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1943

Annual Report, Bangor, Maine: 1943

City of Bangor, Maine

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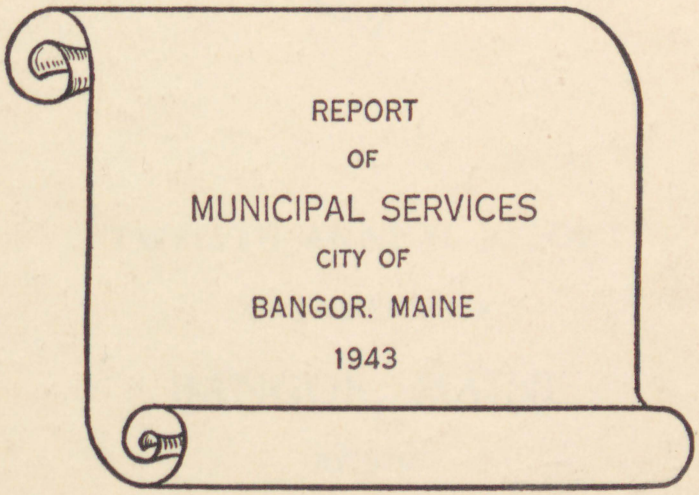

REPORT
OF
MUNICIPAL SERVICES
CITY OF
BANGOR, MAINE
1943

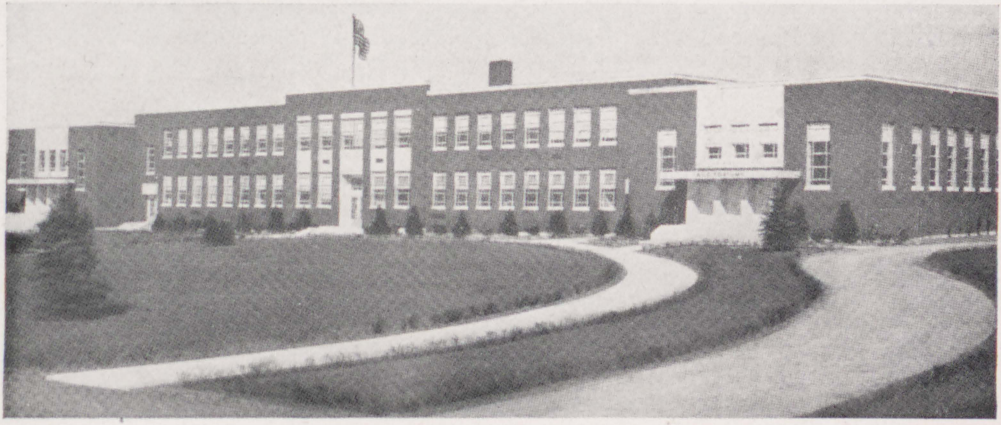
TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE CITY OF

BANGOR, MAINE

BY THE

CITY MANAGER



VIEW OF GARLAND STREET JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

PARTIAL VIEW OF CITY OF BANGOR LOOKING SOUTH ON CENTRAL STREET

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

HONOR ROLL

SERVING THEIR COUNTRY

Acquin, Fred Overseers

Aldrich, Albert P.W.

Austin, Ray Sc

Ayer, Robert P.W.

Babcock, Arlene Sc

Brown, Kenneth W. Fire

Bryce, John W. P.W.

Burke, Daniel F. Water

Collins, James E. P.W.

Cuozzo, Vincent G. Sc.

Donovan, Kenneth P. Fire

Dyron, John C. Water

Hartley, Wilbur P.W.

Hatch, Leon B. Police

Hatch, Louise P. Sc.

Howard, Eugene F. Fire

Johnson, Wendall H. Fire

Kennedy, Daniel F., Jr. Assessors

Lowell, Kenneth P.W.

McGinley, Frank F. Sc.

McGlew, Thomas E. Fire

McInnis, Carr F. Police

McLeod, James L. P.W.

Marshall, Delma I. Sc.

Meade, Joseph M. P.W.

Nottage, Sereen Sc.

Raymond, Robert Sc.

