-jet airplanes for the Navy. In December, 1959, the Burbank-built F-104 Air Force jet fighter set an altitude mark of more than 102,000 feet.

One-fifth of all feature length films made in the United States in 1950 were produced in Burbank. Cathedral Films, Inc. was to construct studios in Burbank in August, 1950. Video Films was in production. Warner Brothers Studio in 1951 was split into two new companies by federal order, one to produce and the other distribute films. In May, 1951, Warner's was reportedly on the sales block for $25,000,000. In 1952 Warner's was producing 20 per cent of all films in the country.

In March, 1952, Walt Disney announced plans for a $1,500,000 Disneyland Park in Anaheim. Meanwhile, Disney Studios planned a $25,000 addition. In May, 1953, Disney planned a $160,000 stage to go in at the main studio and to be 55 feet high. A 3-D process for cartoons was unveiled by Disney. Walt Disney won four more "Oscars" in 1954.

Warner Brothers planned filming 39 TV features in 1955. United Productions of America began its film cartoon work in the Toluca Lake area in 1956. Warner's announced it would build a $800,000 office and
production structure on the massive foundations of famed Stage 21 which had burned in 1953. Harry M. Warner, retired president of Warner Brothers Studios, died at 76 on July 25, 1958. Technicolor Corporation acquired Warner Brothers' film laboratories, buildings and equipment in Burbank in September, 1958. The move marked entry of Technicolor into the black and white film processing field. Walt Disney Productions filed suit against American Broadcasting Company, charging that the firm sought to keep Disney films off the air, in 1959.

Television plans of National Broadcasting Company (NBC) were to move its entire Hollywood operation to Burbank. By 1951, 19 acres of land were bought for the project at a cost of $263,287. NBC was to buy 30 more acres from Warner Brothers for a reported $750,000. A good faith check for $10,500 was presented to the City of Burbank on the first 19 acres of land NBC had closed a deal on in June, 1951.

In October, 1952, NBC-TV opened its great new television headquarters at Alameda and Olive Avenues in Burbank, much of it moved from Sunset and Vine in Hollywood. Studios were as large as motion picture sound stages. Scenery could be shifted in split seconds. Television, one of the newest and most influential segments of communications had based itself squarely in Burbank. NBC built the first color television film studio devoted entirely to color work in March, 1955, in Burbank, adjacent to the 1952 building. By November, 1955, NBC planned a $6,000,000 expansion program as part of Color TV City. The move was to raise Burbank investments to $13,000,000 for NBC. Burbank was named headquarters for the new NBC-TV Tape System in November, 1957. A new $1,500,000 tape control center was installed for this work. On 49 acres NBC had produced the first studio built entirely for television.

THE WORLD OF BUSINESS

Burbank had by the 1950's become a center for major businesses. Service industries rose from 634 in 1954 to 765 in 1958, a gain of 131. Receipts from 1954 to 1958 went up from $45,959,000 to $71,009,000.

On May 18, 1950, Superior Judge Alfred E. Paonessa ruled that Burbank's license ordinance affecting fees for auctions was unconstitutional. He called it discriminatory to charge $50 a day for auctions. Burbank's "blue law" against Sunday auctions was temporarily lifted in June, 1950, when Auction Palace sought an injunction against the city ordinance. Barker Brothers planned to open a Burbank store in October, 1950. Retail buying in Burbank at the end of 1950 rose to more than $100,000,000.

By 1955 the Akron Store of 11,000 square feet opened in Burbank; parking took almost triple the building space. A multimillion dollar facelifting for ten blocks of downtown Burbank was proposed by Mayor Edward Olson on August 22, 1957, to preserve downtown as a trade center. Seymour Lamper, president, opened Hadley furniture stores' 18,500-square-foot Burbank store in June, 1958. Retail trade in 1958 reached $150,867,000. But in 1959 planners found that 17 per cent of retail outlets in downtown Burbank were vacant.

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Burbank's assessed valuation of property for 1950-51 was $114,438,990. For 1959-1960 it was to reach $265,870,720, well over double. On October 19, 1954, the sales tax was increased, effective January 1, 1955, from 1/2 to 1 per cent to raise money for capital improvements.

Community Bank's first branch offered a drive-in window. In 1956 Burbank's six banks had deposits of just over $100,000,000, or 25 times more than in 1929. Bank debits were nearly one billion dollars.

Unemployment affected 14.15 per cent of Burbank's labor force in January, 1950. Burbank's 492 industrial firms were employing 31,195 workers in December, 1950. In 1951 883 city employees received a 6 per cent cost-of-living increase. By 1951 the civil service commission gained authority to overrule the city manager; they ordered reinstatement of a discharged employee. Census figures for 1954 showed that the city had 953 employees, with 741 in government and 212 in utilities; monthly payroll was $363,000. It also was found to be cheaper to live in Burbank than in Los Angeles. Burbank jobless declined in May, 1958, although 2,500 residents were receiving unemployment insurance claims.

In union matters the Federal Conciliation Commissioner on June 2, 1950, announced end of a strike by the International Association of Machinists against Airequipment Company. Some 25,000 workers struck Lockheed plants at Burbank and around the country for three weeks.

Pickets of the Television Writers of America, an independent union, formed about NBC's Studios on July 21, 1954. A $300,000 union hall went up on the onetime Jeffries Barn site at Burbank's "Memory Corner" in 1955. The International Association of Machinists, which had bought the land for $200,000 and was building the structure, had leased the barn from Jeffries as early as 1937. AFL Machinists struck the Flying Tiger Line on June 14, 1955, in a contract dispute. Burbank's employees of NBC-TV, including engineers and technicians, ended their walkout in April-May, 1959.

PEOPLE FLOW

On January 17, 1950, Burbank's $1,000,000 alternate truck route, begun in 1945, opened at San Fernando Boulevard and Broadway. Out of 207.4 miles of streets in Burbank in 1953, 201.2 miles were paved. The Hollywood Freeway, linking Burbank and the Valley with downtown Los Angeles, opened for traffic on April 15, 1954. On September 6, 1957, a 2.4-mile section of the Golden State Freeway between Griffith Park and Burbank was opened. A scenic highway over the Verdugo Mountains to Sunland-Tujunga was sought in 1957.

Opening of the Olive Avenue bridge, the first of four overpasses, on August 12, 1958, was expected to halt deaths and serious injuries and aid in reducing such accidents at four intersections of city streets and the S.P. railroad tracks. In the prior five years there had been 47 accidents, including four fatalities at the crossings at Olive, Magnolia, Burbank, and Verdugo. James C. Crawford, 74, mayor from 1922 to 1926, rode in the first dedicatory vehicle of the 1,430-foot bridge, which
cost $1,600,000. Cost of the Golden State Freeway link through Burbank in 1959 was $8,324,651. The $1,400,000 Magnolia Avenue bridge was opened on February, 1959.

Traffic counts in 1951 on major Burbank thoroughfares at the railroad crossing were: Burbank, 15,000; Olive, 13,500; Magnolia, 13,000; Alameda, 9,640; Hollywood Way, 14,000; and Buena Vista, 9,150. Legislation was promised on traffic bottlenecks on San Fernando Road and the proposed Riverside Drive (Ventura) Freeways links in 1951. In 1954 Burbank had six traffic deaths, down from the 11 of 1953. Burbank had less accidents than Glendale, 19 versus 22, in their month-long Operation Safety contest in December, 1958.

Total accidents in 1958 in Burbank were 1,826, a decline from the 2,089 of 1957. Total injuries were down to 641, from 851 in 1957. But fatalities rose from 6 to 9. Burbank was cited for its pedestrian safety program by the Automobile Club of Southern California in June, 1959, and nationally, too. A crusade for bicycle safety began in Burbank schools in October, 1959.

In 1955 Burbank had 1,025 coin parking meters. A few went back to just after the end of World War Two. A new machine would count 1,000 coins from the meters a minute and pile them neatly. Attempts to cheat the meter usually failed although an occasional slug or foreign coin was slipped in. Meter payments paid for off-street parking. Only on Sunday, Christmas or New Year's Day was it unnecessary to feed the meter. In 1958 Burbank created a parking district. In the parking year ending on June 24, 1959, 7,821 "tardy parkers" were ticketed by police. Some 150 to 200 tickets were paid weekly. A new era in parking began when a parking district for downtown was approved on November 10, 1959, and the first lot was purchased for $17,750.

Pacific Electric on March 16, 1950, opened its new double track on Glenoaks Boulevard at a cost of $92,838. Burbank in 1950 had an annual freight bill exceeding $6,000,000. In 1950 cost to motorists of waiting for trains at Burbank crossings came to 4 cents a minute, for trucks 10 cents.

On dollar sales days in 1951 bus rides were free in Burbank, as merchants hired a bus service to promote business. War plant workers sought bus service to and from work areas. In answer to complaints that a freight train crew blocked automobile traffic in Burbank for 45 minutes on March 24, 1951, longest delay recorded here, the Southern Pacific argued that Burbank had no jurisdiction over the railroad's right of way. A city ordinance barred such halting by a train for more than five minutes. In April, 1951, a State Department of Motor Vehicles office opened in Burbank.

In Spring, 1953, Burbank joined other Valley towns in asking for commuter service by Southern Pacific to other county areas. Burbank approved a billboard ban within 500 feet of a freeway in January, 1954. When monorail agitation resumed in 1954, people were reminded how Joe Fawkes had built an aerial swallow, as he termed it, as early as 1907 and was still running it in 1912 on 250 feet of track. Slowly train traffic was declining. Southern Pacific, in December, 1954, showed
that it brought through Burbank per week but 112 passenger trains in January, 1954, compared to 156 in 1920, to a town 3 per cent the size.

Even freight trains were not really increasing; there were 110 a week going through in 1920 and 113 in 1954. Moreover, average number of cars per train for passengers had fallen, from 17 in the war year of 1945, the high, to 14 in 1950 and to 13 in 1954. Freight train length moved the other way, rising to 70 in 1951 and 74 in 1954. Local trains averaged 24 cars in 1945 and 20 in 1954.

In January, 1959, Lockheed, by this time moving into every kind of transportation, designed a monorail for the Seattle Transit System for the Century 21 Exposition that was to open in 1961. An $800,000,000 monorail could link Burbank to the rest of Southern California in minutes, Wenner-Gren official Thomas J. Lupo informed Burbankers on September 1, 1959.

Lockheed Air Terminal had 740,000 passenger movements in 1951, compared to 605,000 in 1950—and double the 1948 figure. The slow but steady resurgence moved to 761,046 air travelers and 40,045,217 pounds of air freight for 1952. United Air Lines' resumption of transcontinental air service from Lockheed Air Terminal on March 1, 1953, returned Burbank to the nationwide air service operations. Trans World Airlines and American Airlines resumed flights too. A heliport opened in the summer of 1954 with three flights a day and stops at Burbank, North Hollywood, San Fernando and Van Nuys. By 1954 Lockheed Air Terminal was worth $40,000,000.

In November, 1958, the Civil Aeronautics Board approved a Burbank-to-Catalina Air Service by helicopter. Lockheed Air Terminal became one of the top instrumented flying fields in the United States with installation in March, 1959, of an electronic flash approach system (EFAS) that penetrated fog.
CHAPTER 17

SERVING 90,000 PEOPLE

Probably no one knew that Burbank in the 1950's was to reach a population level on a largely one-story use of land which meant that its servicing for a population fluctuation between 85,000 and 100,000 now involved all the problems of any big city. In every field of endeavor modernity turned out to have afflictions of size. None of the older ways worked well; new means had to be found.

UTILITIES

Thus, gas meters by 1952 totaled 29,168, well over double the 12,457 meters of 1940. Gas consumption raced far ahead to 5,195,033,000 cubic feet, compared to 789,778,000 in 1940, about 6.5 times as much.

Burbank opened its new $275,000 electrical power station in August, 1950. Demands for electric power rose 23 per cent higher in January, 1952, than in the same time in 1951. When a peak of 54,000 kilowatt hours was reached and a total of 273,000 kwhs consumed, this exceeded by 10,000 kwhs the city's generating capacity. Non-city sources of power had to be bought. Bank of America in June, 1952, was the successful bidder on a $2,000,000 bond issue for Burbank's new 30,000 kwh steam electric generating plant. By 1953 Burbank was producing electricity at a cost 28.5 per cent below the national average. In September, 1953, Burbank opened its new $3,300,000 steam electric generator. Valuation of the electric plants of the city reached $14,800,000, compared to $600,000 25 years before.

Burbank ranked 10th lowest city in electricity bills nationally in 1954 which averaged $5 a month, the same figure as in 1945. Burbank's new distribution station for northeastern areas opened in September, 1956, at a cost of $375,000. The new power generating plant and transmission facilities in Burbank were going up in 1958. The new Olive Avenue Power Plant, which began operation on October 13, 1959, was the largest single construction project in the city's history. The 44,000 kwh plant raised capacity to 114,000 kwhs at a cost of $9,000,000.

From 10,677 water meters and consumption of 250,579,780 cubic feet of water in 1940, Burbank rose to 23,131 water meters and consumption of some 802,350,474 cubic feet of water in 1952. Valuation of plant was $7,600,000 in 1952 as compared to $910,000 25 years before. Annual sales rose to $855,000, from $98,000 a generation earlier. Eleven wells supplied 94.79 per cent of total requirements, producing at 15,000 gallons a minute or 760,530,800 cubic feet in 1953. The rest came from the Metropolitan Water District.

In February, 1954, Burbank drilled its 14th water well, said to be the best thus far. Actually this was the 19th well drilled; some older ones had gone out of service as uneconomical. Cost of well water was $8 per acre foot, of MWD water, $20. By 1956 Burbank had more than
40 miles of water mains in service. Five miles of mains were laid in a 12-month period. An 11,000,000 gallon reservoir was also added. In 1956 Los Angeles filed an action to block Burbank, Glendale and about 150 others from pumping well water from the Los Angeles River Basin. Two million gallons of water in the Sunset Canyon and Palm Avenue reservoir had to be emptied and refilled in August, 1959, following contamination by youngsters.

Burbank opened the 1950's with 35,998 telephones. In 1951 173,362 phone calls were made a day, almost double the daily calls of 88,126 in 1945. A $450,000 phone expansion program continued. A new R0ckwell prefix was added to Burbank's growing lines, which were at 41.2 phones per 100 persons. A $400,000 project to change Burbank telephone numbers went into effect on March 14, 1954. The new T0hrnwall and V1ictoria prefixes replaced 45,000 CHarleston and ROckwell numbers. In 1956 Burbank reached 56,689 telephones, 16 times the 3,500 of 1929.

FIRE, POLICE, COURT, POST OFFICE

Columbia Studios Ranch on May 26, 1950, suffered a $500,000 fire loss and a second blaze the next day. Burbank had 218 fires in 1950 or 2.8 fires for every 1,000 residents, well under the national average of 4.2. An explosion did $50,000 damage to Union Production Studios in March, 1952. Thick smoke was visible for three miles when a $1,500,000 fire struck Warner Brothers Studios on May 15, 1952. Again in July, 1952, Warner's suffered a $6,000,000 fire that leveled giant sets.

An invention to aid a firemen's slide down a pole was developed by a Burbank patrolman William L. Seide in 1953. The safety device overcame a pole hazard to protect firemen from dropping on persons or obstacles that might be in the way. A $60,000 blaze damaged Columbia Ranch in September, 1952. The old ranch house of Dr. David Burbank, for years on the back lot at Warner Brothers Studio, was razed in a fire of 1954. Fire inspection of churches began in Burbank in 1956.

Fire Truck 1 in 1957 was struck by a freight train at Olive Avenue. Twenty-two Burbank firemen took a day of their time to paint the home of an injured fireman, Bill Davies, in April, 1957. Burbank's new $450,000 Fire Department headquarters opened on September 19, 1957. Fire destroyed two-thirds of the Major Theater on May 3, 1959; an earlier fire occurred in 1951. Where Burbank had one fire station for each 18,000 inhabitants, Los Angeles city portions of the Valley had one for each 42,000 persons.

Fire, possibly set by juveniles, hit the old Jim Jeffries home site in December, 1959, and may have led to condemnation of the old structure. Since 1954 a memorial committee had sought to have the structure improved and made an historical landmark. But the city did not have the needed $60,000 to buy the property. The home was across the street from the old champion's celebrated barn, itself termed a fire trap. Fires in Burbank in 1959 caused 1,320 calls on the department and losses came to $485,474.76, with two major blazes raising the
figures above 1958 losses of $418,562.27.

When "syndicated crime" appeared to be present in Burbank, the Burbank Citizens Crime Prevention Committee incorporated on October 15, 1951. Temporary chairman was Bonar Dyer, Director of Industrial Relations at Walt Disney Studio and President of the Chamber of Commerce. Fourteen persons served. Before this the sin-and-drink ordinance of 13 years' standing in Burbank was ruled discriminatory by a judge in July, 1950. Burbank City Council sought to ban communists from Burbank in August, 1950. An order was issued that communists must register. A fleet of 14 new rented police sedans were to save the city $41 a car per 35,000-mile-use year of each vehicle. Both the American Civil Liberties Union and the Congress of Industrial Organizations attacked Burbank's handbill ordinance in July, 1951. When the appellate court reversed a local handbill conviction, three Valley women went free; they had passed out Korean War leaflets.

In 1952 the Citizens Crime Prevention Committee hired a former FBI agent, John H. Stephens, and a former Police Chief of Oceanside and El Centro, Guy Woodward, to serve on its investigative staff. In June, 1953, an investigation of crime was sparked by the Citizens Crime Prevention Committee. When hearings challenged racketeering and payoffs in the city, Burbank Police Chief Elmer Adams resigned in April, 1952. Captain Hugh McDonald of the Sheriff's Department was assigned to be temporary police chief. Acting Chief of Police Claude M. Duncan and Lt. Paul P. Prentice, head of the police juvenile bureau, resigned in August, 1952, to enter the fishing business. Lt. John T. McAlliffe in August, 1952, was named Acting Police Captain (Chief). Meanwhile, a special consultant to the Police Commission found Burbank "relatively clean," and charges against the city of gambling and scandals overplayed. After taking first place in a nationwide examination, Rex R. Andrews was appointed Chief of Police in November, 1952.

In May, 1953, the Governor's Commission on Organized Crime reported that Burbank was virtually without protection from professional criminals during the 20-year tenure of Chief of Police Elmer H. Adams. The Commission called Burbank a "bedroom for hoodlums," including Joe and Frank Sica of the Mafia and Ted Jabour Lewis of Detroit's Purple Gang, and gangster-gambler Mickey Cohen, and Ralph Maddox. It was charged that Chief of Police Elmer Adams on a salary of $8,500 a year owned an expensive home and two luxury yachts and bought $250 suits at a clothing store owned by Mickey Cohen. Chief Adams as well as Councilman Floyd Jolley and Walter Mansfield were "often guests" at the home of Ralph Maddox, it was charged. Once Chief Adams resigned, within three months City Manager Howard Stites resigned, and Walter Mansfield resigned from the City Council. In Spring, 1952, three other councilmen were voted out of office. Seventeen recommendations in a 76-page report of George D. Thompson, 34, hired as chief investigator of the Burbank Citizens' Crime Prevention Committee, inspired by the national Kefauver Committee hearings, led to major changes.

