

THIS IS YOUR CITY...

8398-5



BANGOR, MAINE

1956

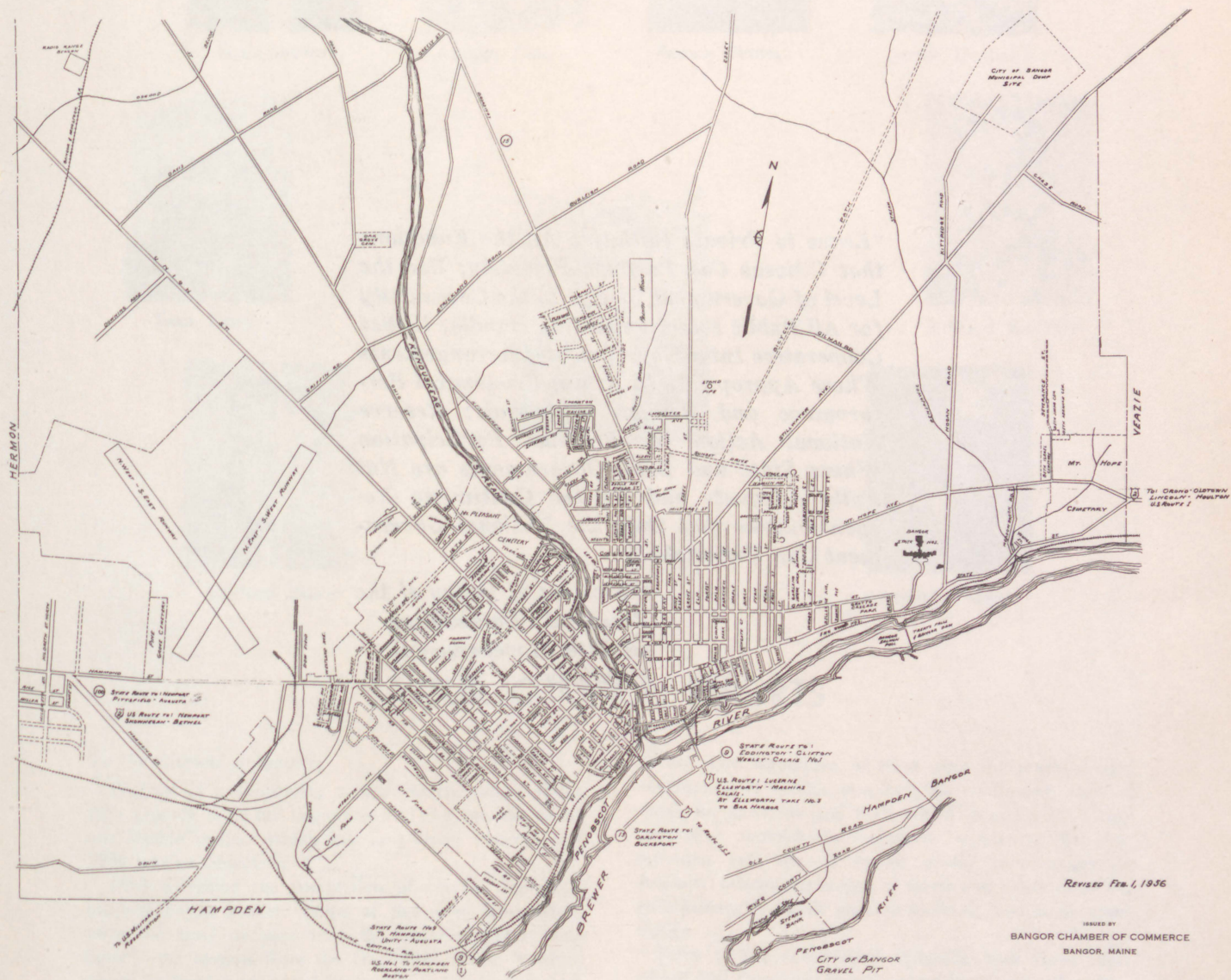
ANNUAL REPORT

BANGOR
INDUSTRIAL
PARK

MAIN ST. BYPASS

Photos by Bangor Daily News and City of Bangor Photographers

This Is Your City



REVISED FEB. 1, 1956

ISSUED BY
BANGOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
BANGOR, MAINE

BANGOR, MAINE

1956

"Leave to Private Initiative All the Functions that Citizens Can Perform Privately; Use the Level of Government Closest to the Community for All Public Functions it Can Handle; Utilize Cooperative Inter-Governmental Arrangements Where Appropriate to Attain Economical Performance and Popular Approvals; Reserve National Action for Residual Participation Where State and Local Governments are Not Fully Adequate and for the Continuing Responsibilities that Only the National Government Can Undertake."

*Statement of Policy of the
President's Commission
on Inter-Governmental
Relations*

BANGOR CITY COUNCIL — 1956



Earle Brown



Galen Cole



Francis Finnegan



James Hughes



John Barry



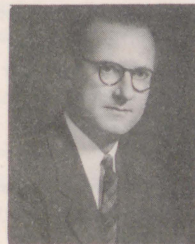
John E. Hess
Chairman



Edward Kelleher



Clifford Bailey



Arnold Veague

YOUR COUNCIL REPORTS

To the Citizens of Bangor:

Progress is a continuing thing. Rarely can a single year provide both the beginning and the completion of any sizable project which has long-range aspects; and 1956 was no exception.

1956 witnessed the completion of several important projects begun earlier. Some of the most outstanding were the final decision that the so-called "Industrial Spur"—the by-pass from the Hammond Street bulge—would be built, and actual surveys have been made and plans have been drawn so that construction can be well started and possibly completed in 1957 or early 1958. 1956 saw a successful opening of the new swimming pool on the east side of the city, and while continued experience will improve the operation, many hours of pleasure were afforded to both children and adults by this long needed facility. The year 1956 saw the adoption of a municipal housing code and the creation and successful beginning of an Industrial Development Department within our city government. The adoption of a plan providing group life insurance for city employees will provide protection to families of employees who die prior to retirement before pension benefits can become operative.

By the same token, there were many projects begun in 1956 which will be of benefit in later years. Some

of the most significant of these were the much needed revaluation of taxable property, the continuing study of needs for grammar and high school facilities, the adoption of a mobilehome ordinance regulating the construction and use of trailer parks, improvement in teachers' salaries, extension of water and sewer facilities, enlargement of public parking facilities, and many other things.

Some of the enumerated activities, both those completed and those just begun or continued, are, of course, more important than others. The significant thing is that 1956 has been a year of progress just as the citizens and taxpayers of our fine city could expect it to be.

Differences of opinion have, of course, occurred in the exact methods and procedures by which your city government was and is to be carried on. Without such differences—which in the great majority of cases were sincere—it would be extremely difficult to reach sound decisions, which come about through an orderly settlement of various points of view.

It has been a personal pleasure to serve the City of Bangor on the City Council and to work with the capable city administration which we are so fortunate to have.

JOHN E. HESS, *Chairman*
Bangor City Council

YOUR CITY MANAGER REPORTS

*To the Honorable City Council
and Citizens of the City of Bangor:*

It is with sincere pleasure that I present this 1956 annual report of the City of Bangor covering the 24th year of operation of city government under the Council-Manager plan.

The city was in sound financial condition as 1956 drew to a close. It had ended the year with an unappropriated surplus of \$142,873 and had reserves established of more than \$115,000.

As of December 31st total outstanding long-term indebtedness amounted to \$1,621,500. Of this amount \$1,178,900 was school debt, \$326,600 general municipal debt, and \$116,000 water debt. This is, of course, exclusive of the \$1,320,000 still outstanding for Recreation District debt on the new auditorium.

During 1956, \$162,000 in long-term debt was amortized while \$40,000 in ten-year notes was issued for the purchase of the Milan property for additional off-street parking and \$100,000 in twenty-year bonds issued to complete various public works and auditorium capital projects.

As of December 31st the assessed valuation of the city based on 70% of the 1940 replacement value was \$40,858,960 for 1956 and the tax rate was \$66.60 of which \$64.60 was for municipal operation and \$2.00 for the Recreation District.

The year 1956 was a year of substantial progress for the city government in many fields:

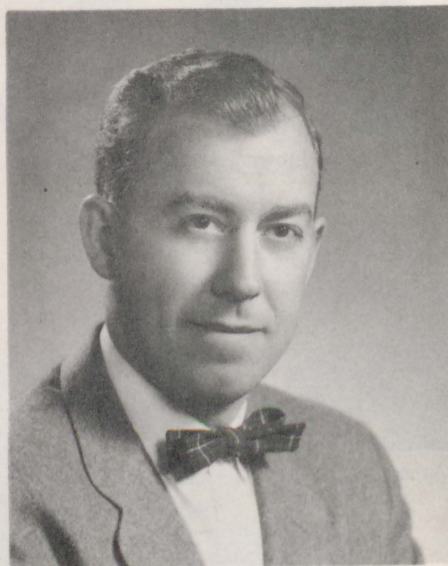
1. *Parking.* Several major steps were taken toward the solution of the parking problem.

In the Abbott Square area, 17 city-owned buildings were demolished and the area graded, graveled, and surface treated to provide an additional 350 all-day parking spaces to the already existing 100 all-day parking spaces in the area. When this project had been completed, the upper level of Abbott Square was repaved and new curbing and meters installed to provide 200 two-hour shopping spaces.

A fifty thousand square foot lot on the corner of High, Columbia and Middle Streets was purchased at a cost of \$40,000 to provide for a future off-street multi-level parking area.

The Union Square parking lot was metered to provide an additional 70 two-hour shopper parking spaces.

Perhaps most important of all, early in the year, the Ramp Buildings Corporation of New York was engaged to do a thorough study of our entire parking situation and reported on the number and location of parking space deficiencies, and proposed several recommendations to alleviate some of our parking problems.



CITY MANAGER J. R. COUPAL, JR.

2. *Auditorium.* The new municipal auditorium was completed at a cost of \$59,000 which included the construction and lighting of a parking area with new exits from the parking area onto March and Catell Streets, the installation of proper drainage, landscaping of the grounds and the installation of a new amplifying system. The auditorium operated for its first full fiscal year at a deficit of \$13,700 and it is hoped that in future years, this deficit can be eliminated.

3. *Traffic.* Major steps were taken towards the solution of Bangor's downtown traffic problem with the determination by the State Highway Department for the location of the Main Street spur and the beginning of studies which will lead to the final location and construction of the northwest by-pass following the proposed line of Sunset Drive.

4. *Hammond Street Relocation.* With the completion of the relocation of Hammond Street around Dow Air Force Base, the new water and electric lines were installed by the city at Federal expense.

5. *Hospital Expansion.* The first phase of a three-year program to expand the facilities at the City Hospital was completed at a cost of \$20,000 providing 11 more beds for the chronically ill at this institution.

6. *Swimming Pool.* Bangor's first swimming pool constructed on Dakin Park was completed and put into operation in June at a cost of \$60,000.

7. *Street Lighting.* The second phase of the new street lighting program was completed at a cost of \$3,000 covering the installation of 21 more Mercury vapor lights in the downtown area.

8. *Revaluation.* Probably the most important accomplishment during the year was the beginning of the revaluation program by the assessing firm of Cole-Layer-Trumble of all real estate and personal property in the city. This project was undertaken in order to assure equalization of the tax burden and in order to obtain a more realistic appraisal of the value of taxable property in the city.

9. *Industrial Development.* A new Industrial Development Department was established under a full-time Industrial Director with a seven-man Industrial Development Advisory Commission appointed. This department has already proved invaluable in acting as liaison between existing industry and the City of Bangor has made many outside contacts with new industrial firms.

10. *Housing Code.* One of the really major accomplishments of the City during 1956 was the adoption of the new Housing Code establishing minimum standards of health, safety and sanitation in housing and the establishment of an enforcement agency in the Health Department.

11. *Mobilehome Ordinance.* The adoption by the City of Bangor of the new mobilehome ordinance was also a major accomplishment during the year. This will assure that trailer parks are operated in a safe and sanitary manner and that trailers will not become a nuisance in the city.

12. *Personnel Division.* A Personnel Division was established in the City Manager's Office to handle, recruitment, records, and merit rating. Other personnel accomplishments include fringe benefits by adding a new survivor benefit insurance plan, liberalizing pension benefits for the uniform forces and upgrading the pay plan on July by 4½%.

13. *Ordinance Revision.* One of the really major accomplishments of the administration was the complete revision of the City Ordinances in conformance with the National Institute of Law Officers Model Code.

14. *Street Reconstruction.* A committee of department heads together with a University of Maine intern completed a comprehensive study of the problem of street reconstruction and prepared a report and recommendation on a program to rehabilitate the street system.

Several major problems face the city as we start the year 1957.

1. *School Building.* The School Building Committee has generally agreed that the city will soon need additional elementary school space on the west side as well as additional high school space. Some concrete recommendations for a solution to this problem should be forthcoming in 1957.

2. *Parking.* Surveys taken in 1956 indicate a deficiency of approximately 700 parking spaces in the downtown area. A report has been submitted to the City Council

recommending the construction of the Kenduskeag Stream project, the Hardy Trailer sales lot and the partial construction of the Milan property to provide 500 of these 700 deficient car spaces. Total cost of this project would approximate one and a quarter million dollars.

3. *Highway Reconstruction.* The report of the highway reconstruction committee indicates that a minimum of half a million dollars is needed in 1957 to rebuild about ten miles of improperly constructed city streets. This need is borne out by the present condition of city streets and the fact that the city is now spending in excess of \$125,000 annually for patching and surfacing. Some action should be taken on this problem in 1957.

4. *Industrial Development.* In order to utilize to the fullest the new industrial spur it will be necessary to construct service roads and trunk sewer lines in the area designated as ideal for industrial development lying between the industrial spur and the Maine Central Railroad and between the Odlin Road and Main Street. This industrial development program must be pushed forcefully in 1957 if we are to maintain our present high economic level.

5. *Hospital Expansion.* The second phase of the hospital expansion program should be carried out in 1957 at an estimated cost of \$20,000. This will provide an additional five beds and for the improvement of ten bedspaces so that we will actually be adding 15 approved bed spaces in the city hospital.

6. *Recreation Area.* The Recreation Committee has again recommended the city farm property be used for a major outdoor recreation area and this is the recommended location for the west side pool.

7. *Urban Renewal.* Legislation has been submitted in order for the City of Bangor to qualify for Federal funds in slum clearance and urban renewal. If Bangor is to avoid the spread of blight in residential areas and the elimination of those areas already blighted, this is an important program that should be brought in fruition in 1957.

8. *Water.* The condition of the water system is still a pressing city problem and it seems evident that some concrete action might be taken in 1957 due to the fact that a water district bill has been presented to the Legislature which would provide for a new upland source of water supply.

Detailed reports for each department and financial statements are found on the following pages. I should like to express my sincere thanks to the Bangor City Council for the excellent cooperation and help they have given the administration during 1956 and to the department heads and employees of the City of Bangor for the fine job they have done in performing the mission of this organization.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH R. COUPAL, JR., *City Manager*

CITY CLERK

JAY E. ALLEY, *City Clerk*

No. of Employees	4½
Expenditures:	\$18,217.23

During the year, the following vital statistics were reported to the state:

Births	2,510
Deaths	793
Marriages	449
	<hr/>
	3,752

There was a slight increase in each category over 1955, which totaled 3,626.

The recording of personal property for the year totaled 4,594. This is a decrease of 99 compared to the prior year. The various kinds of licenses and permits were issued, and as usual, the hunting and fishing represented the largest single type of license.

The city clerk's office records all the official business of the city council and during the year an agenda was

prepared for the council's 24 regular meetings, one organizational meeting and several adjourned meetings. The council considered 230 documents, specifically ordinances, orders and resolves, in addition to numerous applications, permits and other routine items. Also, 68 mental commitments to the State Hospital were made.

The year 1956 was one of our busiest years as far as elections were concerned, it being a "presidential year." In June, there were 13,199 registered voters and in November the total registration was 14,382. At the primary election held in June, 3,051 persons voted, at the State Election held in September, 8,278 voted, at the Municipal Election held in October, 5,693 voted, and at the Presidential Election held in November, 10,716 registered voters cast their ballot. The cost of the elections charged to the City Clerk's department was \$4,560. This amount is included in the expenditures as shown above.

