PPS Prepares for the ‘Big One’

Portland Public School students practice earthquake drop, cover and hold precautions twice each year. Demonstrating how they would take cover under tables in the Vernon School library are students (left to right) Mabel Graham, Diaminique Barker, Harley Rose Almeter and Elijah Pitre.

By Nancy Varekamp, Concordia News Editor

As various local groups and individuals continue to prepare for the “big one” – an earthquake with a magnitude as severe as 9.0 – to hit within the next 50 years, so does Portland Public Schools (PPS).

The focus is on adding safety to buildings and teaching earthquake response to students. Drills are held twice each year in each school.

Called “drop, cover and hold,” students shelter themselves under their desks – or tables or against interior walls – to be shielded from falling objects.

“Part of the issue is whether you’re better off to leave,” said Vernon School principal Ben Keefer. “A lot of that is going to be based on situational awareness, especially with our building. The brick fascia and glass windows hold day and fight for the future of Portland’s central river. It’s the recognition that caring for the well-being of the Willamette is not just about being an environmentalist. Rather, it’s a matter of seeing the environment itself as the chessboard that the hot-button issues which define our society such as race, class, homelessness and gentrification, play out on.

Our River, Our Future

By Mischa Webley, NECN Staff Writer

The same year that the Environmental Protection Agency designated an 11-mile section of the Willamette River a toxic Superfund site, Donovan Smith was a grade schooler in Northeast Portland. He didn’t know much about the river other than the basic rule that most young Portlanders heed: don’t swim in it. It was only some years later after he chanced into an encounter with the Portland Harbor Community Coalition (PHCC) that something clicked, and he began to see the river in a new light.

What’s known today as the Portland Harbor stretches north along both sides of the Willamette, from the Broadway Bridge on up to Sauvie Island. It is the past and present home to a wide range of industries, many of which helped give birth to the city in the early 20th century. Those industries, however, haven’t always been friendly to the river, and in 2000 the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) declared it a priority Superfund site, the designation for extremely polluted areas. Nineteen years later, with cleanup planning accelerating but yet to begin, the federal government’s definition of “priority” is, clearly, fluid.

The thing that clicked that day for Donovan, now the Media and Outreach Coordinator for PHCC, is the same thing that drives his colleagues there to show up every day and fight for the future of Portland’s central river. It’s the recognition that caring for the well-being of the Willamette is not just about being an environmentalist. Rather, it’s a matter of seeing the environment itself as the chessboard that the hot-button issues which define our society such as race, class, homelessness and gentrification, play out on.

See OUR RIVER pg 3

PORTLAND HARBOUR COMMUNITY COALITION (PHCC) that something clicked, and he began to see the river in a new light.

“Those industries, however, haven’t always been friendly to the river”

PORTLAND HARBOR runs along both sides of the Willamette River, from the Broadway Bridge (pictured) to Sauvie Island

See PPS pg 3
RESIDENT PROFILE: Bob Boyer

By Mischa Webley, NECN Staff Writer

Bob Boyer never thought he’d be here. A former boxer from West Philadelphia, he was a young man in the Air Force, just past 20 years old, when he was transferred to the vehicle maintenance division at the airbase here in 1961. At the time, the state of Oregon wasn’t a welcoming place for African-Americans, having only then begun to finally upend the many segregationist laws here. But a tight-knit black community had formed nonetheless in Northeast, and after he was discharged, Mr. Boyer quickly found work in an autopshop on Union Avenue and made himself at home. He’s been here ever since.

At his age, Mr. Boyer doesn’t need a resume, but if he did, it would read more like a short novel: boxer, Airman, auto mechanic, railyard worker, shipyard foreman, union boss, car salesmen, community organizer, property manager, small business owner, president of his neighborhood association, vice-president of the region’s NAACP, and state senator, to name just a few of the titles he’s held. But to get to know Mr. Boyer is to understand that some things don’t fit very easily on a resume, even one as impressive as his. After nearly 60 years spent living and working in Northeast, it’s the other things, the intangibles, that make him: husband and father of 8 (and 18 grandchildren); linchpin of the community; a keeper of local history that we can all learn a thing or two from.

He’s grateful for the opportunities that he’s been afforded, and cites the saying, ‘when one door closes, another opens,’ as a slogan of sorts for his life, while adding that you really have to look for those openings. As a property manager who knows a thing or two about construction, it seems he may have also built a few of them himself. One thing is certain: when Mr. Boyer comes in the door, he steps all the way through. But he also makes sure to leave it open for those coming behind him.