By May, 1954, a newly appointed City Police Commission headed by Attorney Earle Burke, an ex-FBI man, held three weeks of public hearings and subpoenaed 40 witnesses. The hearings were called the
first of their kind on the municipal level in the U.S. Out of this
three-year campaign came the new Chief of Police. The drop in serious
crimes by 30 per cent led Coronet magazine in May, 1956, to run an
article on Burbank entitled, "Small Cities Can Lick Crime, Too!" Auto-
mobile deaths fell off 45 per cent in two years. Solution of crimes
rose by 100 per cent. Burbank now had the reputation of being "one of
the cleanest cities in the country."

In the meantime, seventeen special police identification cards
issued by Burbank Police Chief Rex Andrews were being recalled in
April, 1956, on orders of City Manager Harmon Bennett when one holder
sought to gain immunity from arrest on a plain drunk charge. Burbank
in August, 1956, ended the manacling of prisoners chained to each other
on their way to and from court and instead put them in a paddy wagon.
Police Chief Andrews in September, 1956, denied that his department had
a quota system for issuing traffic citations. But Andrews said, "each
officer must carry his share of the traffic burden." In October, 1956,
Burbank added 18 policemen to its force to reach 128 in all. Crime in
Burbank rose 31 per cent in 1956, 2,112 reported major crimes compared
to 1,604 in 1955. Chief Andrews noted that the average city Burbank's
size in the U.S. had 1.6 policemen per 1,000 citizens while Burbank had
1.3.

Burbank in February, 1957, approved $1,000 for the police horse
auxiliary force of 17 men, active in hill and canyon areas. Former
Burbank Mayor (in 1952) Walter Mansfield, 59, was arrested on a grand
dropped to 1,146 major cases, compared to 1,212 in 1957. Police dedi-
cated a $25,000 pistol range on May 15, 1959. In July, 1959, police
began radar traffic control with a mobile unit, first in the San Fer-
nando Valley.

Burbank Branch of the County Clerk's office opened on January 2,
1950, for filings and the new Superior Court opened the next month.
Judge Alfred E. Paonessa presided and granted two divorces in the first
session. A full time judge was sought in 1951. Burbank had two new
municipal judges in January, 1952, Leonard W. Hamner and Raymond L.
Reid, when Burbank's first two municipal courts opened. On May 1, 1952,
Burbank got its first full time superior court in place of an every
other week court. Superior Judge Alfred E. Paonessa was reassigned to
San Fernando. The court load's rise to 2,000 cases in the prior 12
months had forced the expansion. Judge Harold W. Schweitzer took over
in June, 1952. On March 25, 1954, the new $400,000 County Courts
Building, on the site of the First Methodist Church, was dedicated.
Judge LeRoy Dawson presided in Burbank Superior Court, starting in

Burbank Municipal Judge Raymond L. Reid received unexpected
greetings from a panel of 31 prospective jurors on his 74th birthday in
May, 1956. The panel sang "Happy Birthday" while the jurist, 21 years
on the bench, smiled. Robert Chamberlin, Burbank's Municipal Court
Clerk, was elected President of the Municipal Court Clerks of California
in September, 1957. When Burbank was granted a second Superior Court
in 1958, Judge Walter C. Allen was assigned here. Los Angeles County
a joint district for Burbank and Glendale courts in February, 1959.
Judge Raymond L. Reid announced his retirement in November, 1959, at
77.

In the 1950's the post office added two classified stations,
the first in Magnolia Park and the second the Lockheed Station, later
moved and made the Glenoaks Station and then moved again. Three sub-
stations were located in local markets: the Toluca Mart, Bill's Ranch
Market, and King Cole Market. Albert S. Ricketts, postal employee for
a generation, was sworn in as acting postmaster in Burbank in Septem-
ber, 1953. A cut in postal funds forced reduction of mail deliveries
on Saturdays after April 13, 1957, for a while.

FLOOD, SEWER, ANIMAL, RUBBISH

Los Angeles County Flood Control District began building a
$230,000 flood debris catch basin in the Grandview section of Burbank
at the end of 1951. A storm in January, 1952, caused $15,000 in clean-
up costs. The city needed $8,000,000 to complete its storm drain pro-
gram. Los Angeles County sought $750,000 in federal funds for flood
control construction in 1957 at Burbank.

Burbank householders charged in November, 1950, that odors from
the Los Angeles River sewer lines nearby were intolerable and lessened
house values. By the end of 1952 Burbank had 193 miles of sanitary
sewer mains. Total sewer connections came to 21,578. Burbank was
ordered by the courts in 1958 to solve the sewage disposal problem.

As of February, 1951, Burbank issued permits for 5,471 dogs,
about one dog for each eight persons. With another 5,000 unregistered,
the city had more than 10,000 dogs, roughly one for every three fami-
ilies. The city also issued 316 permits for horses, 205 for businesses,
and 900 permits for bicycles. On February 11, 1953, Burbank authorized
creation of an Animal Commission. The new $45,000 municipal animal
shelter was opened in March, 1953. Assisting in the dedication were
such canine stars as Lassie, Lassie Jr. and Zorro. Burbank in 1959
used birdseed soaked in a sleeping compound which in 10 or 15 minutes
had unwanted pigeons wobbling drunkenly and then destroyed them.

Burbank was making a mountain park out of rubbish by filling.
A mountain canyon was being filled and in 40 years a $2,000,000 park
was to arise. Households in 1951 were paying 75 cents a month and
apartment dwellers 50 cents a month for rubbish collection. By Septem-
ber, 1956, the incinerator was removed from Burbank. Cut and fill were
used to eliminate rubbish. City rubbish collection dated back to 1949.
A canyon fill area was less than two miles from city hall.

CHURCH, HOSPITAL, HEALTH

The $300,000 St. Finbar parish church was dedicated on February
10, 1952. In December, 1954, the Most Reverend Timothy Manning, Auxil-
ary Bishop of Los Angeles, visited Villa Cabrini Academy. He was told
by one lady not to park right in front of the administration building
as the spot was reserved for the Bishop. He said, "certainly," and parked his car farther away and walked back. In 1956 Burbank had 38 churches, double the 1929 figure. Jewish Community Center held its New Year Rosh Hashana rites at the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in Burbank in October, 1959.

St. Joseph's Hospital, with its new $2,000,000 wing, reached 250 beds in 1953, the largest hospital in the San Fernando Valley. Work of $1,000,000 began on Burbank General Hospital in February, 1955, to end a 70 per cent hospital bed shortage. Lockheed Employees' Buck-of-the-Month Club gave $20,000 to Burbank Hospital to help its expansion. Some 35 per cent of patients at the hospital in 1954 were Lockheed employees. Warner Brothers Studio added $2,000 to the fund. A 1958 expansion program of 24 beds began to raise the hospital from 47 to 71 beds and the new wing opened on March 1, 1959. St. Joseph's planned a $5,000,000 expansion in the form of a four-story addition in 1958. In January, 1959, the hospital opened an Intensive Treatment Center, first in the world to coordinate external use of artificial organs with physiological monitoring equipment to maintain a constant check of a patient's condition.

The County's Health Center at Burbank, which cost $90,000, opened in May, 1953, and replaced a small house used as health center since 1935. Dr. Hiram B. Gallagher was in charge of the 14-person staff. Tim McGee, 11, and Jill Roberts, 10, were selected by nurses in Burbank as the San Fernando Valley city's healthiest youngsters in September, 1956. Functions of the Burbank City Health Services Department were transferred to the County in September, 1958, as were those of other cities in a major consolidation.

SCHOOL, LIBRARY, NEWS, RADIO


In May, 1950, the Burbank library opened a month-long exhibit of Californiana. An historical talk on Burbank was given in July, 1950, by Mrs. Elizabeth Ripley, City Librarian. She recalled how on her arrival in June, 1930, County Librarian Helen Vogelson told her: "You'll like it here." In August, 1952, Mrs. Ripley retired and was succeeded late in October by E. Caswell Perry. In early 1953, the main library began to offer audio visual services (records and films) and in November, 1953, joined the Film Circuit of Southern California.

In September, 1954, the West Burbank Branch Library was opened
on Burbank Boulevard, three blocks east of Hollywood Way, in leased store quarters. A similar branch was opened in August, 1956, at the intersection of Glenoaks Boulevard and Scott Road, and was known as the North Glenoaks Branch Library. Each branch was stocked initially with from 7,000 to 10,000 books. The Buena Vista Branch Library was remodeled and enlarged from 5,000 square feet to 8,100 square feet in 1958. That same year, Carl Read, Chairman of the Burbank Board of Library Trustees, was named by the American Library Association's trustee section to chair a special committee to develop new library programs nationally. In 1959, City Librarian Perry publicized a library request for local Burbank historical materials, including letters, diaries, old newspapers and photos and artifacts. No letters or other written material were received, but some interesting photographs were given, and one or two cannon balls, doubtless relics of the Battle of Providence.


The Federal Communications Commission tentatively affirmed on August 4, 1950, its decision of December, 1949, revoking the operating license of Radio Station KWIK over stock sales without FCC consent. In February, 1952, Broadcasters of Burbank, Inc., were granted a lease for KWIK on city property in Burbank. FCC approved operation of Radio Station KBLA in Burbank in May, 1952. Gordon Rogers, co-owner, said that the company took over assets of the former station KWIK which had been operated by Leslie Bowden, trustee, following bankruptcy proceedings in 1949.

ORGANIZATION, POLITICS, WELFARE, MINORITY

Frank Fishkin was incoming president of Burbank's B'nai B'rith in 1950. Burbank Red Cross received a charter from the American Red Cross in February, 1950. In 1951-52 a budget of $52,275 was approved. Magnolia Park formed its own Chamber of Commerce in January, 1951; Charles A. Colbert was elected first president. The new building for the Burbank Chamber of Commerce opened in 1951. Burbank Realtors renamed their organization Burbank Board of Realtors in January, 1952. Frank Melton was elected chairman and Ray Elsenpeter president. The $150,000 Verdugo Hills Scout center was dedicated on March 27, 1954. In 1958 28 Burbank oldsters founded the Great-Grandparents' Club, believed to be the only organization of its kind in the United States.

Registered voters at Burbank totaled 41,598 in 1950. First insertion by new Representative Edgar Hiestand (R.-Calif.) into the
Congressional Record was an editorial on free enterprise from the January 12, 1952, issue of the Burbank Daily Review. Walter Mansfield, city councilman and mayor of Burbank in 1953, resigned his post in a political struggle. Burbank paid $12.50 each for rental of polling places, $15 for inspectors, and $12 for judges and clerks at the municipal election of February 24, 1953, and the general municipal elections on April 7, 1953.

Ex-Lockheed director C. S. Thomas was named Secretary of the Navy by President Eisenhower in March, 1954. Eisenhower won out over Adlai Stevenson in Burbank in November, 1956, by 25,464 against 16,451, with an 86 per cent turnout of voters. Burbank businessman John E. Canaday, vice president of Lockheed, was named as one of 32 Californians who were to give Governor Edmund S. (Pat) Brown advice on the state's economic problems in February, 1959. For the first time in Burbank's history the primary election of five candidates in 1959 made for no runoffs.

The third annual Burbank Council-PTA Jamboree for Child Welfare was held in September, 1951. In August, 1952, the Family Service Plan was established in Burbank by the Women's Council to help with family counseling and emergency services. The service began in 1946. Coordinating Council people distributed Christmas baskets in 1953 to 118 families in Burbank. In 1956 the Burbank Adoptive Mothers Society (BAMS) was formed from a social group of 22 mothers.

The Jewish Community Center acquired 2.2 acres of land in December, 1952, for a building as part of a $250,000 construction campaign. Dedication came in 1956; before this the center had opened in 1948 at Alameda and Lima. Burbank Human Relations Council began in 1959.

Burbank city elders in July, 1956, approved "rock" for teenagers, specifically the recording group, The Platters, to sing at a dance but to do it quietly as City Manager Harmon Bennett suggested. "Tell 'The Platters' not to rock it too hard," he said. It was feared that too much rock 'n' roll might start a riot. David Friedlander, 15, sought to prove with a record player that the music was not that frantic.

MILITARY, CIVIL DEFENSE

Eligible draftees in Burbank in July, 1950, totaled 750. Burbank became the center for San Fernando Valley inductions. In March, 1950, Burbank offered to donate to the state of California five acres of land beside Valhalla Cemetery for a $295,000 military center of 1,000 men! Five Air National Guard units were called back to active duty in March, 1951, and worked out of Lockheed Air Terminal. Burbank, on November 9 and 10, 1951, honored ex-servicemen and women in "Forget-Me-Not Days," and citizens wore the flowers "as a reminder of the sacrifices of our veterans of all wars." The Air Force formed a U.S. Air Force Group of the Air Pictorial Service in November, 1951, with headquarters at Lockheed Air Terminal and 600 personnel.

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lost, 81, James E. McQuire, 79, and William C. Schnepple, 75. Burbank City Hall was "stormed" in a mock war by the National Guard in February, 1956, and Mayor H. B. Bank came out waving a white flag.

Civil Defense tested the air raid warning post on October 15, 1950. In January, 1951, Burbank had five radio frequency-controlled sirens to alert to any air raid. Recruitment began of 520 auxiliary police and firemen for Civil Defense. Burbank paid $3,200 in March, 1952, for an air raid siren. The Civil Air Patrol demonstrated how to handle disasters in November, 1952, at Burbank. Lockheed Squadron 29, San Fernando Squadron 31 and Van Nuys Squadron 33 participated in the exercises, along with two Glendale Squadrons. Five sirens were ready for civil defense in March, 1954. Operation Alert, of July, 1956, found only a third of Burbank families prepared if an attack came.

RECREATION

In Summer, 1950, Starlight Bowl opened in Stough Park. In the 1950's McCambridge Park became a major recreation center. Walt Disney, in March, 1952, proposed building a $1,500,000 children's amusement park beside his Burbank studio. By 1953 the $225,000 Starlight Theatre, which had gone up in June 17, 1951, could accommodate 3,000 people. Burbank in May, 1953, had 398 acres in its 10 public parks. In 1952-53 alone, 8,398 trees were trimmed, 792 trees removed, 838 new trees planted. More than 1,000,000 persons used the facilities in 1952. The four-acre Eagle Ranch property was to be converted to a park in 1953.

Burbank settled for a 488-acre pistol range when a dispute over 12 acres arose in Wildwood Canyon Park in January, 1954. Police used the range for training. Burbank opened the west's largest indoor archery range in cooperation with the California National Guard on March 11, 1954, at the Burbank Armory. Shooting distance for the ten targets was 20 yards. Shooting fees were $1 per evening for adults and 50 cents for children. Burbank's 12 parks in 1956 had 702.78 acres. The city had six theaters that year. All volunteer labor built a log Youth Activity building at McCambridge Park in 1956.

The ultramodern $715,000 McCambridge Park Community Center opened on April 22, 1957. Its 65 x 165-foot swimming pool could handle 2,500 swimmers a day. A ballroom as well as gym, banquet room and auditorium graced the center. Burbank, in June, 1957, lost its smallest park, a little strip of land along Glencreek between Orange Grove and Palm, which was taken back by the Pacific Electric Railway Company. P.E. had leased the property to the city at $1 a year and leased the land for a store now. Ray Muse, 61, just retired after 50 years as a magician, received the Magician of the Year Award for 1957 from the
Society of American Magicians.

Burbank on March 28, 1958, opened the 12th Championship tournament in badminton as 126 players turned out, many from other states. The Los Angeles Rams, a professional football team, began using Burbank's Olive Memorial Stadium for practice in September, 1958. Opening of the first nine holes of the city-owned De Bell Golf Course was scheduled for December 29, 1958. Mrs. Albert Berkman, president of the Women's Southern California Golf Association, was the first woman to tour the course. In 1958-59 1,500,000 persons took part in events sponsored by the Park and Recreation Department. This was a rise of 250,000 over the 1957-58 total.

Burbank dedicated its first Little League Baseball Field on May 13, 1959. De Bell Golf Course opened its 18 holes to the public on June 16, 1959. Burbank's Park and Recreation Board, in September, 1959, unveiled a plan to meet needs of a population of 125,000. Burbank's recreational program offered slim and trim classes, square dancing, and bridge fundamentals. Dance and rhythm groups for 4- and 5-year-olds and ballet, tap, ballroom and folk dancing for elementary school children were also available, as was social dancing for teenagers and all kinds of arts and crafts. Burbank planned to sue the state for damages Ventura Freeway cuts had done to Buena Vista Park.

CELEBRATIONS, MUSIC, DANCE

A two-mile procession of 180 entrants paraded through downtown Burbank on May 6, 1950, to start off the city's 63rd anniversary of its founding in 1887. In May, 1951, a queen reigned over a major dance as part of the Seventh Annual Burbank on Parade celebration. Shirley Evans was crowned Miss Burbank of 1951. Burbank, on December 17, 1953, dedicated the Portal of the Folded Wings at Valhalla Park to honor the dead of American aviation. Burbank on Parade officials, denied use in June, 1956, of Olive Recreation Center, sought a new home for the 12-year-old event. Burbank opened its eight-day Festival of Progress on September 26, 1958, with a Coronation Ball for Queen Bonnie Hamilton.

With veterans organizations having a monopoly of fireworks sales in Burbank, other groups indicated that they would fight to make such sales competitive through the ballot box in November, 1959. Fire Chief William J. Taylor opposed sale and use of fireworks as unsafe. The fireworks, sold from 10 stands open only five days, made a profit of $20,000 a year.

In musical affairs Ray Stolper was elected president of the Burbank Community Concert Association for 1951. Burbank Symphony Orchestra was to present its seventh anniversary concert in January, 1951. In November, 1951, Burbank Symphony Association held its first annual ball.

Dr. Frank W. Goulter wrote in 1953 how Burbank had a Burbank Symphony Association in operation. As early as 1933 under Charles L. Munro when it had 17,000 people, Burbank had had a fine orchestra.
Association initiated the Festival of Nations at Starlight Bowl in 1951 and repeated it in 1952. By 1953 funds for both the youth and senior symphony came to $6,000.

In 1959 Leo Damiani resigned as Burbank Symphony Conductor to do broader work in music. Dr. Constantin Bakaleinikoff was named conductor of the Burbank Symphony Orchestra and the Youth Symphony in March, 1959. Burbank Symphony Association and the Festival of Progress merged in mid-May, 1959, to coordinate work better.

Meanwhile, in 1951 a Burbank Art Association began. Dale Hennessy was in charge.

Battles over mixing of dance and liquor continued throughout the 1950's. Several persons petitioned the city not to alter a law of 1937 prohibiting couples from drinking and dancing together in Burbank in public, in February, 1950. Wednesday nights were set aside by Burbank parks as square dance night in April, 1951. Lockheed held its annual spring dance on April 14, 1951. Al McMullen awarded diplomas to an estimated 3,400 square dancers in Burbank park dance programs in January, 1951.

Burbankers, on January 14, 1952, danced at the third annual March of Dimes Square Dance to raise money "to dance that polio victims may walk." To the March of Dimes went $3,524. Lyman Gandee's orchestra provided music for Community Dances in Burbank in July, 1952.

