



MAYORS *of*
LOS ANGELES

Prepared by
The City of Los Angeles
Cultural Affairs Department





EXPLANATION *of* THE CITY SEAL

The lion and the castle of Castile are from the Arms of Spain and represent Los Angeles under Spanish control from 1542 to 1821.

The eagle holding a serpent is from the Arms of Mexico and represents the period of Mexican sovereignty from 1822 to 1846.

The Bear Flag typifies the brief California Republic of 1846.

The Stars and Stripes indicate the present status of Los Angeles as a city in the United States of America.

The sprays of Olive, Grape and Orange suggest the location of Los Angeles as a city set in a garden. The Rosary surrounding the shield symbolizes the religious background of early California.

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION *and* THE MAYORAL PORTRAITS

This booklet contains historical information about the 40 mayors of Los Angeles, beginning in 1850 when California became a state of the Union, the pueblo an incorporated city, and the first elected mayor was installed in office. (This booklet does not contain information regarding acting mayors serving on a temporary basis.)

The narrative associated with each mayor includes information regarding the accomplishments of the particular mayor when available, or in many cases, includes information regarding events affecting the city during a particular time period. A look at the book in its entirety will give an overview of the development of Los Angeles' municipal structure, industry, commerce, culture and other factors affecting the quality of life of our city. Some passages offer glimpses into periods of time with notions of proper behavior that are reflective of our frontier beginnings. As such, they may contain surprising information inconsistent with modern expectations held for our political leaders.

The text as published in this document has been adapted and edited from the "Mayors of Los Angeles" 1966 second printing, published by the Municipal Art Department. (The former Municipal Art Department is currently designated as the Cultural Affairs Department.)

With the exceptions of current Mayor James Hahn and former Mayor Richard Riordan, the mayors are illustrated by official portraits from the City Art

Collection, managed by the Cultural Affairs Department. In 2002, a project has been undertaken through a partnership between Project Restore and the Cultural Affairs Department to restore the framing of the Mayor's Portraits collection, and provide restorative treatment to paintings in greatest need of attention. Beginning in 2002, and coinciding with the rededication of City Hall, the portraits are scheduled for long-term display on the 26th floor of City Hall.

Many of the portraits are historic paintings created during the mayoral terms of office. The name of each portrait artist (when available) has been included adjacent to his or her work in the publication. All portraits have been executed as oil paintings on canvas.

The City Art Collection is composed of approximately 2,000 artworks which have been acquired through gift, purchase and extended loan since the beginning of the 20th century. The eclectic collection includes sculptures, paintings, drawings, photographs and textiles. Artworks in the Collection are located in over 100 municipal buildings, offices, parks, community centers, libraries, and in the former Mayor's residence, the Getty House.



MAYOR ALPHEUS P. HODGES
1850 – 1851

One of the leading physicians in the Pueblo de Los Angeles when it became an American city, Alpheus P. Hodges was elected to become the first mayor. A census of the time showed the population of the pueblo to be 1,610 with 3,530 citizens residing in the surrounding area. During Hodges' term of office, initial organizational steps were taken toward governing the community. Hodges acted as both mayor and county coroner. The first newspaper, the *Los Angeles Star*, printed in both English and Spanish appeared in 1851. The City of Los Angeles was incorporated by an act of legislature approved April 4, 1850.

No likeness known. Above image: City hall 1888



MAYOR BENJAMIN D. WILSON

1851 – 1852

Merchant and landowner, Wilson arrived in California in 1841 to become a prominent southern California rancher and a dynamic leader. Upon becoming mayor, Wilson organized the first Los Angeles police force. In 1852, President Fillmore appointed him “Indian Agent” for the area and in 1855 and 1869, he was elected to the California State Senate. Mount Wilson bears his name. The first meeting of Free and Accepted Masons was held in an apothecary shop November 8, 1851. Phineas Banning arrived to revolutionize transportation between San Pedro Bay and the Pueblo and to encourage sea commerce.

