



under the dome

A City Hall Building Management newsletter created specifically for City employees

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City Hall Building Management
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Dear Tenants:

The feedback that we have received for publishing “Under the Dome”, the monthly Building Management Newsletter here at City Hall has been tremendous. Many people have written to us about how they anxiously await the new version every month! These comments are so great to hear, so for that we thank you.

Our mission has always been to provide the tenants of City Hall with valuable and interesting information to keep you better informed of your workplace surroundings, supports, and amenities. While providing you with useful information, we would also like to make this newsletter fun and interactive by providing articles that pertain to everyone. Please feel free to continue to offer us feedback on our publications. Our success depends on your satisfaction!

Regards,

Eric Nelson


BUILDING SERVICES SUPERVISOR
CITY HALL BUILDING MANAGEMENT

We Welcome your Feedback!

City employees can send
“under the dome” questions
and suggestions to
eric.nelson@sfgov.org

The City Redeemed: An Exhibition on the Life and Times of Mayor Edward Robeson Taylor

San Francisco History Center at the Main Library, 6th Floor



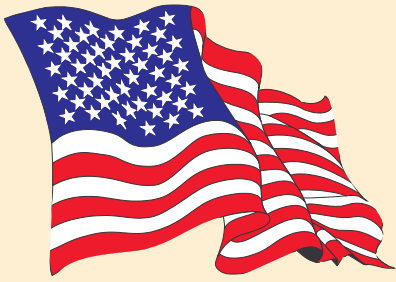
THE CITY REDEEMED
The Life and Mayoralty of Edward Robeson Taylor

Exhibition Dates:
July 25 – October 12, 2007

Location:
San Francisco History Center
San Francisco Main Library, 6th Floor
100 Larkin Street
San Francisco, CA 94102
<http://sfpl.org/news/exhibitions.htm>

This exhibition is free and open to the public.

This exhibition explores the life of Mayor Edward Robeson Taylor, an extraordinary personality and symbol of recovery for the city of San Francisco following the 1906 Earthquake and Fire. Taylor was appointed to office in July, 1907 to fill the vacancy occurring by the conviction and imprisonment of Mayor Eugene Schmitz and he served until January, 1910. During his administration, he reorganized City government, began to rebuild devastated City buildings, headed off a bubonic plague epidemic, secured the first Federal permits for the Hetch Hetchy water system and started the Municipal Railway. Among his many achievements in his personal life, Taylor was Dean of Hastings Law School for twenty years, a physician and President of the Cooper Medical School which became the Stanford Medical School, a San Francisco Public Library trustee for forty years, a bibliophile and poet, and a founder and first president of the Book Club of California. The exhibition will culminate the City's year-long “San Francisco Rising” commemoration of the 1906 Earthquake and Fire Centennial. It is presented in conjunction with a new biography of Edward Robeson Taylor and his 30 months as Mayor which appears in installments in the April and September issues of the Argonaut, the Journal of the San Francisco Museum and Historical Society. The exhibition is curated by James W. Haas, presented by the San Francisco History Center of the San Francisco Public Library, and funded by the Book Club of California.



THE HISTORY OF LABOR DAY

How it Came About; What it Means

"Labor Day differs in every essential way from the other holidays of the year in any country," said Samuel Gompers, founder and longtime president of the American Federation of Labor. "All other holidays are in a more or less degree connected with conflicts and battles of man's prowess over man, of strife and discord for greed and power, of glories achieved by one nation over another. Labor Day...is devoted to no man, living or dead, to no sect, race, or nation."

Labor Day, the first Monday in September, is a creation of the labor movement and is dedicated to the social and economic achievements of American workers. It constitutes a yearly national tribute to the contributions workers have made to the strength, prosperity, and well-being of our country.

Founder of Labor Day

More than 100 years after the first Labor Day observance, there is still some doubt as to who first proposed the holiday for workers.

Some records show that Peter J. McGuire, general secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and a cofounder of the American Federation of Labor, was first in suggesting a day to honor those "who from rude nature have delved and carved all the grandeur we behold."

But Peter McGuire's place in Labor Day history has not gone unchallenged. Many believe that Matthew Maguire, a machinist, not Peter McGuire, founded the holiday. Recent research seems to support the contention that Matthew Maguire, later the secretary of Local

344 of the International Association of Machinists in Paterson, N.J., proposed the holiday in 1882 while serving as secretary of the Central Labor Union in New York. What is clear is that the Central Labor Union adopted a Labor Day proposal and appointed a committee to plan a demonstration and picnic.