TREASURY — COLLECTION DEPARTMENT

RALPH L. WAYMOUTH, *City Treasurer*

No. of Employees	4½
Expenditures	\$18,085.36

On February 17th, the city issued and sold tax anticipation notes in the amount of \$1,200,000 due October 5, 1956 at a rate of 1.99%. Of this amount \$500,000 was invested in U. S. Treasury 90 day bills and the income received \$3,073 making a net cost of the tax loan for the year of \$12,250 or about 1.59%.

The city sold four issues of notes in 1956 as follows:

1. \$40,000 dated June 12 at 2.75% to acquire off-street parking facilities.
2. \$160,000 Water Department notes payable August 1, 1957 at a rate of 2.15% for installation and relocation of water main on Hammond Street.
3. \$100,000 dated November 1 and due October 1, 1957 at an interest rate of 2.10% for construction of sewers and highways and additions to the new auditorium.
4. \$21,000 dated December 1 and payable June 1, 1957 at an interest rate of 2.25% for relocation of street lighting and fire alarm system on Hammond Street to be reimbursed by the U. S. government

The Treasury-Collection Department, as the name implies, collects, deposits and disburses all city funds.

The city's cash balance on January 1, 1956 was \$323,284.34. During the year cash receipts totaled \$6,310,501.49 and cash disbursements totaled \$6,387,046.80 leaving a cash balance as of December 31st of \$246,739.03.

The percentage of tax collection for the year 1956 on a tax commitment of \$2,741,957.69 was 97.7%. As of December 31st only \$64,621.15 remained uncollected. A total of 17,243 receipts were issued for the payment of real, personal and poll taxes.

During the year, the city collected \$64,469.76 from parking meters of which \$54,892.05 was from on-street parking and \$9,577.71 from off-street parking in Abbott, Haymarket and Union Square lots.

The Treasurer's office issued 14,480 motor vehicle excise tax receipts, for which the city received a total of \$214,921.84.

BOARD OF REGISTRATION

LENA G. LANTZ, *Chairman*

No. of Employees
1956 Expenditures

3
\$8,547.44

During 1956, one new voting list was printed and there were four additions. There were 2149 new voters added to the voting lists and 710 names were removed because of death, non-residence and through marriage.

Total number of registered voters as of December 31, 1956 was 14,382. There were four elections during 1956 and 27,738 Bangor voters exercised their franchise.

ASSESSING DEPARTMENT

ALEC M. WESCOTT, *Chairman*

No. of Employees
1956 Expenditures

5
\$64,499.05

The tax valuation of the Real Property in Bangor for the taxable year 1956 increased \$485,380, while the Personal Property increase was \$145,790, making an overall gain of \$631,170 as shown below:

1956 Tax Valuation of Real Estate	\$31,614,810
1955 Tax Valuation of Real Estate	31,129,430
GAIN	\$ 485,380
1956 Tax Valuation of Personal Property	\$ 9,244,150
1955 Tax Valuation of Personal Property	9,098,360
GAIN	\$ 145,790
TOTAL GAIN	\$ 631,170

The increase in Real Estate was brought about almost entirely by new construction including about 200 private dwellings and a few commercial buildings of which the Kagan-Lown factory was the largest. The gain in Personal Property, in spite of a loss of over \$150,000 on money and securities, was due to a more thorough canvass in this field.

There were 8,212 Real Estate tax assessments and 1,830 on Personal Property. A total of 7,279 poll taxes was assessed at \$3.00 each; and in addition, there were 634 polls exempt. The assessors issued 668 supplemental poll tax commitments (persons who were not assessed) at \$3.00 each during the year.

At the present time there are 225 war veterans with property assessed at \$529,790 which is tax exempt. This list is growing with each year.

The assessors made 1,930 changes on their records either for change of ownership or for a change in address.

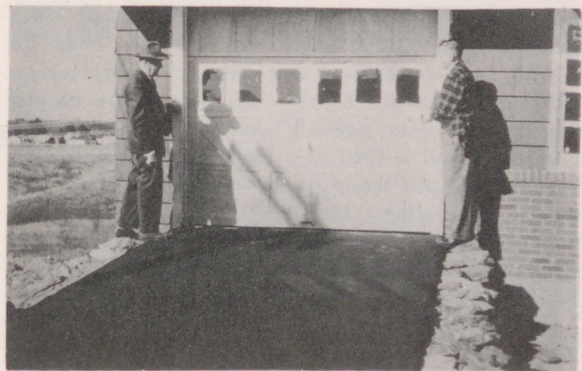
The assessors were granted \$48,000 with which to hire assistants to help with the re-valuation of the city and an entirely new base of assessment. Instead of using 1940 costs of construction less normal depreciation less 30%, the assessment will be based on 1955 cost to build. This will have a two fold advantage, first, a more realistic relationship between assessment and selling price

and, second, the assurance of equality in the distribution of the tax load.

With the money at hand the assessors engaged the services of Cole-Layer-Trumble Company who moved in on June 14th with a crew of 14 men. Steady progress was made for the balance of 1956. The contract calls for completion by May 1, 1957 and the deadline is sure to be met.

The department was saddened by two deaths during the year. Raymond T. Adams who was serving the first year of a three-year appointment, passed away on April 26 and Vaughn O. Furrow died suddenly on May 9th. Mr. Hazen C. Emery was sworn in as a new assessor on July 30th. Mr. Emery came to Bangor from South Portland where he served for ten years as Clerk to the Assessors of that city.

In September, Mr. Jay E. Alley was elected to the Board of Assessors in addition to his duties as City Clerk and Auditor.



PART OF THE REVALUATION

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT

V. E. KANE, *Purchasing Agent*

No. of Employees	2
1956 Expenditures	\$7,659.47

The Purchasing Department issued a total of 10,978 purchase orders and field purchase orders for the year 1956, amounting to a total dollar volume of \$914,209 in services and commodities; seventy per cent of this amount was for the purchase of new equipment and construction work, and thirty per cent was spent for emergency purchases and for contractual items on which the department had awarded contracts for annual requirements.



A PIECE OF PUBLIC WORKS EQUIPMENT PURCHASED
BY THE DEPARTMENT

Among the items of equipment purchased in 1956 for the Public Works Department were one Adams Motor Grader with scarifier replacing a 1945 Adams Grader at a cost of \$13,600; one International truck mounted with Gar Wood rubbish packer body for \$8,095; one John Deere crawler type tractor replacing a 1932 Caterpillar for \$3,100; two John Deere crawler type tractors with sidewalk plows replacing a 1932 Caterpillar and a 1949 jeep for a net cost of \$6,400; one GMC 5-yard dump truck with Hercules body and snowplow replacing a 1948 FWD truck for \$4,856; two 2-ton International truck chassis only with snowplows replacing a 1940 Chevrolet and a 1950 GMC chassis for \$6,574; one $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton International pickup truck replacing a 1950 Chevrolet for \$1,165; one 4-wheel drive jeep for \$2,084; one Marquette portable electric welder with Onan engine at \$668; one Wayne automotive type air compressor at \$698; one Whirlwind 3 gang tow type lawn mower with leaf mulcher for \$520; and conversion parts for Barber-Greene snow loader to bucket loader for \$1,090.

Five new cruisers were purchased for the Police Department; one International $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton pickup truck for the Police Department; one new $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton International truck with plow for the Recreation Department for \$1,780; one Ford 2-door 8-cylinder sedan with standard transmission for the Public Welfare Department; and one each 1956 Ford 6-cylinder with standard transmission 2-door sedan for \$1,540 and one 1957 Plymouth with standard transmission for \$1,758—both additional units for the Health Department; one Ingersoll-Rand gasoline powered air compressor for \$3,660 and one 2-ton International truck with platform body at \$2,707 for the Water Department.

Contracts were awarded for the remodeling and repair work at the City Hospital; exterior painting and radiator installation in the administration building at the Old Town Airport; fine grading at the new municipal auditorium; furnishing and installation of chain link fence at Bass Park; trenching work at Bass Park in connection with flood lighting; furnishing and installation of new entrance doors at City Hall; grading and graveling at Abbott Square Annex; construction of storm sewer on North Hildreth Street; installation of sound reinforcement system in new auditorium; final grading and construction of exit road at Bass Park parking area; regrading of Abbott Square parking lot; replacing of existing roof at Municipal Garage and Police Station; furnishing and erecting new control booth in new Auditorium; installation of street lighting and fire alarm system at Hammond Street relocation; construction of new sewer on outer Hammond Street; repair and remodeling work at the Electrical Sub-Station on York Street; and for demolition and removal of seven separate city-owned frame buildings in the Harlow Street area.

During the year this department received bids and awarded contracts for annual requirements of gasoline, fuel oils and motor oils and greases, road surfacing tars and asphalts, lamp bulbs, uniforms and work clothing, tires, tubes and tire service, traffic paint, plants and shrubs, coal, liquid chlorine, activated carbon, road salt and rust inhibitor, calcium chloride, bottled gas, alumina sulphate, hydrated lime, milk and milk products, and laundry service. Contracts were also awarded on low bids for the Automotive Fleet Insurance, Workmen's Compensation Insurance and Commercial Comprehensive Bond insurance for one year, and Steam Boiler Insurance for a three year period, and for the garbage collection service for a three year period.

More specialized equipment requisitioned and purchased through this department in 1956 included the structural steel for floor of Center Street Fire Station; cast iron pipe used by the Water Department in the Dow Air Force Expansion, a typewriter accounting machine, an electric fork lift truck, a dental x-ray machine, parking meters and standards, vitrified tile sewer pipe, metal culvert pipe, mechanical joint pipe, reinforced concrete pipe, fire hose, crushed stone, granite street curbing, street lighting, and fire alarm material, flood lighting for parking areas, mercury vapor street lights, loam for grading, a portable generator, and foam rubber mattresses and bedside tables for the city hospital.

There is a wide range in the prices of the bids taken by the city. In one instance, bids were taken on construction of a sanitary sewer with the work awarded to the low bidder at \$6,070, the high bid running to

\$11,125. On one grading contract, the bid was awarded to the low bidder at \$6,850 and the high bid submitted was \$14,700; on another grading and road construction job the city contracted with the low bidder at \$16,820 and the high bid ran to \$19,452. A chain link fence job was awarded at \$5,647 and the only other bid came in for \$9,583. An insurance award was made to the low bidder for the Steam Boiler Insurance for a three year period for \$1,522 with the high bid at \$2,538 for the same limits, same period, and the same type of coverage.

Bids were taken and awards made to the high bidder for the privilege of conducting salvage operations at the Kittredge Road Dump for \$1,620 for one year; to the high bidder for the sale of the standing hay at the City Hospital; and to the highest and best bids for the sales of surplus and used materials no longer needed in city departments.

PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT

BLANCHE ROGERS, *Clerk*

In May, 1956, a Personnel Division was established in the City Manager's office and a half-time employee assigned to this important function.

Personnel files were established for all employees and recruitment and record maintenance was centralized in this division.

Following is a tabulation of the personnel actions which took place during 1956:

Appointment - Permanent	48
Appointment - Temporary	254
Transfer	3
Promotion	15
Demotion	1
Pay Change	466
Title Change	15

No. of Employees:	1
1956 Expenditures:	\$1,504.58

Temporary to Permanent	29
Annual Leave Days	3225
Sick Leave Days	1997
Workmens' Comp. Leave Days	920
Leave Without Pay	36
Special Leave	11
Resignation	106
Dismissal	16
Lay Off	8
Suspension	4
Retirement	4
Reinstatement	2
Military Leave	3

On July 1st, a general adjustment of one step was made in the overall pay plan for city employees. This amounted to about a 4½% increase for city workers.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT

ABRAHAM J. STERN, *City Solicitor*

No. of Employees:	1
1956 Expenditures:	\$4,732.63

During the year 1956, the City Solicitor was consulted on 513 occasions either by the public on city business or by various city personnel on problems affecting their respective municipal departments.

The legal department collected delinquent taxes and other moneys due the City of Bangor. Other legal documents were drafted and written opinions given to the

various department heads as requested. In addition, the city solicitor drafted all orders, ordinances and resolves as were requested of him.

The City Solicitor attended Council meetings, represented the city before the Industrial Accident Commission, and appeared as counsel for the other administrative bodies of the City of Bangor.

ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT

LEON J. COLE, *City Electrician*

No. of Employees:	9
1956 Expenditures:	\$73,912.89

During 1956, the Electric Department purchased 1,183,764 kilowatt hours of electricity from the Bangor Hydro and 2,571,400 kilowatt hours from the Water Department making a total of 3,755,164 kilowatt hours purchased and distributed during the year. Of this amount, municipal buildings used 1,080,267 kilowatt hours, the water department used 68,650 kilowatt hours, Garland Street Athletic Field used 9,387 kilowatt hours, Electrical buildings, 29,661 kilowatt hours, the fire alarm system 2,428 kilowatt hours, and street lighting and traffic signals 2,564,771 kilowatt hours.

Some of the more important work done on police and traffic signals was installed new traffic controller at State Street and Broadway, installed new flasher unit at Harlow and Central Streets, installed two new police boxes #41 at Park Theatre and #43 at Harlow and Central Streets. The department installed a new unit in Police Box #25 and put up two new police globes at Hancock and Exchange Street and Hancock and Carr Streets.

In the fire signals division the department put up three new fire alarm globes at Main and Cross Streets, Central and Harlow Streets, and Hammond and High Streets. They also installed four new fire alarm boxes

at Fifth and Carroll, Nason Avenue and Leonard Street, Fifteenth and Wood Streets and at New Auditorium Bass Park. One hundred and forty nine fire alarm boxes were tested, four new boxes were installed in new locations and six boxes were repaired and installed as replacements.

The department took care of 1,976 complaints, replaced 1,644 lamps, installed thirty complete new light fixtures, eight new heads, six new reflectors and adapters, and ten complete new mercury lights.

Holes were dug, nine poles were set, underground cable was laid and spliced, transformers were hung, and a new primary line was run from Main Street up Dutton Street to Bass Park. 21 floodlights were installed, one oil switch, and lights were connected at the Bass Park parking area. A new street light extension was built and a new light fixture installed in a new location on Carter Street.

Holes were dug, four poles set and eight arms put up and 1000 feet of wire run and time clock installed at Dakin Swimming Pool. Underground cable was laid and spliced on Outer Hammond Street Bulge.

Five mercury lights were put up for the State of Maine on City end of Hammond Street Bulge job.



INSTALLATION OF MERCURY LIGHTS ON THE CITY END OF THE
HAMMOND STREET BULGE

FIRE DEPARTMENT

JOHN J. NELLIGAN, *Chief*

No. of Employees: 78
1956 Expenditures: \$313,198.10

During 1956, the Bangor Fire Department answered a total of 604 alarms as compared with 655 in 1955.

Of this total, 483 were for fires and 121 were for other calls.

Of the 483 alarms for fires, 310 were in buildings, 80 brush fires, 12 rubbish outside buildings, 4 dump fires, 5 woods fires, 18 miscellaneous fires outside, and 54 vehicles in the street.



FIREFIGHTERS ON THE JOB

For alarms other than fire, there were 48 false alarms, 13 false telephone alarms, 17 smoke and fire scares and 43 automatic sprinklers.

Five of the alarms were for out-of-town calls for assistance. Two were to Glenburn, one to Charleston, one to Hampden and one to Hermon. In addition to the above, forty-four miscellaneous calls were answered to assist people locked out of their homes, wash gasoline off the road and get a bicycle out of the stream for the Police Department.

There were 143 complaints investigated. There were no deaths or serious injuries from fires during the year.

The ambulance answered 481 calls in addition to fire alarms as compared to 340 calls during 1955.

Of the total 310 building fires, 100 were caused by oil burners, 39 chimney fires, 37 careless smoking, 28 electric appliances and motors, 22 caused by defective electric wiring and 22 defective heaters. The remaining were miscellaneous causes with the exception of three where the causes were unknown.

During the year, the department inspectors from central station carried out a daily 12 months property inspection service throughout the downtown business district areas.

In April, May, June and July members from central station with radio equipped pumper inspected property throughout the residential areas of the west side of the city and members from stations No. 5 and No. 6 inspected property on the east side of the city.

Total fire losses for the year were \$118,292 as compared to \$168,567 in 1955, but the value of the property involved was over three million dollars. During the summer, outdoor drills were held for members of the department and pumper and ladder drills were held at the municipal garage yard, Hannibal Hamlin school yard and on the wharves of the Kenduskeag Stream.

In addition to the above fire losses for the year there were 87 fires with losses of \$7,808.00 that have been reported to us, fires that we were not called upon to attend. This compares with 71 such fire losses of \$4,819 for last year.