Portrait Artist: Norma Hall



MAYOR JOHN G. NICHOLS

1852-1853 1856-1859

Grocer, businessman and builder, Nichols lived in the first brick house to be built in Los Angeles, and his son was the first American child to be born here. Nichols took the lead in presenting the city's claim to its land as a Spanish pueblo before the United States Land Commission. As a result, the city's title to four square leagues was confirmed. The first Los Angeles infirmary was opened by the Sisters of Charity and the second schoolhouse was erected during Nichols' term. 250,000 gallons of wine were shipped from Los Angeles annually. Grave troubles with desperados resulted in a wave of lawlessness and numerous hangings.

Portrait Artist: Essie Sawtelle



MAYOR ANTONIO F. CORONEL

1853 – 1854

Merchant, rancher, orange grower and educator, Coronel taught school in Los Angeles from 1838 to 1839 and was an authority on early days customs, dances and ceremonies of California. He established the first Department of Public Works. He was a city councilman from 1854 to 1866. During his tenure as mayor, it was the practice of the citizenry to gather in the Plaza at the sound of a gong and vote on general matters by the raising of hands. Coronel was state treasurer from 1866 to 1870. A man of letters and arts, he assisted Helen Hunt Jackson, author of "Ramona," and collected Spanish, Mexican and Native American items now a part of the Los Angeles County Museum's collection.

Portrait Artist: unknown



MAYOR STEPHEN C. FOSTER

1854 – 1855 1856

A graduate of Yale, class of 1840, Foster practiced medicine in Missouri, then came to Los Angeles in 1847 as interpreter for the Mormon Battalion. He served as alcalde during Mexican rule in 1848 and was elected to the City Council in 1850. As mayor, he created the Office of Water Overseer and used chain gangs for public works. He was a member of local vigilante groups formed to help control crime during a period of unprecedented lawlessness and once resigned his office to head a lynch mob. He was the first superintendent of schools following his term as mayor and a state senator for two years. Foster helped to frame the first California State Constitution in 1849 and was recognized as an authority on Los Angeles' Spanish archives. Wells, Fargo & Company announced itself ready for business, and truck gardening was introduced as a business pursuit during his administration.

Portrait Artist: Essie Sawtelle



MAYOR THOMAS FOSTER

1855 – 1856

Thomas Foster was a physician. Of major concern to him, as mayor, was the development and improvement of water, sewer, and educational facilities. In 1855 a two-story brick school house, known as "School No. 1," at Spring and Second streets, was opened for classes. There was a boys' department and a girls' department. In 1856 the Board of Education opened another school on Bath Street. There were also private schools, including that of the Sisters of Charity at the corner of Alameda and Macy streets. In 1855 a freighting route between Los Angeles and Salt Lake City was opened, with a beneficial effect on Southern California trade. In 1855 a major earthquake caused damage to most Los Angeles structures.

Portrait Artist: Edward Fazzino



MAYOR DAMIEN MARCHESSAULT

1859-1860 1861-1865

Marchessault gained the reputation of being an aggressive mayor. It was not so much what was accomplished during his time as what he initiated to be completed by mayors who followed. The old Plaza Church was rebuilt, and the City Gas Company was organized. Water and telegraph facilities were enlarged, and the Library Association was opened to the public. The first Protestant church was built in 1864. Two-thirds of the population voted to separate southern from northern California and form two states, but the decision met obstruction in Washington with the outbreak of the Civil War. Following his term Marchessault became involved in criticism over unsatisfactory wooden water pipes and committed suicide in the Council Room in 1868.

No likeness known. Above image: Plaza Church



MAYOR HENRY MELLUS

1860

Henry Mellus came to California by ship in 1835 with Richard Henry Dana, the author of "Two Years Before the Mast." In 1859 he gave his own private library to a newly formed and short-lived Los Angeles Public Library. In 1860, the year Mellus became mayor, the census showed the population of the city to be 4,399. County gold mines were producing \$12,000 a month. The first telegraph line between Los Angeles and San Francisco and the eastern United States began operation in October, 1860. The Great Star Company presented theatrical performances in Temple's Market Building. As mayor, Mellus was genial and efficient.

Portrait Artist: Federic Mizen



MAYOR JOSÉ MASCAREL

1865 – 1866

Los Angeles contained strong secessionist sentiment during the term of Jose Mascarel, but this determined Unionist helped to overcome the opposition. During this period, pioneer oil companies were being formed, and St. Vincent's College opened. Memorial services for the assassinated President Lincoln were held as all stores closed, and large groups assembled on Los Angeles Street for services. MacArthur Park grounds were offered for public sale at 25 cents per acre, but there were no takers.