While pounding spikes in the railyards, working the docks as a longshoreman, and starting a family in the 1960’s, he found time to get his associate’s degree from Cascade Christian College (whose name, by the way, he and others later successfully lobbied to have changed to Portland Community College). Never missing a day of work, he continued his education at Marylhurst University, and became the first African American to graduate from there in 1977 with a degree in business management. As he moved up the ranks of the union to become secretary-treasurer and then president, it gave him a taste for politics that he never lost. It suited him well for the troubleshooting the neighborhood at the time.

In the 1970’s, 80’s, and even through the 1990’s, it was hard to get the city government to pay attention to the needs of Northeast Portland, but it wasn’t for lack of trying. As a member of the Planning Board for the Model Cities Initiative, an outgrowth of Lyndon Johnson’s War on Poverty program, Mr. Boyer and others helped organize the first neighborhood associations in Northeast, which together created the Northeast Coalition of Neighborhoods (NECN). Through the power of this unity the Northeast community found a way to speak as one to demand positive change from the city, and they started racking up wins quickly. One of their most enduring efforts was the successful campaign to change Union Avenue to Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard.

It seems that few things have happened in recent Northeast history that Bob Boyer wasn’t somehow involved with. People such as him, and so many others, paid their dues to this area by always putting the needs of the larger community first and finding common ground with a wide variety of people and embracing unlikely allies. In all of his work, it was his eagerness to work, and his relationships with just about anyone that led him to work closely with many notable names and community members that helped shape Northeast and the city at large: Avel Gordly, Dick Bogle, Charles Moose, Bud Clark. The way he sees it, if you want things to be different, you have no choice but to dive right in. And when you dive in, you just might make history along the way.

Now almost 80 years old and not quite retired from any of his endeavors, he says Portland has treated him very well and that’s it’s been a blessing. With a large, beautiful family, a successful small business and decades of active community involvement, he is blessed indeed.

“My Boyer and others helped organize the first neighborhood associations in Northeast”
Our River cont’d from pg 1

After all, the majority of benefits generated by that industry went only to a certain few, while the impacts of its pollution have been felt most acutely by those whose voices are often marginalized, and whose communities tend to lie closest to polluted areas. The elevation of these impacted communities in that conversation is central to PHCC’s mission. As Hayley Cron, an intern with PHCC, puts it, “We don’t talk enough about the relationship between social justice and environmental justice.” Adds Alejandra Ruiz, an organizer, “It’s bigger than Portland. It’s a global issue now with climate change.”

The rubber hits the road when PHCC leader & Right2 Survive Executive Director Ibrahim Mubarak, walks the riverbanks to meet with the many hidden houseless communities that use the river as a lifeline. “They have gardens, they’re growing vegetables in the [riverside] sediment, but the soil is toxic,” he says, and adds that people commonly fish and bathe in the river as well. Part of PHCC’s mission is to shed light on the needs of this community, among others, and to fight for those needs to be met as the cleanup progresses and plans for its future are made.

Their work isn’t easy. On any given day, the PHCC crew might be rallying people to a public forum on the cleanup; hammering out a community benefits agreement with the City of Portland; or hosting a feedback session with representatives from the EPA. “It’s tiring work,” says Cassie Cohen, Coalition Coordinator and a founding member of PHCC, who lists keeping up the morale of their coalition partners as one of their biggest challenges. “People get exhausted by it because it’s so political. It can be discouraging for some folks who have a lack of trust historically for government agencies.” There are a lot of setbacks, she says, and progress is slow. Yet in spite of that, they have developed a steady track record of some wins on enhancing EPA’s cleanup plans and convincing the City to address the burdens of impacted communities while acknowledging the communities’ expertise.

“Looking north upriver from the Albina area, it takes some imagination to think of a future waterfront that doesn’t include abandoned factories, aging docks and the rattle of freight trains nearby. Although new development is still a long way off, many eager planners and investors are already lining up with their vision of what’s possible there. As these plans come together, PHCC knows it will be an uphill battle to ensure that things like open greenspace, affordability, river access, and job training are a part of that development package. But the goal underlying all their work is for something more profound than a clean waterway, and less wonky than workforce development programs. “It’s really about rethinking our relationship with the river,” Donovan says. “There’s a whole generation who still has that unhealthy relationship with it.”