Fire loss per capita (using total losses), \$3.69 as compared with \$5.26 last year, \$7.94 for 1954 - \$3.40 for 1953 - \$2.89 for 1952 - \$5.83 for 1951 - \$13.2 for 1950 - \$18.4 for 1949 - \$8.79 for 1948.



MIDWINTER FIRE ON THE WEST SIDE

POLICE DEPARTMENT

JOHN B. TOOLE, *Chief*

No. of Employees: 59
Traffic Guides: 13
1956 Expenditures: \$241,578.19

Administrative Division

Public relations continued to play an important part in the administrative division of the Police Department during 1956. The administrative division is charged with the over-all administration of the department and every effort was made to give the people of Bangor the most effective and efficient police service possible.

A local radio broadcast called "Police Blotter" was instituted with a three minute radio report each morning originating from police headquarters about the happenings during the previous twenty-four hours. The house check system continued to grow with 340 houses being checked this year compared to 202 last year. There were 295 funeral coverages, 553 doors and windows found unlocked or opened and 1750 bank deposits escorted. A grand total of 9900 complaints were handled during the year.

Police Reserve

There are now 35 active members in the police reserves. These reserves augment the regular police department on foot and prowl car duty at specific times during the week and in all emergencies. They participate in all civil defense alerts, parades, etc. Meetings are held twice a month.

Communications Division

The crew captains and dispatchers had their busiest year in 1956. They typed up reports on all complaints and received an average of 2500 phone calls per month. Radio messages to and from cars are impossible to estimate but the value of such a medium is priceless in police work.

The Gamewell system in the various police boxes has been a constant problem. This system is now twenty years old and needs major renovations.

The air raid warning system is part of the communications room equipment. This is serviced and maintained by the Telephone Company. The dispatchers keep a log of every call received over this system which is tied in directly with the 32nd Air Defense Division in Syracuse, New York.

Patrol Division

The uniformed force is the basic unit of the department. The men on foot patrol and in radio cars make up the largest single segment of the force. As their duties and requirements are increasing each year, more men must be put into prowl cars.

There is no doubt that cruisers are more efficient than foot patrol. They cover more territory and are in constant touch with headquarters and with other officers. As more cars are added to the department the number



SMALL ARMS TRAINING SCHOOL

of foot patrolmen will decrease. These prowl car men are available to untangle traffic at congested points, try doors and keeping in personal touch with the public. The presence of prowl cars in all areas of the city give the public a constant feeling of security.

Detective Division

The detective division is charged with the responsibility for investigating and reporting on all major crimes and any other offenses or incidents within the jurisdiction occurring within the City of Bangor, arresting the perpetrators of such crimes; gathering, safeguarding, recording and presenting evidence, and giving testimony before the courts.

During the year, there were 432 major offenses reported to the police department as compared to 350 during 1955. Comparative crime statistics for 1955 and 1956 are as follows:

Offense	1956	1955
Manslaughter	1	1
Rape	2	2
Robbery	9	2
Aggravated assault	4	
Breaking and entering	57	80
Larceny	295	232
Auto theft	73	31

During 1956, the Records and Identification Division was combined with the Detective Division. Former Police Captain Neil Ryder, who was head of the detective division received his pension and Captain Francis Duddy who was head of the Records and Identification Division was placed in charge. A patrolman was placed in records and identification division. Duplication of effort was eliminated and greater efficiency will result by better coordination and simplification of investigations and reports.

The Bucksport Bank Robbery was the largest crime handled by the police department during the year. On October 19th, two bank robbers got away with \$11,500 from the Bucksport bank. These men were apprehended by Officers Lander, Lampson, Coughlin, Brown and Collins at about 2:20 in the afternoon, after only two hours had elapsed from the time of the robbery.

Juvenile Division

In the juvenile division, the 1956 yearly report on delinquency shows that 319 juveniles were apprehended by the Bangor Police Department. A great majority of these crimes were misdemeanors but crimes do range from assault with a deadly weapon to truancy. Arrest of juveniles are mandatory when the charge amounts to a crime, which if committed by an adult would be punishable by a term in the State prison, or a serious misdemeanor that indicates an habitual offender. Of the 72 juveniles brought before the juvenile magistrate, 11 were committed to the state school for boys, 8 placed on probation and the remaining 52 were brought to the attention of the Family Service Society or the Child Welfare for purposes of helping both the parents and the children adjust themselves properly in the community.

The total amount of criminal acts and percentage of recidivists in the City of Bangor is somewhat lower than other cities of relatively the same population.

The informative talks by this division to the different schools, PTA groups and other organizations, and the help rendered voluntarily by the child welfare and Family Service Society have contributed tremendously in the prevention of criminal acts by children.

The police department maintains cooperative programs with churches, school, recreation and welfare agencies.

Traffic Division

The Bangor Police Department, Traffic Division, investigated 768 motor vehicle accidents during 1956 in which 120 persons received personal injury and two were killed. This was an increase of 47 accidents over the number in 1955, although the number of fatalities remained the same.

This condition constitutes a real challenge to the traffic law enforcement program and every effort must be made to reduce the number of accidents in the years to come. Enforcement assignments are determined by analyzing the accident reports, patrolling specific areas depending on accident frequency, and checking on the



TRAFFIC SIGN PROGRAM

types of violations. The time of day and the day of the week are included in determining the final planning for the campaign against traffic accidents.

Over the Labor Day weekend a city-wide air patrol approved and tried. Members of the police department took turns flying with an approved pilot over the various highways leading into the city. They flew eight missions of an hour duration from Friday afternoon to Monday night. A walkie-talkie portable radio in the plane kept in constant touch with headquarters and on several occasions they alerted patrol cars to the location of offenses, and possible traffic jams.

The third year of the long-range traffic sign program began to show when the final 100 uniform red "Stop" signs were erected throughout the city. A total of 300 signs were made in the sign shop during the year. In addition to routine replacements, new signs were made for the parking restrictions on Hammond and State Street hills, shopper parking directional signs, truck routing for cross-town traffic and exit signs to accommodate the new auditorium parking lot.

In order that parking meters provide the best possible service, cleaning and reconditioning of the timing units was continued this year. All existing meters more than five years of age have now been overhauled.

More guide lines for traffic flow were painted on Bangor streets in 1956 than ever before and accomplished in the shortest length of time.

The traffic guide program continues to be one of the most popular. Not a single pedestrian-motor vehicle accident has occurred at a school crossing since the women guides have been so employed.

CIVIL DEFENSE DEPARTMENT

JAMES F. O'CONNOR, *Director*

1956 Expenditures:

\$2,226.32

The function of the Civil Defense Department is to prepare a unit, that in the time of emergency, will be able to take care of the needs of the Citizens of Bangor. This includes all non-military residents of Dow Air Force Base, the patients at the four hospitals in Bangor and those at the Bangor State Hospital. The emergency may be either of a military or civilian nature, and the needs can be any or all of the following: food, clothing, shelter, medical and hospital care, transportation, police and fire protection.

The department is divided into units and each unit where possible, is an existing department of city government. These departments are supplemented or expanded by the addition of volunteers who may be qualified, or if not qualified, may receive training as is the case with auxiliary police and firemen. Other units are comprised completely of volunteers. In the case of communications, they furnish and use their own equipment or that purchased by the department. The RACES unit of Amateur Radio Operators and the radio equipped cabs are an example. Still other units, although not active, participate by listing both personnel and equipment, that can be called upon at any time. This group includes local trucking companies, construction companies and the Post Office Department trucks and many others.

The department works in conjunction with County, State and Federal units and is alerted through the military warning system in which Bangor is both an "A" and a "Key" point. The "Key" point being established at the police station and the "A" point at the Water Department. Provisions have also been made for complete coordination with Dow Field Control, by having a member of Bangor's staff established at their control with radio equipment to permit immediate communications to Bangor.

During the past year, Civil Defense participated in several test alerts in conjunction with the State and Federal units. During these tests, the department went through the routine of a real test, by manning the control center and alerting all units. The tests then followed the procedure that would normally be followed in an emergency up to the point of stopping all traffic and having the public take shelter for a short period of time.



HUB OF CIVIL DEFENSE ACTIVITY

These tests indicated that Bangor has a well-developed basic unit, that can readily be expanded as time permits.

Equipment has been purchased on the matching funds program, with the Federal Government paying one half the cost of all approved equipment. This equipment although owned by the Civil Defense Department is allocated to various city departments to be used in the normal functioning of their department. This provides the city with valuable equipment at one half of its normal cost.

Training courses in Radiological Monitoring and bomb disposal were given to those who wished to attend. A large majority of the police and fire department attended both courses, giving Bangor a well-trained group to call upon in case of an emergency.

There are no paid personnel in this department. The Director and all other personnel volunteer their time and equipment as a service to the community.

BUILDING INSPECTION DEPARTMENT

GUY MACCRAE, *Building Inspector*

The building trend held up well during 1956. There was a 3% drop in the number of permits issued which was due to lack of suitable building locations and also to the unknown factor of the exact location of the proposed By-pass. Large tracts of land were zoned for Industrial and Business purposes, and when utilities can be assured, Bangor will enjoy many more good building years.

Although, as previously stated, the number of permits were less, the total cost of construction was slightly more. The estimated cost taken from the applications amounted to \$2,156,900 compared to the estimated cost for 1955, which was \$2,115,840. After making a survey of the construction, this office gives the total construction cost for this year \$2,804,600 as compared to last year's construction cost of \$2,644,800.

In 1956, a total of 76 new dwellings with a construction cost of \$950,560 and 71 new privately owned garages with a construction cost of \$71,645 were built. Total construction costs of all other construction amounted to \$1,581,765.

There was a total of 356 permits issued and 783 inspections made on these permits. One hundred twenty-six complaints were received and 72 violations were found of which 58 were corrected. One hundred seventy-three requests for information were received and each request was taken care of by a personal visit. A great many more were received by telephone, of which no records were kept.

Forty-seven buildings were demolished with 90% being



PIN POINTING ACTIVITY

No. of Employees: 4
1956 Expenditures: \$16,403.98

old dilapidated structures that had become fire hazards and were very dangerous.

The Board of Appeals met 32 times with 29 requests being granted and three denied.

The following is a summary of permits issued for 1956:

	No.	Estimated Cost
Single Family Dwellings	76	\$ 731,200
Private Garages	71	55,150
Commercial	1	20,000
Stores	3	102,000
Filling Stations	4	45,000
Office Buildings	1	3,000
Warehouses	2	16,000
Barns and Sheds	4	24,500
Gas and Oil Tanks	13	39,250
Poster Panels	3	6,800
Fences and retaining walls	31	7,500
Additions and alterations res.	59	74,350
Additions and alterations non-res.	41	773,150
Factories	1	108,000
Business	5	146,000
Demolitions	47	
Total	362	\$2,156,900

ELECTRICAL DIVISION

A total of 1026 permits were issued in 1956 for various types of electrical work. 361 new services were installed and 257 change-overs in service loads made. Four hundred seven permits were issued for repair and additions; and 1008 inspections were made in regard to these permits. Eighty-two complaints were received and 82 inspections were made on these complaints, finding, 79 violations. There were 50 inspections on follow-up calls for these violations. There were a total of 125 other violations found and 146 were corrected which makes a total of 1140 inspections for the year.

PLUMBING DIVISION

A total of 345 permits were issued in 1956 for various types of plumbing work. There were 56 change-overs in existing services; 13 violations were found and were corrected; 14 complaints were received resulting in 11 violations. Orders were issued on these violations and they were inspected and corrected. A total of 320 inspections were made regarding permits, violations, and complaints. As in the building and electrical work, many requests are handled for information.

WELFARE DEPARTMENT

RUTH S. LORD, *Director*

No. of Employees:
1956 Expenditures:

5
\$135,045.55

Public Welfare has given direct assistance to 592 individuals in 1956 (594 in 1955) exclusive of the patients in the City Hospital. Some of the "unemployables" long supported by the city were referred to the State Department of Health and Welfare when the new category of Aid to Disabled became available. Most of these refers were eligible and now receive a monthly cash grant stemming from state and federal sources.

This is an area of seasonal employment. There was a high level of income in 1956 because of several factors including favorable weather. In 1955, there were jobs but many days income lost because of rain. The local office of the Maine Employment Security Commission estimates that there was 30% more unemployment in 1955 than in 1956. This is reflected in the smaller Unemployment Compensation checks available in the winter of '56 - '57. Welfare began to feel the impact of this about the first of December.

There is a changing pattern of relief during the last 10 years because of the intensified efforts to place the sporadic worker into jobs he can accept and thereby show production. This, inevitably, results in fewer calls for public support, as well as improving the general family morale. For instance, only 2% of the Welfare case load required assistance for 12 consecutive months in 1956, 4% for 6 months while 43% required supplementation or full support for only one month. Obviously, the time of greatest need comes in the cold winter months.

Donated Foods Program

Large quantities of surplus foods from the U. S. Department of Agriculture have been issued to our people with sub-marginal incomes during 1956. Much more is available to the city and there are at least 400 per cent more individuals who should be sharing these supplies. But the Welfare staff is simply too small to make the required eligibility investigations, keep the records, make out the required reports, store-package and distribute the foods as they come in, to more than supply our regular relief recipients. We wish this were not so.

State Hospital Commitments

Eighty proposed commitments were processed by the department to determine legal settlement (legal residence) and financial responsibility.

• Almost \$500 was paid from the welfare appropriation to doctors for pre-commitment examinations. Most of these cases originated in the Police Department and a large percent of the patients were not legal residents of Bangor. Hours are spent to prove settlement, reports are prepared, legal notices sent to the place of settlement, if any, and bills prepared and forwarded to the proper town asking for reimbursement. This billing is permitted

by welfare law but many town officers disregard these bills, being reasonably sure that the city will not sue to collect so small an amount as \$20.

Admission to State Sanatoria

Again Public Welfare is called upon to determine legal settlement. The situation is not realistic for the reason the place of settlement, assuming the patient has no resources, is billed \$2 per week towards the cost of care which actually costs the state in the neighborhood of \$70 per week. This is no "bargain" when we consider the time involved in the settlement determination and all the subsequent hours expended by clerks from the sanatorium via Augusta to the town and then back to Augusta in billing, reimbursements, social and financial records kept.

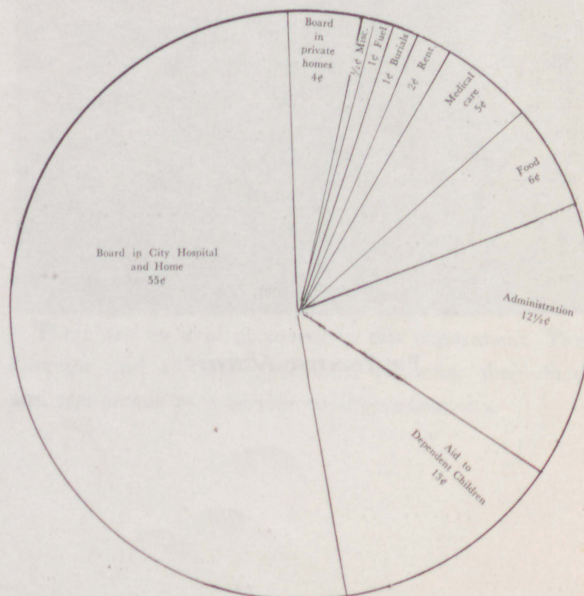
Aid to Dependent Children

This is one of the largest charges against the local welfare department and yet the community has no part in deciding eligibility or in supervision after the grant is made. Again long hours must be spent to prove or disprove that because of legal settlement the city is liable for the charges made.

Legal Settlement

The cost of this particular phase of public welfare work in time and material is difficult to estimate but it is substantial. We believe the many laws, confusing and contradictory, pertaining to settlement should be stricken from the records and some substitute worked out to ease the welfare burden of the local communities. Because Bangor is the hub of a great wheel of communities, we particularly find that the greater percent of our relief cases are not liabilities of the local taxpayer, and therefore in the final analysis he should not

How the Relief Dollar Was Spent in 1956



have to pay the costs when these non-residents fall into distress in the city. We would not want to see the present "charge back" system abolished without some guarantee that at least a substantial part of the cost of these cases came as an outright grant from state funds. Our reimbursements in 1956 were about \$30,000.

More and more we find that the community looks to public welfare not simply to establish need for and supply relief but to give social services, and this is and has been for many a long year entirely proper, but the pressure is becoming greater and welfare should be able, by having sufficient and properly qualified staff to give this type of service to any case that comes within the somewhat inflexible limits of a welfare program.