Portrait Artist: Edward Fazzio



MAYOR CRISTOBAL AGUILAR

1866-1868 1871-1872

A highlight of the administration of Mayor Aguilar was the signing in 1866 of the ordinance which created the park site eventually known as Pershing Square. The first agricultural fair was held at Exposition Park, and in 1872 the first Los Angeles directory was published. The Los Angeles Fire Department put into action the city's first steam fire engine, and the Spanish language newspaper *La Cronica* was established. Two more public schools opened, and a woolen mill flourished at 6th and Figueroa Streets. The city's first bank opened with \$100,000 in capital. An ice factory was set up selling the product at four cents a pound.

No likeness known. Above image: Pershing Square



MAYOR JOEL H. TURNER

1868 – 1870

Los Angeles' major hotel, Pico House, was built during the term of Mayor Turner at a cost of \$50,000 and an additional \$35,000 for furnishings. The Merced Theatre opened its doors in 1869 to an enthusiastic audience. Los Angeles reorganized its City Board of Education and built the first high school. An honored guest during Turner's term of office was Secretary of State Wm. H. Seward who was given a sumptuous dinner at the Bella Union Hotel. The first velocipede made an appearance on Los Angeles' streets, the design of a local blacksmith. The population was now 5,614 served by 110 saloons. Orchards began springing up, and a count in 1869 showed 34,000 fruit and nut trees in the area.

No likeness known. Above image: Pico House



MAYOR JAMES R. TOBERMAN

1872-1874 1878-1882

Toberman came to Los Angeles in 1864 having been appointed revenue assessor by President Lincoln. He served for six years as a Wells Fargo agent. A number of firsts were evident in this period. The Chamber of Commerce was organized, the *Los Angeles Herald* and the Los Angeles branch of the University of California were established along with the Athletic Club and the first synagogue, as well as several Protestant churches. As mayor, Toberman accomplished drastic fiscal reforms and reduced the city's indebtedness by \$30,000 while cutting taxes from \$1.60 to \$1.00 per \$100.00. He left a surplus of \$25,000 in the city treasury. Main Street was paved, and Los Angeles turned on its new electric lights on New Year's Eve, 1882.

Portrait Artist: Curt Opliger



MAYOR PRUDENT BEAUDRY

1874 – 1876

Born in Canada, Beaudry became director of the First National Bank in Los Angeles, and as a merchant and realtor made and lost four out of the five fortunes he amassed. He was a councilman for several years. As mayor, Beaudry had the streets paved, trees planted, and improved the appearance of a large part of the city. He established hospitals and organized the Temple Street cable line. Beaudry helped develop the water system, laid down twelve miles of iron pipes and planned reservoirs for hilltops which made hillside residences possible. St. Vibiana's Cathedral was built in 1876. The first typewriter was operated by lawyer J. A. Graves. Our population reached 13,000.

Portrait Artist: E. J. Ames



MAYOR FREDERICK A.
MACDOUGALL

1876 – 1878

MacDougall was a physician. His single term in office was highlighted by his appointment of the first chief of police. During this period, the Los Angeles Bar Association was formed, the first kindergarten opened and Los Angeles held its first annual horticultural fair and baby show. There was a nationwide financial depression, and southern California experienced a disastrous drought deleterious to the local sheep and cattle industries. A new Odd Fellows Hall was dedicated in 1877.

Portrait Artist: unknown



MAYOR CAMERON E. THOM

1882 – 1884

After arrival in Los Angeles in 1854 from Virginia, Mayor Thom's foresighted investments made him a wealthy man. The population of Los Angeles was over 31,000, and the last volunteer fire company was organized. 746 acres of land were set aside for Elysian Park, and Child's Opera House brought new culture to Los Angeles by presenting Mademoiselle Rhea in "School for Scandal." The Board of Trade and the Historical Society of Southern California were founded.