World renowned ballet dancers Collner and Petroff appeared in Song of Norway in the Burbank Civic Light Opera production at Starlight Theater in June, 1953. On June 19, 1954, dancers Peggy Ryan and Ray McDonald were judges of the ballroom and jitterbug contests at the high school dance run by the Parks and Recreation Department. More than 3,500 persons attended a teenage dance in January, 1956, to aid the fight against polio. A city hall jam session ended in approval for "live" music at dances in July, 1956. Youngsters won city approval of The Platters, a teenage vocal group. Natalie Krassovska, world celebrated prima ballerina, appeared as guest star with famed ballet dancer Michel Fanaieff and the Panaieff Ballet Concerto at Starlight Bowl on August 12, 1956. Saturday night dancing for teenagers was begun in September, 1956 at Burbank.

CONTRIBUTORS TO HISTORY

To honor James J. Jeffries, 75, onetime world heavyweight boxing champion, Governor Earl Warren set aside April 15, 1950, as Jim Jeffries Day. One newspaper in 1950 reported asking people how Burbank
got its name. Only two of ten had the right answer. The reporter himself referred to Dr. David Burbank as a physician; Dr. Burbank was a dentist. One wit cracked that Luther Burbank, the great botanist, got all the name honors he deserved: a potato was named after him (so was a school in Burbank). Jo Bufalino, 16, was named Miss Burbank of 1950. Actress Debbie Reynolds of Burbank was named Magnolia Park honorary mayor in 1951. Actor Dennis Morgan sang at the inauguration of Burbank's Starlight Theater Bowl on June 17, 1951. Jim Jeffries in January, 1951, filed a suit for $150,000 against Richard A. Parker and Ted B. Falkner, also known as Kid Mexico, promoters of the game "Conflict" at Jeffries' Barn, in January, 1951.

Jeffries died at age 77 at his Burbank home, on March 3, 1953. The onetime boilermaker had been a semi-invalid from a stroke seven years before. An estate of $90,000 went to a niece, Mrs. Lillian J. Bull, who resided at the Jeffries home. Frances Muir Pomeroy of the San Fernando Valley Historical Society urged making the old Jeffries Barn into an historical museum in June, 1953. Instead, the 25-foot high and 88 by 70-foot structure was torn down and taken to Knott's Berry Farm in Buena Park in November, 1954.

"The Story of Burbank from Her Eventful Pioneer Days" came out on October 3, 1954. Written by Carol Tuller of the Chamber of Commerce, the work ran 48 pages and took six months to research. Joy Furiani, 16, brunet sophomore at Corvallis Catholic High School, in September, 1955, became the third annual Labor Day beauty contest winner in Burbank's Pickwick Swim Park. Mrs. Ida M. Overman reached her 100th birthday in 1956. The former Burbank Daily Review editor had come to California in 1886 with her husband, Henry Lawrence, who took over ownership of the Review from 1911 to his death in 1914. Mrs. Overman died at age 101 in 1957. Bill Welch of TV was named honorary mayor of Magnolia Park in 1957. "The Glendale Community Book," by Carroll Parcher in 1957, filled out information on the Verdugo family and Burbank. Onetime Burbank Mayor Carl King was named Citizen of the Year by the Board of Realtors. He succeeded Dr. Robert Brandon.


Ray R. Sence looked back over the growth of Burbank from the time in 1910 when his father Addison Sence had established their small retail general store and found that the entire San Fernando Valley and Burbank by 1959, a half century later, had become a vast urban area. Edward Olson of Burbank, in July, 1959, was named to the three-man Alcoholic Beverages Control Board of California. Olson, retired from the city council, was the first Burbanker to receive a paid ($12,000 annually) appointment directly from the governor. Michael Panning of Burbank, former Los Angeles postmaster, was named a member of the County Civil Service Commission in November, 1959.
CHAPTER 18

THE SOARING SIXTIES

Burbank developed in the 1960's on wings of aerospace or should one say wingless rockets and computers. Its farm days were history; its achievements in war production were updated as the United States continued in various military activities. More people than ever resided in one of the tidiest cities on the continent. Compared to the 1950's which seemed almost a lull, the 1960's were to pit Burbank and its people against new problems but armed with new weapons.

POPULATION

Official census count for Burbank in 1960 was 90,155 people, a gain of almost 12,000 from the 78,577 of the 1950 census. Burbank had 25,826 families. A subtle change of significance but little appreciated at the time, was that median age rose from 32.2 in 1950 to 35.3 years in 1960. John Dickerson, Planning Director later, was to note that this was about six years above the rest of the Valley and nation and to call this "aging."

Population over age 65 had risen 2.5 per cent compared to 1950. From 1956 to 1961 average size of families in the hill section had fallen from 4 to 3 persons. For that matter, the 1960 population was at 90,155, under the planners' 90,966 count of 1957. Dickerson noted that a falling or stable population and one getting older and with smaller families or less children might call for different city services than a growing and younger population had.

In its 1962 ratings, Dun & Bradstreet placed Burbank as the 150th city in the United States in population. Simon Eisner, of a survey firm hired to study the city, forecast a possible population of 114,000 within a few decades. Indeed, very high population projections were offered, on up to 110,000 and even 120,000 by 1966. Yet older age levels were increasing far faster than younger to force alteration in capital improvement programs. Of Burbank's two persons over 100 years of age among some 800 in the state, one was Mrs. Amalia Kieffter Schmidt, born on August 8, 1868, in Austria, and the other, Mrs. Lillie B. Harper, born on August 18, 1869, in Iowa. Both were older than Burbank itself. While seventh largest city in Los Angeles County in 1969, Burbank was 42nd in density, with 5,678 persons per square mile out of 17,130 square miles and with population of 97,262 as estimated by regional planners. Yet the 1969 population fell by 1,900.

David N. Harman cited Burbank as a type of industrial city, sociologically, in 1964. At least Burbank was no longer being called a bedroom town or industrial suburb. Burbank to such classifiers represented a serious problem: It was under 100,000 people, but it had world-girdling industries. It was really an industrial city within a metropolitan heartland, but serving world markets. Moreover, it had come to its new world position, despite having less than 100,000
population, by moving directly into the very latest of mass production industries, whether in aerospace, films or television production and continued its leadership in all of them.

CITY ACTIVITIES

Burbank, for the second time in six years, won honorable mention in the annual All-America Cities competition conducted by a national magazine. Burbank's new Civil Service Commission was split in 1960 into two separate Civil Service Boards, as the county took over examinations under contract and for a fee of $17,000.

In 1961 paintings of Burbank in oils--50 in all, were done by local artists. City Hall Annex, dedicated on February 22, 1961, and costing $920,000, was on the site of the first city hall. Also, it was the first building to house the entire Burbank police force. The federal government had contributed $200,000 of the cost. The first city hall had lasted from 1914 to 1959. Samuel Gorlick was named City Attorney. In 1963 Councilman Charles Compton, 58, was elected Mayor.

For outstanding beautification Burbank was honored in January, 1963, by the California Gardens Clubs, Inc., and Los Angeles Beautiful in the first Community Progress Awards given. The city gave 26 awards to various businesses for contributions to beautification. A proposal to elect the first woman to Burbank's City Council was made by the American Association of University Women in May, 1963. In June, 1963, Burbank sent residents a quarterly newsletter. By 1964 Burbank's intern program from 1956 on had worked well in training college students for city work. Fourteen of the 1964 trainees were from the Valley.

City Manager Harmon Bennett, retiring after 22 years of service in March, 1965, said that with all vacant land within Burbank filled perhaps the goal was not to be "big, bigger and the biggest." He noted, "Burbank cannot grow much larger because there is no room in which to expand, except in the hillside areas, and these have been designated in the city's master plan for open spaces in which its residents can breathe and forget about the ills of congested city living." Bennett found that "if the city can't grow too big, it can avoid the annoyances of metropolitan life." He added, "Burbank has many of the assets of a small town without the usual insularity of a small town and the leanings toward barren provincialism." R. Robert Turner, 39, city manager of Boulder, Colorado, became city manager of Burbank on August 1, 1965. Burbank planned to change its policy of no federal aid to seek United States funds for major local projects. But the pay-as-you-go policy was not being abandoned; and bonded indebtedness of $14,500,000 was well below maximum bonding limits of $35,850,000. City Councilman Dallas Williams was named new president of the Southern California Association of Governments in October, 1965.

The city's ten-year plan, costing at $16,125,519, was on schedule by January, 1966. The Municipal Services Building, in back of city hall, was completed in 1966, as was the water reclamation plant. Both
were financed by an added $2,000,000 in bonds voted in February, 1963. Other major city capital improvement projects, described elsewhere, were completed during the ten year period. Six college graduates from several universities studied and wrote up Burbank in September, 1966, under the Corn Foundation Internship in Public Affairs. Concerning the "Image of the city," the students found Burbank—aftter four days of study—a nice place to live. "Even the jail is nice," they wrote. Burbank residents were found complacent. The report held that longterm planning had given way to moving from crisis to crisis, with little thought being given to where the city would be in 20 years. In June, 1966, residents were receiving utility bills compiled in the city's new computer at four times the prior billing speed. Other computer equipment, bought 17 months before, was repaying the costs through economies in operations.

A comparatively accident-free year led to receipt of $108,500 by Burbank from the State Compensatory Insurance Fund in September, 1967. Burbank ordered its first two official flags in October, 1967. It planned to use them in dedicating the Golden Mall in November. Burbank was one of 10 cities in the U.S. selected in 1967 for a Ford Foundation grant to upgrade its municipal code and computerize code provisions to provide "instant information" retrieval. Half the $50,000 cost was to be paid by the city.

In 1968 a $2,500,000 capital improvement program was approved. More than $297,000,000 in federal funds poured into Burbank in 1968, Representative H. Allen Smith (R-20th) reported. R. Robert Turner, City Manager 2.5 years, resigned to become executive director of a new organization, Southeast Michigan Council of Governments, effective March 15, 1968. Turner said that he had asked himself after the Watts riots of 1965 at Los Angeles, which took place two weeks after he became city manager, if cities such as Burbank can survive urban crisis. Such events changed his mind. Cities are not standing together to solve problems, he held, and they will invite either federal government or a super-metropolitan government control. Turner supported cooperative efforts among local governments for the same reason those who called this socialistic, when he became vice president of the International City Managers Association, fear it, he held.

Meanwhile, consolidations and mergers of departments and their work yards helped keep down municipal property tax rates. In 1968 Mayor John B. Whitney called for closer liaison of citizens with city government. Burbank voted a $35,000 fund to survey computer use expansion. A complete system would cost $2,000,000 but could pay for itself many times over. The city was paying Lockheed $25,000 and $10,000 to the University of Southern California for the study.

Burbank issued 35,000 copies—one to each household—of the city's first newsletter, "Burbank Progress," in September, 1968. The six page quarterly, edited by Don Taft, new city information officer, covered laws, policies, services, operations, and programs. Computers were aiding Burbank officials to anticipate problems instead of reacting to them later, City Manager Joseph N. Baker said in November, 1968. In December, 1968, Burbank put up for sale the gravel pit it had worked for more than three decades.
A completely integrated information system utilizing the city's computer and data processing system was proposed in April, 1969, by City Manager Baker. One councilman called the computer-oriented information system a waste; it would involve $250,000 in expenditures. Baker called for a new aggressive posture in the 1970's or else major industries would move out for lack of land zoned for expansion. Hydraulic Research & Manufacturing Company, which had 1,250 employees, and Burns Aero Seat Company, Inc., which had had 600 workers, had left for lack of room for expansion. Baker pointed to major competition from planned communities such as Westlake Village, Calabasas Park, Hidden Hills and Valencia. These offered a "totally pleasant environment" that older, more established cities did not. A $35,000 economic base study was being done of Burbank by Development Research Associates of Los Angeles.

With the wide recognition given the "Laugh-In" television program and its slogan, "Beautiful Downtown Burbank," a bumper sticker "Vacation in Beautiful Downtown Burbank" was seen on automobiles as far away as Scotland in 1969. City Councilman John Whitney in November, 1969, replaced Walter Hinton as City Treasurer. The city invested $3,500,000 in surplus funds at an average interest rate of 8.3 per cent, a rise of about one-third over prior yields since funds could now go into federal securities, in 1969. Polk's Burbank City Directory of 1969, using data largely from 1967, had 223 firms advertising in it.

In 1968 Burbank sought to annex 120 acres of Los Angeles territory at the western one-third of Lockheed's instrumented east-west runway. Los Angeles freed the area in September, 1966; annexation would give Burbank $39,000 in added taxes, from an assessed valuation of $1,000,000. Los Angeles, on June 21, 1967, gave Burbank the acreage to simplify problems of Lockheed California with police, fire and utilities complicated by a two city jurisdiction.

The only way to get space in Burbank by 1960 was to go up, to multiple stories in the valley section and up to the hills. Internal expansion was limited by little land, planner John Richerson noted, and tall buildings and underground parking were needed. Otherwise, growth would slow and falter or decline could set in. Only parking limited the height of apartments. Subterranean parking was expected to increase. By 1962 the stage of high-rise apartments was seen as coming, despite sewage, engineering, and traffic problems.

A master plan study of 1962 emphasized high-rise. In 1964 Burbank revised its general plan. Eisner-Stewart & Associates showed that a shopping mall was essential to serve a projected population of 110,000-112,000. The study recommended that the hills not be "cut up by land developers. The hills can be developed into a beautiful thing or a fiasco." Approved on January 26, 1965, the new master plan called for a $1,000,000 pedestrian shopping mall.

Mrs. Michael Guetz in 1969 was appointed assistant city planner, first woman to hold the post in Burbank and one of the few in such a position nationally. By 1969 Burbank had 1,276 acres inside the city zoned for M-1 and M-2 industry, with some 5 per cent of it vacant.
Prices during 1968-1969 ran from $100,000 to $150,000 an acre. Burbank was characterized in October, 1969, as one of 44 U.S. cities with greatest economic growth potential over the next decade by Dr. Wyatt Jones of Brandeis University. The urbanologist, in his study of 315 U.S. cities with populations beyond 50,000, found that 20 would be "boom" cities. Burbank was classed with 24 cities which would experience lesser but substantial growth.

Magnolia Park lacked parking and play areas, a June, 1960, planning study revealed. The area took in almost 11 per cent of city territory and 18 per cent of city population. But with .55 per cent of total land used for recreation and park purposes, Magnolia Park lagged behind such usage by other areas.

Burbank banned commercial zone billboards except for a business on the premises in April, 1966. Burbank sought to increase permit fees for benches placed along bus routes by advertising companies. United Bench Company had placed 73 such benches and opposed a raise in fees. So did Southern Bench Company which had 119 benches in Burbank. Advertising displayed on each bench paid from $4 to $15 a month. H. L. Polk Company prepared a Burbank City Directory in January, 1969. All billboard signs were ordered down in commercial zones by Burbank in July, 1969. One firm had 185 billboards in the city.

ECOLOGY

A gnarled, white barked, golden California sycamore standing more than 100 feet high near Lake and Elmwood in Burbank in July, 1961, was the last of the four "compass trees" used for direction and shelter by padres and travelers decades earlier. A diary of the effort to find records of the trees was produced by Dewey Kruckeberg, head of the Parks and Recreation Department. Not enough factual evidence was secured to have the last one declared a monument. A painting of the trees was hung in Burbank on the town's 50th anniversary celebration at McCambridge Park.

As Burbank braced for further heavy rains in 1964, a newspaper headline asked: "WHY DO PEOPLE LIVE IN SUNSET CANYON?" Edward L. Tuomey, forestry foreman for Burbank Parks and Recreation Department, said in June, 1964, that smog was killing park trees. The original 3,000 pepper trees were reduced to 30. Soon 8,000 cherry trees would have to be removed and more resistant trees found to replace them. By June, 1965, the last of Burbank's big pepper trees came down to make way for street widening.

Meanwhile, Los Angeles in 1966 complained that 1,500 Burbank firms were polluting the river basin. City beautification began on July 1, 1966, as $800,000 in funds were allocated. Placing utility lines underground was part of the project. Burbank's five-year "Celebrate with Color" painting program won an award in the Southern California beautification program for the second straight year, in 1969. The program was in preparation for California's 200th anniversary. Fourteen winners were announced in June, 1969, in a building
awards contest sponsored by Burbank Beautiful, Inc.


BUILDING

By 1960 Burbank had 32,701 dwelling units. Of these 75.6 per cent were single family. Owners occupied 61.8 per cent, renters 38.2 per cent. Median value of owner occupied housing was $17,176, compared to $15,900 for the county. At $87, median monthly rent was above the $81 reported for the county. Vacancy rates came to 3.72 per cent at Burbank and 6.1 per cent in the county. Fully 31,620 housing units were in good shape, while 12 were dilapidated and 957 deteriorating. Some problems of blight were traced to lax building regulations during the war. Building valuations reached $10.8 million. Real estate sales headed up in 1961 toward $26 million. A constant process of building revitalization was going on.

The 1962 Inventory of Land Use showed 59.8 per cent of occupied land area (93 per cent of all land) was used residentially. Zoning sought to increase multiple use. A land use plan estimated that 59,500 single family units were possible and 58,200 in multiples. A project for a 13-story building in March, 1962, hailed as the start of high-rise in Burbank, was canceled in August, 1962. Yet headlines announced: Burbank Apartment Boom to Continue in 1963. Apartment construction produced fear of parking deficiencies. In fiscal 1962-63, 1,218 apartment dwelling units went up in Burbank compared to 24 new single family units. Rents ranged from $50 to $190; children were accepted in many apartments. Burbank reached its then highest level of building valuations in 1964 with $27,027,000. Vacancy rates reached 7.44 per cent in 1964.

Complaints rose in 1965 over 23 trailer parks in Burbank which provided 880 spaces for 1,532 residents. In November, 1966, tight money slowed construction in Burbank to zero for residential buildings; no homes were built in August, 1966, either. A check of 10,096 Burbank homes in January, 1968, showed that only 243 or less than 1 per cent were in bad shape. Guest houses, after 1968, could no longer be built in Burbank, and existing ones were to be phased out steadily. In opposing the ban, Councilman John Whitney said, "We can build horse stables in Burbank, but not a guest house for elderly relatives." Councilman Jarvey Gilbert held, "guest houses do meet an important need." In February, 1968, there was only one single-family residence built; again, in February, 1969, one such residence was built. Land
cost and high taxes had ended the day of single family home construction.

By 1969, as Lesure remarked of Burbank: "adequate" was the word for housing. Rentals averaged $90-$125 up for 1-bedroom, $100-$130 up for 2-bedrooms, $155 up for 3-bedrooms. Furnished cost from $5-$30 more per month. Average home costs were $14,500 up for 1-bedroom, $15,500-$16,500 up for 2-bedrooms, $19,000-$21,000 up for 3-bedrooms. Dr. Joseph Hering, chairman of the Department of Economics at Occidental College, informed Burbankers in an April, 1969, address that apartments would replace single family homes in the Verdugo Hills. Garden types would enter first, then high rise. Apartments made up 90.4 per cent of all new housing from 1960 to 1969.