Reed, Carl E. Sc.

Seavey, Barbara Sc.

Smith, Ransford Sc.

Tapley, Malcolm A. Police

Ulmer, Ralph S. Fire

Wilshire, John N., Jr. Police

City Farm **George Seharick**

BANGOR CITY GOVERNMENT

CITY COUNCIL

Henry C. Knowlton, Chairman

Harold E. Kelleher

Francis E. Pearson, Jr.

John H. Eddy

William B. Hill

George F. Peabody

Grover C. Bradford

Donald J. Eames

G. Peirce Webber

WATER BOARD

Grover C. Bradford, Chairman

Charles E. Gilbert

A. W. Fellows

Horace A. Hilton

Clifford Patch

Carroll A. Weeks

Ballard F. Keith

Appointed by the Board

Albert W. Read, Superintendent

SCHOOL BOARD

Dr. Martyn Vickers, Chairman

Ernest F. Jones

James H. Freeland

James P. O'Loughlin

Abraham M. Rudman

Appointed by the Board

Roland J. Carpenter, Superintendent

Harry R. Williams, School Agent

Warren Nye, Attendance Officer

HERSEY FUND TRUSTEES

Donald S. Higgins
Warren J. Moulton
Ralph Whittier
William F. Curran
Ralph Waymouth, ex-officio

KIRSTEIN STUDENT LOAN FUND TRUSTEES

Arthur Smith
Wilfred A. Finnegan
Robert N. Haskell
Abraham Rudman
Roland J. Carpenter, ex-officio

BOARD OF CHILD WELFARE

Marie J. Finley
Mrs. William J. Currier
Esther Baldwin

BOARD OF REGISTRATION

Frank H. Prilay, Chairman
Patrick J. McNamara
Marie J. Finley

BOARD OF APPEALS —ZONING

Lawrence V. Jones, Chairman
William F. West
Edward I. Gleszer

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

W. Merritt Emerson, Chairman
Harry Homans
William R. Ballou

BASS PARK TRUSTEES

City Manager Horace S. Estey
City Clerk Archie R. Lovett
City Treasurer Ralph L. Waymouth

CEMETERY BOARD

Malcolm S. Hayes
Frank McKenney
Hazen A. Polk

ADMINISTRATION

City Manager	Horace S. Estey
City Treasurer	Ralph L. Waymouth
City Clerk	Archie R. Lovett
City Auditor	Lillian D. Coffin
City Auditor, Deputy	Alton R. Covell
City Solicitor	Benjamin W. Blanchard
City Engineer	Clayton W. Bowles
City Electrician	Murray D. Gallupe
City Physician	Allison K. Hill
Police Chief	Thomas I. Crowley
Fire Chief	Herbert P. Constantine
Farm Superintendent	Charles H. Newell
Inspector of Buildings	James W. Walsh
Inspector of Milk	Harry D. McNeil, M. D.
Inspector of Meat	Dr. Allan J. Neal, Vet.
Inspector of Plumbing	J. Edward Friend
Secretary to Overseers of Poor	Ruth S. Lord
Missionary	Jennie M. Johnson
Harbor Master	Wentworth N. Freese
Superintendent of Clocks	Sidney E. Noyes
Sealer of Weights & Measures	Bernard E. Constantine

To the Citizens of Bangor:

The charter of the City of Bangor provides, among other things, that the City Manager shall prepare for general distribution an Annual Report of the affairs of the city. It is well that this provision is included because it affords a means of reporting the activities of your management and its progress in administering your will as expressed to them from time to time.

However, no report, no matter how broad it might be, can portray in detail all the factors involved in the ultimate decisions from which the administrative pattern grows. Therefore, this report may leave unanswered some question that in some particular case may be all-important. This office is always open to answer any question you may care to raise concerning the affairs of your city.

The great war and its demands on manpower and materials has influenced the operation of your city to the same extent that it has controlled the policies of other corporate bodies. We have not found it possible, due to these shortages, to carry out our normal peacetime program and, as a result, we are rapidly accumulating a list of deferred maintenance work which will be taken care of when men and materials are again available.