The Willamette is at an inflection point, as is the city itself, and for PHCC this moment is an opportunity for Portlanders to renew that sense of possibility and responsibility around its boundary-defining river. It’s a chance to challenge the narrative that this waterway is only a tool of commerce and instead reimagine it as a place that welcomes all and provides opportunities that are distributed fairly. Cleaning the harbor is only the first step. The future of the river will be shaped by how big we dare to dream.
Portland is famous for our rainfall – 37 inches in an average year. In nature, soil and plants would absorb the rain, but in a city, rain runs off paved surfaces like your neighborhood streets and sidewalks and becomes stormwater. Stormwater can cause flooding or fill sewers to capacity, which leads to backups into basements or overflows onto streets or into the Willamette River. Stormwater also picks up oil, dirt, and other pollutants that can harm water quality.

Environmental Services – Portland’s sewer and stormwater service provider – combines sewer repair projects with green infrastructure like green street planters, trees, and rain gardens to solve Portland’s stormwater problems. Green infrastructure helps reduce overflows, backups, and flooding while protecting and improving overall watershed health.

Clean rivers start in your neighborhood

From disconnected downspouts to tree plantings and rain gardens, Environmental Services forms partnerships with schools, businesses, community groups, and residents to find natural tools to manage stormwater runoff from neighborhood roofs, yards, and parking lots. One example is the new Nature Patch at Lillis-Albina Park.

For the last two school years, Boise-Eliot/Humboldt fifth graders have rolled up their sleeves and braved the cold to plant native plants at Lillis-Albina Park. The new nature patch – a partnership of Environmental Services, Portland Public Schools, and Portland Parks & Recreation – will serve as a natural tool to manage stormwater.

These types of project partnerships provide multiple benefits. They green up our neighborhoods and add habitat for birds, bees, and other wildlife. Similar green projects include:

- Boise Eliot Native Grove
- Boise-Eliot/Humboldt Elementary Stormwater Projects
- Vernon Courtyard Stormwater Infiltration Project
- I-5 Sound Wall Planting

Sewer repair projects combine grey and green solutions

Your Northeast neighborhood has a combined sewer system, which mixes wastewater from homes and businesses with stormwater runoff from streets in the same pipes. Environmental Services’ projects, like the Eliot Sewer and Stormwater Project, upsize, repair, or replace deteriorating public sewer pipes and build green street planters in key locations to increase sewer capacity and keep stormwater out of the combined system. This helps reduce the risks of combined sewer overflows to the Willamette River, street flooding, and sewage backups to streets or homes. Construction is underway and is on track for completion in summer 2019. To learn more or sign up for email updates, go to www.portlandoregon.gov/bes/construction.

Eliot’s green street planters will divert 1.9 million gallons of stormwater each year from entering the sewer system.

Which watershed do you live in?

Neighbors may orient themselves according to streets, but do you know your watershed? A watershed is an area of land named for the lake, river, or stream to which it drains. Northeast Portland drains to the Willamette and Columbia Slough watersheds.

Fifth graders from Boise-Eliot/Humboldt Elementary School plant the new nature patch at Lillis-Albina Park. The new nature patch will manage stormwater naturally. In addition, native plants require less watering to thrive while creating healthy habitat for wildlife.

This page prepared by the City of Portland Bureau of Environmental Services

Working with neighbors to protect and restore our rivers and streams for fish, animals, and Portlanders—one neighborhood at a time.
Shaped by Water, Drawn by Hand

By Mischa Webley, NECN Staff Writer

You wouldn’t know it today, but if you walk down the 15th Avenue hill near Prescott Street, you are skirting the edge of a massive geological event. This humble hillside that the Number 8 bus traverses daily was, along with most of the Willamette Valley, carved out and shaped by the massive Missoula Floods, a series of catastrophic movements of water that were unleashed from a glacial lake some 15,000 years ago.

This wall of water, over 400 feet high when it reached the Portland area, laid siege to our Valley dozens of times over many centuries, leaving behind the dramatic geography that today our region is well-known for. The Columbia Gorge may be its finest result, but Northeast Portland also holds many of the flood’s geographic signatures.