ECONOMIC CHANGES

City planners recommended rezoning Burbank's last two plots of agricultural land in August, 1966, to R-1 residential zoning. One was of four lots at the end of Purvis Drive off Kenneth Road; the other was a small triangular piece of Villa Cabrini property. Median family income in 1960 was $7,757, well over California's average of $6,726. Incomes of $10,000 or more were held by 29.5 per cent of families compared to 22 per cent for California. By 1969 average family income had reached $10,100; education of adults now averaged 12 years. A house was worth $27,500 on the average.

The industry of aerospace now blossomed. Lockheed built its Avenue of Missiles to display various satellites and missiles and also had been operating the huge test center at Saugus since September, 1960. A new type flyover helicopter was being developed which was hopefully to become the mass-produced Model "T" of the air age by 1961. Lockheed in 1961 bought Grand Central Rocket Company of Redlands which had sales of $9,500,000. Basic research was going on which would have been astounding several years before, noted M. Carl Haddon, president of Lockheed-California. Burbank's labor pool and not merely climate and space was a major attraction, unlike what Storrs said in his history of 1963.

In 1964 Lockheed unveiled a new superplane, the A-11 high altitude fighter capable of moving at 2,000 m.p.h. Lockheed was checking plans with the Airport Operators Council in 1964 for a 2,000 m.p.h. supersonic transport (SST) for the United States. The space vehicle which landed on the moon on July 31, 1964, was powered by an Agena rocket built by Lockheed. Automation was being used more at Lockheed, Look magazine reported on January 13, 1965. While many skilled employees were being automated out of jobs, they were taking classes to prepare for even more skilled work.

A Lockheed helicopter made history in January, 1967, when it did a complete loop over Palm Springs. By 1967 Lockheed occupied nearly 4,000,000 square feet of space. A revision of the state Federal Writers' Project guidebook in 1967 noted that the Orion anti-submarine missile, F-104 Starfighter and other experimental devices were being
built by Lockheed. An 8,000-ton triple-action Birdsboro press was so large that Lockheed had to construct a building around it. Christopher Rand went through Lockheed in 1967 and found that much hand work was done: "Each plane would be a little different from the one that had gone before it--would be a slight improvement, with the makers learning as they went along."

Lockheed was to build 375 Cheyenne combat helicopters under a 1968 contract. A $100,000,000 four-year expansion program was announced in 1968. A permit was obtained to build a $3,200,000 industrial structure in February, 1969. Lockheed ranked first in federal contract holdings in 1969 with a total of $44,963,000.

More broadly than aerospace, Burbank in 1960 had 470 industries and employed upwards of 42,000 industrial workers. A Burbank Industrial Park near Vanowen Street and Hollywood Way was approved in May, 1963; it would cost $3,000,000 to build. Burbank's Industrial Directory of 1964 listed 42,473 jobholders receiving payrolls of $250,000,000. Burbank's first industrial park began in May, 1966, as Developer A. C. "Al" Young began construction on an "overlooked" parcel of land, once given to evangelist Aimee Semple McPherson.

DuPont de Nemours and Company was building its western sales office on land it bought for $325,000 in Burbank in 1966. The 3.71 acres were to hold an office building and warehouse of 35,000 square feet, later to be doubled. Burbank probably had more diversified industry than any comparable city of its size in the nation as payrolls by 1968 went up to $275,000,000. By 1969 Burbank's industrial areas lacked room to expand and some firms left to expand elsewhere.

A training film was made in 1962 for the U.S. Army by Warner's. Jack Webb, actor-producer, was named executive in charge of Warner's TV Division in Burbank in March, 1963. Warner's halted production on Bugs Bunny cartoon films in 1963 as the market slipped and a backlog was on hand. Frank Sinatra, singer-actor, signed an agreement with Warner's in August, 1963, to base himself and his Reprise Records at the Burbank studio. A request of Mme. Ngo Dinh Nhu to visit the Warner Brothers "My Fair Lady" movie set in October, 1963, was turned down.

A $5,000,000 modernization program at Warner's reached the halfway mark in March, 1964. By 1965 Warner's had 103 acres of land and 12 miles of paved streets. In his life story, "My First Hundred Years in Hollywood," in 1965, Jack L. Warner revealed that the firm had made 5,000 motion pictures. In the early 1920's Warner's had launched Radio Station KFWB to advertise their films. At one time Marion Davies had a 20-room house on the Warner's lot. Warner called the devastating fire of 1934 a "night of terror." During World War Two when there were local fears of a Japanese bombing, Warner had a sign painted on his studios: "LOCKHEED--THAT-A-WAY." Warner's provided protective coloring for the Lockheed plant and also removed the sign. Newsweek magazine reviewers termed Warner's book "a guided tour of Jack Warner's ego."

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Hal Holman was named studio manager of Warner's to succeed the late Edmund L. DePatie on October 12, 1966. Seven Arts Ltd. bought Warner's, but no change in management was contemplated, Jack L. Warner said in November, 1966. The 1967 revision of the Federal Writers' Project California guidebook listed Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc., as the world's largest motion picture and television studios. Albert Warner, one of the four Warner brothers who had founded the studio, died in November, 1967; he was 84. For the first time in history Warner's in 1968 opened its lot in Burbank to use by outside companies. Benjamin Kalmenson, president of Warner Brothers-Seven Arts, stepped down from the top post in the company in 1969. Jack L. Warner quit the studio in September, 1969, but continued to produce films.

Walt Disney Productions resigned from the Motion Picture Association of America when it found interests of the two bodies did not always coincide, in 1963. Walt Disney died in December, 1966, at St. Joseph's Hospital; he was 65. A Walt Disney stamp was due to be issued to honor the late film producer in 1968. Roy O. Disney retired as head of Disney Productions in Burbank in November, 1968; Donn B. Tatum succeeded him. Disney had founded the firm that bore the family name with his late brother, Walt, in 1923.

Construction of a $375,000 sound stage at Columbia Ranch was a step to revitalization of the Burbank movie site in April, 1965. TV work was done by the firm's Screen Gems Productions here. John Chapman found that film and TV supported special-purpose enterprises "such as an eleven-acre ranch in San Fernando Valley, not far from the Burbank Airport. There, ranch owner Dyke Johnson--a forty-four-year-old Oklahoman who came to Hollywood via rodeos and stunt work--stocks horses (180 in all), mules, burros, stagecoaches, buggies, sleighs, Army wagons, oxcarts, Roman chariots, surreys, phaetons and the like for rental to movie and television companies. The horses are very special horses. Three are rented by the Bonanza TV series (for use by the Cartwrights) at $11,250 a year."

NBC in 1960 completed its 48-acre Color City in Burbank and prepared to move its entire Hollywood (Sunset and Vine) operation here. All NBC facilities were centered in Burbank as of 1962; Thomas W. Sarnoff, vice president, noted that NBC had invested $15,000,000 in Burbank. In August, 1965, NBC planned a $385,000 addition. TV station KRCB moved its operations to Burbank in 1962 and changed its call letters to KNBC. By 1965 NBC was employing nearly 1,000 persons in Burbank. Motion picture prints were stolen from NBC's Burbank studios in September, 1965. In 1966 NBC completed a $500,000 building at Burbank.

"Laugh-In" TV program, which spread the slogan of "Beautiful Downtown Burbank," everywhere had its own ceremony in which Lord Mayor George Haven crowned Dan Rowan as King of Beautiful Downtown Burbank in September, 1969. His partner Dick Martin was named new "first lady." NBC in 1969 defended its right to renewal of its TV license before the Federal Communications Commission; a rival firm had sought to take over the broadcasting license.
BUSINESS ACTIVITY

A Dun & Bradstreet reference book showed Burbank had 1,785 businesses in early 1960 with national credit status, an 8 per cent rise over the 1,647 of January, 1955. Burbank issued 3,664 general business licenses and 588 business permits.

Median family income in 1960 was $7,757 in the census count, 92.1 per cent above 1950 income. Median income exceeded $10,000 per family by 1969.

Retail Burbank began to climb in the 1960's. A three day experiment with a mall in the downtown area was begun on December 7, 1961. Unimart, Zody's, and Big Ben discount stores opened at Burbank in 1962. Retail trade from the 1958 to 1963 censuses rose by 19.9 per cent. Total was $150,867,000 in 1958 and $180,968,000 in 1963. But number of retail businesses had declined from 932 to 883, off 5.3 per cent. Leonard's department store opened at Burbank in November, 1964. In 1965 Burbank had 943 retail store outlets.

The six-block traffic-free "Golden Mall" was opened in November, 1967, on San Fernando Road. Cost was $915,000 or $240 a front foot for the more than 120 stores. Golden Mall business sales rose by 23 per cent in 1969. At nearby Magnolia Park there were 150 stores. A 1966 study showed that Burbank shoppers bought 45 per cent of their clothing in Burbank, 28 per cent of it on the Mall and 7.7 per cent in Magnolia Park. Fully 67 per cent of residents visited the Mall at least monthly. But criticism was offered, principally of lack of a major department store, parking, and variety. From 1969 to 1990 Burbank's trading area could rise from 400,000 to 700,000 people, Development Research Associates held in 1969.

Burbank's assessed valuation for 1960-61 was $242,778,020, below the 1959 figure of $265,869,670. Taxable sales for 1962 came to $41,529,000 as compared to $39,868,400 in 1961. In April, 1965, Burbank residents were expected to pay $40,535,000 in income taxes. Burbank's cigarette tax yielded $363,243 to city coffers in 1966, up from $340,000 in 1965. An estimated 91 Burbank property owners were among 16,970 in the county who appealed tax assessments in 1966. Burbank Unified School District received $206,591 and Burbank city $95,700 as their shares of the state property tax relief fund in November, 1969. Based on property taxes being 25 per cent of market value, Burbank's total valuation in the 1960's exceeded $1 billion, not counting another 20 per cent in exempt properties of churches and the like and utilities which were assessed separately.

The Employment Census of 1960 showed professional and technical labor made up 13.9 per cent of the labor force; managers, officials and proprietors, 10.1 per cent; clerical, 19.2 per cent; sales, 7.6 per cent; craftsmen and foremen, 15.6 per cent; operatives, 17.5 per cent; service, 6.9 per cent; and laborers, 2.6 per cent. A total of 40,272 Burbankers were listed as employed, 14,019 of them female. Manufacturing employed the largest number of persons, 14,239; but it also employed almost double that number of nonresidents. In the labor force was almost 45 per cent of the city's population.
The California State Employment office moved from Burbank to North Hollywood in 1962 after 13 years in Burbank. The Youth Employment Service began its seventh year in Burbank in Summer, 1962. In 1963 industrial workers averaged $112 a week in Burbank. Every 100 new workers added in industry would increase employment generally by 172, households by 117, population by 338 people, studies showed. Firemen and policemen sought in 1963 to end resident requirements for employment by the city in Burbank. In June, 1965, it was found that 21 per cent of Burbank's city employees were moonlighting. Of these 13.8 per cent held continuous second jobs (out of 1,300 city employees), while another 7.2 per cent had sporadic second jobs.

Employees compensation insurance was deemed better with a state agency instead of the city's carrying its own in December, 1968. A private study showed a saving of $537,000 over seven years by adopting a different program; but officials noted that the city would save almost as much by revising its contract with the state. A 1969 study indicated that 80.7 per cent of Burbank residents were employed full time; 13 per cent were retired and 1.6 per cent were unemployed. Among second adults in families, 45 per cent worked either full or part time. About 38 per cent of heads of households worked within Burbank and 42 per cent of second adults in families did as well.

Surety Savings and Loan Association exceeded $95,000,000 in assets by the end of 1962 at Burbank, a 47 per cent gain over the $57,258,000 of 1961. A new bank with a capitalization of $1,200,000, was approved for Burbank in October, 1963, the Providencia Bank. Merger of Burbank's Providencia Bank into Valley National Bank of Glendale was approved in January, 1967; Providencia had opened in 1964. Burbank city had a bonding capacity of approximately $27,000,000 in 1969.

An AFL-CIO teachers' union was seeking members for Teachers Local 1424 in 1963 in Burbank. Burbank chapter, Local 1608, American Federation of Teachers, was not included in October, 1966, in a new teachers' negotiating council to meet with the Board of Education, but a rival, the Burbank Teachers Association, was. Strikes of plumbers, electricians, heavy equipment operators and others combined to slow Burbank building in August, 1969. Bob Boyd was reelected vice president of District Lodge 727 of the International Association of Machinists in November, 1969, in a runoff election. Previously elected were Jim Quillin, president, Merrill Bolton, secretary-treasurer, and Clarence Gibson, trustee.

A triple murder at Lockheed's plant took place when Isaac Jernigan, Jr., 29 of Los Angeles, a senior template marker, allegedly shot and killed Thomas E. McNett, 56, of North Hollywood, president of District Lodge 727 of the I.A.M. at Burbank, and two Lockheed employees on July 30, 1969. The other two men were Joe Demoske, 28, template department supervisor, and Leonard Nolan, 52, a Lockheed tool planner.
PEOPLE FLOW IN A GREAT DECADE

With more than 90,000 people on just over 17 square miles of land, much of it mountainous and uninhabitable, Burbank confronted problems of big city life with various means that sometimes worked well and as often failed badly. A good deal of what went on in the 1960's, such as freeway construction, was not decided locally; but its impact on Burbank was profound. The city could be reached by high speed means, but it could also be bypassed or passed over. Regardless, earnest efforts to deal with the complex issues of high-level urban living were going forward.

INTO THE STREETS

By April 5, 1960, the Ventura Freeway had opened across the Valley, a major linking device comparable to the railroad. Burbank reached 215.22 miles of streets in 1961. The Burbank Boulevard bridge, 1,500 feet long, was opened in May, 1961, and became the third structure to cross the Golden State Freeway and the railroad tracks. Six miles of Golden State Freeway through Burbank opened in July, 1961. San Fernando Boulevard, a state highway since automobiles were first widely used, was now retired as an official state route and became a Burbank city street once the freeway opened as State Route 4 and U.S. 99. In 1962 Alameda Avenue within Burbank was also abandoned as a state route on completion of the Ventura Freeway link to the Golden State Freeway.

The Alameda Avenue grade separation, which cost $1,250,000 and ran 860 feet, opened on September 16, 1964. A cost of more than $14,000,000 for the decade from 1965 to 1975 to maintain and improve 138 miles of streets was foreseen, compared to $5,100,000 spent to improve 34.6 miles of streets from 1960 to 1965. A street lighting program began in 1967. By 1969 980 more lighting units were added; they cost $400,000.

In seven years of traffic safety contests with neighboring Glendale, Burbank won for the fifth time in 1960. In 1961 Burbank Police Department was ranked outstanding in the U.S. "for traffic supervision" with a 96 percentile score, up from 89th percentile in 1957 and 94, 98, and 98 in later years. By 1961 Burbank tried out the new "Walk-Don't Walk" traffic signal on San Fernando Boulevard. Bicycle accidents by 1963 were cut 45 per cent in 11 years since the police began a safety program in 1952, although bicycle use had risen greatly. Not one serious accident occurred once police testing began. Nine persons were killed in traffic in Burbank in 1963, compared to 12 during 1962 and 14 in 1961.

California Highway Patrol took over from Burbank police the checking of traffic on the Ventura and Golden State Freeways in September, 1965. By November they were averaging 18 tickets a day. For the
sixth time Burbank won an annual national award for its pedestrian safety program in 1967. The city in 1966 had a pedestrian death rate of 2.1 per 100,000 population and of 45 injuries per 100,000 people. National average for cities of Burbank's size was 3.3 deaths and 79 accidents per 100,000, about 50 per cent worse. Also by 1967, with the new crossings completed, there were no train-vehicle accidents to cause deaths.

Burbank police handed out almost 29,283 traffic tickets in 1968, well under the 35,217 in 1967. But mechanical warnings by officers rose by 150 per cent in the year.

Motorists paid parking meters $78,106 in 1961 at Burbank. Annual interest and principal on bonds for parking lots and meters came to about $57,000, which meant paying off 25-year bonds a few years early. In 1962 Burbank had 22 city parking lots and used 1,149 parking meters on them. The number rose to 2,120 public and private off-street parking spaces in 1966. Conversion of 91 ten-hour parking meters to two-hour meters by 1967 helped shoppers but not employees in the area. By 1969 Burbank required either 1 1/2 or 1 3/4 parking spaces per apartment. Proposals for two spaces were stymied as the cost would discourage construction. The cut-fill rubbish disposal project behind Starlight Bowl in the Verdugo Mountains was transformed by Summer, 1964, into five acres of level parking for the Bowl.

The 1960 census showed that more Burbankers took to walking than to a bus. In 1959 2,361 persons walked to work while 1,222 persons rode buses. The greatest number, 32,420, drove in their own car or a car pool. The Southern Pacific Railroad station, built in 1929, lasted to 1960. S.P. in 1962 began improving grade crossing protection at Buena Vista Street, Hollywood Way and Clybourn Avenue. Burbank bus service was cut back in 1965 as customers fell away.

Burbank was linked to Los Angeles International Airport by helicopter as of January 3, 1962. Pacific Airmotive Corporation planned a multimillion dollar 25-acre commercial and business aircraft service center at Lockheed Air Terminal in 1962. Helicopters made eight flights daily from Lockheed to International Airport via Los Angeles Airways. Flights took two minutes. After 14 years in Northern California, the California headquarters of the Civil Air Patrol was moved to Lockheed Air Terminal in January, 1963. Pacific Southwest Airlines increased its Burbank flights in March, 1968 by 25 per cent, highest in their 15 years here. Flying Tiger Line moved from Burbank to Los Angeles International Airport in April, 1963. The master plan study of Simon Eisner in October, 1963, called Lockheed Air Terminal "a great asset" to Burbank. Burbank sought a third privately owned heliport in 1963 at Lyon Aircraft Services Company. Photo Sonics Inc. had been flying helicopters for about two years, and Hydraulic Research and Manufacturing Company had had a helicopter permit for about 4.5 years.

Lockheed Air Terminal in January, 1964, became the base for the County Forester and Fire Warden to "drop" materials for the department's work. The $700,000 modernization program was completed at FAA's airport
traffic control tower at Burbank by February, 1964. Lockheed Air Terminal could well rise from 600,000 to 1,200,000 passengers from 1961 to 1990, Stanford Research Institute's study of March, 1964, held. (The projected total was easily reached 20 years early.) Lockheed Air Terminal became an alternate landing field for United Airlines' jet aircraft whenever Los Angeles International Airport was shut by fog, in 1964.

Burbank's Standard Airways, a supplemental airline, remained under suspension under a ruling of the Civil Aeronautics Board in 1965. In July, 1965, Standard informed the CAB that it had been discharged from bankruptcy and planned to resume service with $100,000 in working capital. By 1966 Lockheed Air Terminal was ranked as one of the busiest and largest privately owned commercial airports in the U.S.

On April 20, 1967, Lockheed Air Terminal was renamed Hollywood-Burbank Air Terminal (HB) to attain a broader base for air traffic. A new control tower at HB Airport to replace one destroyed by fire in February, 1966, went into service on September 26, 1967. The FAA's $402,000 facility provided radar traffic control for the entire San Fernando Valley. A fire nearly destroyed HB Airport in 1967; but it was rebuilt and passenger traffic jumped 31 per cent that year. In 1967 the Encyclopedia Britannica wrote: "Burbank has long been known as home for the first major airport in the Los Angeles area," meaning HB Airport. Air California and Pacific Southwest Airlines were granted air routes for flights between HB Airport and San Jose and Oakland, to begin July 3, 1968. Both would charge $13.50 for jet flights; PSA charged $11.43 for Electra flights. Air passenger traffic through HB Airport rose to 720,000 in 1968.