It is the established policy of the city to defer all maintenance work that can, with safety, be delayed until after the war. In pursuing this policy, we are not making further demands on an already limited labor market, nor are we using materials that are badly needed in the furtherance of the war effort. However, what is most important because of this deferred maintenance we are building a work program that will furnish employment to many of the men who will most certainly return to this city when the war is over, and who, by virtue of their service to their country, have every right to expect gainful employment.

A resumé of the municipal activities of 1943 reveals that in spite of the existing conditions and of the many changes which affected your city, your administration was able to effect and complete the major part of the program which had been planned.

Of major importance in this program was the improvement in the financial condition. During the depression years many people were unable to meet their tax obligations which resulted in an unwarranted increase in the tax receivable account. During the past two years, concentrated effort has been made toward a reduction in the tax receivable account, and the results have been most gratifying. To better illustrate the matter, a table has been prepared showing the taxes receivable at the end of each year since 1934.

Statement of Unpaid Taxes by Years

Year	*Tax Deeds Taken*	*Tax Titles Taken*	*Taxes Receivable*	*Total Unpaid Taxes*
1928			$182,623.28	$182,623.28
1929			235,300.69	235,300.69
1930			156,089.14	156,089.14
1931		$18,108.89	163,043.49	181,152.38
1932		33,292.35	111,522.44	144,814.79
1933		59,130.38	149,799.71	208,910.09
1934		94,505.11	146,104.54	240,609.65
1935		104,260.43	161,274.58	265,535.01
1936	$ 304.91	105,884.82	132,138.95	238,328.68
1937	773.88	101,730.22	113,121.85	215,625.95
1938	742.38	109,048.16	102,989.54	212,780.08
1939	742.38	108,142.32	98,349.72	207,234.42
1940	742.38	104,687.89	108,691.67	214,121.94
1941	1,977.46	96,743.58	84,744.33	183,465.37
1942	9,055.46	67,416.32	73,073.97	149,545.75
1943	11,235.54	57,741.70	53,464.45	122,441.69

This remarkable record for tax collection reflects to some extent the improved earnings of the people of Bangor, but in a larger measure reflects the real work that all concerned have done to liquidate this asset. In any discussion of this subject, mention must be made of the City Solicitor, Mr. Blanchard, who, more than any other individual, has been responsible for the results. Specifically instructed by an earlier council to give this problem some real study, he has applied himself to the task without reservation and has deserved the recognition accorded him for the results. This accomplishment was one of the major factors which built the splendid cash position which the city enjoyed at the close of the year of 1943.

It is entirely possible that a severe economic depression could again create the condition which existed in 1935. However, it is the hope of the administration that, through better control over tax accounts receivable and through a more active collection program, this figure can be kept at a minimum because our entire financial structure depends upon a full collection of the assessment.

The city is now beginning to receive its reward for the severe task it set for itself in its charter provision that no further bonds should be issued except with provisions for their retirement. The year 1948 will see the retirement of the last of the old 4% bonds of 1911 and after that date the annual appropriation requirement for bond maturity will be decreased by $25,000. The table given below shows the city's position in its outstanding bonded debt since 1930.

Statement of Bonded Debt

End of Year	*Municipal*	*Water Department*	*Total*
1930	$640,000	$635,000	$1,275,000
1931	605,000	635,000	1,240,000
1932	615,000	635,000	1,250,000
1933	595,000	635,000	1,230,000
1934	575,000	635,000	1,210,000
1935	555,000	135,000	690,000
1936	535,000	108,000	643,000
1937	515,000	189,000	704,000
1938	453,000	156,000	609,000
1939	433,000	123,000	556,000
1940	412,000	90,000	502,000
1941	980,000	84,000	1,064,000
1942	917,000	78,000	995,000
1943	854,000	72,000	926,000

Throughout the history of the city various public spirited citizens have left to the city certain sums of money to be held in trust, to be invested by the city and the income to be used for specified purposes. These trusts, which will be found detailed elsewhere in this report, were used by the city for one purpose or another and the city has been paying to the several beneficiaries the stated interest on the principal amount which it had used.