The entire Alameda Ridge - which begins near Rocky Butte and terminates officially near MLK Boulevard, is one of those signatures. As the raging waters ripped around the Butte, they laid a deep but narrow 6-mile finger of Montana sediment onto the valley floor, upon which the Ridge’s windswept streets and Craftsman homes are built. Today, it is an almost unremarkable feature of Northeast, but the Ridge remains another important marker: for much of its length it serves as the dividing line between the two watersheds that make up Northeast.

After a rainstorm, water that hits the ground near that same hillside on 15th Avenue will either trickle down the north face of this ridge and towards the Columbia River, or it will find the southern route and empty into the Willamette. The countless different paths to the rivers taken by this precipitation over millennia has given shape to the land that Portland was built on

Rainfall produces streams which carve out gullies that create the contours and details that our roads today rise and fall along. In other areas, enormous gashes were cut from the ground by the floods and left open like a knife wound in the flesh of the Earth. One of the largest of these deep cuts we know today as Sullivan’s Gulch.

“In the late 1800’s a wooden pedestrian bridge was needed to span the treacherous (and often garbage-filled) gulch that split the ground for blocks across this unassuming stretch of the Lloyd neighborhood”

Nearby, on what is today NE 3rd and Broadway, the solution was less technological. While today we have automated lights to make crossing the street effortless, in the late 1800’s a wooden pedestrian bridge was needed to span the treacherous (and often garbage-filled) gulch that split the ground for blocks across this unassuming stretch of the Lloyd neighborhood.

Eventually it was filled in, and the streetcar lines that run along Broadway there today mask any hint of the invisible canyon that once caused so many headaches for early Portlanders.

Water has shaped the entire Willamette Valley throughout history, but in North and Northeast Portland that process has been acute, and recent. The Vanport floods in 1948 saw the Columbia River wipe out Oregon’s second largest city in what is today the Delta Park area. This event cemented the status of the Albina area as the main hub of African-American life in Portland.

Black ship workers who lost their homes in the floods were pushed into Northeast and not allowed, due to discriminatory redlining, to live elsewhere. The ripples in the historical waters from that event are still felt today.

Water rarely sits still, and changing currents always lurk just below the surface. Whereas before it was glacial floods that carved our corner of the universe into what it is today, eventually the Cascadia earthquake will reshape this land in ways we cannot control or predict or even imagine. The most impacted areas will be along the rivers, where loose sediment creates unstable grounds beneath some of the most valuable land in the city, and what is waterfront today might very well be underwater tomorrow.

As we look forward with ambitious plans such as the Albina Vision to reimage and redevelop the waterfront area around the Rose Quarter, it’s important to respect the fact that we are not the ones who ultimately shape our city; that’s nature’s role. And the waters of our two rivers are, in the end, the ultimate deciders on where Northeast begins, and ends.
Events & Opportunities: Spring 2019

Engaging Neighbors in Reforming Portland’s Commission Government with the Portland City Club
Wednesday, April 10, 6:30-8 p.m.
McMenamins Kennedy School Community Rm, 5736 NE 33rd Ave.

Environmental Protection Agency Portland Harbor Public Forum
Wednesday, April 17
Portland State University
For more information contact Laura Knudsen knudsen.laura@epa.gov.

Woodlawn Neighborhood Association Easter Egg Hunt
Saturday, April 20, 11 a.m. until the eggs are gone.
Woodlawn Park
Annual Easter egg hunt. Kids 12 & under are welcome to come search for candy and eggs. Please join us and make sure to bring your own basket or bag! http://gowoodlawn.com

Treebate Season: Get Credit for planting Trees
Trees help keep rivers clean and people healthy. Environmental Services is investing with you in a cleaner, healthier Portland, one tree at a time. Get a one-time credit on your City of Portland sewer/stormwater/water utility bill for planting a tree in your residential yard. Purchase, plant, and apply before the April 30th deadline. For more information about Treebate, go to portlandoregon.gov/bes/51399, email treebate@portlandoregon.gov, or call 503-823-7640.