Portrait Artist: Charles Cross



MAYOR EDWARD F. SPENCE

1884 – 1886

Born in Ireland, Spence became a successful Los Angeles banker and served as councilman before becoming mayor. During his term, the Los Angeles City Fire Department with salaried employees was organized. The *Los Angeles Tribune* and the Citizens Water Company were founded, and the new City Hall was erected on Second Street. \$50,000 was contributed toward the Mount Wilson telescope. The first full trainload of oranges was shipped from California to an eastern market. With several others, Mayor Spence helped W. N. Monroe found the town of Monrovia in 1886. The first Santa Fe train arrived, breaking the monopoly enjoyed by Southern Pacific up to that time. The ensuing competition brought rail costs down, encouraging immigration and creating our most fantastic real estate boom.

Portrait Artist: unknown



MAYOR WILLIAM H. WORKMAN

1886 – 1888

Born in Missouri, Workman came to Los Angeles with his family in the early 1850's. He was a printer but later went into the saddle and harness business with his brother. Workman served as city councilman and was elected city treasurer three times. As mayor, Workman initiated the paving of Main, Spring, Hill and Fort Streets and helped to organize the Chamber of Commerce. He helped to establish the City Library system and gave two-thirds of the land for Hollenbeck Park. An early effort to finance what would have been the world's first electric railway failed. Hollywood was laid out, and Redondo established. Whittier was settled by a colony of Quakers from the east. 10,970 children were in public schools at this time.

Portrait Artist: unknown



MAYOR JOHN BRYSON

1888 – 1889

Born in Pennsylvania, Bryson was a carpenter, builder, contractor and banker. He served only four months in the office of mayor, being legislated out of service by the adoption of a new city charter. He built the Bryson Building at Second and Spring Streets at a cost of \$222,000 and organized and directed the State Loan and Trust Company. Fort Street had its name changed to Broadway. Out of the southern portion of the county, Orange County was formed. Average monthly wages in the city at this time were \$88.55 for men and \$75.38 for women. Terminal Island opened as a new beach resort.

Portrait Artist: Thomas Lincoln



MAYOR HENRY T. HAZARD

1889 – 1892

Hazard was born in Illinois in 1844 and came to Los Angeles in 1853 where he became a practicing lawyer. He was a charter member of the Los Angeles Bar Association and built famous Hazard Pavilion, the largest auditorium in southern California, at Fifth and Olive Streets. He was city attorney before becoming mayor and was later a state legislator. Hazard was active in the campaign started for a free harbor in San Pedro. As mayor, he put through a law which still stands, requiring the deposit of public funds by the city treasurer. He recovered lands illegally held by the railroads and, with H. K. S. O'Melveny, drew the contract signed by the Southern Pacific bringing that railroad to Los Angeles. Oil discoveries within Los Angeles City boundaries started an oil boom.

Portrait Artist: unknown



MAYOR THOMAS E. ROWAN

1892 – 1894

Rowan opened a bakery with his father in 1856. Later he became associated with Hellman and Temple in banking. He was a civic leader of his day, serving as supervisor and city and county treasurer. A financial panic closed two banks, and Rowan helped to raise funds for a public works program to ease the situation. During his term of office, the Ebell and Jonathan Clubs were founded, and the Pasadena-Los Angeles electric railroad was incorporated. Mt. Lowe Observatory and Railway opened for business. Government intervention prevented railroad strikers from paralyzing the community.

Portrait Artist: unknown



MAYOR FRANK RADER

1894 – 1895

During Mayor Rader's term, the last of the horse drawn streetcars gave way to the electric railway. The Southern California Edison Company was organized, and Colonel Griffith J. Griffith made a Christmas gift to the city of thirty-five hundred acres for a park which today bears his name. In 1895 building permits reached an evaluation of \$5,000,000. Bicycle users petitioned for street sprinkling after eight o'clock in the morning to prevent the flying of mud under their wheels while going to work. The harbor improvement fight ended with the assignment of federal funds to the development of San Pedro rather than Santa Monica as the area's major port.

Portrait Artist: unknown



MAYOR MEREDITH P. SNYDER

1896-1898 1900-1904 1919-1921

Mayor Snyder was active in the initial movement to provide Los Angeles with a harbor by acquiring the shoestring strip connecting Los Angeles with San Pedro and Wilmington and by the consolidation of these two towns with Los Angeles in 1909. During his terms of office, the Third Street tunnel was bored through Bunker Hill in 1901, and in 1902 the City acquired title to the properties of the Los Angeles Water Company a few days prior to the formation of the Board of Water and Power Commissioners. Angels Flight started operations, the Automobile Club of Southern California was organized, the *Los Angeles Examiner* was founded, and the first all-movie theater opened for business on Main Street. The Los Angeles Golf Club introduced golf to the city. Ten thousand telephones were put in use by the year 1901.