As long ago as 1914, auditors in their reports had made mention of the handling of these public trusts and had recommended their re-establishment. Due to the amount of money involved no administration had ever been able to effect the re-establishment of the funds and the condition existed from year to year with each annual appropriation including an item to meet the payment of the interest charges.

When it became apparent during the past year that the collection of delinquent taxes was building a cash reserve, consideration was given to the reestablishment of the Public Trust Funds. The problem was given a thorough study by the City Council and the administration, and after a conference with the beneficiaries of the various trusts, it was decided that now was the time to take the long discussed step. Accordingly, the City Treasurer was directed to purchase government bonds equal to the principal amount of each Trust Fund, and where the denominations of the bonds were not even multiples of the principal amounts or where a working balance was needed, the cash difference was deposited in a savings bank in the name of each of the Funds.

Thus, today the City of Bangor has either cash, United States Government Bonds, or other valid evidence of indebtedness in the full amount of each of the Public Trust Funds entrusted to its care, with the single exception of the Hersey Fund. This latter fund of $100,000 was used in the building of your present city hall and its use for this purpose has been given approval by the courts of the state. Thus the year 1943 saw the accomplishment of one goal which has been the aim for many years past.

It is only natural that the curtailment of municipal services and the deferment of maintenance work should result in an increase in the unexpended appropriation, which tended to further increase our cash balance. The Treasury, also, for one reason or another, received far more than it had anticipated in revenue other than taxes. The cumulative effect of all of these items, together with the liquidation of taxes receivable, resulted in an operating surplus at the end of 1943 in the amount of $282,646.98, after the Public Trust Funds had been reestablished.

Heretofore, the state laws provided that no municipality could lawfully maintain an operating surplus, it provided that each tax year must be a complete and closed transaction and that, except for the education departments, any unexpended balance at year end must be used to reduce the tax commitment for the following year.

In its regular session of 1943, the State Legislature recognized the situation confronting towns and cities in their inability to carry out their regular maintenance and construction programs which must result in unwarranted unexpended balances. As a means of insuring the method of bringing these deferred programs into a current position after the war, the legislature provided the machinery that would permit towns and cities to set up certain Capital Reserves for specific projects involving either new construction or maintenance of existing facilities.

It is self-evident that these reserves could not be set up until the year following that in which the surplus was accrued. Thus, the surplus existing at the end of 1943 will be set up for specified projects early in 1944. Without exception, all of the capital reserves which are being recommended to the council for consideration have been proposed and discussed over a period of years, but have never been effected because of lack of funds.

The year 1943 saw more than the usual change in the personnel of your management and in the City Council. On September 13, 1943, Mr. Curtis Hutchins resigned his Chairmanship of the Council, but retained his membership in the Council, to accept an appointment as a commissioned officer in the United States Naval Reserve. As far as can be ascertained, this marks the first time an elected head of the City of Bangor has resigned his post to join the armed forces of the country. Lieutenant Hutchins' term expired January 1, 1944 and Councilor Carus T. Spear was elected Chairman to fill the unexpired term.

LT. CURTIS M. HUTCHINS

Councilor Warren York, who was serving his third year as a member of the Council, died suddenly on November 24, 1943. Mr. York had long been active in the affairs of the city and had earned the confidence of fellow citizens through his years of service.

On November 8, 1943, Councilor William Curran resigned his membership in the council to accept a position with the federal government, his resignation being required by federal regulation. His term of office would have expired January 1, 1945. In accordance with charter provision, this vacancy was filled by electing a successor at the regular election in December, Mr. Francis E. Pearson, Jr., being elected at that time.

When the resignation of the former city manager was accepted and the new appointment made, it was decided to combine the purchasing and executive departments and thus all purchasing would be done through the office of the manager. This was accomplished and has worked very well under existing conditions of price regulation, priorities, curtailed work programs, and material shortages, all of which have tended to turn all purchasing agents into order clerks. When normal times return and manufacturers again actively promote the sale of their products through personal contact, it may then be advisable to reestablish the office of purchasing agent because there is much to be gained through a careful selection of materials and through a long range buying program. Obviously, the problem of purchasing, when the market is unlimited, is one which is worthy of undivided attention, and under such conditions your executive could not devote to it the time it deserves.