Community Conversation: Won’t You Be My Neighbor?
Saturday, May 4, 2019, 4-5:30 p.m.
McMenamins Kennedy School Community Rm, 5736 NE 33rd Ave.
How Relationships Affect the Places We Live: A free discussion about our relationships with our neighbors
Event Sponsors: Alberta Co-op Grocery and Northeast Coalition of Neighbors in conjunction with Oregon Humanities

Good in the Hood Festival
Friday, June 21 - Sunday, June 23
King School Park

Good in the Hood Parade
Saturday, June 22, 11 a.m.-1 p.m.
Parade starts at Legacy Emanuel Medical Center on the corner of N. Williams and N. Russell Streets www.goodnthehood.org

Good in the Hood Returns With a New Board
Good in the Hood (GiTH) Multicultural Music & Food Festival has been throwing the best party in Northeast for 27 years, and they’re back in June for more. This three-day music festival opens with a community parade at Legacy Emanuel Hospital and travels through Northeast to end at King School Park. Last year over 30,000 residents enjoyed three days of music, food and celebrating community.

This year the GITH team welcomes their newly elected board President Angie Harris, Vice President Simone Carter, Secretary Denise Mihollen and our Treasurer Deborah Roache, who all bring with them a wealth of knowledge, history, and community roots.

In 2018, GITH granted $5,000 worth of scholarships to youth and adults from Northeast.

This year’s event will also include health screenings, farmer’s market booths and more scholarships.

Join the fun at King School Park June 21-23 to celebrate 27 years of “Keeping Unity in the Community.”

To register to walk in the parade, sign up to be a vendor or to volunteer, visit www.goodnthehood.org or call 971-302-6380

See you in the hood!

Community Collection Events

BRING:
Furniture, mattresses, kitchenware, lamps, clean linens (sheets, blankets, towels), irons, fans, alarm clocks, canes, crutches & medical gear.

Wood (no treated wood, but paint and nails ok) and large branches. Lumber in 5 ft lengths or longer (no nails), doors, usable building materials, scrap metal. Tools (yard & home).

Appliances, TVs, phones, computers, and anything with a cord.

Household Junk

NOT ACCEPTED:
Hazardous or chemical wastes. Motor oil, paint, cement or bricks. Ceiling tiles (asbestos hazard). Tires, commercial by-products, batteries. Curbside recycling or yard debris. NO COMMERCIAL LOADS.

Alameda Neighborhood
Saturday May 11
8:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.
The Madeleine Parish School
3240 NE 23rd Ave

Concordia Neighborhood
Saturday, June 1
8 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.
PCC Workforce Training Center
5600 NE 42nd Ave

Humboldt Neighborhood
Saturday, May 18
9 a.m. - 1 p.m.
Emmanuel Temple
1033 N Sumner St

Irvington Community & Sullivan’s Gulch Neighborhoods
Saturday, May 11
9 a.m. - 1 p.m.
Bridgetown Church
2120 NE Tillamook

Sabin Community
Sunday, May 12
11 a.m. - 3 p.m.
Maranatha Church
4222 NE 12th Ave

Vernon Neighborhood
Saturday, April 27
9 a.m. - 1 p.m.
Leaven Community Center
5431 NE 20th Ave

Woodlawn Neighborhood
Saturday, May 25
9 a.m. - 2 p.m.
Henry V Parking Lot
6360 MLK Blvd

SPONSORS:

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Bureau of Planning and Sustainability
Innovation, Collaboration, Practical Solutions

Hey Neighbor! A free publication by the Northeast Coalition of Neighborhoods
The Rule of Three

By Amy Gard, Team Leader, Neighborhood Emergency Team (NET) for Concordia/Vernon/Woodlawn

If you do a google search for “rule of three,” you’ll find it shows up in everything from mathematics to Wicca. In the realm of emergency preparedness, though, it’s about survival: you can survive about 3 minutes without oxygen or submerged in icy water. In a harsh environment, you can expect to survive about 3 hours without shelter, and in normal circumstances, you can expect to last about 3 weeks without food. But in the same, “normal” situation, you’re only going to make it about 3 DAYS without WATER.

Here in Portland, we can generally take oxygen for granted and our relatively mild weather puts us at risk from extreme weather or icy water fairly infrequently. We also boast one of the best water resources around - the Bull Run Watershed - and even public bubblers that serve fresh water up for all. However, in the aftermath of a major earthquake (which has a 37% chance of happening within the next 50 years, and in fact, if it had followed the average of the 10,000 year geological record, would have already occurred in 1947!), the conduit system that brings that life-giving juice to our homes and bubblers will be catastrophically damaged.

Estimates for how long it will take for water and sewage systems to be up and running again in Portland vary from one month to one year! We will need to be our own saviors, at least for the first weeks. As long as you stay out of icy water and can find a safe structure in which to shelter (following our Rule of Three), water is going to be your top survival priority. For this reason, water storage is the #1 thing that I emphasize when doing outreach.