City Hospital Admission

Scarcely a day goes by without an inquiry about or a direct application for admission to the city hospital.

When the hospital was rebuilt in 1948, it was designed to serve three types of patients.

1. The chronically ill person who requires continuing medical treatment plus the skilled ministrations of the professional registered nurse, with a hope of restoring a higher level of function and freedom from pain.

2. The patient who requires a level of care usually found in a general hospital but not found in a nursing home without persons skilled in nursing techniques.

3. The patient who requires long-term bed care but on a more or less custodial basis.

A Medical Advisory Board ruled against the admission of patients afflicted with alcoholism, tuberculosis and major psychoses. It was believed that the best interest of each group could not be served in a small hospital simultaneously.

The great need of such a facility for patients in all income groups was first established after painstaking research. It was conclusively shown that there were an insufficient number of beds available in the local nursing homes with graduate nurse coverage to meet the rapidly pyramiding need. Every possible care was taken to see that the city did not enter into competition with the commercially operated nursing home.

Since the City Hospital was operated in large part by local public funds, although completely apart in administration from the welfare department, and since the indigent sick dependents of the city must be given bed priority, it was decided to follow the practice of other communities having a comparable hospital, and channel all admissions through the welfare department. The admissions, except in case of emergency, must be limited to legal residents of Bangor, and as in the case of the State Hospital Commitments, the Welfare Department had the "know how" to make the resident determination as defined by state statute.

In the case of the full-pay private patient, after admission eligibility has been established and the patient accepted the welfare department has no further contact with the patient or his family, except in the following instance. Should money cease to be available, the patient and his family must understand, if the patient stays on in a free or part pay status, a formal application for

public relief must be made since the unpaid balance of the cost of care becomes a welfare charge.

Again we stress that social services must be available to every patient outside of the private group. Serious long term illness is not necessarily the end of the road. It is assumed that the patient will respond in greater or lesser degree to medical care and perhaps be ready for plans of rehabilitation or a return to a place in the community with some degree of self sufficiency, usually under guarded conditions. Only if such social planning is executed are we to free beds for other patients who need what only city hospital can offer.



SELECTION OF CHRISTMAS TOYS BY
WELFARE WORKERS

Housing

The inadequate housing situation is impressed on us daily as we visit the homes of marginal or submarginal income families. Herding people together in darkness, filth, and squalor causes family structure to crumble. This country became great because of family solidarity and devotion to home. We are still looking forward hopefully towards the time when some of the new dwelling construction programs are completed and some of the existing lower cost houses or apartments become available for low income families.

The Future

The number of families "on relief" will increase or decrease in proportion to the amount of financial help and counselling given them. Federal Old Age and Survivor's Insurance has removed many of the fatherless families from local welfare rolls. Other state and federal assistance programs have assumed care in part at least of the aged, the blind, the totally handicapped, and the children deprived of parental support. There will always be others who need a quickly available source of help like the local welfare office. Thoughtful and intelligent planning with these families or individuals is imperative if we are to help them grow in stability and responsibility and lower the number of chronically dependent people.

CITY HOSPITAL AND HOME

FLORENCE G. K. WHITING, *Administrator*

Upon the suggestion of the City Manager, a careful study of the Operational Costs for the hospital and home was made in the fall of 1955. This study did not include depreciation, major equipment replacement, major building repair, or any fund toward Capital Outlay. The purpose for the study was to establish a realistic rate per day for Patients' care. In January 1956, the rates were changed to approximately meet the findings of the actual operational costs. Current rates are: for Hospital Care Status \$8.00 per day; for Home Care Status: \$3.00 per day.

The average bed occupancy for 1956 was 153%. There is an ever increasing demand for more beds. The careful screening of all applicants and the admitting of patients to the hospital and home is done by the Social Service Section of the Welfare department under the able direction of Miss Ruth Lord. This service is of tremendous value both to the City of Bangor and the Hospital.

Medical service by the hospital and home Physician, Dr. Joseph Lezberg has been provided on a 24-hour day basis throughout the year. Dr. Lezberg spent two mornings a week at the hospital, visiting all patients, doing examinations, treatments and etc., as well as the very necessary call service which brought him to the hospital whenever needed.

Nursing care has been very good. There has been R. N. supervision and coverage at all times.

Staff education has been stressed. In-training programs, several members of staff have attended training conferences and institutes; Captain Small has graciously come to the aid of the hospital and home with his projector and screen and shown some excellent medical films.

The very important work of rehabilitation is carried out daily. A part-time trained occupational therapist would improve the effectiveness of this program.

No. of Employees:	26
Revenue:	
(1) (Full and part pay)	\$ 31,456.14
(2) (Credits from Welfare Vouchers)	75,222.29
Total Account	\$106,678.43
Operational Expenditures	104,697.11
Operational Credit	\$ 1,981.32

Religious services were held throughout the year. (Catholic and Protestant). The Salvation Army made frequent visits to all patients.

The Bangor Library provided current books and magazines, making several calls to change books during the year, a very much enjoyed and appreciated service.

The "Exchangets" remembered the patients again this year. They presented to the hospital a Hi-Fi record player and some records and plan to increase the number of records at a later date.

The Home Culture Club had monthly tea parties for all patients. The Red Cross had well planned and selected evening entertainments with refreshments once a month. The Red Cross production group did considerable sewing for the hospital during the year.

The Bangor State Fair and the Ice Follies were real treats for about eighteen of the ambulatory and wheelchair patients.

The "Grey Ladies" worked throughout the year with and for patients. Nineteen of their members gave 1240 actual work hours to the hospital in 1956. Their "Country Fair" was a highlight of the year and it is hoped it may become an annual event. Their picnics and bingo parties are always enjoyed.

The Bangor City Hospital is one of the two approved hospitals for the care of the chronically ill patients in the State of Maine, and the only hospital with approved beds in the State. The thirty-one approved beds made available by the reconstruction following the fire in



BANGOR CITY HOME AND HOSPITAL

have to pay the costs when these non-residents fall into distress in the city. We would not want to see the present "charge back" system abolished without some guarantee that at least a substantial part of the cost of these cases came as an outright grant from state funds. Our reimbursements in 1956 were about \$30,000.

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Public Health Nursing

The most notable improvement occurred in public health nursing. Miss Priscilla Graham, R. N. became public health nursing supervisor in March and Mrs. Geraldine Adams, R. N. was appointed as a public health nurse in August.

A generalized program of Public Health Nursing activities was developed. The city was divided into two parts so that all public health nursing activities with any one family would be the responsibility of one nurse. Effective utilization of the nursing staff allowed the department to bring public health in the home of Bangor citizens with more frequency in 1956 than ever before.

In September, the public health nurses started to participate in the weekly Pre-Natal Clinics conducted at the Eastern Maine General Hospital. In October, a Well-Baby Clinic at the Eastern Maine General Hospital was established on a semi-monthly basis with the City Health Department participation. For the first time, the City of Bangor had a maternal and child health pro-

public relief must be made since the unpaid balance of the cost of care becomes a welfare charge.

Again we stress that social services must be available to every patient outside of the private group. Serious long term illness is not necessarily the end of the road. It is assumed that the patient will respond in greater or lesser degree to medical care and perhaps be ready for plans of rehabilitation or a return to a place in the community with some degree of self sufficiency, usually under guarded conditions. Only if such social planning is executed are we to free beds for other patients who need what only city hospital can offer.



SELECTION OF CHRISTMAS TOYS BY
WELFARE WORKERS

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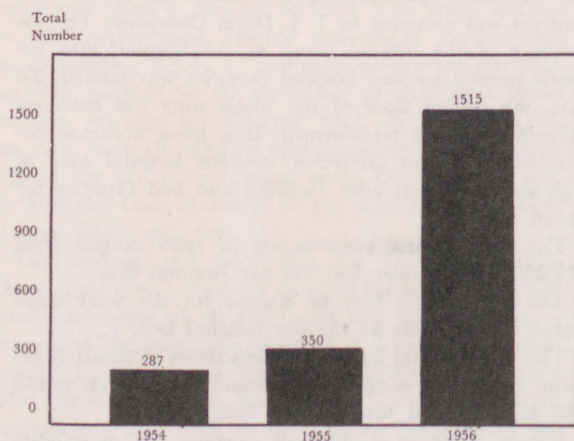
Discussions of an improved parochial school health program were started in 1956 and it is anticipated that this will be more actively pursued in future years.

Communicable Disease Control Tuberculosis

There was an increase in the incidence of tuberculosis in 1956, with 21 cases reported. This necessitated an intensified effort by our nursing staff.

At the end of 1956 a report from the Commissioner of the State Department of Health and Welfare indicated that Bangor was the only full-time health unit in the entire State without any known active cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in a communicable form that were not hospitalized. This result could not have been accomplished without the utilization of the x-ray facilities of the Bangor-Brewer Tuberculosis and Health Association where 132 x-rays were taken and interpreted on known cases of tuberculosis throughout the city.

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING
HOME VISITS
ALL CAUSES



Attempts to discover new cases of tuberculosis continued in 1956 in a cooperative program with the local Tuberculosis and Health Association. A total of 956 high school students were tuberculin tested and 227 food service employees were given free chest x-rays.

Late in 1956, plans were formulated with the Tuberculosis Association to develop the first tuberculosis clinic in the City of Bangor in 1957. This will be an important factor in the continued control of tuberculosis.

Poliomyelitis

There were no cases of poliomyelitis reported to residents of the City of Bangor in 1956. Vaccinations against poliomyelitis were a contributing factor in the decreased incidence of the disease. In 1956, physicians in the City of Bangor gave 6428 free injections of polio vaccine in clinics sponsored by the Health Department. Such an effort again exemplifies the interest of Bangor physicians in the practice of preventive medicine. Without this interest the continued prevention of paralytic poliomyelitis could not have been accomplished. The major portion of the polio vaccination program was the result of a cooperative effort with the School Department, wherein 5828 injections were given to students between the ages of 5 and 15. This program was under the medical direction of Frederick C. Emery, M. D., School Physician.

Salmonellosis

A new word was added to the vocabulary of 56 students and teachers of the Fifth Street Junior High School in June. The word was Salmonella. It is defined as a genus of bacteria which has many species.

Salmonella exist in the intestinal tract of man and animals. It is a pathogenic organism. When people become infected with Salmonella, it brings about an acute, severe diarrhea. During the time that the people are actually ill and for a considerable period thereafter this organism may be passed on and cause infection in other individuals.

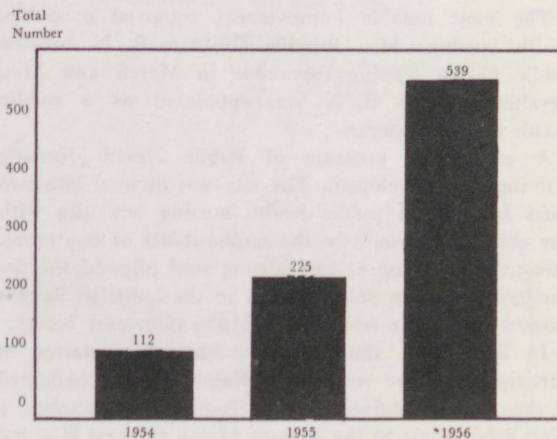
Salmonellosis is a common term given to most infections caused by Salmonella organisms. In June a food-borne infection of Salmonellosis resulted from a meal served at the school lunch at Fifth Street Junior High School.

Bacteriological specimens were collected from those who were sick and a presumptive diagnosis of Salmonella Group "B" infection was reported from the Eastern Maine General Hospital Laboratory. Confirmation of the organism and its specific identity as Salmonella heidelberg was accomplished at the National Salmonella Center in New York City and the United States Public Health Service Laboratory at Chamblee, Georgia.

This organism was isolated from the salad dressing used to mix the sandwiches served at the luncheon. It was also isolated from specimens submitted by one of the food handlers who was not ill.

A serious communicable disease problem existed. A total of 56 individuals were infected with an intestinal organism that could be spread further. A special meeting of the City of Bangor Health and Hospital Advisory Committee was called. All who consumed any portion of the infected item of food were placed on precautions until a sufficient number of specimens were obtained to offer satisfaction that those who were infected could no longer transmit the organism. During the next six months, 602 specimens were collected by the nursing staff and the 56 individuals were gradually released from precautions until in December only one person was still considered communicable. Further spread of Salmonellosis throughout the city was stopped.

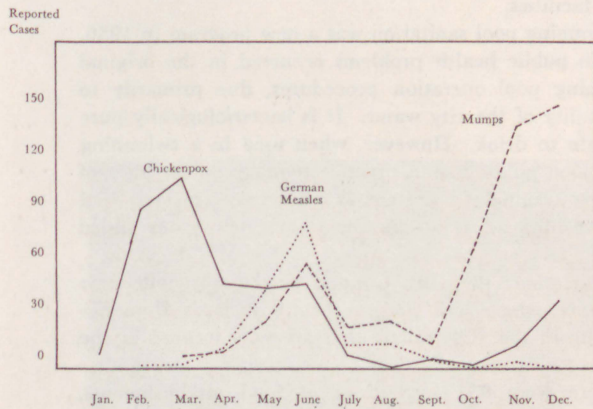
PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING
HOME VISITS
TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL



In 1956 reporting of all communicable diseases improved.

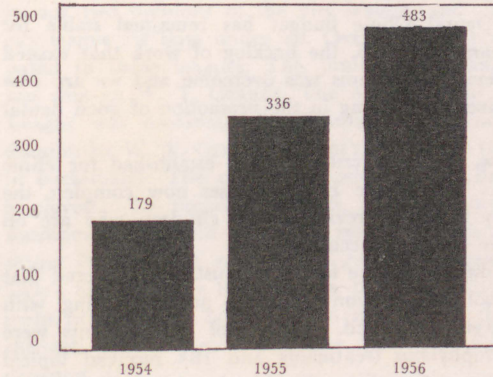
It was a year during which chickenpox and german measles were prevalent in the spring with a high incidence of mumps reported in the later months of the year. A total of 417 cubic centimeters of gamma globulin were distributed, primarily to pregnant contacts of the 176 cases of german measles.

MONTHLY INCIDENCE
SELECTED
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES;



Number of
examina-
tions

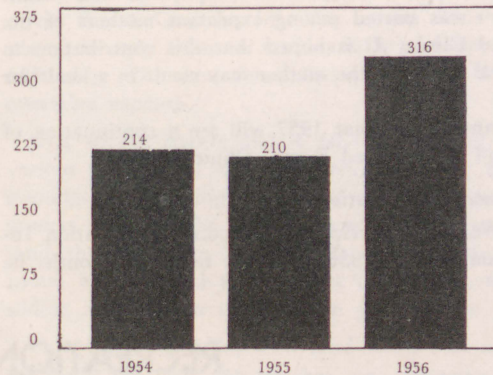
DENTAL CLINIC ACTIVITIES
EXAMINED IN CLINIC



We are
examining
more children

Number of
Children

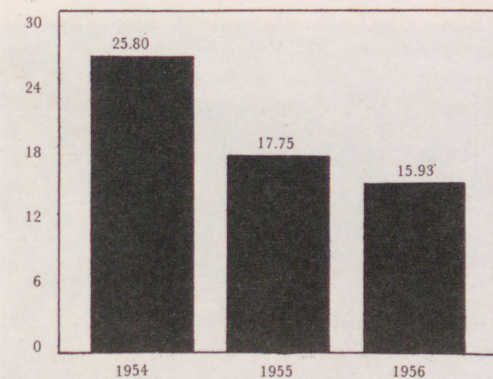
TREATED BY DENTISTS



and
treating
more children

AVERAGE COST PER CHILD

Dollars



with
decreasing
costs per child

Housing Program

During the early part of 1956, the Health Department assisted the City Planning Board in a continued study of the Housing Code. The Planning Board held two public hearings and upon submission to the City Council the Housing Code was passed in May. Its provisions contain the minimum standards of health and safety that the City Council desires to be maintained throughout the city. This is the first step in a housing program for the City of Bangor.

In August, Mr. J. Edward Prout, was promoted to City Housing Inspector. During the last few months of the year 123 structures, containing 207 dwelling units, and 107 rooming units have been inspected. A total of 215 reinspections have been made of these properties and 30 notices or orders have been issued to tenants and/or owners, based upon housing code violations. One dwelling unit has been declared unfit for human habitation and the occupants have vacated.

Continuing study is being given to the other parts of a housing program, neighborhood improvement and urban renewal.