During the year the city began to feel the first drain of personnel from its employ to the armed services, a drain which was felt in every department to some extent but was a source of real concern in the police and fire departments. Men in these departments are highly trained and their services are vitally needed. Therefore, it became necessary to request the Selective Service officials to defer temporarily the induction of those coming in the 1-A groups allowing time to employ and train other men to take over these important tasks. The men of the two departments neither asked for nor wanted deferments, but they understood their responsibilities and met their obligations without complaint. At year's end the problem had not been solved but the general program had been initiated.

The scope of the police department was expanded late in the year by the appointment of its first policewoman. This appointment was made in response to a public demand for the creation of the position to better equip the department to cope with the problem of Juvenile Delinquency and also to provide for a better means of investigation of cases involving home problems.

Juvenile delinquency is by no means a new problem nor is it confined to Bangor. It is generally conceded that the real cause of juvenile delinquency is a decrease in parental responsibility which is perhaps accentuated by a more widespread acknowledgment of the condition. Regardless of the cause or the understanding of the problem, the youth of any city represents its greatest—its only real asset. The youngster who is our problem of today will be responsible for the solutions of tomorrow's problems and it is only good judgment that everything possible be done to fit him for the task that he must all too soon accept.

VIEW OF MUNICIPAL SKATING RINK WHICH WAS MAINTAINED THROUGHOUT THE SEASON ON THE PENOBSCOT AND WHICH PROVED TO BE IMMENSELY POPULAR WITH BOTH YOUNG AND OLD

There is nothing wrong with today's youth. That statement is being proven all over the world as the deeds of last year's youth are being written into the pages of history. The price that is being paid for democracy today is a solemn dictate for us to make sure that this world shall be turned over to a generation that is capable of appreciating the sacrifice at which it was purchased. To this end we must attempt to understand the ways of youth and provide a means for the outlet of their vitality and ambitions. Your management intends to expand whenever and wherever possible the recreational program for the youth of your city to the end that they shall become better fitted for the responsibilities of their adulthood.

The great field of employment that has been created as a result of the war industries has brought to a minimum our welfare expenditures. Without exception, every person now receiving public assistance is, for one reason or another, incapable of self-support. During the year we found it necessary to give relief in varying degrees to 760 persons. In addition to this, the welfare department is caring for 67 children committed to the custody of the state and 218 children who are receiving partial support as dependent children.

Unfortunately, the relation between the number of welfare clients and the work performed by the department is not a straight line function. The department still receives a great many requests for aid which, after careful investigation, are either refused, or in some cases where the problem is more "social" than "financial," referred to some other agency.

Throughout the country, more and more emphasis is being placed on public relief instead of private. The private agencies are concerning themselves more with social problems than with the giving of relief. They are thus becoming treatment agencies rather than relief agencies. As this trend continues, the load on your welfare department increases.

One of the first and most important problems that confronts the welfare worker when a request for relief is received is the determination of the town of legal settlement, the town that must assume the cost of whatever relief may be given. This determination of settlement involves, many times, a vast amount of work and more often than not the ultimate collection of the charges incurred requires legal action.

If the party requesting aid does not have legal settlement in any town in the state, then the State of Maine must assume the costs. All this procedure is very involved and expensive and only adds to the problem of welfare and the cost to the taxpayer. The state already maintains a department of health and welfare which aids and advises the municipal agencies in the administration of welfare, and this department might well accept the full responsibility for the task and eliminate a great deal of duplication.

If some means of passing the complete welfare costs along to the state, with the municipality still retaining some control of the administration of the problem within its border, could be devised two important ends would be accomplished. The expense and bother connected with determination of legal settlement would be obviated, with the department giving aid wherever it was needed. The second effect would be to provide for welfare costs from tax revenue that was obtained from tax sources other than real estate assessments.