Portrait Artist: William Cogswell



MAYOR FRED EATON

1898 – 1900

Fred Eaton was the first local boy to attain the high office of mayor of Los Angeles. Born in an adobe home just west of the Plaza, Eaton designed plans for beautifying the area. When elected mayor, the population of Los Angeles had reached over 100,000, with 200 automobiles owned by proud citizens. Bonds for the purchase of the water works were voted in 1899, and San Pedro harbor development was approved by Congress. Along with William Mulholland, Eaton conceived the idea of the Owens River aqueduct. Crude oil was successfully introduced for steam generation with tremendous impact on the petroleum industry. Domestic sciences were introduced into school curriculums and the Los Angeles Stock Exchange was founded.

Portrait Artist: Phyllis Ridderhof



MAYOR OWEN C. MCALEER

1904 – 1906

Before taking office, McAleer was in the iron and steel industry. He served on the Board of Public Works and was mayor during the 1906 earthquake which destroyed San Francisco. He organized a subscription list to aid the victims of the stricken city. The shoestring strip annexation took place giving Los Angeles access to the ocean and making possible a municipal harbor. Bonds for the Owens River project were approved, and the Hyperion Sewage Plant was opened. During this period, the movement for the Southwest Museum was crystallizing, the Philharmonic Auditorium built and Immaculate Heart College opened classes. The city of Vernon was incorporated, and special classes for blind and deaf children were initiated into the public school system.

Portrait Artist: unknown

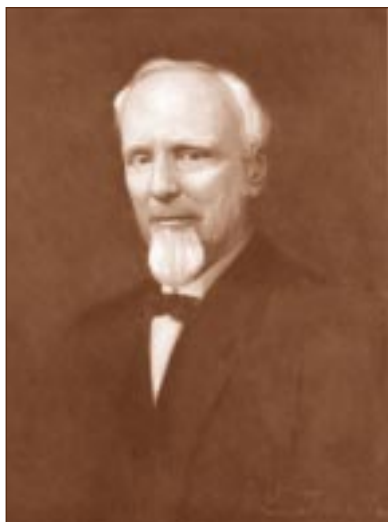


MAYOR ARTHUR C. HARPER

1906 – 1909

A banker and businessman, son of a pioneer hardware merchant, Harper initiated plans for the new Civic Center during his term in office. The predecessor of the Southern California Gas Company was organized, and the first motion picture studios started operation. Through the activities of the Clearing House Association in 1908, banking procedures of 46 Los Angeles banks were reorganized, resulting, through liquidation and consolidation, in the reduction to half the original number. The Cawson ostrich farm was established, and Roosevelt's famous White Squadron paid a call at our harbor in San Pedro. Harper resigned as Mayor while a recall action was in progress. The City Council made Wm. D. Stephens mayor pending the special public election which put George Alexander into office.

Portrait Artist: Jeanette Baker



MAYOR GEORGE ALEXANDER

1909 – 1913

Alexander was elected to office of mayor on a reform ticket with a “good government” platform. Upon taking office, he closed an infamous vice district for the first time in the history of the city. After the bombing of the Times Building in 1910, he hired the famous detective, William J. Burns, to investigate the case. Wilmington, San Pedro and Hollywood were consolidated with the city, and Harbor tidelands were transferred by the state to Los Angeles. The Public Utilities, Harbor, and Municipal Art Commissions were created. The Los Angeles County Museum of Science, Industry and Art opened its doors for the first time, and the Griffith Observatory was constructed. Dominguez Field was the site of the nation’s first air meet and in 1913 Cecil De Mille produced the famous “Squaw Man.”