Dental Clinic

The Bangor Quipus Club were the originators of the City Dental Clinic many years ago and still continue their active support. In 1954, the program was changed. A dental hygienist was appointed and the restorative dentistry was divided among 20 dentists in the city who expressed their willingness to participate in this program.

The Dental Clinic budget has remained stable for three years. In 1956, the backlog of work that existed from previous programs was overcome and we are now progressively advancing in the promotion of good dental health.

A new eligibility criterion was established for clinic patients. The Public Health Nurses now complete the eligibility forms. A review of all children who are on the clinic has been accomplished.

In addition to these figures it must be considered that the school examination programs are continuing with 1280 pupils examined. A total of 299 students were given prophylaxis treatments and 183 received topical applications of sodium fluoride in the Dental Clinic where a total of 414 x-rays were done on those children who were eligible.

In November, a program of prophylaxis and health education was started among expectant mothers of the Pre-Natal Clinic. It is hoped that this contribution to the dental health of the mother may result in a healthier child.

It is anticipated that 1957 will see a continuation of this trend of improved Dental Clinic Activities.

Environmental Sanitation

Mr. Walter P. McHale was appointed Sanitation Inspector on July 9, 1956. For the next two months he

was given an inservice training program on various aspects of environmental sanitation. In September, Mr. McHale started a twelve week field training course on Environmental Sanitation conducted by the United States Public Health Service at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst, Mass.

There were three basic improvements in Environmental Sanitation during the year. Septic tank installations and other private sewage disposal systems will now be given more thorough inspections by this department. A program has been developed in conjunction with the City Plumbing Inspector so that there is a survey of every area selected for private sewage disposal installations, the soil conditions are tested and a permit is required prior to the installation of any private sewage disposal system. Permanent records will be maintained of these installations so that if the property subsequently changes hands there will be a record of the existing sewage disposal facilities.

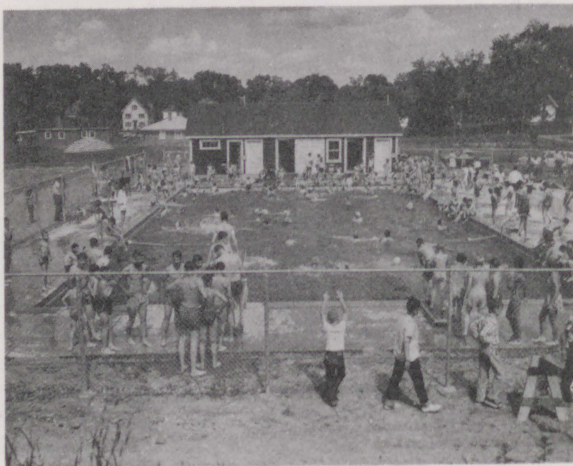
Swimming pool sanitation was a new program in 1956. Certain public health problems occurred in the original swimming pool operation procedures, due primarily to the quality of the city water. It is bacteriologically pure and safe to drink. However, when used in a swimming pool, good public health practice requires that a trace of chlorine residual be present at all times. This required a heavy initial dose of chlorine to any new water added to the pool.

In October, the City Council passed a mobilehome ordinance which will prevent health hazards from developing in the 200 trailers that are now located in the city.

There were 931 inspections of food establishments, 373 nuisance complaints investigated and 47 water samples forwarded for analysis during 1956.

RECREATION DEPARTMENT

BEN CAMPBELL, *Director*



A DAY AT THE NEW DAKIN PARK SWIMMING POOL

No. of Employees

Permanent:	3
Summer Playground:	26
1956 Expenditures:	\$30,385.64

The biggest news in city recreation for 1956 was the new swimming pool at Dakin Park. A modern steel pool, with complete water treatment, and a bath house, this official 25 meter pool marked the culmination of years of effort to improve our swimming facilities.

Some difficulties in getting the "bugs" out of the new installation were experienced in the early summer, but when these were ironed out, the pool was excellent. The compulsory showers sent the kids into the pool clean, and the water was clear and sparkling. The aluminum diving boards were perfect. The water was tested several times a day to make sure of its purity. The 30 foot wide deck for sunning made it possible to take care of large crowds without congestion, and the six guard-instructors made it safe for the youngsters.

Free swim classes were held in the mornings, and transportation was furnished for those far away. The pool was open 37 days, with a total attendance of 6,786. This was in spite of the very cold summer that we had. With normal weather and a full season in 1957, it is expected that this attendance record will be doubled.

The 8 playgrounds closed on August 25th after a nine week period. The cold summer hit the attendance here also, especially at the wading pools. However, with good supervision and a varied program, the attendance totaled over 95,000. The inter-playground competition was keen; and the cooperation on big events such as Field Days, Water Carnivals, and Picnics was marked. Special days provided much fun and, incidentally, publicity. It was a good, busy summer on the playgrounds.



PICNIC AT COE PARK

Eight street dances were held in the First National parking lot, with music furnished by the Music Transcription Fund of the Recording Industry. The orchestras were good, and the dances were popular, as evidenced by the attendance of 6,700 people. Seven band concerts were played at Davenport Park by the historic Bangor Band, which has been in existence since the days before the Civil War.

The Twilight Softball leagues were as active as ever, playing 5 nights a week throughout the summer on five playing fields. New England Pipe won the City Championship. However, the State Championship play, in which we were represented by the N. E. Pipe and the Danby Auto Teams, was won by Danby.

Twelve teams of boys in the Ted Williams and Stan Musial baseball leagues were kept busy playing the national game at twilight on the Garland, Broadway and Bass diamonds. The Fairmount Hardware teams were quite ruthless in winning the championship in both leagues.

Basketballs swished through the hoops all winter long in our two divisions of the city league, and the junior city league for boys under 20. Over 260 players participated in these leagues. The junior city championship was won by W. T. Grant's. The A division of the City League was dominated by Bradley A. C. and the B. division by W. T. Grant's (Grant's sponsored two teams in basketball). The city crown was won by Bradley in a playoff. By popular demand, a double elimination tournament was run after the regular season, with 16 teams (the highest number on record) playing. A. J. Cole's carried away the prize on this one. The department furnishes the facilities, and supervision, the teams, through entry and game fees, pay nearly all of the other expenses.

The 16 teams in the Dart Baseball leagues played weekly from October to March. The banquet at the Universalist Church was attended by 225 men. Hammond Street Church took the crown. This game is played by boys from 16 to 75 and is great for fun and fellowship. The men themselves pay all of the actual operating expense.

Ten sliding streets and 4 off-street sliding areas in various sections of the city provided many days and evenings of coasting on sleds, toboggans and flying saucers. Through the use of barriers, signs, lanterns, and sand, the streets are made safe for the children. We are proud and grateful for the fact that we have had no sliding accidents in the past ten years of the program.

Our 4 skating rinks, with hard work and what help we could get from the weather man, provided 31 days of skating. To the uninitiated, this may not seem a great deal, but we must bear in mind that, for hundreds of people, *nothing* can take the place of outdoor skating.

Our 14 team Women's Bowling League rolled all winter from October to April, when the banquet was held. The City Hall won the championship trophies. This is another activity where the expenses, except for supervision are paid by the participants.

The Riding Club for youngsters met regularly from spring to fall, under the supervision of Ben Campbell. Many boys and girls learned to ride, and others improved their skills and their knowledge of horses. The children themselves paid for the rental of the horses.

Among the special events held during the year were:

A polio square dance in the city hall in February. Fine recreation for individuals and family groups, and money raised in a good cause.

Citizenship day, in which the high school seniors took over the city for a day. Ninety seniors participated on May 15th after elections held in the schools. A worthwhile project.

A dog show for boys and girls under 16, and their dogs. It was held at Garland Street Field on May 27th. Scores of mutts and pedigreed dogs vied for ribbons while their masters did their best to show them off. This was a lot of fun.

The Deep-sea Fishing Derby was held out of Bar Harbor on September 23rd. This event has been growing in popularity since it was started five years ago. With over 90 registered, 2 busses and 2 boats were, for the first time, required. Boys and girls from 8 to 15, with some parents, made the trip for the day. They had a great time and caught a lot of fish.

The Halloween celebration went over unusually well

with the smiles of the weatherman. 100 windows were painted in the afternoon; a large and colorful parade got marching at 6:30 p.m., before many thousands of onlookers; and about 700 teenagers attended the dance in the City Hall at 8 p.m.

Now, what for the future?

A lighted ski hill is being tried out at Cascade park on State Street. While not a large hill, it is convenient, it is lighted for night use, and the Ski Club is to loan us the use of their portable ski tow for a week of school vacation in February. With snow, this may prove very popular.



ANOTHER FORM OF RECREATION FOR BANGOR CHILDREN

With no Community Center for use in our program, we are exploring the possibilities of opening up the old Elm Street school for the use of the Community. The building is in good shape, with a new heating plant. It has four large rooms, as well as a basement room for a shop, and it is in a good location. Many people and organizations have registered a desire to use the building. This may go a long way toward filling a long-felt need in our program.

With the city council and the planning board designating the old city farm as a recreation area, we at least have the opportunity to build a 9 hole golf course in the city. The location is fine, the soil and topography are ideal. Once the course is built the operating costs

would be paid for by the users. This would provide fine recreation in the outdoors for our citizens, young and old. It would also be an added inducement for industry to settle here. This is an opportunity which should not be missed.

There are plans for a 9th playground, near Garland Street school, which would bring recreation to youngsters in a growing section of the city, youngsters who now have no playground within a reasonable distance.

Our Recreation Department has been built up slowly and gradually on a sound basis. We are just now approaching the cost of one dollar per capita, which was the standard 20 years ago. There is still the need and the room, for growth.

AUDITORIUM DEPARTMENT

PAUL V. BROWN, *Manager*

The Bangor Auditorium, in its first full year of operation was used by the people of Bangor and vicinity for more than 100 events, with approximately 150,000 persons attending the various attractions that were presented.

Eighteen high school basketball games were played during 1956, with Bangor High and John Bapst as the host teams. Also during the months of February and March the Medium and Small Schools and the Eastern Maine Large School Tournaments were held successfully. In addition to high school basketball, two professional games were played, with the Harlem Globetrotters playing the Washington Generals, and later on, the Boston Celtics played the Rochester Royals. It was agreed by the Tournament Committees and Players and Officials of the National Basketball Association that the Auditorium was as fine a building for basketball as any in the country.

The largest crowd to see an event in the Auditorium, and the largest indoor crowd in the history of the State of Maine attended the Gene Autry Show on Sunday afternoon, February 5th. Over 8,000 people crowded into the huge building to see the famous movie and TV star, and many problems and difficulties that go with a sellout crowd came up and have for the most part been eliminated.

It was found at that time that ushering to any large attraction is a very important function, and one that cannot be handled by inexperienced help. An agreement was made with the Bangor Junior Chamber of Commerce that in the future they would act as ushers, door-men, ticket sellers, etc., subject to the approval of the sponsor, and this move has proven to be very satisfactory. The Autry show was also responsible for the re-numbering of all bleacher seats in the building, and

No. of Employees:

8

1956 Expenditures

New Auditorium

Total Expenditures:

Total Revenue

Net Operating Loss:

Bass Park

Total Expenditures:

Old Auditorium

Total Expenditures:

462,326.30
48,614.50
13,711.80

8,113.97

1,700.19

enlarging seat space from sixteen inches to nineteen inches for each seat. At this time the railing in front of the balcony, right and left, was lowered six inches, improving the vision of patrons sitting in the first few rows.

March 1956 was the busiest month the Auditorium has had up to now with four major events taking place. The Eastern Maine Large School Tournament, Polack Bros. Shrine Circus, the Sportsman Show and Ice Capades International all played the building with success. Ice Capades was the largest show accommodated at the Auditorium, with 225 performers and six and a half carloads of equipment and props.

In April, the basketball scoreboard was taken off the center girder overhead and relocated at the side of the building, making it much easier to read and to service.

Three boxing shows were held in 1956, all promoted by the Community Athletic Association and Mr. L. P. Gorman. The fight between Vince Martinez and Paoli Melis broke another state of Maine record, drawing a gate of a little over \$10,000. The city owned boxing ring was enlarged by the Auditorium crew from a small 17 foot to a regulation 22 x 22 ft.

Grading and landscaping was the big summer project outside the building and before Fair time all the area around the building was seeded and rolled, improving the grounds a great deal. Before next spring it is hoped



BANGOR AUDITORIUM

that all the lawn around the Auditorium will be fenced, to prevent damage by cars and people walking on it. The parking lot was graded and lighted and a new exit provided onto March Street.

A great deal of difficulty had been experienced with the building public address system and City Council approved the purchase of a complete new Altec system which has been installed at a cost of \$12,500. It is far superior to the old one.

In November, the Bangor J. C.'s sponsored "Holiday on Ice," the second show of the year for Bangor. This show was not as successful as a year ago, but indications are that it will be back next year.

Public skating again proved to be a popular sport with the Bangor youngsters during 1956, with over 10,000 of them taking advantage of the indoor ice. Plans for improving the check rooms for coats and shoes have been made.

Since January 1, 1956, the administration and maintenance of Bass Park has been under the Auditorium Department. This includes the fairgrounds, grandstand and all the city owned buildings in the area.

During the summer, many of the buildings and stables were given two coats of paint, and the wood work around

the grandstand was given a single coat. General maintenance of the park is now the responsibility of the Auditorium crew, and was carried out during the year. Fence repair, plumbing, mowing the grass, and conditioning the grounds for Fair Week was taken care of by Joseph Hayes and his men, as well as the cleanup afterwards. It is hoped that this spring will see the finish of the paint job, and that every building in Bass Park will at that time have a new look.

Care and maintenance of the old auditorium and a minimum of repair was carried out during 1956. A new hot water heater was installed in December to provide water for showers for any basketball team practicing or playing in the building.

An additional concessions booth was constructed in the lower corridor, making a total of five that could be used in case of a large crowd.

The City Electrical Department completed the lighting system in the Auditorium parking lot, and it was in operation for the first fall event.

Summer events included the Bangor Y Squares Dance Festival, Bangor High School Graduation, the Anah Temple Shrine Ceremonial, and the Guy Lombardo dance.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

RALPH L. WAYMOUTH

No. of Employees:	7
1956 Expenditures	\$40,846.11

In July, the City of Bangor released all its right and title it had in the Administration Building at the Old Town Airport back to the city of Old Town.

General repairs were made on City Hall, including new signs for all offices, also maintenance of the Pine Street Building which is leased to and occupied by the Bangor Filter Center. Elm Street and Hannibal Hamlin former school buildings being vacant.

This department is charged with the operation and maintenance of various city buildings, including city hall, the former Elm Street, Pine Street and Hannibal Hamlin Schools.

During the year, the old buildings off Harlow Street were all taken down and a parking lot made, work also was started on demolishing the old GAR building on the property acquired by the city on Columbia Street.

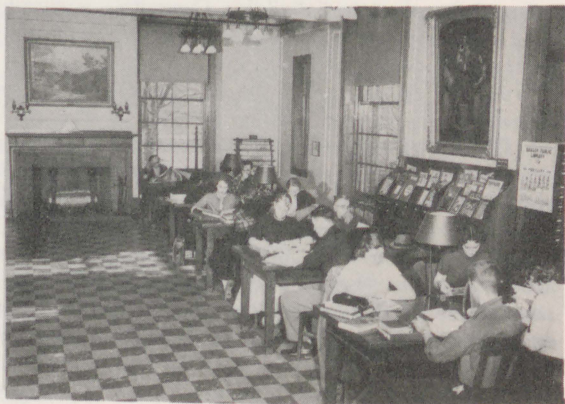


BANGOR PUBLIC LIBRARY

PUBLIC LIBRARY

L. FELIX RANLETT, *Librarian*

As the above figures show, Bangor enjoyed in 1956 one hundred and seventy thousand dollars worth of library service at a cost to the citizens of \$41,166. Income from an endowment whose principal totaled \$2,631,148.28 supplied 72% of the total cost, the city supplied 24%, and 4% came from fees and fines. Fines, for books kept overtime, are charged solely for the purpose of reminding borrowers to bring back books in order that other people may have their turn to use them. There were no fees to citizens for any library service. The fees were paid by non-residents for the borrowing privilege. Among citizens 16,638 are registered as borrowers.