The municipality in Maine must defray practically all of its expenses from taxes raised on real estate. This limited tax source has placed a heavy burden on the real estate owner with no apparent means of easing the situation. The state receives the major portion of its income from taxes such as the cigarette tax, the liquor tax and others of that general type. Thus, the transfer of welfare expenditures from the municipality to the state, if it can be accomplished without a transfer of complete control, would result in a lessening of the real estate tax load. It is the intention of your administration to promote this idea among other municipal officials to see if a working arrangement can be effected.

An important part of the municipal organization is the City Farm and Hospital. This farm provides a home for the aged and needy where they can be supported either temporarily or permanently at a minimum of cost. During the year, 145 inmates were admitted to this home and 153 discharged, with an average of approximately 20 for the year. There was an average of approximately 25 patients in the hospital throughout the year. All the food which can be produced here is grown on the farm. In 1943 the farm produced 100 tons of hay, 500 bu. of mangel beets, 50 bu. of turnips, 25 bu. of parsnips, 50 bu. carrots, 500 bu. potatoes, 2 tons of cabbage, 3 tons of squash, 1 ton pumpkins, 15 bu. table beets, 10 bu. cucumbers, 650 lbs. rhubarb,

8 bu. spinach, 37 bu. green peas, 5 bu. lettuce, 20 bu. string beans, 20 bu. green tomatoes, 24 bu. ripe tomatoes, 10 bu. onions, 2 bu. brocolli, 45 qts. shell beans, 263 doz. ears of green corn, 100 bunches of celery, 20 bu. of dried beans, 100 bu. yellow field corn on cob, 100,000 lbs. of milk, 2,013 doz. eggs, 2,591 lbs. of pork, 803 lbs. veal, 459 lbs. fowl, 426 lbs. chicken, 550 lbs. of beef.

This institution, one of Bangor's important assets, has been permitted to continue without adequate maintenance of its plant and equipment. When the time will permit, it is proposed that such of these buildings as are in need, be repaired and reconditioned, and that operations be expanded to decrease the net welfare costs in the city through a wider use of its production facilities with a consequent lessening of produce purchases by the welfare department.

There are many ways in which a more intensive use of the City Farm could serve the interests of the city. The expansion of its dairy herd and the installation of proper milk handling equipment could provide, at very little added expense, milk for the Bangor schools and all dairy products for the school cafeterias. In the same manner, garden produce could be provided for the school lunches and, as we have already intimated, the farm can easily supply such produce as the welfare department might need. These services are available at extremely little cost and it is the intention of your management to attempt to put them into effect.

During the past year, the City Farm made available for those who desired them, plots of land for victory gardens. In all, two acres were prepared and turned over to the thirty-three families who had registered. No figures are readily available as to the amount of produce grown, however it is a matter of record that these gardens were exceptionally well tended and the gardeners were well rewarded for their efforts. It is intended to continue this project for the duration of the war to afford those who do not own sufficient land, a place to grow their own garden produce.

The statistics compiled by the City Clerk's office always afford interesting camparisons. As would be expected, 1943 figures reveal a marked decrease in the number of hunting and fishing licenses which were issued which, in some measure, reflects the induction of so many of Bangor's young men into the service.

The Clerk's figures also record 951 births, 349 marriages, and 658 deaths. There was but comparatively little call for the recording of documents of various types which is a measure of decreased business activity insofar as installment sales are concerned.

ARCHIE R. LOVETT
BANGOR'S POPULAR CITY CLERK IN HIS NEW PRIVATE OFFICE

To give the Clerk additional room in which to carry out the affairs of the office and to afford him a measure of privacy which is highly desirable due to the nature of some of his work, the adjoining room was fitted up as a private office. This is a step which has been under consideration for some time, but was found expedient to carry out only after the combining of the purchasing department with the city manager's office, thereby making the extra room available.