The First Labor Day

The first Labor Day holiday was celebrated on Tuesday, September 5, 1882, in New York City, in accordance with the plans of the Central Labor Union. The Central Labor Union held its second Labor Day holiday just a year later, on September 5, 1883.

In 1884 the first Monday in September was selected as the holiday, as originally proposed, and the Central Labor Union urged similar organizations in other cities to follow the example of New York and celebrate a "workingmen's holiday" on that date. The idea spread with the growth of labor organizations, and in 1885 Labor Day was celebrated in many industrial centers of the country.

Labor Day Legislation

Through the years the nation gave increasing emphasis to Labor Day. The first governmental recognition came through municipal ordinances passed during 1885 and 1886. From them developed the movement to secure state legislation. The first state bill was introduced into the New York legislature, but the first to become law was passed by Oregon on February 21, 1887. During the year four more states — Colorado, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and New York — created the Labor Day holiday by legislative enactment. By the end

of the decade Connecticut, Nebraska, and Pennsylvania had followed suit. By 1894, 23 other states had adopted the holiday in honor of workers, and on June 28 of that year, Congress passed an act making the first Monday in September of each year a legal holiday in the District of Columbia and the territories.

A Nationwide Holiday

The form that the observance and celebration of Labor Day should take were outlined in the first proposal of the holiday — a street parade to exhibit to the public "the strength and esprit de corps of the trade and labor organizations" of the community, followed by a festival for the recreation and amusement of the workers and their families. This became the pattern for the celebrations of Labor Day. Speeches by prominent men and women were introduced later, as more emphasis was placed upon the economic and civic significance of the holiday. Still later, by a resolution of the American Federation of Labor convention of 1909, the Sunday preceding Labor Day was adopted as Labor Sunday and dedicated to the spiritual and educational aspects of the labor movement.

The vital force of labor added materially to the highest standard of living and the greatest production the world has ever known and has brought us closer to the realization of our traditional ideals of economic and political democracy. It is appropriate, therefore, that the nation pay tribute on Labor Day to the creator of so much of the nation's strength, freedom, and leadership — the American worker.

Scene and Heard

What was your favorite toy as a child?
 “An Etch A Sketch. I would spend hours and hours drawing on my Etch A Sketch and then shake it vigorously to draw some more.”

Francis Tsang
 Mayor’s Office of Neighborhood Services



What is your favorite part of City Hall?
 “The view of City Hall at night.”

Julius Gawaran
 Department of Elections



Where might you take an out of town guest for dinner?

“I would take her to my favorite, reasonably priced, Chinese restaurant in San Francisco, Eliza’s on California near Divisadero. All the dishes are wonderful and beautifully presented. The atmosphere is really fun with fresh flowers, cool stainless steel and some eye catching blown glass. One word of warning, hold onto your Wedgewood plate and silver chopsticks, otherwise the server will whip them away before you are finished eating!”

Valerie O’Donnell
 Office of Economic and Workforce Development



CITY HALL IN THE MOVIES!

San Francisco City Hall is not just the seat of the City and County Government, it is also a sought after movie set. Over 25 movies have been filmed in and around City Hall. Some of these locations are easy to spot. For example, the Grand Staircase in the Rotunda was the location for the final scene in ‘Raiders of the Lost Ark’. However, others are not quite so obvious. Can you spot the Mayor’s office in ‘The Pursuit of Happiness’?



Harrison Ford and Karen Allen walk down the rotunda stairs in Raiders of the Lost Ark

What makes this location so popular? Well for one thing the natural beauty of the building is a perfect setting for movies requiring a political look and feel. Also, the age of the building lends itself well to movie settings requiring different eras. Another likely reason is the City’s “Scene in SF” rebate program. San Francisco offers a refund on all City fees paid, San Francisco payroll taxes paid and a portion of hotel and sales tax paid to the City during production of a Feature Film or Television program. Being the only city in California to have such a program makes the City a prime location for film production.