A BUSY AFTERNOON IN THE MAIN READING ROOM

The endowment managed by the nine-man Board of Managers and Trustees of the Bangor Public Library has been bequeathed over the years since 1900 in memory of various Bangor citizens. The funds are the Frederick W. Hill and Marianne Hill Fund, the John F. Patten Fund, the Thomas Upham Coe Bequest, the Stodder Fund, the Luther H. Peirce Fund, the Frances A. Stetson Fund, the Ernestine Thompson Fund, the Charles E. Adams Bequest, the Clarence C. Stetson Fund, the Trustees Fund, the Louise Baldwin Thompson Fund. The Trustees of the Hersey Fund administer that Fund for the benefit of the library. The Bangor Mechanic Association Fund for the benefit of the library is administered by the City. The Edward Ellison Fund, for the purchase of reference books for the library, is managed by the Bangor Mechanic Association. The governing board of the library is composed of the four officers of the Bangor Mechanic Association, the four trustees of the Hersey Fund appointed by the City Council for six year terms, and the fifth trustee of the Hersey Fund, the city treasurer, ex-officio.

Number of Employees:	35
1956 Expenditures:	
City Appropriations	\$ 41,166.00
Fees and Fines	5,964.72
Endowment Income	123,477.45

The use of the library in 1956, as measured by the home use of books, increased 10% as compared with 1955. The total was 322,462; the largest annual use in fourteen years. All departments—adult, children's extension, music—shared in the increase. Obviously, the explanation is public interest rather than any one thing that may have been done by the library other than meet the demand. The public interest may have been whetted by the use on all new books of clear plastic covers over the publisher's colorful book jackets. In two words, "improving packaging."

Twenty-nine per cent of the home reading is adult non-fiction, 33% adult fiction, and 38% juvenile.

The supplying of home reading was far from being the only activity of the library. There was the reference department answering 12,329 questions; there was the job of giving out the tello-test answers by phone 13,417 times; there was the book boxes supplied in 175 school rooms and the ninety-nine sets of encyclopedias in schools in Bangor. There were the 144 teaching units sent out by the children's department, the 102 story periods, the annual author's tea. There were the seventeen exhibits in the lecture hall and the 266 public meetings held free by forty-three organizations in various rooms of the library. There was the intensive use of the reading room by high school students from one o'clock to four o'clock daily. There was the doctors' library at the Eastern Maine General Hospital and the law books in the Penobscot County Bar Library. The list could be extended a long way.

The net increase in the size of the library was 8,108 volumes, bringing the size of the collection to 310,623 volumes. Gifts added to the library totaled 1,212 volumes, most of them being federal publications and file copies of reports. Topographical survey maps to a total of 1,701 were added. The map collection covers all parts of the United States so far federally mapped. A collection of music was received from the estate of Adelbert Wells Sprague. The estate of Charlotte M. Thatcher gave to the children's room a collection of children's footwear gathered from all over the world. The libraries of Bowdoin and Colby Colleges and the Bangor Theological Seminary added to the library's collection of bound files of periodicals of use for research. Through the Rapaport Auto Company of Bangor the Lincoln-Mercury-Continental Division of the Ford Motor Company gave four paintings of modern Bangor done by Eunice Utterback. Philip J. Brockway and Francis Hamabe, Orono and Blue Hill artists, gave examples of their work.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

LAWRENCE A. PEAKES, *Superintendent*

Charting the course of education is a serious business. From the beginning of a child's entrance into kindergarten until his graduation from high school, parents and taxpayers are concerned about the kind of education that the child receives.

Obvious to all is the fact that a community is only as good as its citizens. It is this thought which vitally concerns your Superintending School Committee since they are responsible for tomorrow's citizens. These young people form a daily procession through the doors of our eleven local schools. It is our goal that they be provided qualified teachers, adequate buildings, and the proper tools for their job of learning.

As in other communities all over the nation, Bangor's educational problems continue to center upon recruiting and holding well-trained and experienced staff members, while providing adequate classroom space to house enrollments that steadily increase.

Our boys and girls are entrusted to 229 trained men and women who have established here, under the leadership of former Superintendent Roland J. Carpenter, the reputation that "Bangor's schools are good schools." Of these teachers 133 are now on the bachelors' schedule, and 55 hold master's degrees. Eighty-six teachers attended summer school or during the year earned professional credits to qualify for the state's special subsidy.

September 1956 saw local teachers' salary schedules raised a blanket \$300.00. Unfortunately, even with this substantial increase, most other Maine communities with similar economic and population characteristics have made still further advances, so that currently they offer substantially more than Bangor can pay under the budget provisions now in effect. This problem deserves the most careful consideration.

Bangor—probably because of the mobility of the personnel of the Dow Air Force Base—is bothered by an exceptionally high student turn-over rate. During the 1955-1956 school year there were 6,147 different boys and girls registered in our schools. At the same time,

No. of Employees: Teaching Staff	239
Maintenance and Operation	50

289

1956 Expenditures:	\$1,128,547.97
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the average daily membership was 5,338; while in the same period, the average daily attendance was 4,982. With the handicap of this very high transfer rate, it is the more remarkable that various standardized, objective measures indicate that the quality of Bangor's education remains high.

The enrollment of 5,508 pupils on December first capped a ten year increase of nearly 1,400. Once again from five to seven additional classrooms will be required for next September when the local pupil "bulge" reaches the fifth grade.

Furthermore, the local birth rate continues substantially above the predictions of the Wilson Report on which local school planning has been based. As a result, an enlarged Bangor School Building Committee is currently at work on a re-examination of the space requirements for the next decade or more.

Worthy of special note is the 17% increase in the enrollment of the Bangor Evening School. In addition to the 132 men and 284 women registered for the regular adult evening classes, there are 89 men participating in seven different trade and industrial classes limited to apprentices and journeymen.

The feeling that school business is big business is confirmed when it is known that Bangor's school plant is now insured for \$4,120,100. This year funds for maintenance have been requested on the basis of one per cent of that insured valuation.

On a replacement basis the total value of Bangor's school property—buildings, furniture, equipment, books—doubtless would rank as the top in the community. With this in mind the entire school staff has set out to protect, maintain and utilize these highly valued facilities to the fullest extent.

In this "adventure in learning" the cooperation of each and every citizen is most earnestly solicited.



INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

ROBERT H. PATTEN, *Director*

No. of Employees: 1
1956 Expenditures: \$5,613.35

The newest municipal department, Industrial Development, was created by the Bangor City Council early in 1956 and activated on May 9th. It was decided from its very inception that goals of the activity should be fourfold:

1. Assist existing industry.
2. Attract new industry.
3. Promote Bangor.
4. Build community enthusiasm and spirit for the city's development.

These goals represent long-range objectives that are being developed concurrently with initial emphasis being placed on numbers 1 and 3. Effective guidance to define our problems and spell out ways and means of reaching our goals has been superbly provided by an active and talented Council-appointed Industrial Development Advisory Committee of seven members.

Before the Department had observed its first 30 days of existence, the urgent problems of local industry and business became the number one priority of the Department. Primarily, the big obstacle was lack of land space for relocation of such activities. It was obvious these concerns were hungry for a Bangor site strategically located offering the most advantages. With this impetus, the Department and the City Planner conducted a detailed study to find such a location for industrial park purposes that would meet the needs of our existing businesses and attract new ones.



THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

The study recommended an area between the Maine Central Railroad, the Hampden Town Line and the pending Main Street By-Pass. At the close of the year, the Advisory Committee and Department were formulating ways and means to acquire and develop the 291-acre park and drawing up recommendations to pass on to the City Council for their deliberations.

Paralleling the Park study, a survey was conducted to determine exact needs of Industrial and wholesale concerns in Bangor for new space. Of 79 questionnaires sent out, 50% were returned. Nearly half of the replies expressed a desire for relocation as follows:

Type	Building	Land
Manufacturing	207,000 s.f.	24 acres
Wholesalers	43,200 s.f.	4 acres
Wholesale-retail	60,000 s.f.	6 acres

Fifteen local companies used the services of the Industrial Department for assistance in finding new space and sites for their business. 19,510 square feet of vacant space has been filled or in the act of being tenanted by this Department in 1956. In addition, if the City Council and electorate feel a municipally developed industrial park is warranted, reasonable commitments have been made by four Bangor concerns to buy land and build 100,000 square feet of new buildings in the proposed park.

During the year, travel exceeded 5,000 miles in the quest for new industry. A number of firms were contacted either by personal visits or by mail and phone to attract an expansion or relocation of their activities in Bangor. Through the assistance of the Department the Maine Sardine Industry relocated its Quality Control Laboratory in to Bangor.

Phases 3 and 4 of the four-pronged assault to develop Bangor industrially are inter-woven. The citizens of the City must be sold on the program as well as the acceptance of Bangor out-of-state as an excellent location for industrial expansion. Locally, frequent talks were given to club groups, television appearances made and newspaper articles written telling the story and problems of industrial development. Advertisements have been bought in the *Bangor Daily News*, *Maine Legionnaire*, and *Industrial Development* magazine. A schedule for an advertising campaign to be used in 1957 has been drawn up. In conjunction with this the creation of the Industrial Development Council of Maine has been an important phase in the program to sell Maine to Maine people and provide a clearing house for information and ideas on industrial development.

Through the efforts of the State Department of Industry and Commerce, two important groups of men were brought into Bangor during the year to show them the community and its assets. One group was composed of important financial and business editors of leading national newspapers and magazines. The other party was made up of top industrial development officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

In addition, through the cooperative spirit of a Maine trucking firm, domiciled in Bangor, a special multi-

colored layout was painted on the sides of trailer to promote Bangor and Maine wherever the trailer truck might be traveling.

Results of activities of the Department in the eight months of existence in 1956 have been satisfactory. More effort is demanded of 1957 in order to push forward vigorously on all four fronts: Help what we have; attract new industry; sell Bangor to Bangor; and promote our community outside of the State of Maine.



NEW INDUSTRY FOR BANGOR

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

HANS KLUNDER, *City Planner*

No. of Employees	1½
1956 Expenditures	\$6,252.31

The Planning Board and the planning department take pleasure in presenting their annual report for the year 1956. As in previous years, this past annum has been one of changes of the physical pattern of our city. Again the planning board, with the staff of the planning department has incorporated these changes into the long range development of Bangor.

During the early part of 1956, the Board was primarily concerned with a long-range housing improvement program. The major tool for implementing this program was the presentation of a Housing Code to the City Council for their consideration. In view of our existing housing condition this ordinance was adopted by the City Council in May 1956.

On April 1, Hanswerner Klunder was appointed to

fill the post of City Planner which had been vacant since May 1955. Mr. Klunder was previously employed as City Planning Consultant by the State Planning and Development Commission of New Hampshire.

Under his supervision new projects were started, old ones were carried on and others were accomplished during 1956. Two years ago the planning board recommended the reservation of a right-of-way for Sunset Drive as a circumferential link. With the close of 1956, this proposal has been adopted into the Federal Interstate Highway Program and is one step closer to reality: A function of planning that saved one half million dollars. A street reconstruction program, based on existing conditions and projected demand, had been prepared and presented to the City Council for their consideration.

This program serves a two-fold function; it establishes a priority in street reconstruction and gives a guidance to expenditures for reconstruction of our city streets which, we all know, deserve a considerable amount of attention. Another concern, again with the increasing numbers of automobiles in mind, was the study of parking facilities in our downtown area. The stores in the central business district demand adequate parking spaces in order to attract business. Where to put parking facilities, how to make them accessible and how many spaces are necessary was the purpose of the study. The results are still being worked out in order to achieve the most desirable and yet economically feasible solution to this ever increasing problem.

Technical advancement brought about the current increase in mobilehomes. That these homes find pleasant accommodations in our city and yet not disturb Bangor's residential areas, the Planning Board proposed the Mobilehome Ordinance, for adoption by the City Council. This ordinance sets standards for a mobilehome park which include lot sizes, land reserved for landscaping, requirements for sanitary facilities, etc. Since this ordinance is also in the best interest of public health, safety, and welfare it was adopted by the City Council in August 1956.

A major project, Bangor's Industrial Park, was started during the past year. A summer intern worked full time on research studies pertaining to the location of the proposed industrial parks. These studies include, selection of an industrial site in relation to topography, land costs, public utilities, and transportation as well as loca-

tions easily accessible from the central city. Industry provides an economic resource for the community. In addition to increased employment it also creates a healthy structure for the community.

Besides these major projects, the planning department and the planning board acted on many matters which were referred to the Board by the City Council. Many of these were numerous requests for zone changes, spot zoning, zone boundary changes, subdivision applications and street acceptances. It is the duty of the planning board to guide community development in accordance with the "Master Plan" and the "Official Map." To bring these planning tools up to date and adjust them to the demands is our function. In 1956, several were added to the "Official Map"; Ralph Street, New York Street, part of Fairfax Street, Brooklyn Avenue, Carver Street, East Broadway and Sixth Street South.

For the coming year major projects will be a revision of the Master Plan (due to Dow Air Force Base Expansion) the establishment of a capital improvement program, adoption of performance standards in industrial zoning, and the industrial parks project in its design stage.

The planning board and the planning department look back on a busy and successful year. Chairman Albert Winchell's term expired with the end of 1956. He was an able leader during the past year and is replaced by Simear Sawyer. What Bangor of the future will be depends on how thoroughly and conscientiously we plan for it.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

JAMES L. MACLEOD, *City Engineer*

No. of Employees: 3½
1956 Expenditures: \$20,619.76

During 1956, over \$150,000 worth of construction work was completed by various private contractors on which the Engineering Department prepared plans and/or specifications and provided the necessary engineering and inspection work. These projects included:

1. Demolishing last of seven buildings in Abbott Square Annex, Joseph Young, Contractor.
2. Remodeling and renovating work at city home and hospital, J. J. Dunn Company, Contractor.
3. Painting Exterior of Administration Building, Municipal Airport, Old Town, W. C. Weatherbee, Contractor.
4. Correcting Heating system and installing new radiators in Administration building, Municipal Building, Old Town, Peabody Plumbing and Heating Company, Contractor.

5. Fine grading, seeding and sodding around new municipal auditorium, Norman G. Ceaser, Contractor.
6. Smoothing up, grading and graveling, Abbott Square Annex for off-street parking, Hughes Brothers, Inc., Contractor.
7. Regarding Abbott Square and furnishing crushed stone base, Bridge Construction Corporation, Contractor.
8. Building new exit road, installing necessary drainage and furnishing and leveling gravel for new parking area at Bass Park, Hughes Brothers Inc., Contractor.
9. Furnishing and Erecting new six foot chain link fence on property line of Bass Park. Dunham-Hanson Company, Contractor.

10. New sound reinforcement and public address system at new municipal auditorium, Altec Service Corporation, Contractor.
11. Build new booth for sound control system at new municipal auditorium, Owen Gray & Son, Contractor.
12. Remove old roofing and furnish and install new tar surface roofing at municipal garage, Roberge Roofing Company, Contractor.
13. New flood light system for parking area at Bass Park. Erection of Poles and installation of fixtures was done by the City Electrical Department. Trenching and backfilling for the underground cables for flood light system, Bridge Corporation, Contractor.
14. Installation of underground and overhead wires together with poles and fixtures for new streetlight system and fire alarm system on relocated Hammond Street, Bridge Construction Corporation, Contractor.



GETTING READY FOR THE POOL OPENING

15. Installing new outside doors on Columbia Street side of city hall, J. J. Dunn Company, Contractor.
16. Installing new storm sewer on Hildreth Street North, Eastern Concrete Pipe and Block Corporation, Contractor.
17. Construction of New sanitary sewer on Outer Hammond Street, Hughes Brothers, Inc., Contractor.
18. Repair and remodeling work at Electrical Sub-Station. Contract work awarded to J. J. Dunn Com-

pany. Work not started during 1956.

Plans and specifications and the necessary estimates for materials were prepared for the following projects undertaken by other city departments together with the necessary layout and engineering supervision.

1. New reinforced concrete floor for Hose #6 Fire Station.
2. New water seal on Davis Brook Trunk Sewer.
3. New well curbs and proper drainage at two new wells.
4. Metered parking at Union Park.
5. Metered parking on Center Street Hill.
6. Metered parking at Abbott Square
7. New drainage around the new municipal auditorium.
8. Rebuilding and enlarging Silver Road sewer.
9. Rebuilding Hancock Street sewer.
10. New grades, Eddyway Street sewer.
11. Construction plans for reconstruction on Hancock Street.
12. Map showing fire alarm circuits for Electrical Department.
13. Plans for possible exit ramp from A. & P. Store.

The Engineering department made surveys, prepared plans and made reports for Council action for the acceptance of Ralph Street, Arminta Street, Fairfax Street, Brookline Avenue, Sixth Street South, Carver Street, New York Street, Haynes Court and East Broadway.