What a Difference a Year Makes!

By Andrine de la Rocha

In just one year, Boise Eliot Native Grove has transformed a grassy dumping ground into a thriving native pollinator habitat and education space. Located on N. Ivy St. north of the Fremont Bridge ramp, the Grove is now planted with over 500 plants representing 40+ species of native plants and 9 species of trees, along with logs, stumps, snags, boulders, educational species signs & interpretive signs featuring English, Latin & Chinuk Wawa plant names.

Community members Andrine de la Rocha and Howard Patterson are Boise-Eliot neighbors who designed and implemented the Native Grove project. Working with PBOT, Bureau of Environmental Services, East Multnomah Soil & Water Conservation, Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation, & others, they have organized over 1300 hours of volunteer labor to sheet mulch, apply compost, install rocks & logs, plant seeds, trees and plants, weave a willow structure, water, and design & install signage. Volunteer hours include 170+ from students at Boise-Eliot/Humboldt School and The Ivy School, and more than 80 adult volunteers from the neighborhood, schools, businesses, and SOLVE volunteer program.

The ReBuilding Center Community Outreach Program has teamed up with the Grove to design a six-sided bench being built by Oregon Tradeswomen, Portland Youth Builders, Self-Enhancement, Inc, The Q Center, and other community groups. Additionally, Oregon Potters Association is working with a group of students from Boise-Eliot/Humboldt School on a ceramic sculpture which will serve as a directional marker and features the life-cycle of the salmon.

The 2nd Annual Earth Day Work Party is April 20, 2019, when the bench and ceramic sculpture will be unveiled. Meanwhile, come take a walk and learn about the little native ecosystem in your neighborhood. Or visit us at www.NativeGrovePDX.org.

By Andrine de la Rocha

Hey Neighbor! SPRING 2019
Bridge Meets Ship – Encounter a “Draw”

By Margaret O’Hartigan

Portland owes its existence to the Willamette and Columbia rivers, and the people who make their living on those waters despite the very real risks that work entails. Accidents – sometimes fatal – occur. The following is an account of an accident which luckily resulted in no physical injuries to anyone.

On the evening of January 31, 1941, the 5500-ton steamer Coast Miller collided with the Burnside Bridge. Five cargo booms, the mainmast and the stack on the 336-foot long ship were damaged. The bridge was out of commission for hours with the west portion of the drawspan elevated 5 feet by the impact of the ship.

The operator of the bridge was W.A. Wrenn - a resident of what is now the King neighborhood - who’d worked at the bridge for 13 years, six of them as operator.

The ship had been under the guidance of Columbia river pilot M.A. Cloninger. According to Cloninger, he was downstream of the Steel Bridge at the time he whistled for the Burnside Bridge to open. But Wrenn maintained that the Coast Miller was upstream of the Steel Bridge at the time it whistled, and that the Burnside then failed to respond to Wrenn’s operation of the levers. Cloninger asserted that the bridge only signaled an alarm when the ship was within 15 feet of it, and that he’d already reversed engines and dropped the ship’s stern anchors.

Four days later, the Burnside Bridge failed once again to open for an approaching vessel, but in this case the pilot managed to stop the ship before striking it. A preliminary investigation the following day was conducted by District Attorney James Bain. The ship’s master - Captain L.A. Rasmussen - and Cloninger both testified that the bridge had opened but then lowered as the ship approached. Various members of the ship’s crew corroborated this testimony.

The caption reads: “The 5500-ton steamer Coast Miller is shown here as she looked Friday night when she crashed into the draw span of the Burnside bridge while bound upstream to dock. Pilot M.A. Cloninger said that the draw span lifted at his signal and then dropped as the ship was partly through the draw. Bridge Operator W.A. Wrenn said the span was closed when the ship struck it and blamed mechanical failure of the span.”

“This image originally appeared on the front page of the Saturday, February 1, 1941 Oregonian.

The caption reads: “The 5500-ton steamer Coast Miller is shown here as she looked Friday night when she crashed into the draw span of the Burnside bridge while bound upstream to dock. Pilot M.A. Cloninger said that the draw span lifted at his signal and then dropped as the ship was partly through the draw. Bridge Operator W.A. Wrenn said the span was closed when the ship struck it and blamed mechanical failure of the span.”

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