**UTILITIES**

Electric rates in Burbank rose 9 per cent for domestic and 16 per cent for industrial use on April 7, 1960; the average residential bill went up from 22 to 37 cents. Burbank used more than 530,000,000 kwh of electricity in 1963. Burbank's $7,400,000 electric power plant, Olive Avenue Plant No. 2, was dedicated in 1964. Already in January, 1968, Burbank was considering obtaining within four years electricity from an atomic generating plant to supplement the six plants and power coming in from Northwest Intertie System in the Columbia River basin. Atomic power would take another 10 to 15 years to enter. Meanwhile, Burbank's use of electricity was rising by 9 to 10 per cent a year and even new sources from the Northwest might not meet city needs in 10 to 15 years. Lockheed's power demands were increasing by 15,000 kwh annually, it was noted in 1968, as compared to Burbank's first steam plant which had 10,000 kwh output.

In the 1960's the use of electricity in Burbank rose by about 150 per cent. Olive Avenue Power Plant No. 3 went into construction in February, 1968; it cost $6,900,000. Operating capacity of 44,000 kwh could provide electric energy to about 44,000 residents at 1960 use rates. By 1969 Burbank was tied in to the power flow from the Columbia River basin through the Sylmar Receiving Station of the
Pacific Northwest Intertie Project. Burbank's investment in the $51,000,000 project was $6,500,000. Efforts to raise Burbank's electric generating capacity 30,000 kwh beyond the present 189,000 kwh were made in October, 1969, with a $5,000,000 bond purchase.

Burbank won a $216,000 suit against the Metropolitan Water District in April, 1960, over taxes paid for water. In 1960 Burbank was using 8 billion gallons of water and paying almost $1,500,000 for it. The city had 25,000 water meters. Work on a $2,150,000 City Water Reclamation plant began in April, 1965. Superior Judge Edmund M. Moor ruled on October 27, 1967, that Burbank had a right to pump Los Angeles River water. The decision was appealed in a dispute which went back to 1955 in the latest court action of many and in history to a 1781 decision of the Spanish government on pueblo water rights. No such prior town rights exist, Judge Moor held, and remarked that Los Angeles had permitted Burbank and other cities and private people to pump water for years. Burbank was getting 80 per cent of its water supply from wells in the river basin. Burbank costs for the 13-year suit were cut by $30,938 in 1968. Starting in January, 1969, Burbank water rates went up 21 per cent. Expansion of the water reclamation plant well beyond its present 6,000,000 gallons a day came in 1969. Total daily flow of the sewer system was above 13,000,000 gallons a day; 7,500,000 of this were being processed by Los Angeles city.

Pacific Telephone in August, 1966, made Burbank the base for the geographically largest operating commercial telephone district in California. George F. Groth, exchange manager in Burbank, was promoted to district commercial manager of the new area which took in Burbank, Newhall and Palmdale and was serving 110,000 telephones. Telephone rates went up from $3.85 to $4.65 in December, 1968, in Burbank. Party lines were to be phased out over the next three years.

FIRE, POLICE, COURT, POST OFFICE

In the 1960's Burbank had the finest fire protection system in its history. A new electronic siren which could wail, yelp and hoot was placed on the department's new 1,200-gallon-per-minute pumper truck in 1962. A $250,000 fire at Warner's in February, 1963, was halted by the department. Firemen sought in 1963 to get their 64.361 hour week reduced to 56 hours by 1968, but failed. A major hill fire burned over 2,240 acres in March, 1964. The hill fire threatened the city, but the only structural damage was to Chief William Taylor's carport.

Lockheed Air Terminal suffered losses of more than $2,000,000 when fire in February, 1966, destroyed the second floor of the terminal, including the Sky Room Restaurant and the Federal Aviation Agency Tower. The fire was started by a cook. Three weeks later the front door of the Air Terminal reopened. A cigarette was believed to be the cause of a fire at Warner's on October 21, 1966; damage was in excess of $75,000. A spectacular fire gutted four industrial firms in Burbank in February, 1967. Chief Taylor retired after serving 25 years; R. V. Christoffersen was named fire chief. In 1968 Battalion Chief Jack Nare wrote a history of the Fire Department.
A polygraph (lie detector) costing $1,500 went into use in the Burbank Police Department in mid-May, 1960. Mrs. Barbara Cooper was named Burbank's first policewoman in August, 1961. She replaced the retired Mrs. Louella Modie of the detective force; but the title of detective for women was abandoned. A former school teacher, Mrs. Cooper, who had joined the department as a clerk typist in 1959, began work in the juvenile bureau. Major crimes in Burbank totaled 3,076 in 1960 and 4,321 in 1969, a 40 per cent rise; population in the same period fell by 1.5 per cent.

In 1962 Burbank sent a bill to a man who assertedly tore out a wash basin in the city jail. He paid. The Federal Bureau of Investigation moved its office from the Main Post Office, where it had been since 1955, to the new Rogan Building in September, 1962. Space for 55 persons was available in Burbank's jail in 1964. Burbank's ordinances against poker parlors and other local gambling faced a severe test in a court decision which did not prohibit draw poker in 1964. The State Supreme Court in this and in the 1963 Carol Lane sexual relations case had held that a local government had pre-empted the fields of legislation. A city ordinance was voided on this ground.

The County Commission Against Indecent Literature was studying Burbank's methods of pornographic control. In 1965 Burbank's approach led to 57 of the city's 60 newsstands refusing to distribute "questionable material." When asked by the Burbank Decent Publication Committee, the newsstands removed the "girlie" books and other objectionable material. Burbank National Guardsmen, called to help quell the riot in Watts in August, 1965, were commended for their work with the 1st Reconnaissance Squadron.

The U.S. Air Force in a study entitled "Air Force Police Management" praised the Burbank Police Department for its "high degree of professional management" in 1966. Police in July, 1967, were training to use chemical spray (mace) on people. Police reports by November, 1967, were being run through the city's IBM 1440 computer. Since May, 1965, Burbank police were linked to the state and national auto status program on thefts by computer. Now the department joined a countrywide computer system involving arrest warrants. Mrs. Eleanor Hiller of Burbank was named in March, 1969, to the Los Angeles County Probation Committee. Under a recommendation of the city to the Civil Services Board, civilians could replace police as jailers in October, 1969. One jailer was involved at the time but four police jailers now on duty could be succeeded by civilian technicians.

Judge Edward C. Olson was sworn in on February 1, 1960, as Burbank Municipal Court Judge. City Attorney Archie Walters, who had held his post for 15 years, was named a municipal judge at Burbank in February, 1961, by Governor Edmund Brown. Walters replaced retired Judge Leonard Hammer who had served 11 years. By 1961-62 Burbank municipal court's work load was more than twice the 1952-53 quantity; 74,894 cases against 31,682. Filings for moving traffic violations alone totaled 32,037, more than all cases combined in the prior reporting year. In 1960-61 parking citations totaled 41,322, very nearly half the city's population on a numerical basis.
Superior Judge Vol P. Lucas, assigned to the Burbank-Glendale District, retired in 1964. Mary Goode Rogan was sworn in as a Municipal Court judge in April, 1966, as her six children watched. Until her appointment Judge Rogan was president of the Burbank Bar Association. Lawyer's Reference Service was sponsored by the Burbank Bar Association in May, 1967. A commissioner aided judges sitting at Burbank-Glendale in 1967 to handle the heavy case load. Superior Judge Samuel Greenfield was named to Burbank Superior Court in December, 1967.

The greatest decade in postal work in Burbank was the 1960's. Paul O. Martin, who had become postmaster of Burbank in 1933 and served 20 years, died in 1960. When Albert S. Ricketts, postmaster from 1953 to 1960 and a postal employee here since 1929, retired in 1960, the service had 282 postal employees compared to 22 when he had started. Michael Fanning, 66, former Los Angeles postmaster, was sworn in on February 28, 1961, as Burbank's acting postmaster; he died shortly. A new post office was built at a cost of $76,000 for the Glencoe Station in 1962. Mrs. Marguerite S. Fanning succeeded her late husband as postmaster on March 30, 1962.

In May, 1963, Zip code came to Burbank and six zones were established. The Glencoe Post Office branch was opened in 1963. The partial helicopter service at Burbank was discontinued on July 31, 1966, when Burbank used the ZIP Code program more, with Van Nuys as sectional sorting center for Burbank and other Valley areas. In 1966 the postal substation was moved from the Toluca Mart to a new shopping center on Pass Avenue. Burbank's new $1,500,000 post office opened on September 19, 1968.

FLOOD, SEWER, ANIMAL, RUBBISH

The Belmont Country Club had become St. Elizabeth Retreat in 1937 after a disastrous flood; but the retreat was razed in 1961 to make way for a flood control channel. Sunset Canyon in March, 1961, in a heavy downpour, the first rain of the season, lost considerable property and some people. Mrs. William Miller was killed, while Miller, Frank Sinatra's piano accompanist, managed to grasp the door handle of a floating Volkswagen and survive. Miller won a jury verdict of $129,000 against the city of Burbank and the County Flood Control District. Damages from the torrential downpours of November 9, 1964, cost Burbank $200,000 in losses to private property and $135,000 to public property. Burbank's share of county flood control projects for 1967 came to $2,540,200.

By 1964, the Animal Shelter had six employees. Hundreds of horses stopped for traffic lights along Burbank's Riverside Drive in 1964. That year Burbank approved a special H-zone for horses; registration fees were raised from $4 to $5 a horse on July 14, 1964.

A combined rubbish pickup plan went into effect in Burbank on March 1, 1962, and was to save $50,000 a year.
CHURCH, MEDICAL

On the death of Felix G. Fernandez, pastor and founder in 1930 of the Mexican Four Square Church, his family in February, 1960, planned to continue his ministry. Rev. Carl Polk, pastor of the Valley Community Church, was elected president of the Burbank Ministerial Association for 1963. Burbank Corps of The Salvation Army bought the onetime home of the Glad Tidings Assembly of God Church of Burbank in January, 1963. Rev. Paul Peterson, pastor of Burbank's First Baptist Church, quit the Burbank Ministerial Association in February, 1964, after a censure from the membership. While serving a term as president of the association, he repeatedly gave interviews to the press in which he expressed his own ultra conservative views as though they were those of the association. The other pastors understandably objected. Local minister Rev. Harry Adams who had a radio show, "Let's Talk," was assigned to the First Methodist Church here in June, 1965.

St. Joseph's opened a $6,000,000 and 256-bed, six-story plus basement wing in May, 1963. On August 17, 1964, a hospital that everyone hoped would never be used moved into Burbank. The 200-bed "civil defense emergency hospital" could be uncrated and assembled only in case of a major disaster beyond existing city hospital capacity. Burbank in 1964 also received one of two "hospital trucks" assigned to cities of California.

Burbank Community Hospital in 1965 planned a $1,270,000 expansion of its 81-bed space to become the first long-term care hospital in Burbank. Dr. Daniel Fortmann, chief of staff at St. Joseph's Hospital, was named to the National Pro Football Hall of Fame on January 18, 1964. He had played with the Chicago Bears. By 1969 St. Joseph's Hospital announced a $12,000,000 program, over a five-year period, to make the hospital into a medical center. Martin Berkeley was named director of Burbank Community Hospital in June, 1969.

In health matters Gordon Robbins, formerly with the California State Department of Public Health, was appointed health educator in March, 1960, for the Burbank-Glendale Health District of the county. Dr. Charles M. Carpenter was named communicable diseases physician of the District. More than 30,000 residents of Burbank took Type III Vaccine (Sabine) against polio in early 1963. An influenza outbreak in February, 1966, forced more than 2,000 students and many teachers to stay home. Burbank continued its contract service for ambulance work with the county at a cost of $5,000, well under a Fire and Police Department estimate of cost. Contracting with the county for services was looked on by some as violating Burbank's corporate independence; others felt that it was merely the most economical way to provide services with no political independence being affected.

SCHOOL, LIBRARY, NEWS

An historical marker was placed on April 14, 1960, on the site of Burbank's first school, which had gone up in 1879, eight years before Burbank was platted. Almost half of Burbank's residents in 1960
had graduated from high school or had gone to some college, compared to 43.6 per cent for the state. Median school years completed in 1960 for Burbank were 12.2 years. From a $400 redwood building with nine students in 1879, the school system by 1961 had become a $48,000,000 complex of 21 modern schools with almost 16,000 students.

Burbank schools were rated among the 28 per cent of U.S. schools with adequate physical education programs in 1961. Walking, riding, bicycling and sports were encouraged. By an unofficial vote of 5,954 to 2,208, Burbank voters approved merger with the Los Angeles Junior College District in January, 1962. In May, 1962, eight books at the John Burroughs High School library were being questioned by various persons.

By 1963 68 per cent of Burbank high school graduates went on to colleges and universities. Burbank Co-op Nursery School was seeking new members in January, 1963. Fifth and 8th graders in Burbank's schools were well above the national average in reading in January, 1963. Where the national average was 5.1 (fifth grade, one month) Burbank youngsters in those grades were doing 6.6. Eighth graders nationally did 8.1, while in Burbank they did 9.8, a year and seven months more. Glendale was phasing out Burbank residents at Glendale Community College in February, 1963, with the agreement of Los Angeles community colleges that it was much cheaper for Burbankers to go to a L.A. college. Onetime mayor of Mesa, Arizona, Linford B. Werner, was elected to the Burbank Board of Education in 1963. In March, 1963, a college was proposed for the Burbank-East Valley Area preferably on the Villa Cabrini site of 350 acres.

Burbank Teachers Association asked official recognition from the Burbank School Board in January, 1964. The 1964-65 teacher's salary schedule showed a minimum rate of $4,500 and a maximum of $10,870, which was very high for California. School Superintendent J. R. Croad retired in 1964; he was 64 and had been with the district since 1945. State education official Dr. Richard M. Clowes was named superintendent in February, 1964, at a salary of $24,000. Dr. Elta S. Pfister, psychologist and director of the department of individual guidance for the Burbank schools, was honored by the Zonta Club for her contributions to city and club, in 1964.

Alan Hutton, Burbank High School student, received an award in 1965 in the National Poetry Contest for high school students. His poem, "Thoughts at Night," was published in the 1965 contest anthology. Parents in 1964 were warned that all school children had to have a polio vaccination before entering school. A National Education Association study in 1964 revealed that only eight of the 128 largest cities in the U.S. had fewer high school dropouts than Burbank. While 708 out of 1,000 entrants remained in the 128 largest cities' schools on the average, Burbank had 863 remaining, placing the city ninth in the U.S. and third in California. Dr. Richard Clowes explained that dropout rates were low where there were few depressed areas and student programming was good. School vandalism cost the schools $17,000 in 1964 and 1965.
Burbank in 1966 began testing use of the new initial teaching alphabet (ITA) which had been tried out elsewhere in the country. Extensive repairs to John Burroughs High School in 1966 were to cost $200,000. Burbank Adult School, built in 1925, was headed for demolition in 1966. A $500,000 dormitory was dedicated at Villa Cabrini on October 24, 1966; the new residence hall could house 69 girls. Villa Cabrini, a woman's college, was the only institution of college level in Burbank. However, Lockheed Aircraft had classes at the college and even graduate level in its plants.

Asked what they thought of school sex education in June, 1967, a majority of Burbank leaders replied that they favored it. Burbank School Superintendent Dr. Richard M. Clowes, on August 29, 1967, was named Los Angeles County Superintendent of Schools. The State Testing Program of 1967 showed that Burbank students were physically fit, well ahead of their peers throughout the state on scales that included running. Dr. Foster Merrill was named interim superintendent of Burbank Schools in September, 1967. In October, 1967, Dr. Robert E. Shanks, 49, was named superintendent; he had been superintendent at Anaheim.

Burbank schools received $10,000 in federal funds for instruction in history, geography, English and foreign languages in March, 1968. Dr. Elta Pfister was chosen to make a European tour and study vocational training abroad in 1969. Teachers at 9 of 21 Burbank schools voted for a teach-in which would limit teachers' extra-curricular activities to those for which they were paid. University of California Regent John Canaday, a Burbank resident, ordered U.C.L.A. Chancellor Charles Young to fire admitted Communist Angela Davis or he would have an emergency session of the regents called to act, in 1969.

Tenth graders at Burbank were slightly ahead of national averages in reading while sixth graders were slightly behind in 1969. Less than half the faculty at Luther Burbank High School showed up in October, 1969, for the back-to-school program, while others picketed the opening. Signs read: "Master Contract Spells It Out." Nine Japanese from Japan were learning floral design in Burbank at Burbank florists in Fall, 1969. A majority of teachers at Burbank's two high schools made effective their boycott of non-paid school programs. At the end of 1969 Burbank students scored above the state average in intelligence tests, below it in physical tests.

The book collection of the Burbank Public Library had grown to 147,851 volumes by 1960; more than double the 70,000 of 1953. The main library building was very much outgrown by 1961. Its collection amounted to 95,000 books and 8,000 to 9,000 new volumes were being added every year, but more and more of the older books had to be put into dead storage each year. The new two story main library building, completed in July, 1963, afforded 42,000 square feet of space, and storage for 200,000 books, by comparison with the old building's 10,500 square feet. Provision was made for the future expansion of the new main library by installing foundations capable of bearing the additional weight of a third story.

The old main library remained open for service during most of the construction period of the new building, but eventually had to be
torn down in order to complete the porches on the southeast facade of the new structure. The old site was converted into an attractively landscaped area.

City Librarian E. Caswell Perry resigned in January, 1968, to take the director's position at the Public Library of Knoxville and Knox County, Tennessee, and was replaced later in the year by John Jolly, who had been at the Glendora Public Library for several years as head librarian.

As a further enhancement of library services, the Burbank City Council passed a resolution in 1969, authorizing the public library to join the Metropolitan Cooperative Library System, consisting at that time of sixteen suburban city libraries. This greatly facilitated interlibrary loan and reference services between the member libraries by means of teletype and daily delivery services. Previously, Burbank's own library facilities had been supplemented only by reciprocal library service contracts with Glendale and Los Angeles, both dating back to 1948.

By 1960 free distribution newspapers covered Burbank with more than 100,000 copies a week, larger than the population and triple the number of households. Lloyd R. Nicholson, display advertising manager of the Glendale News-Press, was named publisher of the Burbank Daily Review in February, 1962. He replaced Hoyt Carter. Burbank Daily Review passed 10,000 in circulation in 1966. Three members of the Review staff were honored by the Valley Press Club in October, 1969: Families Page editor Betty Pardieck, photographer Gene Howard, and staff writer Jack Sirard.

ORGANIZATIONS, POLITICS, WELFARE, MINORITIES, YOUTH

Burbank Optimist Club in 1962 marked the 37th year of its functioning with a dinner dance in February, 1962. Bicycle safety was being stressed that year. Culver Van Buren was installed as president of the Burbank Bar Association for 1963. Burbank's Great-Grandparents' Club, founded in 1958, had 20 members who had 66 children, 132 grandchildren and 121 great-grandchildren. Magnolia Park Chamber of Commerce rejected plans for a merger with the Burbank chamber in March, 1965. Mrs. Bernice Fall was awarded the first 50-year-activity pin of the Burbank Red Cross for work since 1917. Burbank YMCA began a campaign to raise $1,200,000 in 1967 for a new building.