Portrait Artist: Lillian Drain



MAYOR HENRY R. ROSE

1913 – 1915

During Rose's term of office the Owens River aqueduct was dedicated, the first municipal wharf was built and bonds of \$6,500,000 were voted for additional power. The cornerstone for the new Southwest Museum building was laid. The La Brea Tar Pits area, comprising twenty-seven acres, was presented to Los Angeles County by Captain George Allen Hancock, and the United States set aside twenty-three acres for a municipal campsite. The first air flight from San Francisco to Los Angeles was made in 1914. Intense cold accompanied a blizzard which prompted the introduction of smudge pots in local orchards. Double-decker buses started operation in 1914, and local National Guard units were sent to the Mexican border to quell raids on American villages.

Portrait Artist: Lillian Drain



MAYOR CHARLES E. SEBASTIAN
1915 – 1916

Sebastian was employed as a patrolman in the police department and rose to the rank of chief. While running for the office of mayor, he became embroiled in charges of which he was acquitted. Sebastian resigned as mayor due to adverse publicity resulting from the publication of letters of a damaging and personal nature. During his short term, the suburbs of The Palms and the greater portion of San Fernando Valley were annexed in 1915.

Portrait Artist: Jeanette Baker



MAYOR FREDERICK T. WOODMAN
1916 – 1919

Woodman was mayor during World War I and the signing of the Armistice. Pershing Square was dedicated in honor of General John J. Pershing. Westwood was annexed to Los Angeles, and the Bureau of Power and Light started operation. The Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra gave its first concert, and the Brotherhood Players organized to establish what was eventually the Hollywood Bowl. Mary Pickford signed Hollywood's first million dollar contract while D. W. Griffith was producing the great film epic "Intolerance" on the spectacular Sunset Boulevard sets.

Portrait Artist: Anatole Efimoff



MAYOR GEORGE E. CRYER

1921 – 1929

During the administration of Cryer, who was a lawyer and police officer, the city experienced tremendous growth. The present City Hall and central Library were erected, a new city charter was adopted and an executive budget established. Mulholland Highway was dedicated, and the federal government laid plans to conserve Colorado River water by erection of Boulder Dam. The Los Angeles population reached one million, causing concentrated efforts to meet traffic, water and power, and sewage problems, along with the establishment of additional branch city halls, public libraries, fire and police stations. Olympic Auditorium and the Coliseum were built, “Summer Symphonies Under the Stars” began in the Hollywood Bowl, and airmail and passenger service opened between New York and California.

Portrait Artist: Stephen Thomas



MAYOR JOHN C. PORTER
1929 – 1933

Iowan John C. Porter was brought by his parents to California when he was eleven years of age. A railway station agent for fifteen years, Porter engaged in a highly successful second-hand automobile business with branch offices outside the city. During Porter's term, budget reductions offered tax relief during the nation-wide depression. A \$222,000,000 bond issue was approved by voters for the Colorado River Aqueduct, and construction started in 1932. Los Angeles was the site for the 1932 Olympic Games, and the famous Graf Zeppelin paid the city a visit in 1929.

Portrait Artist: Geza Kendee



MAYOR FRANK SHAW

1933 – 1938

During his term of office, the International Airport and Slauson Storm Drain projects were developed as WPA undertakings. The Los Angeles harbor became home for the United States Pacific Fleet, and the City Employees Retirement System was inaugurated. Union Station and the Federal Building were constructed during this time. Shaw left office as a result of recall action.

Portrait Artist: Orpha Klinker



MAYOR FLETCHER BOWRON

1938 – 1953

A reporter, lawyer, and judge, Bowron came into office as a result of the recall action against Mayor Frank Shaw. Bowron was executive secretary to the governor of California before being appointed a judge of the Los Angeles County Superior Court, a position he held until he ran for the mayoralty in 1938. He developed a new judiciary calendar system and vigorously enforced laws against vice and crime. The municipality's giant water system was extended, schools and branch libraries expanded, and cultural assets were developed to meet the increased needs of a rapidly expanding population. Smog first became an issue in Los Angeles in 1943, and a five-story garage was constructed under Pershing Square in 1952.

Portrait Artist: Emil Kosa



MAYOR NORRIS POULSON

1953 – 1961

Poulson endorsed an agreement between city, county and state to acquire in the state's name the old Plaza and surrounding areas for the development of a state historical monument. He fostered progress in freeway development, in smog control, in civic center construction work and the rehabilitation of the downtown areas. Los Angeles voted to expand the International Airport to meet the challenge of the jet age and in 1957 Los Angeles became the third largest city in the nation. The celebration of Los Angeles' birthday was given official sanction and has since become a popular annual event.