Movies filmed at San Francisco City Hall include:

| | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| A View to a Kill (lit City Hall on fire) | High Crimes | The Right Stuff |
| Bedazzled | Indiana Jones and The Temple of Doom | The Rock |
| Bicentennial Man (flooded City Hall) | Raiders of the Lost Ark | The Towering Inferno |
| Boys & Girls | Invasion of the Body Snatchers | Tucker |
| Class Action (filmed around Loma Prieta) | Jagged Edge | (City Hall is backdrop...filmed across the street) |
| Dirty Harry | Magnum Force | Twisted |
| First Years (Pilot) | Murder in the First | Wedding Planner |
| Foul Play | Pursuit of Happiness | |
| Girls Club | San Francisco | |
| Golden Gate | Sudden Impact | |
| Heart & Souls | The Enforcer | |

For More information on movies and TV shows filmed here at City Hall, please contact the Film Commission.

COLUMBUS DAY

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS discovered America in 1492. At least that is what all elementary school children were always taught: "In 1492, Columbus sailed the ocean blue." Of course, Columbus never did "discover" North America, and the regions he did explore were already inhabited. He only discovered them from the viewpoint of the Europeans. Yet his first voyage did prove one thing for sure, that the earth was not only round, but that it was bigger than he had thought.

One of the first known celebrations marking the discovery of the "New World" by Christopher Columbus was in 1792, when a ceremony organized by the Colombian Order was held in New York City honoring Christopher Columbus and the 300th anniversary of his landing in the Bahamas. Then, on October 12, 1866 the Italian population of New York organized the first celebration of the discovery of America. Three years later, in 1869 Italians in San Francisco celebrated October 12 calling it C-Day.

To mark the 400th anniversary of Columbus' voyage, in 1892, President Benjamin Harrison made a commemorative proclamation. But it was Colorado, in 1905, that became the first state to observe a Columbus Day. Since 1920 the day has been celebrated annually, and in 1937 President Franklin Roosevelt proclaimed every October 12 as Columbus Day. That's where it remained until 1971 when Congress declared it a federal public holiday on the second Monday in October.

Hispanic Heritage Month

Sept. 15 – Oct. 15, 2007



In September 1968, Congress authorized President Lyndon B. Johnson to proclaim National Hispanic Heritage Week. The observance was expanded in 1988 to a monthlong celebration (Sept. 15 – Oct. 15). America celebrates the culture and traditions of U.S. residents who trace their roots to Spain, Mexico and the Spanish-speaking nations of Central America, South America and the Caribbean. Sept. 15 was chosen as the starting point for the celebration because it is the anniversary of independence of five Latin American countries: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. In addition, Mexico and Chile celebrate their independence days on Sept. 16 and Sept. 18, respectively.

Safety Reminder Corner MEDICAL EMERGENCY

To report an EMERGENCY:

Call **9-911** then call
City Hall Security
at **554-7251**

If you encounter an individual at City Hall who is in need of medical attention:

DO NOT

- Attempt to move the injured individual.
- Give the injured individual medication.
- Add to the person's distress or fears by conversing with or about the ill or injured person.

DO

- Remain calm.
- Report the medical emergency immediately by calling City Hall Security at 554-7251.
- Wait with the individual for emergency personnel to respond.
- Make room for emergency personnel when they arrive.
- Allow emergency personnel time and space to attend to the individual.
- Remain at the scene to assist the investigating emergency personnel with gathering pertinent information about the medical emergency.

HOW TO REPORT A MEDICAL EMERGENCY AT CITY HALL

- Contact City Hall Security immediately by calling 554-7251.
- Speak calmly and slowly.
- Provide your full name.
- Provide the telephone extension you are calling from.
- Provide a brief description of the medical emergency.
- Stay on the phone with City Hall Security until instructed to do otherwise.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

on City Hall emergency procedures, please review the City Hall Employee Safety Handbook, located at <http://admweb/AdminServices/CityHall/CityHallDocs&Forms/CityHallEmployeeSafetyHandbook110705.pdf>