Unofficial tabulations gave Richard M. Nixon 23,307 votes against John F. Kennedy's 18,865 in the 1960 presidential election at Burbank. Of 45,775 eligible voters in June, 1962, Burbank had 24,173 Democrats and 20,035 Republicans. Burbank had 48,987 eligible to vote in the presidential election of November, 1964. The County Supervisors cut Burbank's election precincts in January, 1968, from 204 to 105, part of an overall county reduction. More than 5,000 persons heard presidential candidate Richard M. Nixon speak in Burbank on October 9, 1968. City Treasurer Walter Hinton, who was first appointed to the city council in 1934 and had been mayor in 1941 and 1943 and city
treasurer from 1950 on, withdrew from his city post in 1969. City Councilman John Whitney was named to the California State Disaster Council in August, 1969. Burbank congressman Ed Reinecke was named lieutenant governor of California in 1969.

Burbank Human Relations Council in 1960 was working with problems of races and religions under the chairmanship of Mrs. Lois Bearman. In March, 1964, Burbank Temple Emmanu El became the new name for the Burbank Jewish Community Center. Dr. Israel H. Weisfeld was spiritual leader of the Temple and Dr. Jerry Garbus its president. Rev. Kenneth D. Moore, First Methodist Church, chairman of the Burbank Human Relations Council in 1964, held that Burbank was a lily white city with no negro residents. City officials denied this; there were six negro families in Burbank. A six-week study course was opened by the Human Relations Council in the Central Library in Fall, 1965.

At a meeting of the Burbank Human Relations Council on September 27, 1965, high school and college students from Watts discussed the Watts riots of the prior month. Burbank negro Vernon Michael disputed charges of TV personality and writer Louis Lomax about the Burbank Police Department. Michael stated: "There are areas in the country where police do not apply the law impartially, but in my opinion, Burbank has been a leader in the development of proper practices in this field." Michael was president of the Burbank Human Relations Council.

The image of Burbank could be improved in the minds of negroes and others, Michael, a technical artist at Lockheed, told Burbankers in May, 1967. He said that among negroes elsewhere he was occasionally called an Uncle Tom. Burbank Human Relations Council awarded Mrs. Ruby Scott and Mrs. Doris Straus of Burbank and the Rowan and Martin Show "Laugh-In" on TV awards in 1969 for their work in aiding human relations. Mrs. Scott alone helped the needy in Burbank and especially Mexican-American families new to the community and also families in Los Angeles. Mrs. Straus organized Ladies Auxiliary for Fun and Funds (LAFF) as a council activity.

Nazis sought the right to speak at Burbank City Hall in Summer, 1963; the request of the Western Division of the American Nazi Party was turned down. On another occasion, an angry throng drowned out the voices of Nazi speakers at a local park in August, 1963. American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) held a public debate on released time from public schools for religious education, in February, 1966. The discussion was held in the Burbank Central Library auditorium, after the City Council had overruled the city manager's denial of such use. Mayor Dallas Williams, who disagreed with the city manager, said, "What kind of a country should we have if we could not discuss controversial issues in public?" Only three councilmen were present, however, when the city manager's revocation of the ACLU's meeting permit was overruled. The following week, at a full meeting of the City Council, a resolution was passed, limiting the use of the library auditorium to "city-sponsored organizations and community cultural groups." ACLU soon tested the intent of this resolution, which proved to be very limiting as to the definition of cultural groups, and took the city to court. Superior Court Judge Alfred Gitelson found for ACLU in August, 1966, ruling
against the Council's arbitrary discrimination as to which groups could use the auditorium. This did not prevent the Council from closing the library auditorium entirely to group use of the facility, a ruling which stood until 1973.

In welfare, Burbank Coordinating Council in January, 1963, viewed a mock juvenile arrest case. More than 500 persons were helped by the Christmas Basket program of the council in 1966. The council in March, 1969, reactivated its Decent Publications Committee to keep objectionable literature from juveniles.

Youth at a Town Hall meeting in October, 1967, favored a night club type center for youngsters.
CHAPTER 20

THE LIVING CITY

Along a wide front of activities Burbank was involved in a deepening array of functions from war to peace, from art to demolition. But there was a change in the 1960's to a new sense of participation in events far off, whether in aerospace or Vietnam, television or films. Burbank could hardly be a world center for aerospace production, motion picture creation, or television program origination without in turn being affected by events in that world.

THE MILITARY

Burbank people were thanked in 1965 by Captain J. Ward Hagan, U.S. Army chaplain, for their aid to U.S. servicemen. To prepare for possible mobilization in Summer, 1966, the Burbank unit of the National Guard was at 100 per cent strength. The local unit was the 1st Squadron, 18th Armored Cavalry, 40th Armored Division, units of which had participated in martial law work at Watts in 1965. Specialist 4 Carl Carner, 19, returned from Vietnam in July, 1966, a battle-scarred veteran of the already lengthy conflict.


In August, 1963, Mrs. Susan Etta Bedal told of the death of her husband, Lt. Arthur E. Bedal, navigator, in Vietnam. Bedal had become Burbank's first casualty in the Vietnam war. Some 15 students handed out antiwar leaflets at Burbank high schools in October, 1969. Seven persons were counted at a Peace Vigil at the War Memorial Monument in McCambridge Park on November 14, 1969. Burbank Red Cross was taping voices of Burbank people to send to servicemen relatives in Vietnam at the end of December, 1969.

Civil defense saw the first home fallout shelter begin at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Brendon Reed, in August, 1961, at a cost of $3,000. Other families started shelter construction. Dr. Harrison Brown of Caltech, however, pointed out that shelters were useless in Burbank as the whole Los Angeles area was the most vulnerable of American cities in case of thermonuclear attack. In December, 1961, Burbank completed a civil defense shelter for 100 persons. A well provided water for the shelter. Burbank was to receive 30 fallout
detection kits in Spring, 1962. Burbank had 40 shelters in 23 buildings for 9,000 persons, with 14 days' supplies of food and water.

In 1963 Burbank's civil defense center was made part of the new annex; it cost $407,171. Food storage and food for 30 days for 110 people in vital posts were provided. The first shelter signs went up in Burbank in February, 1963. As part of civil defense, a hospital truck and a 200-bed civil defense emergency hospital, unpacked but mobilizable when needed, were received in 1964. Fallout shelter protection for nearly 60,000 persons could be ready by 1966. Civil Defense Director Ben Watson told Burbankers in 1965. A total of 13,875 permanent shelter spaces were to be added to the existing 35,535 spaces; another 15-20,000 spaces could be prepared within a week.

City Councilman John B. Whitney was appointed to the Los Angeles County and Cities Disaster and Civil Defense Board in September, 1965. The police building housed a 12,500 square foot Emergency Operations Center for coordination of activities during a natural disaster or national emergency. By August, 1968, Burbank had civil defense fallout shelters for 34,000 residents; it sought space for 4,000 more, while another 30,000 usable but undesignated spaces were available.

RECREATION

A master plan of Burbank parks was approved in January, 1960. Recreation attendance of 1,705,999 in Burbank parks in 1960-61 set a record, 95,854 more than the prior fiscal year; this included concert and music attendance. Los Angeles Rams, professional football team, was practicing at Burbank facilities in 1961, with fees being $42 for practice sessions and $18 for nonpractice days. Verdugo Park Recreation Center opened in Burbank on December 15, 1961; it cost $188,694 to build. City Manager Harmon Bennett noted that Burbank was "way ahead of 90 per cent of the cities in the nation" in recreation.

Joseph De Bell, who donated 100 acres of hilltop land for the golf course at Burbank which bears his name, was honored in June, 1962, when the course was completed. De Bell was purported to be the owner of about one-fifth of Burbank's undeveloped hill areas. Of his donation, De Bell said: "I have never been selfish." For his contribution, De Bell was honored with the National Recreation Association's Award of Appreciation. The entire course, which cost $2,000,000, was paying its way. A clubhouse and community center were included. By 1962 Burbank had a $1,000,000 park and recreation budget and 178 employees in this work, 90 of them full time.

Producer Gene Dun-Dee brought together a troupe which took over the Theater Dun-Terri in Burbank in 1963 and began offering little theater productions. With 1,300,000 people a year visiting Burbank's parks, this was estimated at better than once a month each per resident or 13 times a year.

Canyon Park was dedicated in January, 1963. Expansion of Memorial Field to raise seating by 2,000 to 7,000 was approved in March, 1963. Part of the 500-acre Wildwood Canyon Park was to be opened in Summer, 1963.

Buena Vista Park, which was cut from 23 to 10 acres by the Ventura Freeway's taking of land, was recommended for sale in June, 1964. A $103,750 settlement was proposed by the state for damage to the park. Burbank's new master plan, approved on January 26, 1965, called for an 11-acre park near Victory Boulevard and Hollywood Way at a cost of $60,000. Burbank received $149,646 as its park bond share of the November, 1965, $150,000,000 state park bond issue. The Bishop Company based in Burbank sought a long-term lease on the vacant Loma Theater in July, 1965.

Burbank City Council reversed its stand and granted a permit for a World Invitational Pocket Billiard Tournament to be held in the city in April, 1966. Willie Mosconi, undefeated world champion, was entered in the 24-day tourney. In June, 1966, Burbank joined a U.S. recreation project, Lifetime Sports Foundation, to encourage people of all ages to continue sports activity throughout their lives. Linda Murphy, 23, of Burbank, paced the U.S. National Volleyball team to a 3-1 victory in the first round of the World's Women's Volleyball Championship in Tokyo in January, 1967.

Action of the Board of Education to lease part of the grounds of Miller School to the city for a park in December, 1968, was the initial concrete step to reach cooperation in recreation. Park attendance rose by 84,000 to 1,612,436 in 1968. But in 1968-69 attendance fell from the 1967-68 figure of 1,636,838 to 1,552,405. George Izay, department director, explained: "People are driving farther, spending more time and spending more money in satisfying recreation needs and wants." Summer use of parks in 1969 was up 30 per cent over Summer, 1968, use.

Burbank's plans for 1,121 acres of park in the Verdugo Hills could mean 30 campsites plus 34 interconnected hiking trails which would total 15.5 miles in all. A horse trail with a single trail and a large loop would extend 6.3 miles. In 1968, because of fire hazards in the hills, the only camp sites were in Wildwood Canyon. Burbank applied for $400,000 in federal funds from a $2,800,000 bond issue approved by voters in 1968. The State of California budgeted $179,576 for the Stough Park project in September, 1969. Northwest Park was to be renamed Columbia Park. More than 2,000 students and well-wishers greeted Burbank's Olympic swimming champion Cathy Ferguson, in October, 1964. She had won the 100-meter backstroke and swam the first leg on the record-setting 400-meter medley relay.

A bikeway was proposed in November, 1969, for Burbank, free from vehicle traffic and to cost about $5,000 a mile for its 20-mile extent. Residential streets would be utilized. Route markers would cost $15 to $20 a mile once the bikeway was in. Alternative bikeways were discussed.
CULTURAL CHANGE

Burbank Art Association held a Spring, 1962, exhibition. Members of the Valley Artists Guild gave demonstrations of their work in downtown Los Angeles. Dr. Oscar Schwierling was president of the Burbank Art Association. Gallery of Keystone Alley opened in Burbank in Summer, 1963, first fine arts gallery of its kind in the city. Mrs. Mila Mina, 36, of Burbank, known as "the lady Michelangelo," was doing mosaics for churches in Southern California.

Burbank Fine Arts Council was formed on October 6, 1965; various music, singing, theater and art and band groups were members. William Todd was named acting chairman. Burbank's Home and Family Life Historical Museum, product of 15 years of research by former opera star, Mrs. Pierina Lo-Piccolo, was up for sale in 1966.

Burbank won the parade sweeps at the Pasadena 72nd annual Tournament of Roses parade on January 1, 1961. On July 4, 1961, Burbank celebrated its 50th year as an incorporated city; actually it was 74 years old. More than 40,000 attended, 2,500 entering the strength testing ball game. A hay ride drew 2,200 people. Three dances drew 5,000 people. The Teenage Hop led with 2,000; the Golden Anniversary Ball had more than 1,500 and the square dance another 1,500. A painting of the four compass trees was hung. On January 1, 1962, Burbank's float "Dream World" won first place for California cities from 85,000 to 100,000 population at the Pasadena Tournament of Roses.

Burbank was helping finance six separate bodies providing symphonic, choral, dramatic, band and operatic opportunities. They included the Burbank Symphony, Youth Symphony, Choral Club, Little Theater, Police Boys' Band and Civic Light Opera. A new women's committee to the Burbank Symphony Association in August, 1962, began functioning with the National Cultural Center in Washington, D.C. Dr. Leo Arnaud was named to conduct the Burbank Symphony during the concert season of 1964. He replaced Dr. Constantin Bakaleinikoff, conductor since 1959. Bandleader Stan Kenton told Burbankers in 1965 that every large city in the country should have a community jazz (neophonic) orchestra. In June, 1968, Dr. Arnaud resigned his post, for lack of funds to hire professional musicians. Guest conductors were invited to lead the symphony.

Burbank budgeted $37,000 for musical work of the Choral Club, Civic Light Opera, Symphony Association and Police Boys' Band. Burbank Little Theater was using services and facilities worth $2,721 but not receiving a direct subsidy in January, 1969. Ilmari Ronka was named acting conductor of the Burbank Youth Symphony Orchestra in August, 1969. A tape and scrapbook chronicle of Burbank's musical offerings was compiled by September, 1969, after three years of work by Mrs. Jan Garges and others. The Burbank All-City Band trained for its appearance in the Rose Parade at Pasadena in late December, 1969.

Burbank Ballet Association was formed in September, 1961, to set up the first national classical ballet company here. Miss Patrice McCoy, a graduate of the Metropolitan Opera Company ballet school and
veteran of many concert appearances, was artistic director. First program of the Ballet Association was given in December, 1961, at John Burroughs Auditorium. Sixty girls appeared on the program. An original ballet, "La Kaleidoscope," was put on by the Ballet Association in Starlight Bowl in August, 1962. Miss McCoy danced the "Sleeping Beauty Pas de Deux" with Andrei Tremaine, director of the Santa Monica Civic Ballet.

"The Twist" was said in July, 1962, to be fading in teen popularity at Burbank. Burbank city passed measures to control teen dance clubs in October, 1962. To regulate dances strictly a $50 dance license was required. Sea Explorer Ship Skipjack of Burbank planned a dance at Luther Burbank Junior High School Gym in January, 1963. Burbank Ballet Association in 1963 changed its name to Classical Ballet Foundation.

President John F. Kennedy was accused of disrupting the John Burroughs High School prom, scheduled for the Beverly Hilton Hotel in June, 1963, the same date, it turned out as a dinner honoring the president. Student plans for the prom went back several months. The 600 seniors at the school learned they had been "bumped" from the hotel and protested. But within days the high school prom was back in the Hilton Ballroom, and students promptly invited President Kennedy to attend the event. President Kennedy showed up for the 1963 class prom and was handed an inscription.

The Fun After 40 Club held a Valentine dance in Burbank in February, 1964. Dancing girls put on a show in Burbank and raised funds for the City of Hope in August, 1964. Burbank City Council in March, 1965, praised Burbank Sertoma Club for its work with youth and especially the bimonthly Junior High School dance. Police Sgt. John Seabeter, who in the 1930's used to double date with a Minnesota couple, was invited by the pair, Vice President Hubert Humphrey and his wife, to the Inaugural Ball for President Lyndon B. Johnson in Washington, D. C. in 1965. Also going were Mayor and Mrs. Dallas Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Rogan, and Mrs. Richard Schmidt, a first cousin to Vice President-elect Humphrey.

**LIVING HISTORY**

Action was begun to condemn Jim Jeffries' old home, now more than 50 per cent deteriorated, in February, 1960. The building, dilapidated and abandoned, was ordered demolished. In his 1961 work on the San Fernando Valley, W. W. Robinson, local historian, barely mentioned Burbank in his next to last paragraph and then mainly to call it "a city of homes, parks, schools, churches, manufacturing plants." He also noted that it is an aircraft plants and motion picture studios center.

Hugh Pomeroy, born in Burbank in 1899, and a state legislator for some time, died in 1961. Air industry leader Robert E. Gross, 64, chairman of the board and founder of Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, died in 1961. He had headed Lockheed since 1932, bringing it to the rank of 28th largest industrial firm in the nation. By 1961 Gross's
firm had net assets of $548,000,000 and 66,500 employees in aircraft, missiles, spacecraft, electronics, shipbuilding and other fields. From a small establishment with less than 60,000 square feet of rented factory space, Gross had guided Lockheed through depression, war, and peace to a 16,000,000 square-foot industrial giant with yearly sales in excess of $1 billion.

Mark Campbell, 63, oldest living stunt pilot in the U.S. and a Burbank resident, recalled in 1961 how it was a wonder anybody could be "so darn foolish" and still live. Except for movie stunts, Campbell did all his work without a parachute. He died in 1963. A John Burroughs High School graduate, Ralph Schoenman, 25, who became private secretary to philosopher Bertrand Russell, was one of 38 persons jailed in England for a sit-down demonstration backing nuclear disarmament in 1961. Among unusual ceremonies he performed in his 24 years as a jurist, Judge Raymond Reid recalled in 1961, was wedding a couple in a "walkathon" in a tent at a Riverside Drive street corner, as the climax of the show. When the judge said to another man, "Will you take this woman for better or worse?" the man replied: "It all depends on how she treats me, judge." Marriage licenses came to 1,511 at Burbank in 1961, a rise from 1,467 in 1960. Divorces totaled 811 suits filed in 1961, a rise from 807 in 1960.

Snub Pollard of Burbank, a slapstick comedian of the Keystone Kop era, died in Burbank Hospital on January 19, 1962, at 72. Actor Jack Kelly was named honorary mayor of Magnolia Park in January, 1962. He replaced Jockey Allen Slate who had served the prior two years. Mrs. Robert E. Hiller of Burbank was named to the 1962 Los Angeles County Grand Jury. Mrs. Floyd McGowan was named Woman of the Year in 1962. The Chamber of Commerce in 1962 distributed a guide to visitors, first of its kind in Burbank.

Polly Adler, onetime New York madam and author of "A House Is Not a Home," died at Burbank in June, 1962, at 62. A blind Burbank boy, Rickey Plath, 13, and 23 other blind teenagers, met President John F. Kennedy in July, 1962, in Washington, D. C. Retired Lt. General Laurence C. Craigie, longtime Burbank resident, recalled in 1962 how he had made the first U.S. military jet flight, back in 1942. Stanley E. Hyde, Burbanker for many years, was one of the Americans who in 1962 was honored for 50 years in ham radio. Hyde held an original amateur radio license issued by the U.S. Government a half century before. Harry Barris, one of the original Rhythm Boys with Paul Whiteman's orchestra, along with Bing Crosby and Al Rinker, died at 57 in St. Joseph's Hospital, of cancer, in December, 1962. Robert E. Benson, president of the Board of Education was named 1962 Citizen of the Year.