Portrait Artist: Jan Hoowij



MAYOR SAM YORTY

1961 – 1973

Known as the first Mayor from a suburb—the San Fernando Valley—Mayor Sam Yorty worked to bring the central city and the suburbs together. During his term he reduced city property taxes and the Cultural Heritage Board was created. He helped merge city and county Health Departments and Jails, and won combined trash collection. Yorty assisted in forming youth and senior citizen groups, and designed charter improvements. Yorty supported the growth of the burgeoning Los Angeles freeway system. Los Angeles grew into a metropolis during Yorty's terms. Mayor during the social revolution and upheaval of the 60's, the Watts riots took place during his term, causing Los Angeles to examine parity within its communities. He worked to implement civil rights reforms by naming African Americans and Latinos to his staff and public bodies.

Portrait Artist: Edward Fazzio

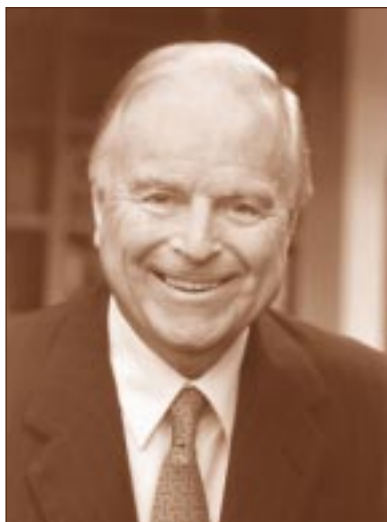


MAYOR TOM BRADLEY

1973 – 1993

Tom Bradley made history as the first African American mayor of a major city, and his staff and appointees represented the rich cultural fabric of Los Angeles. He attracted businesses to the city, and established policies that resulted in the dramatic resurgence of the downtown Los Angeles economic center. He turned the city's harbor and airports into major businesses, expanding the city's ability to compete in a world market. Bradley secured the 1984 Summer Olympic games uniting the private and public sectors to produce the most successful Olympic games in the modern history of the event. He also focused his attention on creating economic opportunities for the entire city, where he put forward affordable housing and fair planning policies. He led a battle to bring rail transportation to the City of Los Angeles, which ultimately led to the Metro Blue and Red lines.

Portrait Artist: Bonnie Lee Dodge



MAYOR RICHARD RIORDAN

1993 – 2001

An advocate for education and literacy, Mayor Riordan devoted his term of office to the challenge of providing quality education for all children, making Los Angeles safer, creating quality jobs throughout the city, and making government more efficient. Mayor Riordan worked to enhance public safety and increase the number of officers on the force. The Mayor's efforts also changed the way Los Angeles did business with the creation of the LA Business Team that helped retain and attract more than 3,000 companies representing 300,000 jobs and more than \$20 billion in private capital investment in the City. The original City Charter was reformed to match power with accountability within government. The Mayor's focus on healthy neighborhoods led to community-based action throughout the City, creating initiatives that led to the creation of the Department of Neighborhood Empowerment, which allowed for the certification of Neighborhood Councils citywide.





MAYOR JAMES K. HAHN

2001 –

Since taking office on July 1, 2001, Mayor Jim Hahn has worked vigorously to expand after school programs, reduce gridlock, and improve public safety. Mayor Hahn brought together civic and community leaders to expand the successful LA's BEST after school program to 23 additional elementary schools. Through his Traffic Safety and Congestion Relief Plan, Mayor Hahn fixed 25 of LA's worst intersections in 8 months and identified another 25 intersections that will be improved. Mayor Hahn is determined to make Los Angeles the safest big city in America by introducing a comprehensive plan to recruit and retain Los Angeles Police Department Officers. He has met with Los Angeles residents from neighborhoods across the city to address violence in our community. He is working with the Police Commission to fully reinstate the Senior

Lead Officer program, LAPD's community policing program. Bringing City Hall to Los Angeles neighborhoods is also a priority. Mayor Hahn championed the creation of a citywide system of neighborhood councils that will bring grass roots democracy back to city government.

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