After the city council has agreed upon the amount of money that it will be necessary to raise to provide for the operation of the

city, it is the responsibility of the board of assessors to fix the individual tax. In 1943, the assessors were required to raise:

For the City	$1,068,642.00
For the County	51,295.20
For the State	217,556.40
For Overlayings	13,345.98
Total Tax Committed	$1,350,839.58

This tax was provided through assessment on the polls and estates of the inhabitants of Bangor and upon the estates of the non-resident proprietors which were valued as follows:

Land Valuation—Resident	$ 5,927,443.00	
Land Valuation—Non-resident	1,053,402.00	
Building Valuation—Resident	14,303,789.00	
Building Valuation—Non-resident	2,120,968.00	
Total Real Estate Valuation		$23,405,602.00
Personal Valuation—Resident	4,164,001.00	
Personal Valuation—Non-resident	923,964.00	
Total Personal Valuation		5,087,965.00
Grand Total Assessed Valuation		$28,493,567.00

As a measure of the trend of the valuation of the city, a table has been prepared giving the assessed valuation by years for the past ten years.

1934	$27,830,407
1935	27,684,834
1936	27,728,714
1937	27,990,160
1938	28,121,048
1939	28,313,400
1940	28,366,513
1941	28,578,695
1942	28,874,292
1943	28,493,567

This table reflects a healthy growth in valuations even during the depression years and in spite of the transfers of property to the federal government necessitated by the construction of the air base. The sharp decline in value for the last year represents, of course, the decrease in inventories held by Bangor merchants as a result of the wartime scarcity of the various commodities. It is estimated that the 1944 valuation will show a further shrinkage in inventory valuations but not to the extent experienced in 1943.

Because of the material shortages, the operation of the Electrical Department consisted of no more than routine work with an absolute minimum of maintenance and reconstruction. The department received 2,271,300 kilowatt hours from the generating plant at the water works, of which 53,820 kilowatts was later redelivered to the

LINE CREW OF ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT REPLACING BROKEN POLE

Water Department for their requirements, leaving a net of 2,217,480 kilowatts for municipal purposes. In addition to this amount, it was necessary to purchase 437,800 kilowatts from the Bangor Hydro-Electric in order to meet the total municipal requirements for electrical energy.

Two responsibilities of this department of which very little is known by the average person, is the maintenance and operation of the Police and the Fire alarm circuits. In normal times these circuits

are constantly being examined and renewed so that there will not be the slightest reason for a failure in operation. The job of inspection is being given even more attention than in normal times, however, like everything else, modernization must await the successful conclusion of the war.

The first fatal accident since the formation of this department occurred when Mr. Charles Olsen, line foreman, was accidentally electrocuted while engaged in the performance of his duty. Mr. Olsen had responded to a call that had come from the vicinity of Little City Park to shut off an air raid siren which, for some unknown reason, had become operative. He put the siren out of operation by removing the fuses in the circuit and returned later in the morning to seek the cause of the trouble. In some unknown manner, while making his investigation, his body came in contact with a high voltage line which caused instant death. Artificial respiration was given immediately but there was no response. Mr. Olsen died in the service of his fellow men.

Through their recognition by outside associations, the personnel of the Fire Department have on two occasions earned honor for their department, their city, and themselves. The Chief was elected president of the Maine Association of Fire Chiefs at its regular meeting held in Bangor on October 12, 1943. On October 11, 1943, Lt. Cowan attended the State Fire Instructors' School in Bangor and was elected president of that organization. It is recognition such as this that indicates the regard with which the personnel of our department is held throughout the state.

The auxiliary firemen, or civilian defense unit, have made a real

VIEW OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE TRAILER MOUNTED PUMPER

contribution to the welfare of the city through their volunteer services in manning the station during these times of decreased personnel. Only by their services was it possible to allow the regulars time off to which they are entitled. Besides the services which they rendered, it is through the civilian defense that the city acquired the five hundred gallon trailer pump which is now available for emergencies.

The department has also acquired the services of a fire boat made

VIEW OF FIRE BOAT IN SERVICE

available by the Coast Guard Reserve. With this piece of equipment, the department is now in a position to combat fire on the water front much more effectively than its former facilities would permit.

For over a year, the citizens of the City of Bangor have been seeing men of the United States Coast Guard Auxiliary and Temporary Reserve, as they went to and from their stations.