Richard Stinson, park department employee, was named Burbank City Employee of the Year in May, 1963. H. T. Jones, onetime official
of Moreland Truck Company at Burbank, who had come here in 1917, died in 1963. His wife, Edith, was the sister of Watt Moreland, truck company founder. They had built a cobblestone house from stones found in the riverbed. Film actress Leota Lane, 50, of the Lane Sisters died in Burbank in 1963. Willis Hawkins, a vice president at Lockheed, was named in August, 1963, to be an assistant secretary of the Army.

Tommy Thompson, electrical foreman with the Public Service Department, was selected by the City Employees Association as City Employee of the Year for 1964. Benjamin Cook became president of the Burbank chamber for 1964. Mrs. Glen W. (Adele) Seltzer, was named Woman of the Year for 1964 in Burbank. Topless bathing suits faced a ban in Burbank; their wearers could be arrested, police warned in June, 1964. Paintings of Mrs. Mila Mina, of Burbank, were being shown in various churches in 1964. The Collier Trophy, aviation's oldest award, went to Clarence "Kelly" Johnson for his work on Lockheed's A-11 jet.

Actress Debbie Reynolds of Burbank had her hand prints, foot prints and signature implanted in cement at Grauman's Chinese Theater in Hollywood in January, 1965. A 1950 graduate of Burroughs High School, she was a former Miss Burbank and former honorary mayor of Magnolia Park. Mrs. Harvey B. Lyon, daughter of the late Captain T.W.T. Richards, secretary-treasurer of the Providencia Land and Water Company that had founded Burbank in 1887, gave the official tract map of Burbank's beginnings to the city library in February, 1965. Her father had invested $30,000 at the founding in 1887, a large sum for those days. Pioneer resident Mrs. Erma Alcorn was named Woman of the Year for 1965 by the Women's Council for her work in teaching "slow learners" and Mexican-American and Japanese children here.

Mrs. Grace Hampton of Burbank was named Air Force Mother of the Year in May, 1965. Burroughs High School teacher Thomas Marshall was awarded a Valley Forge Teachers Medal Award from Freedoms Foundation in May, 1965. George S. Kendig, who came to Burbank in 1919 for a visit and opened a blacksmithy at Magnolia and San Fernando, died at 97 in August, 1965. He was wed 70 years. Kendig once said: "Burbank was just a little farm town then; you could roll a ball down San Fernando Boulevard in any direction and not hit anything."

Harold "Stubby" Kruger, 68, longtime international swimming champion and 18 year Burbank resident, died in October, 1965. Twice an Olympic swimmer, Kruger in the film, "The Old Man and the Sea," worked as a double for actor Spencer Tracy. A Burbank woman who had met Abraham Lincoln, Mrs. Vesta Ransom Fay, died at 105 in 1965. She said of her meeting with Lincoln: "Of course, I was just a little girl but I sat on the platform right next to Lincoln when he and Stephen A. Douglas debated in Chicago. Abraham Lincoln was about the homeliest man I ever saw."

In the journal, Cry California, in 1966, a couple was cited as living a life which required traveling back and forth for various reasons a total of 128 miles at a cost of some ten gallons of gas a day. They had a motor home and "parked for a light breakfast outside the Burbank factory where he worked." Neil Morgan called this part of
"The California Syndrome." But he had failed to remark important attractions of mobile living. Dave Lansford, 26, a teacher at Jordan Junior High School, was named one of the outstanding young men in the U.S. by the U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce in March, 1966. Miss Burbank of 1965 was Diane Carlson; Linda Baillie succeeded her in 1966.

Burbank engineer Irven H. Culver, 55, a Lockheed technology adviser, was given the American Helicopter Society highest award for developing the rigid-rotor system that makes helicopters easier to control in flight. Miss Laura Ingalls, 68, noted early aviatrix who completed the first solo flight around the South American continent in 1934, died in January, 1967, at Burbank. H. C. Shaiffer, 49, onetime "Our Gang" comedy member, died in Burbank in January, 1967. Mrs. Charles E. (Mary) Davies was named Woman of the Year for 1967. Edward D. Glossup, president of the Burbank Junior Chamber of Commerce, was named top young man of the city for 1967. He succeeded Jerry Flock, the 1966 winner.

Terry Murphy, 19, won the Miss Burbank crown in 1967. Lynda Bird Johnson, the president's daughter, made a one-minute film appearance at Burbank's Warner Brothers Studios as part of an Easter Seal campaign in May, 1967. In 1967 "A History of Burbank" was published by the Burbank Unified School District, Division of Instruction. The work was part of the required study of U.S. history and government.

Longtime entertainer Maxon Mellinger, a Burbank resident for 23 years, died here in 1968. At one time he was Master of Ceremonies for the Spade Cooley show. Ray Sence, who had come to Burbank in 1902 and who had helped his father open a store in 1910, died in May, 1968.

Anthropologist-adventurer John Godard, who roamed the world but resided in Burbank, once completed the first expedition down the entire 4,000 mile length of the Nile River. Godard had climbed the two highest mountains in Africa and made 10 films, serving as cameraman and editor. John Chambers, rated the number one makeup artist in Hollywood, was a Burbank resident who was important to the success of more than 30 movies and for contributions to 3,000 others, it was noted in 1969. Chambers received an Oscar for his work on Planet of the Apes, only the second time in the history of film that the honor had gone for makeup. Chambers said, "I love Burbank. It's been good to me."

A Swedish visitor Ingrid Sjostedt came to Burbank with her husband Lars in August, 1969, and said: "You are very spacious here—you build out instead of up." The couple lived in Solna, Sweden, Burbank's sister city in Europe, and toured Burbank with members of the Burbank Sister City Committee. Top animal trainer Olga Celeste died at Burbank in 1969; she was 82. Donna Caponi, 1969 Women's U.S. Open Golf Champion, was welcomed home in September, 1969, to "Donna Caponi Week in Burbank."

Walter Hinton, Burbank resident from 1932 on, former State Assemblyman and Senator, former City Councilman, and City Treasurer from 1954 on, died at 75 in 1969. Hinton was the first city treasurer to put city funds into interest-bearing holdings, soon an important source of city revenue. Harry Christen was named outstanding citizen.
of the year for Burbank in 1969. A history of Burbank was to be compiled from official city records and prepared under direction of City Librarian John Jolly with cooperation of City Clerk Marion W. Marshall, it was decided in 1969.
CHAPTER 21

INTO THE ZERO POPULATION GROWTH 1970'S

The shock of the 1970 census count showing Burbank's population at 88,871 or 1,284 persons less than the 90,155 count of the 1960 census struck Burbank with especial force. People had thought in the light of various local county planner counts that the population might be as high as 97-98,000 and even go above 100,000. When the reverse came and the San Fernando Valley's growth as a whole jarred to a stop and in many areas reversed, Burbank was caught up in a new situation—zero population growth.

Actually in the U.S. as a whole even at mere replacement, with millions of women in the childbearing years, population could grow for some 50 to 75 years. But Burbank was already well below zero population growth to no growth and even loss of people, possibly as much as a half century or more before the rest of the nation. Burbank had entered onto the level of the central city which in the U.S. had been losing population for years. Central cities in census after census were slipping.

POPULATION CHANGES

A major change was that family size of 3.3 persons in 1960 fell off to 2.5 in 1970, again the small-family base of the central city. Moreover, while Burbank people tended to live in the city a long time, their children did leave. Mayor Jarvey Gilbert said in April, 1970: "We used to have five people at my house, to give an example. Now there are only three of us." Children grew up and left.

Layoffs in aerospace cut down population. Use of land by freeways removed land from housing use. Mrs. Gertrude Keller, district manager for the census, from her Burbank District Census Office handled vast parts of Los Angeles City and Northeast Valley along with Glendale.

More than half of Burbank's 88,871 population in 1970 was over 35 years of age, 44,535 people in all. This median age was 7.5 years above the national average of 27.5 years. Moreover, 24 per cent of the population was 55 years of age or more. In January, 1970, Burbank Chapter 685 of the American Association of Retired Persons was formed. Charles R. Fillerup, retired from Lockheed, was president pro tempore. In time, vast problems of the aged had overtaken Burbank as senior citizens with reduced income sought exemption from taxes on sewer services and utilities. Burbank in 1972 sought $23,000 from the U.S. Government to launch a Retired Senior Volunteers Program. Joslyn Center dedication came in September, 1972. The Joslyn Foundation had given $75,000 for construction of the $250,000 addition to the park system for use of senior citizens. By October, 1972, a planning report noted that senior citizens of 55 years and over made up almost one-fourth the population and badly needed more housing. Yet house values had risen from 1960 to 1970 by 39.3 per cent.
In the 1970 census Burbank had 34,731 households. The population was listed as 87,769 "whites" and 60 "Negroes" plus 1,042 "others," or 1.3 per cent minorities. School population for ages between 5 and 20 totaled 22,306. Females outnumbered males 46,266 to 42,605. Women in 3,058 of the 34,731 households, or almost 10 per cent, were the primary head of the household. There were 9,562 single individual households. In each occupied housing unit 2.5 persons lived out of 35,963 in all. Owner occupied housing contained 2.8 people while renter occupied contained an average of 2.2 persons.

The median size housing unit had 4.5 rooms. Median value of a home was $26,300, with 510 valued at $50,000 or more. Median value in Los Angeles County was lower, at $24,300. Median rental in Burbank was $111. Some 641 of Burbank's dwelling units lacked some or all plumbing.

Of course, as a marketing area Burbank was the hub of activity for more than 250,000 people, triple its own in-city size. The daytime population was far greater than the resident night population as thousands from outside Burbank worked in the city. Burbank reportedly had 3,600 hidden families living in "secret slums" in 1970. These were families with $5,000 or less income, the Burbank Human Relations Council said in a study on "Poverty and Low Income Housing in Burbank." Poor individuals had to double up in housing; a meeting to fight poverty was held.

As the import of an actual fall in population in a decade of very great growth in so many spheres sank in, City Manager Joseph N. Baker noted that future population could well rise as apartment houses entered more. But the surprisingly large number of retired persons kept population stable. Population moved down to 88,270 in 1972, a drop of 499 persons. Planning Director William Fromm explained that migration to California and Burbank had slipped, in part from aerospace difficulties, pollution, overcrowding, earthquakes, and brush fires.

Moreover, a reported 100,000 people a year were leaving Los Angeles County and the birth rate was at its lowest point in 20 years. In-migrants continued to arrive but at far slower rates. Planners may have even compounded the problem by pointing to the General Plan which showed that the city on present land-use bases could house 115,000 people, without noting that this is only a paper estimate with no relation to the factors of aging, the fall in in-migration and departure of youth.

**URBIA AT LAST**

In 1971 Security-Pacific Bank, which in brochures on the San Fernando Valley and Burbank had held that this was a suburb, came out with a far different view: "The San Fernando Valley/Greater Glendale Area is recognized as a well-established interurban region within the extensive Los Angeles metropolitan complex." What was meant was that urban fringe areas surrounding a major city like Los Angeles were at the city level; second, they were now the links in a chain of cities
that actually joined two or more metropolises in continuous city life. That Burbank was a high-level urban development and not just an industrial suburb had finally altered some viewpoints.

As population changed by February, 1970, Burbank moved deeper into the age of the computer, at a considerable saving. By 1970 utility billings took five hours a day on the city's own IBM 1440 second generation computer; on a time-sharing basis this could be done in 20 to 40 minutes. Burbank in 1971 set up a 24-hour message center for citizens wishing to voice comments or complaints. Not quite an Ombudsman, the telephone complaint service nevertheless was an attempt to bring government closer to the citizenry.

In January, 1972, Burbank distributed a calendar to citizens showing not only dates but also a brief report on what the city was doing. Burbank began its first "Town Hall" meetings where residents could fire questions at councilmen and administrators in June, 1970. Poll replies of 1,297 persons to 12,911 questionnaires showed general satisfaction with municipal services and costs in 1971. To 41,755 questionnaires later in the year 16 per cent of those answering were well satisfied with municipal services and with Burbank as a place to live.

Possibly the greatest single advertisement in Burbank history was the use on the Burbank-based "Laugh-In" television show of the slogan "Beautiful Downtown Burbank" for six years. The slogan barely outlived the show, which passed into history in February, 1973; telephone operators of the city no longer used the phrase. Still "Laugh-In" and the slogan had made Burbank noted throughout the world as "a national entertainment center," City Manager Baker remarked. Mayors of Burbank would appear on the program for moments and be recognized widely.

In 1973 Councilman Robert A. Swanson was selected to serve as Mayor. In fiscal 1970-71 the City Council passed 203 resolutions and 60 ordinances, about triple the ordinances of 1939 and four times the resolutions. In 1971 Burbank councilmen voted themselves an extra $15 for each meeting up to four meetings a month they spent in their dual roles as councilmen and members of the Burbank Redevelopment Agency, which had the intriguing acronym of BRA. During city council sessions in 1971 a no-smoking rule was adopted after a resident, Mrs. Ruth Prinz, protested that she was "enveloped in noxious fumes" at a session. She commented, "smoking is not allowed in a courtroom, at a concert, an opera, a play. Those who smoke should do so at intermission in another area. After all, the council room is not a night club or a bar." A majority of residents present, when polled, favored the smoking ban at sessions.

City employment was cut by 40 workers in 1970. In that year Burbank was awarded first place for California Cities Employees safety. For the second year in a row Burbank had the lowest injury frequency rate in the state. To pare the $28,000,000 annual budget, Burbank in 1971 ordered a freeze on city hirings and promotions, which kept the tax rate unchanged. In the city generally there were 1,304 employees in 1971, along with 128 in the Fire Department and 177 in the Police Department.
Maamba Sepedu, Tanzania's senior personnel officer, 38, was studying Burbank's personnel recruitment and training methods in 1971. Salary increases of 4 per cent across the board for City Manager Baker and 16 department heads were recommended to the City Council in October, 1972. This would raise Baker to $3,047 a month and City Attorney Samuel Gorlick to $2,740 a month. Under the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970 Burbank in January, 1973, sought a $37,000 grant to study future manpower needs.

Burbank's investment program earned $690,386 in fiscal 1969-1970, a rise of 31 per cent over the prior two years. Annual return was 7.5 per cent, which came to some $165,000 more than the prior two years, equivalent to 5 cents on the city's tax rate. Under a federal revenue sharing plan Burbank could receive $536,745 in 1970. In a change from longstanding policy, Burbank in 1971 sought federal funds. City Manager Baker explained: "It's our money and without it we might have to either reduce our services or raise our taxes." A $54,000,000 improvement plan was proposed for Burbank in February, 1972, without raising taxes. Fully $35,363,000 would go into electric and water systems; $17,500,000 into parks, streets, beautification, hillside development; $1,165,000 for safety, health and welfare; $11,500,000 into the Golden State Redevelopment project. Of this $3,500,000 would go for a grade separation at Hollywood Way and San Fernando Road. The five-year capital expenditure program begun in 1972 would place utility poles and lines underground. It was to extend and improve both streets and street lighting, acquire more open space in the Verdugo Foothills, reclaim more waste water.

Burbank was pushing in 1972 to a $40,000,000 budget and Councilman Byron E. Cook foresaw that this could go up not less than $1,000,000 a year. Built-in inflation was forcing the rise. Burbank received $357,055 as the first instalment of federal revenue sharing funds for 1972-73, half of what it was to get in all. City use of revenue sharing funds could save as much as some $3,000,000 in interest in bonds over a 20 year period.

Nineteen citizens were named to a Citizens Charter Study Committee in February, 1970. City Manager Baker was named one of five Management Innovation Award recipients by the International City Management Association in November, 1971. Baker's integrated program of management by objectives and program budgeting won him the honor. City License Department was merged in July, 1970, with the Building Department to promote savings and increase efficiency. Further organizational reductions of Burbank's 12 city departments came in 1973. Annual management seminars begun in 1970 had aided in reorganization.

A book fair to benefit the Bupyong Cultural Center in Burbank's sister city of Incheon, Korea was scheduled in 1970, the latest of several such fairs. In the tenth year of the sister city arrangement, Burbank was visited by Incheon attorney Hyonho Rhi in March, 1971. A house guest of former mayor Charles Compton, Rhi, 44, recalled how Compton invited Incheon in 1968. To Incheon's library went hundreds of books purchased out of the proceeds of the book fairs. The second sister city was Solna, Sweden, with whom visitors, gifts and other
amenities had been exchanged since June, 1960.

By late 1970 Burbank was seeking information from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration about space age means for handling waste disposal and electrical engineering.

While Burbank had but 46 acres of the Villa Cabrini Academy property and Los Angeles city had the other 512 acres in its Sun Valley area, Burbank was in 1970 considering advantages of buying up the Los Angeles portion from Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart, who had operated the acreage as a girls' school for 40 years. Worth of the 512 acres was now $7,590,360.

By 1971 Burbank considered general plan changes to recognize higher density apartment buildings and regional industrial development, plus a motion picture land-use category to expand the entertainment industry and upgrade retail areas. When Burbank's City Council asked board member Donn Rediger to resign, all five Burbank Planning Board members resigned in July, 1972. A new planning board was named. William Fromm resigned as planning director of Burbank in January, 1972. He was replaced by George Nony in a new merged post as director of community planning and development. Fromm, who left to become planner for the County of Baltimore, said: "Burbank is a fully developed city and now needs face lifting, especially to expand and diversify its economic base. This requires a specialist in that area and it is now timely." He praised efforts "to preserve the hills."

But the most sweeping change was a $500,000 face-lift to change even the skyline of downtown Burbank, in an agreement with the Robert Muir Corporation of West Hollywood. They would have exclusive rights for development of 115 acres, 60 per cent of the 218-acre City Center Redevelopment Project. The first in February, 1973, had three months to present a site development plan under an agreement to run 15 months. New high rise buildings would be included and the Golden Mall would be retained.

While this was the major single act of the Redevelopment Agency in its three years of existence, BRA had other actions to its credit. City Manager Baker, in Spring, 1970, noted that BRA will help Burbank continue its leadership in industry in the San Fernando Valley, which had brought it to have nearly twice the industrial activity of cities in the 100,000 population range. City councilmen voted themselves members of the agency, which was also a parking authority in April, 1970. Initial concentration was on renewing 37 blocks of the city around the Golden Mall at an expected cost of $12,500,000; $5,000,000 were to go for property alone. In June, 1972, Burbank began its Golden State Redevelopment Project to purchase and consolidate 1,113 acres in the northwest industrial section and offer them to new industries or for expansion of existing plants. Fully $7,000,000 of tax increment bonds were to be sold to finance the purchases.
ECOLOGY

By the 1970's Burbank had going a working pollution abatement program and was trying to make the Verdugo Mountains into a major recreation area. Burbank was converting 50 city autos to natural gas use. A private Burbank Ecology Council in 1970 sought to set up nonprofit trash collection involving charitable tax deductions for trash donors. Burbank opened an ecology drive with ecobins stationed throughout the city. In August, 1970, Burbank Ecology Council launched a drive to collect materials and recycle them by opening collection centers for old newspapers worth $10 a ton. But the ecology drive led to complaints about piling up of rubbish around ecobins at a market. Soon people were discarding such items as an old rocking chair, TV picture tubes, a wooden Christmas tree stand, and a water heater.