History of Halloween

The celebration of Halloween is one that many children eagerly look forward to throughout the year; however, few actually know the details surrounding the holiday's origins. Hallow E'en as they call it in Ireland, is also referred to as 'All Hallowmas', or 'All Saints', or 'All Souls' Day and literally means All Hallows Eve, or the night before the 'All Hallows'. The celebration of Halloween dates back 2,000 years ago in the area that is now Ireland, the United Kingdom and Northern France. Historically, the Celts observed their new year on November 1, All Hallows Day, a day considered as one of the most significant observances in the Church year and one to honor Saints in heaven. In conjunction with this, the day before All Hallows marked the "End of Summer", a day that was commemorated with a pastoral and agricultural "fire festival" or feast. This feast, held at the end of harvest on October 31st marked the beginning of the dark, cold winter, a time of year that was often associated with human death. It is said that that this day is one of the few times of the year when spirits can make contact with the physical world, and when magic is most potent. During this autumn feast, known as Samhain, is when the Celts believed that the dead revisited the mortal world and large communal bonfires would be lit to ward off evil spirits. Celtic priests build huge sacred bonfires, where the people gathered to burn crops and animals as sacrifices to the Celtic deities. During this celebration, the Celts wore costumes, typically consisting of animal heads and skins, and attempted to tell each other's fortunes. The celebration was often accompanied by games such as bobbing for apples and the "trick-or-treat" tradition where costumed children would knock on their neighbor's houses in order to collect fruits, nuts and sweets for the Halloween festival. In some parts of the world, such as Ireland, Halloween was and still is considered a public holiday, however, in the United States, recognition of Halloween did not begin until the 19th century when the migration of nearly 2 million Irish following the Irish Potato Famine of 1845 – 1849 finally brought the the concept to America.

Halloween Safety Tips



- Help your child pick out or make a costume that will be safe. Make it fire proof, the eye holes should be large enough for good peripheral vision.
- If you set jack-o-lanterns on your porch with candles in them, make sure that they are far enough out of the way so that kids costumes won't accidentally be set on fire.
- Make sure that if your child is carrying a prop, such as a scythe, butcher knife or a pitchfork, that the tips are smooth and flexible enough to not cause injury if fallen on.
- Kids always want to help with the pumpkin carving. Small children shouldn't be allowed to use a sharp knife to cut the top or the face. There are many kits available that come with tiny saws that work better than knives and are safer, although you can be cut by them as well. It's best to let the kids clean out the pumpkin and draw a face on it, which you can carve for them.
- Treating your kids to a spooky Halloween dinner will make them less likely to eat the candy they collect before you have a chance to check it for them.
- Teaching your kids basic everyday safety such as not getting into cars or talking to strangers, watching both ways before crossing streets and crossing when the lights tell you to, will help make them safer when they are out Trick or Treating.
- Children should go out during daylight hours only unless accompanied by a responsible adult.
- Plan a safe route so parents know where their older kids will be at all times. Set a time for their return home. Make sure that your child is old enough and responsible enough to go out by themselves.
- Let your children know not to cut through back alleys and fields. Make sure they know to stay in populated places and don't go off the beaten track. Stay in well lighted areas.
- Stop only at familiar houses in your own neighborhood unless they are accompanied by an adult.
- Small children should never be allowed to go out alone on Halloween. Make sure an older sibling or adult is with them.
- Instruct your children not to eat any treats until they bring them home to be examined by you.
- Instruct your child to never go into the home of a stranger or get into their car.
- Make sure your child carries a flashlight, glow stick or has reflective tape on their costume to make them more visible to cars.
- Let them know that they should stay together as a group if going out to Trick or Treat without an adult.





San Francisco Recreation & Parks

The San Francisco Recreation and Parks Department has wonderful opportunities to experience the natural wonders of our city through planned walks and nature tours. Explore your interest in native and migrating birds with a bird walk.

Naturalist Opportunities:

Birding In Eastern Golden Gate Park's Oak Woodlands Saturday, October 14th 9-12

Join Golden Gate Audubon's Harry Fuller as we discover the great diversity of birds attracted to Golden Gate Park's eastern Oak Woodlands. We will watch our resident species as well as the just arrived wintering birds and keep watch for late migrants. Meet at the intersection of John F. Kennedy Drive and Conservatory Drive East in Golden Gate Park.



Birding Glen Canyon Park Sunday, October 22nd 10:30

Join Golden Gate Audubon's David Armstrong for a bird walk along one of San Francisco's longest intact riparian corridors. Nestled between Mt. Davidson and Diamond Heights, Glen Canyon has open grasslands, rock outcroppings, eucalyptus/conifer woodlands and wonderful streamside willows which provide habitat for birds such as Red-tailed Hawks, Great Horned Owls, and Nuttall's Woodpeckers as well as many warblers and sparrows.

Meet at 9 a.m. in front of the Glen Park Recreation Center, which is adjacent to the tennis courts and ball field. Parking is available on Elk St. or at the very end of Bosworth St. Public transit: MUNI #44, or walk 1/4 mile from Glen Park BART.



New All-Time Home Run King!

CONGRATULATIONS TO BARRY BONDS on hitting his 756th career home run.

From home run #1 with the Pirates, to #756 and counting with the Giants, we salute your incredible accomplishment!