Plans and reports were prepared for Council action on the discontinuance of a portion of Hammond Street in the vicinity of the Air Base, a portion of Odlin Road from Hammond Street to the spur track, and a portion of Pushaw Road between Broadway and Kenduskeag Stream.

Reports and possible sewer assessments were prepared for new sewer construction on Bill Street and East Broadway and for a new sanitary sewer on North Hildreth Street and Outer Hammond Street.

Street lines were established on various streets, new burial lots were staked out in Pine Grove Cemetery and a complete recording of all new sewers built during 1955 was made.

Property owners were notified to repair the sidewalks in front of their premises where these sidewalks had been destroyed as a result of new construction.

New house numbering plans were prepared for the relocated Hammond Street, for the Odlin Road and for the new street plan in the Stillwater Park area.

During the year the following permits were issued:

Street Opening	293
Sewer Entry	67
Driveway	11
House Numbers	134

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

CARLTON WISWELL, *Director*

No. of Employees:

Permanent

90

Temporary

30 to 40

1956 Expenditures:

\$472,173.17

Administrative Division

The Public Works Department is the second largest department in the city. It is composed of five divisions, namely: Administrative, Garage, Highway, Sewers, Parks and Forestry, and Sanitation Divisions.

It is the function of the Public Works Department to carry out all maintenance, to take care of all snow removal and ice control of city streets and sidewalks, to maintain and repair all city equipment, to maintain and repair all city sewers, to care for all parks and shade trees, to collect and dispose of all rubbish and garbage, and to construct streets, sewers, and other facilities as required.

The Administrative division supervises the operating divisions and is also responsible for keeping all Public Works records, payrolls and reports.

The division shows a decrease in the number of employees from 1955 due to the transfer of the operation of the Municipal Garage from the administrative division to the garage division.

Garage Division

This division employs one night foreman, six mechanics, one serviceman, one stores clerk, two custodians, and one fireman.

Its function is to maintain and house all Public Works equipment and the city staff cars, as well as repairs to Police cars. It is the only division to operate on a regular two-shift schedule.

While this division is a hidden section of the department, it is one of the most important divisions, because without the equipment which it services and keeps in repair the operating divisions would not be able to carry out their duties.

The Public Works Department equipment consists of thirty-one trucks of various sizes, fifteen of which are equipped with snowplows, two staff cars, four jeeps, five crawler tractors equipped for plowing sidewalks, two power graders with snow wings, one large bulldozer, three power shovels, two snow loaders, an asphalt mixing plant, a crushing plant, and various other pieces of construction equipment necessary and vital to the operation of a Public Works Department.

In 1956 the following pieces of new equipment were purchased:

- 1 Power Grader.
- 1 4 Ton Truck with rubbish packer body.
- 2 C. Y. Dump Truck with snowplows.
- 3 Crawler tractors with snowplow blades for plowing sidewalks.
- 1 Jeep with snowplow blade for plowing sidewalks.
- 1 7 Ton dump truck complete with snowplow and wing.
- 1 ½ Ton pickup truck.
- 1 New air compressor for shop.
- 1 new gas operated welding machine.
- 1 Conversion kit for Barber Greene loader to convert from snow loader to stockpile loader.

In 1956 the operation of the building was transferred to the Garage Division which occupies the major portion of the building for its repairs and storage requirements.

Highway Division

This is an operating division and is the largest in the Public Works Department. It is responsible for the maintenance and construction of all streets and sidewalks, snow removal and ice control activities and all street cleaning activities.

In the maintenance program in 1956, 205,225 gallons of tar and asphalt were used on approximately forty-two miles of residential streets and country roads. All material applied was covered with sand and then mulched with a grader. This not only gives us the benefit of the sealing properties of the surface treatments but also gives some benefit in smoothing up the streets.

In addition to the regular surface treatment program, 27,900 square yards of downtown streets were resurfaced with approximately one and one half inches of premixed hot asphalt cement. This included the following areas:

Washington Street—From Washington Street Bridge to Old Bangor-Brewer Bridge.

Oak Street—Washington Street to York Street.

Stetson Square—Right hand side between York Street and State Street.

Harlow Street—From southerly side to State Street intersection to a point about 150 feet beyond Central Street.

Park Street—From Harlow Street to Somerset Street.

Main Street—From westerly side of May Street to easterly side of Union Street.

Union Street—From Fire Station to Second Street.

Cumberland Street—Between Center Street and Broadway.

The intersection at Hammond and Franklin Streets.

3,331 cubic yards of premixed bituminous material were used throughout the year to patch and repair the streets and country roads. Approximately one third of this material was used to repair streets during the period from January 1 to April 1.

1725 cubic yards of gravel were used to patch gravel roads and repair frost holes at various locations during the spring of 1956, and an additional 1017 cubic yards of gravel were used on unimproved sections of streets throughout the city.

318 feet of bituminous coated culverts were purchased for installation, but due to the pressure of other activities, only 38 feet were installed this year.

Ditches along the Pushaw Road and the Chase Road were cleaned out to improve drainage conditions.

Bridge repairs were confined to minor repairs to Morses Mill Bridge.

Construction on Broadway between North Park Street and French Street was completed this year. This consisted of setting 1647 feet of new granite curb, shaping the gravel base, placing five inches of crushed stone base, and three inches of premixed hot asphalt cement on the roadway. It also included regrading and paving of driveways, shaping berms and lawns damaged during construction, and constructing sidewalks on both sides of the road. Broadway between Center Street and Fowler Avenue was also surfaced with one inch of premixed hot asphalt cement and shoulders fixed to complete the reconstruction.

Hodsdon Street was excavated, 18 inches of gravel base placed, curbs reset where necessary, and three inches of premixed hot asphalt cement placed for a wearing surface. The sidewalk on both sides were also resurfaced.

Mountain View Avenue was excavated and eighteen inches of gravel base placed and graded. Three catch-basins were built to provide drainage. This was a new section between Seventh and Carver Street which had previously been accepted but not constructed.

Hancock Street, between Newbury Street and Birch Street, was excavated and 24 inches of gravel base was placed. Granite curbs were installed on both sides except for about one hundred feet which could not be placed because of frozen ground conditions. The gravel base was treated with asphalt penetration to provide a wearing surface through the winter.



RECONSTRUCTION OF BROADWAY

In the spring the curb will be completed, crushed stone base placed, and a premixed hot asphalt cement wearing surface will be laid to complete the project.

New construction of sidewalks was continued with a hot asphalt surface on gravel base being used. A total of 19,070 linear feet of new sidewalks were constructed this year at the following locations:

Street	Side	From	To
Kenduskeag Avenue	W	Division Street	Montgomery Street
Congress Street	S	Fountain Street	Kenduskeag Avenue
Earle Avenue	S	Center Street	Warwick Street
Milford Street	N	Grove Street	Forest Avenue
Stillwater Avenue	S	Forest Avenue	Birch Street
Palm Street	S	Mt. Hope Avenue	Stillwater Avenue
Bellevue Avenue	Both	State Street	Garland Street
Somerset Street	N	Forest Avenue	Broadway
Essex Street	W	Stillwater Avenue	Milford Street
Curve Street	N	Harlow Street	Market Street
Congress Street	N	Center Street	Broadway
Broadway	Both	North Park	End of New Construction
Grant Street	E	Montgomery Street	Poplar Street
Elm Street	W	Garland Street	Mt. Hope Avenue
Center Street	E	Cumberland Street	Somerset Street
State Street	S	Salem Court	Merrimac Street
York Street	S	In front of Parish House	
Grove Street	E	State Street	Somerset Street
Main Street	N	Buck Street	Dutton Street
Dutton Street	E	Main Street	Auditorium
Larkin Street	E	Sixth Street	Seventh Street
Hodsdon Street	Both		

In addition to the new construction, many damaged areas were repaired throughout the city. The downtown concrete sidewalks on the north side of Main Street and the southeasterly side of Central Street were patched, as well as a new hot asphalt surface on Hammond Street between Cortell-Segal's and the stream.

There were twenty-seven snow storms during the year 1956 which deposited a total accumulation of 115 inches. Twenty-four of these storms, with 102 inches of snowfall occurred between January 1 and April 15; and the remaining three storms, leaving twelve inches of snow, were in the fall.

Plowing for these snowstorms occupied forty-two days while the pickup and hauling away took fifty-three days. While the storms of the fall season did not deposit a large amount of snow, it was necessary to perform an excessive amount of ice control work to keep the streets safe and passable.

4637 cubic yards of sand and 1253 cubic yards of salt were used for ice control, and an additional 328 cubic yards of sand were used on sidewalks. Sand barrels were placed at strategic points throughout the city on hills and at busy intersections where traffic might become stalled due to slippery conditions.

Approximately 35,000 linear feet of snow fence was erected along the country roads to help control drifting conditions.

The walks on all malls, bridges, and in front of all public buildings in the built-up section, as well as the walks on both Bangor-Brewer bridges, were cleaned by hand after each storm.

The cost of snow removal and ice control was \$132,547.22 and could be broken down into a cost of \$4,909.15 per storm or a cost of \$1,152.59 per inch of snowfall.

Plowing costs for one hundred miles of city streets were \$168.02 per mile while plowing twenty miles of country roads cost \$163.25 per mile. The cost of plowing ninety miles of sidewalks was \$107.43 per mile.

This has been an exceptionally expensive year for snow

removal as we had storms lasting late into the spring and starting again about the middle of November and continuing frequently throughout the balance of the year. Many of these storms also came on weekends which involved overtime operations.

Crushing Plant and Gravel Pit

The two city-owned gravel pits are the Moore Pit on the Pushaw Road and the Sterns Pit in East Hampden.

The main source of supply for gravel and sand is at the Sterns pit, and it is here that the crushing plant and the asphalt plant are located.

While many thousands of yards of gravel and sand have been taken from this pit, there are many thousands of yards left in the pit. Most of the material has been obtained in the past without any or with very little stripping. In the future, it is going to be necessary to strip all areas to be worked, with the depth of overburden varying from a few inches in some places to several feet in others.

The crushing plant consists of a primary crushing and screening plant which reduces all material to a maximum size of two and one-half inches, and a secondary crusher and screening plant to reduce the stone to three-fourths inches or less.

During 1956, new steel bins and belt conveyors were purchased to rearrange the crushing plant to a more efficient operation. The old plant was dismantled at the end of the 1956 season and the new one should be ready for operation in the spring. This will combine both crushing operations into one continuous process thereby eliminating the handling of the material twice as in the past.

This change was started at this time due to the condition of the storage bins which were becoming unsafe. It was also found during the work of removing the old equipment that most of it had reached the stage where it would either have had to be replaced or have had extensive repairs to make it serviceable for another year.

11,771 cubic yards of bank run material were processed through the primary or jaw crusher, and 1202 cubic yards of stone were processed through the secondary or gyratory crusher.

A total of 11,312 cubic yards of material were used this year from both pits to provide gravel for repairs and construction of our roads, materials for the asphalt plant, and sand for ice control and surface treatment projects.

Asphalt Plant

In addition to the crushing plant at the Sterns Pit, the city also maintains an asphalt mixing plant. This plant is used for mixing hot asphaltic concrete for our sidewalk and street paving projects as well as the cold mixes of tar and asphalt used in the street patching program.

The paving program for new construction and street rehabilitation occupied most of the summer. This operation was carried on in conjunction with the sidewalk program.



SNOW REMOVAL

A total of 4,173 cubic yards of hot asphalt concrete were mixed at a cost of \$8.50 per cubic yard, and 1,818 cubic yards of cold mix were made for patching at a cost of \$6.52 per cubic yard. This cost is computed on the basis of all charges to the asphalt plant which include actual operation costs, repairs, and all overhead charges such as sick leave, holiday pay, and compensation charges.

Due to the high mineral content in the well water, it will be necessary to install a pipe line to bring water from the municipal system before the plant is put into operation for another year.

Sewer Division

This division under the supervision of Mr. Perley Drinkwater is responsible for the maintenance and repairs of all existing sewerage structures throughout the city and also all new construction.

Sewers were cleaned and flushed at twenty-eight locations and repaired at fifteen other locations during the year using 236 feet of pipe of various sizes. Ten manholes, forty-four catchbasins and connections were repaired or rebuilt during the year. 1,710 catchbasins were cleaned and 2,035 cubic yards of material were removed from them. This was done at a cost of \$3.74 each or a cost of \$3.15 per cubic yard for material removed.

Most of the sewer work this year was in the nature of reconstruction of existing facilities at the following locations:

Davis Brook Sewer Trap. This consisted of replacing approximately sixty feet of the existing brick sewer with a section of forty-two inch reinforced concrete pipe laid so as to form a large running trap. This was installed in the Citizens Utilities Company yard in order to form a trap above the waste outlet from the gas works operation in an effort to eliminate the odors of the waste from the gas plant penetrating the whole sewer system above it. It appears that this has been successful, as there have been very few complaints about odors from the sewer since it was completed.

Silver Road Sewer. 540 feet of existing twelve inch pipe and 120 feet of existing ten inch pipe were replaced with eighteen inch reinforced concrete pipe, starting at the center of Mountain View Avenue, running across private property to Silver Road, extending along Silver Road to the center of Crestmont Road. Then extending along Silver Road in a southerly direction 500 feet, twelve inch vitrified clay pipe was used to replace the existing ten inch vitrified clay pipe. This work was done to relieve an overloaded condition of the sewer during each rainstorm which caused a flooding of cellars in the Silver Road section.

Hancock Street. This consisted of the replacement of an existing brick sewer on Hancock Street between Hazel Street and Merrimac Street with forty-two inch reinforced concrete pipe and the replacement of the outfall from Hazel Street to the river with forty-two inch reinforced concrete pipe. This project was not completed this year.

The sewer along Hancock Street was completed, and the outfall from the end of Hazel Street across the Maine Central Railroad track, to the Bangor-Brewer bridge, to a manhole between the tracks, a distance of 1,388 feet was completed this fall.

There remains approximately 130 feet of the outfall to reconstruct next spring. This will follow a new location, but it is all in the railroad yards, and it will be necessary to cross five railroad tracks and to riprap the river bank in order to complete the sewer outfall.

Eddyway Street. This work consisted of the replacement of the existing eight inch sewer on Eddyway Street from the edge of Union Street to the end, with a new eight inch vitrified clay pipe at a true grade to relieve a condition of periodic trouble caused by backing up into cellars all along the street.

When the existing sewer was dug up, it was found to follow a very erratic grade with one section being laid up over some large boulders which were encountered during the construction and then dropping back down about two feet below the top of the boulders and continuing along the street. This caused the flow to back up until the level of the sewerage in the pipe built up high enough to force the material over the hump in the pipe.

This sewer was originally constructed by a private developer and later accepted by the city for maintenance. It appears that it has always been a source of trouble.

The new construction performed this year by city forces constituted the completion of the Bill Street-North French Street sewer and the installation of pipe, manholes and catch basins to provide drainage facilities for the area adjacent to the new auditorium.

North Hildreth Street. A new storm sewer with necessary manholes and catch basins was built on North Hildreth Street to provide drainage for the area back of the Kagan-Lown Shoe Factory. This was done by contract under the supervision of the City Engineer.

Hammond Street Pumping Station. The Hammond Street sewerage pumping station on North Hildreth Street, which was started in 1955, was completed by the contractor under the supervision of the Engineering Department and turned over to this department in November for operation and maintenance.

Hammond Street Sewer. Approximately 800 feet of eight inch vitrified clay sewer with necessary manholes was constructed on Hammond Street. This started at the new pumping station on North Hildreth Street and continued westerly along Hammond Street to approximately the Bangor-Hermon line. This was constructed by contract under the supervision of the Engineering Department.

Parks and Forestry Division

The Parks and Forestry Division under the supervision of Harold Hodgkins provided care for all the city parks and shade trees as well as some care for the school grounds. The work consisted of mowing all grass and caring for all shrubs and flower beds in the city parks and school grounds.

The tree crew was increased by one climber in 1956. This was done in order to provide better maintenance of our trees and possibly to help catch up on some of the backlog of work. This is particularly important with the possibility of the Dutch Elm Disease finding its way into Bangor.

The tree crew trimmed a total of 531 trees and removed 78 others which were either dying or in dangerous condition.

Sanitation Division

This division under the supervision of George McLaughlin has the responsibility of collecting all rubbish from the residences within the built-up section of the city and the operation of the dump at the end of the Kittredge Road.