By March, 1971, eight new Burbank city trucks used propane to lessen fouling of the air. Burbank began the draft of a tough antinoise law after a furor over Paramount Ice Cream Corporation functions. By October 1, 1971, the anti-billboard and outside advertising program of Burbank had led to 33 billboards coming down. Another 36 billboards were to be removed by December 31, 1971, and 172 more over seven years.

Burbank gave owners of the city's 10,000 licensed dogs one hour to clean up any nuisance committed by their pets or face penalties. The Burbank Ecology Committee voted in May, 1972, to disband and also to seek to become a committee of the Burbank Coordinating Council. Ten properties in Burbank in June, 1972, were named winners of awards in the 12th annual community beautification contest sponsored by Burbank Beautiful, Inc. Weed clearing, which cost $51.20 a lot in 1972, was up from the average of $47.20 per lot in 1971. Moreover, 323 vacant properties in need of weed abatement were a rise of 17.4 per cent from the 275 lots cited in 1971. Burbank Beautiful, Inc., in 1972 initiated a poster contest which had awards go into high schools for improving the city.

U.C.L.A. students were studying the Green Verdugo Hills, where once majestic oak trees were deteriorating. Water used by the city to irrigate higher elevations to give life to fire resistant plants, shrubs and trees was too much for the trees. U.C.L.A.'s School of Public Health on February 13, 1973, began a Smog Effects Evaluation Program (SEEP) by using 6,000 Burbank residents to check on breathing problems in an area of moderate air pollution. The program was funded by the U.S. Public Health Service through the National Heart and Lung Institute. Burbank was selected because "people in that area are fairly representative of the population of Los Angeles County," U.C.L.A. said. A resident would blow hard into a Breathmobile; the quantity of air they could get out of their lungs and how fast they could get it out was measured.

Burbank buildings were hard hit by the San Fernando Valley earthquake of February 9, 1971. Power in the city was cut from 6 a.m. to 7:06 a.m. City generators vibrated badly. Reservoir No. 4 back of Sunset Canyon was being drained. Major structural damage came at Pacific Evangelical United Brethren Home. The powerful earthquake
jolted Southern California and cracked the Van Norman Lake Reservoir of Los Angeles City above the San Fernando Valley. Charles George, 21, of Burbank, died in the quake's ruins at Veterans Administration Hospital at Sylmar.

Burbank sent 5,000,000 gallons of water to the aid of the City of San Fernando, badly stricken by the quake. The Adult Education Center was so damaged that it had to be demolished. Burbank applied to the federal government for reimbursement of about $100,000 worth of earthquake damage to public property and also to cover emergency help and equipment dispatched to aid others. As the reports of damage piled up, the total rose from $1,000,000 to $6,000,000, $3,500,000 of it to private property, including that of Lockheed. But federal earthquake aid of $2,700,000, mainly for electrical generating damage, remained uncertain.

LAND AND BUILDINGS

The Verdugo Mountain backdrop of Burbank, which since it was above the water line escaped subdivision for years, gave Burbank "breathing room" which could be made use of in a rising mass leisure age by 1970, as Leisure in "All About California" remarked. The rolling hills also aided. Such land as 512 acres of the old Villa Cabrini Academy property was also part of the negotiation for recreation use.

Burbank into the 1970's remained a city of home owners; but apartment construction did not halt before the fact that more than 75 per cent of families owned their homes. True, by 1972 more than 450 homes, new in the Verdugo hillside, cost from $42,000 to $60,000. But the 8 to 10 unit apartment was very much a central feature of the new Burbank. Building valuations moved down to $14,211,260 for all of 1972 from $20,824,343 for 1971. Building in 1972 was in a sellers market, with approximately $40,000,000 worth of property sold, compared to $29,500,000 for 1971.

The census of 1970 showed that housing costs from 1960 to 1970 rose by 39.3 per cent while average rent rose from $87 to $120 a month, a 38 per cent gain. But perhaps more important in an age of ecology, ten awards for beauty went to buildings in Burbank in May, 1972. In April, 1972, the City Council made the Verdugo Foothills off-limits to condominiums or other high-density housing, when a proposed 301-unit condominium worth $10,000,000 on 50 acres was rejected. Burbank proposed raising building permit fees on more costly work some 35.8 per cent by 1972, to keep costs in line with those of Los Angeles and Glendale.

Canaveral International Corporation of Florida bought up 600 acres of hill land for possible use as apartments and recreation area for $1,600,000 in July, 1972. A complex of buildings on the Golden Mall was sold for more than $1,250,000, in a block purchased from Addison Sence Properties, Inc. Kim Oviatt, grandson of Ray Sence who had started amassing the land holdings, said that the block included Burcal's Department Store, See's Candies, Morey's Shoes, Morey's
Boutique, the Addison Hotel, and parking facilities. Apartment buildings found new supporters, as with Herbert Vincent, president of the Burbank Board of Realtors.

Smaller homes and even smaller multiple-unit dwellings could no longer pay their way; and only larger complexes of multiples could--as money for financing was available only for such units. Taxes drove people to build apartments, as raw land costs rose. Land was selling at about $3 a square foot for an R-4 property; but at that price you could not buy the land and rent units for $100 per month. As a result the 30-unit building was becoming the economic minimum in size to meet land costs and parking requirements. A larger complex could buy up two or three adjoining lots or provide subterranean parking, not feasible for an eight-unit multiple. The Villa Cabrini school site was considered a possible base for a 900-unit condominium.

INDUSTRIAL GIANT

By the 1970's Burbank, for all the complaints about the need for diversification, rested its magnificent industrial base on aerospace, films and television. Of 1,276.2 acres zoned for light and heavy industry only 2 per cent was vacant. Prices ranged up to $3.20 a square foot on level terrain. The Burbank Industrial Directory in 1970 listed 137 different classifications and 400 well diversified manufacturing plants, with industrial payrolls by the next year moving to $279,949,496 and probably in excess of $300,000,000 by 1973. Beyond its own work force, Burbank drew in from other areas a minimum of 11,000 added workers and as many as 16,000. Burbank operated like an industrial city twice its actual population size.

In 1970 the plant of the historic Moreland Truck Company, first real factory in Burbank in 1917 (it went out of business in 1940 when wartime shortages ended truck production), was bought by Menasco Manufacturing Company. Burbank Redevelopment Agency was working to double available industrial acreage. Land demand for industrial use was so high--in view of the excellent labor force in and around Burbank--that the city could immediately sell any land it bought. Technique was Burbank's most important product, a commentator observed.

In the aircraft and space fields Burbank remained a national leader. Lockheed, the largest employer, had more than 25,000 employees in plants on more than 2,000 acres of land. Its commercial aviation work was improving in relation to its military work, and more than $100,000,000 were committed in a four-year expansion program including 1,500,000 square feet of building. Burbank City Council, in a resolution, asked Congress to guarantee a $250,000,000 loan to Lockheed, which directly employed 23,308 residents, had an annual payroll of $30,000,000, and offered work to 490 supplier plants which had another 2,300 employees. Lockheed paid $740,209 in city taxes during fiscal 1970-71 and another $7,767,659 in taxes to the school district. When England's Rolls Royce engine firm delayed in delivering jet engines for the L-1011, Lockheed was forced to lay off more than 8,000 employees. On August 1, 1971, Lockheed won a federal loan guarantee and began
rehiring 200 persons a week. Lockheed named Robert A. Fuhrman, 46, its new president for Lockheed-California in November, 1971. The first was but 300 employees away from a new job peak for peacetime production.

Lockheed predicted 575 TriStar sales over the next decade. Some 15,000 people at Burbank and Palmdale worked on the huge airship. Lockheed's commercial business in 1972 approximated $445,000,000, highest level in the firm's history. Nearly 20 per cent of the company's 1972 total of about $2.5 billion in sales was in commercial work, four times the commercial sales of 1971. This was part of a five-year campaign to re-establish Lockheed's position of preeminence in commercial aviation and nondefense markets. Nearly a third of Lockheed's labor force, more than 22,000 of 70,000 employees, was now working in nonmilitary or civilian programs.

Zero Manufacturing Company, headed by Howard Hills and John Gilbert, completed its 21st year in business at Burbank in 1972. Zero, which employed more than 1,000 people mainly in packaging systems, was one of the largest firms in California to adopt the four-day work week of 40 hours. Burbank-based Axial Corporation and Sierracin Corporation agreed in principle to acquisition of Axial by Sierracin in 1972. Menasco Manufacturing Company of Burbank in February, 1973, went on the New York Stock Exchange. It listed 1,936,610 shares of common stock previously traded on the American Stock Exchange. Weber Aircraft Division of Walter Kidde & Co., Inc., headquartered in Burbank, was in its third decade as the nation's largest single source of commercial aircraft interior equipment.

For years an aura of glamour hung over Burbank from its extensive motion picture work. Disney Productions was a world leader in family entertainment and recreation. From its Burbank headquarters since 1939 it had headed a steadily rising stream of activities including film distribution, Disneyland, Celebrity Sports Center and the Disney World in Orlando, Florida, plus publishing and licensing books, music, recordings, comic strips, and other merchandise. To its 1,150 employees the studio was known as "the campus." Main intersection on the studio grounds, 44 acres in all, reads: "MICKEY AVENUE AND DOPEY DRIVE." These were the "stars" who built a film and television and entertainment colossus.

Donn B. Tatum was named chairman of the board of Disney Productions in December, 1971. Roy O. Disney, brother of the late Walt Disney, died at 78 in 1971. Disney Productions planned a new six-story structure in Burbank in 1972 to house all its major activities. Disney Productions produced revenues during 1972 of more than $320,000,000, Disney entered 1973 to celebrate its 50th anniversary on October 16, 1973 and 34th in Burbank. Walt Disney in 1923 had signed his first contract, to produce "Alice Comedies" in California.

Restructuring of Warner Brothers Studios came in January, 1970. But a new three-story building to contain 75,000 feet was planned for 1972. Frank Wells was named president and chief operating officer of Warner Brothers, Inc., replacing Richard Zanuck, in July, 1972.
Meanwhile, Columbia Ranch of 40 acres was going through great changes. Columbia Pictures Industries, Inc., joined Warner Brothers on June 3, 1971, in the use of the Warner's lot in Burbank. The plan was for Columbia to abandon its Hollywood lot by 1972 and combine production in Burbank, to cut the large fixed cost of a major studio. The Columbia Ranch in Burbank could be used for other purposes.

Ranking high as one of the epochal film contributions to Burbank was the creation in Spring, 1972, by Warner Brothers and Columbia of The Burbank Studios, the new combined name. Once it entered The Burbank Studios with Warner's, Columbia began selling its old Hollywood holdings. Now both companies began renting costumes, cameras and anything else needed from Burbank Studios. Jointly, Columbia and Warners invested more than $3,500,000 to modernize. Alone neither could have afforded the move. Some equipment was to do night and day duty, such as sound stages for film work in the day and high-fidelity phonograph record cutting at night. All 27 of the Burbank Studio's sound stages were in use in Summer, 1972. Fifteen different TV programs were being filmed; some 2,000 employees were working on the 100-acre lot, said Robert Hagel, general manager of The Burbank Studios. "There's not an empty stage on the lot," noted Hagel. "It's insane, but it's beautiful."

TBS was called "the tremendously successful corporation" by Gerald K. Smith, business representative of International Photographers Local 659, International Alliance of TV and Stage Employees. Smith explained that TBS is "a service-type operation. It's a facilities rental operation that handles all below-the-line costs by supplying the basic crafts." In effect, this put Warner's and Columbia out of the studio business but kept them in it as owners of TBS and producers of film. The result was a vast increase in work.

Of Columbia closing out its location in Hollywood and shifting to TBS in Burbank, Smith explained: "It's making rental in the Valley better, is providing more employment in the area and is increasing the population." Many employees of onetime more active MGM and 20th Century Fox showed up at TBS and Universal Studios nearby ready for work. TBS, like Universal, was to offer tours of the huge studio grounds; tourism paid off. Leading conductors were using TBS's sound scoring complex, rated the finest in the world, by February, 1973. More than 100 performers could be accommodated in the complex at one time. General Manager Hagel noted that the $1,000,000-plus complex was designed and equipped for film, television and record recording. Such top conductors as Henry Mancini, Burt Bacharach, Fred Werner, and Roger Kelloway were using the facilities.

Great as the television production of Disney and TBS was, NBC was just as busy. In February, 1970, NBC planned a $1,600,000 expansion, including a 125-foot, three-story addition to the administration building. The Burbank plant on 48 acres and with a 1,500-person staff, was responsible for more than 80 per cent of the regular TV programming seen on NBC. NBC-KNBC Burbank studio facilities in 1973 were called the largest TV broadcasting capabilities in the world. Live, film and tape coverage by KNBC went on all over the world. By 1973 KNBC (Chan-
nel 4) had been on the TV air for 22 years (since 1951).

In other spheres Burbank, the onetime food producer on farm lands, was still active. Food products were a major industry, led by Adolph's noted for a meat tenderizer, the American Biscuit Company, Baskin-Robbins Ice Cream (the first "31 flavors" store began in Burbank), and Weber Baking Company. In December, 1972, Baskin-Robbins Ice Cream, Inc., which operated nearly 1,300 ice cream specialty stores, began a new training program for store owners.

The 1972 golden anniversary of Burbank Canning Company (renamed from McKeon Canning Company in 1956), headed by W. H. "Wally" Gallup, general manager, recalled that the business was built on a crock of beans. Popular favorite of the half-century young firm was Burbank Brown Crock Baked Beans, with a resealable twist-off lid and a new timesaving stacking feature.

BUSINESS FACES THE 1970'S

Businesses held firm in Burbank in 1972, despite inflation. But expansion room for the existing firms and new ones which wished to use the great labor pool of the Valley had to be found. The Redevelopment Agency was working on the industrial triangle beside the airport and a city center project. "For the first time in history, there are sizable tracts of land within the city center project available for development," Don Christiansen noted. Some land was made available where public school buildings had to be removed because they could not meet earthquake safety standards. Many businesses from supermarkets to specialty shops were upgraded.

In the 1970 census median family income at Burbank reached $11,502, compared to $10,972 for Los Angeles County, $10,535 for Los Angeles City, and $8,803 for San Fernando. Burbank had 4.6 per cent of families below the poverty level of $4,000, compared to 8.2 per cent for the county, 9.9 per cent for the city, and 12.3 per cent at San Fernando. Burbank had 29.9 per cent of families with incomes above $15,000 while the county had 28.4 per cent, Los Angeles City 28.1 per cent, and San Fernando 19.2 per cent.

Retail expansion was coming in the 1970's. Plans for a $20,000,000 33-acre regional shopping center to be called Burbank Plaza, beside the airport, were announced in January, 1970. Residential opposition blocked the project in July, 1970. Burbank Planning Director William Fromm noted that strip or ribbon type use of shopping along a street was not reaching its potential when compared to shopping centers with adequate off-street parking. Seven different proposals to improve the Golden Mall were part of the report in April, 1970, of Development Research Associates to Burbank city. Ed Troutner resigned as Golden Mall Coordinator in July, 1970; after two years on the job he was replaced by a public relations firm. In 1971 Burbank reached 3,000 commercial establishments.

Burbank's taxable retail sales rose from about $75,000 in 1950.
to $161,784 in 1960 and $220,703 in 1970, doubling, then trebling. In assessed valuation Burbank was exceeded by only eleven other cities in California—all larger than it in population. Assessed valuation for 1971-72 was $351,325,495, which meant that with utilities the figure was closer to $370,000,000. Exempt properties raised the tax base above $400,000,000. In market value Burbank was worth roughly $1,6 billion in 1972, the highest in its history. Yet its tax rate for residents was comparatively low. City investments paid interest which saved 17 cents on property taxes per taxpayer.

Financial Burbank saw the new Wells Fargo Bank open for business in Burbank on January 25, 1973, on the Golden Mall. Cost of the ultra-modern building was $1,200,000. Surety Savings and Loan Association, the only such institution based in Burbank, celebrated its 48th year in the city where it had begun in 1928. Its 1973 assets rose to more than $120,000,000 for its 20,000 depositors.

In employment the Burbank Labor Market Area for 1970, an overall designation that also took in North Hollywood, Studio City and Sun Valley, had a population of 270,000, or triple that of Burbank. The area was an "excess" employment segment, drawing in thousands to it for work here. Burbank's own employment for residents came to an estimated 35,700. Since the labor force totaled more than 60,000, given 46,000 employed in industry alone, a considerable draw of people from outside was being made. These used Burbank plants and streets and other facilities. Unemployment fell off in Burbank to 2,203 in June, 1969, but rose to 4,102 in Burbank-North Hollywood in August, 1970. The 1970 census showed that Burbank had 5.9 per cent of its labor force jobless.

Burbank city workers won more than $1,100,000 in wage and retirement hikes for 1972; some ranged up to 12.5 per cent. More than 2,000 Lockheed workers demonstrated at the State Department of Human Resources on June 23, 1971, in favor of Lockheed's proposed $250,000,000 federal loan guarantee. Burbank was to receive federal funds of $517,300 under the emergency job program, it was found in 1971. Approximately $6,300,000 in back pay was to go to Burbank workers at Lockheed as a court overruled the federal pay board wage freeze order for these workers in August, 1972. The pay board had disallowed a 17-cents an hour pay raise. By 1972 employment was healthier than in 1971 as more jobs were gained. But aerospace employment was going down in 1973 and was expected to fall further to the mid-1970's; after that a slow climb was expected. K. R. Kiddoo, corporate director-manpower resources for Lockheed, remarked that an end to the Vietnam war would not weaken Lockheed and related companies.

New federal requirements for equal employment opportunities for minority persons could oust Burbank's and other cities' present civil service procedures, City Manager Baker said in 1972. The Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission was forcing an end to civil service. Even counting women as a minority only 5 per cent to 7 per cent of Burbank's municipal employees were from minorities, compared to 18 per cent in Los Angeles County.
Unionization had spread in Burbank to construction, motion pictures, television, transportation and communication and automobile assembly. Partially unionized was electronics. But except for chain drug and chain grocery stores, retail trade was largely non-union as were financial institutions. The city negotiated wages with four organizations that represented the bulk of 1,200 municipal employees in 1971. Cost-of-living increases were built into agreements. The organizations were the Burbank City Employees Association, AFL Firefighters Local, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the Burbank Police Association. In 1971 some 425 Menasco employees went on strike over a wage dispute.

Behind a new city employees group in the 1972 municipal primary election were the four city employees organizations. Jointly they created the City Employees Community Involvement League (CECIL) to ensure that residents would be "getting what they pay for" in government. City employees sought support for their views in the election. Director Gary Sutliff, president of Burbank Fire Fighters Local 778, said that its goals and objectives were to become actively involved in community affairs. William Buss was president of CECIL. Public persons were invited as associate members in the new body. The International Association of Machinists (IAM) reached its membership high of 23,972 in 1973, greatest since the Korean War 20 years before, in large part because of "accelerated hiring at Lockheed," James Quillin, IAM president, said. But organizational efforts were intensifying in other fields, especially white collar.