This ends the second full year of operating the dump at its present location, and while it requires the hauling of fill material to the edge of the dump, it has been a much better operation than in 1955. This is due to the enlarged face made available from the waste material and to the reduction of the fire hazard as the dump extends further away from the edge of the wooded area.

1,735 loads of rubbish were collected by the city crews operating two Garwood rubbish packers. This constituted a complete coverage of all residences every two weeks throughout the year. In addition to the material hauled by the city trucks, there is probably a greater volume hauled in by private trucks and the units hauling from Dow Field.

The supervision of the garbage collection was transferred from the Health Department to the Public Works Department, and the collections are made by Mr. C. D. Farnsworth of Orono, a contractor, who makes a complete collection each week from mid September to mid June and two collections each week from mid June to mid September. This has been a very satisfactory operation with only a minimum number of complaints.

Cemetery Division

While this is budgeted under the Public Works Department appropriation, it is handled by the Cemetery Board which employs a sexton or supervisor for each of the three yards, namely; Pine Grove, Maple Grove, and Oak Grove with the work at Mt. Hope Cemetery being handled by the Mt. Hope Cemetery Association. All bills for work at the cemeteries are approved by the Cemetery Board before being processed by this department.



COMBINED BALANCE SHEET

	<i>General Fund</i>	<i>Trust and Agency Fund</i>	<i>Capital Fund</i>	<i>Municipal Debt Fund</i>	<i>Fixed Asset Fund</i>	<i>Grand Total All Funds</i>
RESOURCES						
Cash on Hand and Deposits	\$143,378.70	\$ 74,161.44				\$ 217,540.14
Postage Meter Fund	500.00					500.00
Savings Accounts		26,606.46				26,606.46
Securities		245,500.00				245,500.00
Custody of Kirstein Fund Trustees		15,423.35				15,423.35
Hersey Fund Investment in City Hall		100,000.00				100,000.00
Accounts Receivable	27,466.14					27,466.14
State Aid Grants	14,124.00					14,124.00
Due from Other Funds			176,000.00			176,000.00
Taxes Receivable	71,927.87					71,927.87
Taxes Receivable—Tax Deeds	10,365.17					10,365.17
Accounts Receivable—Sewer Deeds	3,750.05					3,750.05
Office Supplies Inventory	758.87					758.87
Public Works Inventory	6,849.65					6,849.65
Ordinance Revision Account	1,685.37					1,685.37
Prepayments	900.00					900.00
City Property Tax Deeds					5,596.22	5,596.22
Fixed Property, etc.					9,336,894.18	9,336,894.18
To be Provided in Future Periods			1,526,500.00			1,526,500.00
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$281,705.82	\$461,691.25	\$1,702,500.00		\$9,342,490.40	\$11,788,387.47
Notes Payable				306,500.00		306,500.00
Bonds Outstanding				1,396,000.00		1,396,000.00
Off Street Parking Fund	248.10*					*248.10
Garland Street Field Fund	1,333.46					1,333.46
Police and Fire Services	2,974.60					2,974.60
Automobile Excise Tax Prepaid	18,822.89					18,822.89
State Aid Construction Imp. Fund	14,124.00					14,124.00
Reserve for Encumbrances	96,838.02					96,838.02
Reserve for Uncollected Taxes	4,987.93					4,987.93
Reserve for Miscellaneous		461,691.25				461,691.25
Investment in Fixed Assets					9,342,490.40	9,342,490.40
Surplus	142,873.02					142,873.02
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND RESERVES	\$281,705.82	\$461,691.25		\$1,702,500.00	\$9,342,490.40	\$11,788,387.47

*Deduct.

Revenue

ESTIMATED REVENUE	Estimated Revenue	Total Revenue
Taxes—Prior Years Levies	\$ 35,500.00	\$ 42,321.82
Tax Deeds and Sale of Property	12,500.00	12,871.81
Other Local Taxes and Penalties	201,500.00	220,247.52
Total	\$249,500.00	\$275,441.15
LICENSES AND PENALTIES		
For Street Use	\$ 56,000.00	\$ 55,048.33
Street Privileges and Permits	976.00	2,074.32
Business Licenses	1,560.00	1,525.00
Police and Protective	1,906.00	2,243.50
Amusements	870.00	794.00
Professional and Occupational	170.00	145.50
Non-Business Licenses and Permits	3,595.00	3,272.23
Total	\$ 65,077.00	\$ 65,102.88
FINES, FORFEITS AND PENALTIES		
Fines and Court Fees	\$ 22,000.00	\$ 25,199.50
Total	\$ 22,000.00	\$ 25,199.50
USE OF MONEY AND PROPERTY		
Miscellaneous Rent and Concessions	\$ 2,950.00	\$ 5,547.75
Total	\$ 2,950.00	\$ 5,547.75
FROM OTHER AGENCIES		
State Shared Taxes	\$ 42,500.00	\$ 31,469.80
State Grant in Aid	153,500.00	171,017.56
Federal Grants in Aid	42,450.00	56,512.91
Miscellaneous Donations to City	1,773.00	1,798.60
Total	\$240,223.00	\$260,798.87
SERVICE CHARGES FOR CURRENT SERVICES		
General Government	\$ 7,600.00	\$ 8,571.88
Safety	1,150.00	1,326.29
Highway	150.00	211.69
Sanitation	2,025.00	4,762.15
Health	1,005.00	1,251.11
Welfare	24,858.00	31,456.14
Schools	37,250.00	38,623.19
Cemeteries	2,700.00	2,917.19
Municipal Auditorium	82,000.00	48,614.50
Public Buildings	18,535.00	16,651.32
Total	\$177,273.00	\$154,385.46
TRANSFERS FROM OTHER FUNDS	68,600.00	68,600.00
REIMBURSEMENTS		
General Government	525.00	426.09
Welfare	20,000.00	17,487.79
Total	\$ 20,525.00	\$ 17,913.88
GRAND TOTALS	\$846,148.00	\$872,989.49

Expenditures

Department or Appropriation Title	Available Appropriation	Total Disbursements & Encumbrances
Legislative	\$ 5,630.00	\$ 5,569.52
Executive	24,868.00	23,698.66
City Clerk	15,966.00	18,217.23
Finance	72,899.00	65,985.80
Registration of Voters	8,622.00	8,547.44
Assessment	70,603.00	64,499.05
Treasury	19,374.00	18,085.36
Purchasing	8,403.00	7,659.47
Planning	8,062.00	6,252.31
City Solicitor	5,313.00	4,732.63
Engineering	20,378.00	20,619.76
Personnel	1,430.00	1,504.58
Civil Service Commission	250.00	176.00
Industrial Development	7,820.00	5,613.35
Police	250,272.00	241,578.19
Fire	315,535.00	313,198.10
Electrical	76,000.00	73,912.89
Sealer of Weights and Measures	150.00	
Inspection	17,115.00	16,403.98
Civil Defense	1,190.00	1,231.56
Hospital and Home	24,508.00	29,474.82
Health	38,500.00	31,774.06
Welfare	140,738.00	135,045.55
Recreation	30,599.00	30,385.64
Public Buildings	43,850.00	40,846.11
Municipal Auditorium	71,256.00	62,326.30
Public Works	462,409.00	472,173.17
Pensions and Group Insurance	79,700.00	94,363.16
Contingent	3,300.00	
Debt Service	185,800.00	186,139.13
Taxes Paid to County	92,865.00	92,865.00
Education	1,121,479.00	1,128,547.67
Public Library	41,166.00	41,166.00
TOTAL APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS	\$3,266,050.00	\$3,242,592.49

BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

BANGOR PUBLIC LIBRARY BOARD

The Trustees of the Hersey Fund and
Charles F. Bragg, II
F. Drummond Freese
Horace S. Stewart
Erwin S. Anderson

SUPERINTENDING SCHOOL COMMITTEE

Charles F. Bragg, II
Grace A. Overlock
Lawrence M. Cutler, M. D.
Boutelle Savage
George D. Carlisle

CITY PLANNING BOARD

Simear F Sawyer
Carl Delano
Edwin Webster
Merrill Bradford
Danforth E. West

BOARD OF APPEALS—ZONING ORDINANCE

James A. Mooney
Orman G. Twitchell
Herschel Peabody
Associate Member—Lewis A. Larsen

TRUSTEES OF THE SOPHIA KIRSTEIN STUDENT LOAN FUND

Abraham M. Rudman
Arthur Smith
Margaret A. Bradbury
Robert N. Haskell
Superintendent of Schools, ex-officio

CEMETERY BOARD

Wilmot I. Brookings
Hazen A. Polk
Merrill R. Kittedge

WATER BOARD

James A. Hughes
Charles C. Morris
Donald J. Eames
Frederick T. McEwen
John J. Flaherty, Jr.
George Hawkes, Jr.
Ralph Getchell, Jr.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Joseph H. Fleming
Gerald Rudman
Victor A. Viola

RECREATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE

James F. O'Connor
Betty Berger
Helen Libby
E. Earle Brown
Lawrence Furrow
Annie Hager

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOSPITAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

John Houlihan, M. D.
Eugene E. Brown, M. D.
Thomas M. Hersey
Paul Knowles
Mrs. Roland Dolley
James A. Elliott, D. V. M.
Robert Hughes, M. D.

TRUSTEES OF THE HERSEY FUND

William P. Newman
Donald S. Higgins
Dr. Martyn Vickers
Boutelle Savage
Treasurer of the City of Bangor, ex-officio

CITY OF BANGOR

OCTOBER 10, 1956

SCHEDULE OF OUTSTANDING DEBT

(SHOWN AS OF DEC. 31 OF EACH YEAR)

DOLLARS

2,000,000

1,900,000

1,800,000

1,700,000

1,600,000

1,500,000

1,400,000

1,300,000

1,200,000

1,100,000

1,000,000

900,000

800,000

700,000

600,000

500,000

400,000

300,000

200,000

100,000

0

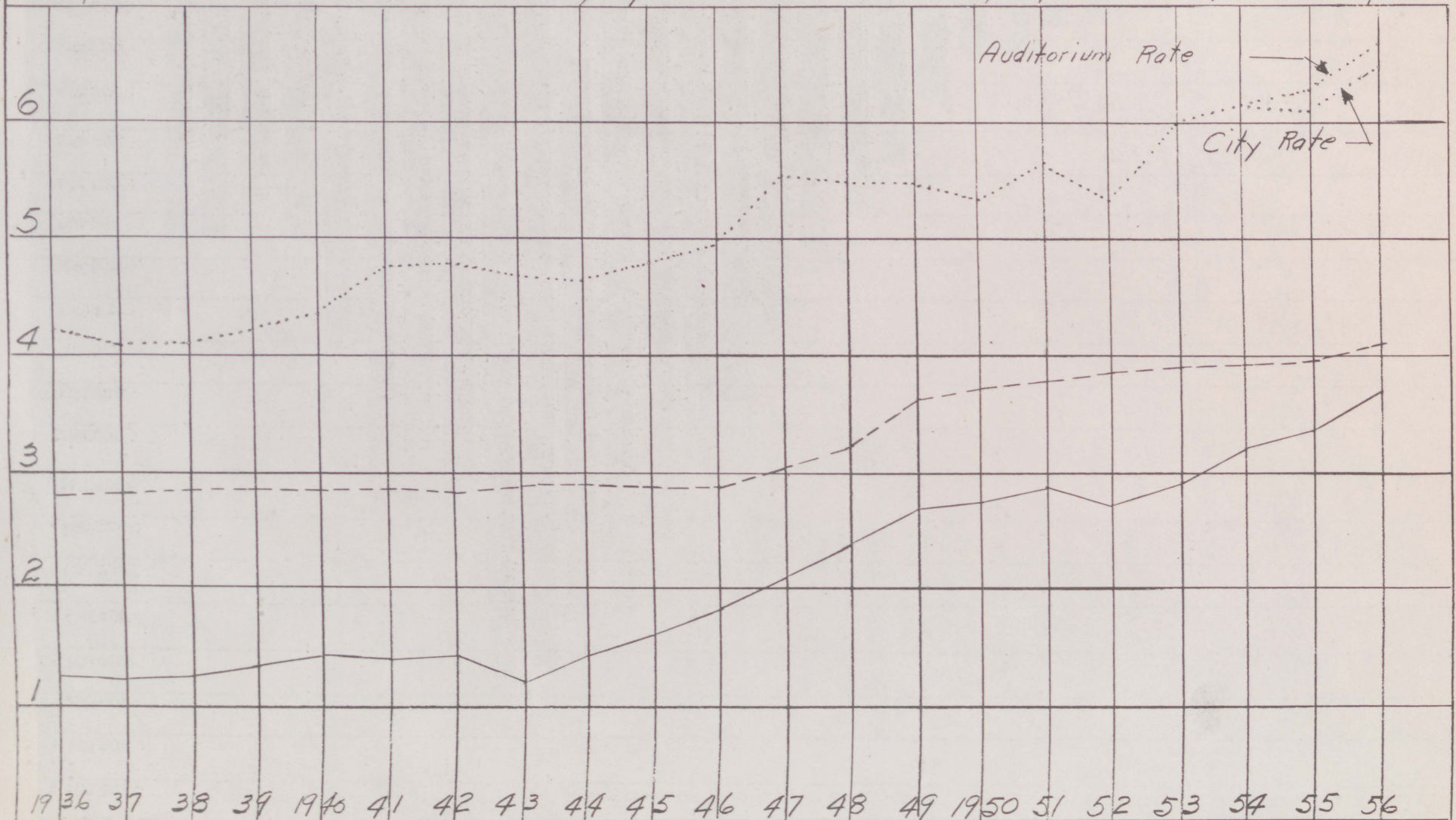
GENERAL SCHOOL WATER

1945 '46 '47 '48 '49 '50 '51 '52 '53 '54 '55 '56 '57 '58 '59 '60 '61 '62 '63 '64 '65 '66 '67 '68 '69 '70 '71 '72 '73 '74 '75 '76

100-100-100

CITY OF BANGOR

Comparative Schedule of Tax rates, Against assessed values, Against Budget total spent



Tax Rate Tens of Dollars

Assessed Value, Tens of Millions

Total Budget, in millions

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BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

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THE CITY OF BANGOR AT YOUR SERVICE

Emergency Calls

Fire 2-8211

Police 7382

Ambulance 2-8211

<i>Service</i>	<i>Department</i>	<i>Phone</i>
Administration (General)	City Manager	9436
Assessments	Assessors	2-3013
Auditorium	Auditorium Manager	2-9000
Bass Park	City Treasurer	2-0546
Bills and Accounts	City Auditor	4584
Birth Certificates	City Clerk	4583
Building Permits	Building Inspector	6809
Burial Records	City Clerk	4583
Cemeteries	Public Works	6424
City Hall Rental	City Treasurer	2-0546
City Property, Sale of	City Manager	9436
Civil Defense	City Manager	9437
Death Certificates	City Clerk	4583
Dental Hygienist	Health	2-4897
Elections	City Clerk	4583
Electric	Electric Department	2-0177
Electrical Permits	Building Inspection	6809
Engineering	Engineering Department	2-4351
Garbage Collection	Public Works	6424
Health	Health Department	2-4897
Hospital and Home	Hospital and Home	4442
Industrial Development	Industrial Development	2-4078
Legal	City Solicitor	2-3132
Legislative	City Council	9436
Library	Public Library	5000
Licenses (General)	City Clerk	4583
Lights, Street	Electric Department	2-0177
Maps	Engineering Department	2-4351
Milk Inspection	Health	2-4897
Municipal Pensions	City Auditor	4584
Municipal Finances	City Auditor	4584
Notary Public	City Clerk	4583
Ordinance, City	City Clerk	4583
Parks, Maintenance	Public Works	6424
Personnel	Personnel	9436
Petitions	City Clerk	4583
Planning	Planning Department	2-4078
Playgrounds	Recreation	2-8548
Plumbing Permits	Building Inspection	6809
Public Health Nurse	Health	2-4897
Purchasing	Purchasing Department	7173
Recordings	City Clerk	4583
Recreation	Recreation	2-8548
Restaurant Inspection	Health	2-4897
Retirement	City Auditor	4584
Rubbish Collection	Public Works	6424
Schools	Superintendent	7379
Sewers	Public Works	6424
Streets, Maintenance	Public Works	6424
Street Numbers	Engineering Department	2-4351
Tax Collections	Tax Collector	2-0546
Trees	Public Works	6424
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Water	Water Department (Office)	3951
	Water Department (Plant)	4516
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Welfare	Welfare Department	4579
Zoning Laws	Building Inspection	6809

8398-5
L.V.I.