These men are members of Flotilla #1-102, USCG Auxiliary, 1 ND. Their duties are the same as the regular Coast Guard, that is, the patroling of the wharves and the river front of the Port of Bangor. Since taking over, they have released for active sea duty over fifty regular Coast Guardsmen.

TYPE OF PICKET BOAT USED BY COAST GUARD RESERVE
FOR PATROLLING PENOBSCOT RIVER

There are about one hundred men in the Flotilla, all volunteers, working without pay, under the leadership of Lieut. (jg) Clayton R. Lothrop, USCGR (T).

Along with their Dock Patrol, these men man a patrol boat and also a fireboat, ready for instant use to battle any fire that may break out along the water front.

The members of this Flotilla are your neighbors. Men who have sacrificed practically all their spare time, men who have given up movies and many forms of recreation so as to be able to serve their country for the duration of the war.

Activities at the Port of Bangor showed an increase in 1943 over the previous years. The river was opened to navigation on March 26 after the annual visitation of our old friend, the USS Kickapoo. In comparison, 26,661,945 gallons of petroleum products were received by water in 1943 as against 17,249,856 gallons shipped in 1942; 10,945 tons of coal and 8,055 cords of pulpwood was recorded in 1943, while 11,459 tons of coal and 12,262 cords of pulp were shipped to Bangor by water the previous year; 172 ship arrivals for 1943 were recorded in contrast to 156 in 1942. The port was open to shipping a total 267 days during the year, being closed by ice December 17.

From time to time each of us occasionally sees some photograph of Bangor as it appeared in days gone by and we are quite prone to remark on the evident growth of the city over the space of years. Recently, there was occasion to look back over some of the earlier city records and a copy of the budget of 1914 was brought to light. It is being reproduced here in summary and in comparison with 1943 appropriations to show the reader that this growth in their city has not been without increased cost.

Appropriation Accounts	*1914*	*1943*
General Government	$ 35,070.00	$ 63,868.00
Protection of Persons & Property	91,150.00	234,886.00
Health	8,775.00	20,023.00
Public Works	114,750.00	164,736.00
Welfare	27,400.00	126,970.00
Education	165,060.00	440,000.00
Library	4,000.00	12,200.00
Recreation	1,175.00	6,400.00
Unclassified	21,418.07	34,925.00
Electrical & Water Departments	88,815.00	189,480.00
Cemeteries	1,400.00	3,805.00
Interest	58,040.00	33,164.00
Municipal Indebtedness	38,146.93	63,000.00
Total Expenditures	$665,200.00	$1,393,457.00

VIEW OF BANGOR PUBLIC LIBRARY WITH BANGOR HIGH SCHOOL IN THE BACKGROUND

Your public library is supported by earnings from endowments, by direct taxation and in a small measure from a grant by the state and other minor sources. The report of the library trustees for the year reveals that of their total receipts amounting to $83,142.45, only $12,000, or 14.4%, was raised by taxation, the balance being the return on the endowment of $1,944,924.62. The report indicates an increased use of the library facilities by the citizens which is a measure of their appreciation of the value of this institution, which, for the most part, is the gift of public spirited citizens of former years. The principal donors to the public library were, as is the case in so many other charitable and civic projects, James Chesterman Stodder, and George Tyler Stodder. The additional payments made on the Stodder Fund during the past year brought the total of this fund to $1,020,-791.82, which represents more than half of the total endowments.

Mrs. Linwood Coffin, who has been employed by the city in the auditing office since May 4, 1914, serving the past 3½ years as head of the department, was granted a leave of absence during the year until June, 1944. Mr. Alton Covell was appointed as deputy city auditor to take over the duties of the auditor. The auditor's report for the year 1943 is reproduced here in detail.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

December, 1943

ASSETS

Municipal Property—Land, Buildings, Equipment	$ 7,441,252.87
City Property—Tax Deeds	11,235.54
Cash on Hand and in Bank	261,006.55
Special Cash Deposits—Coupon Account	6,511.25
Special Cash Deposits—Municipal Reserves	41,099.27
Special Cash Deposits—Trust Fund Earnings	13,046.51
Public Trust Accounts	299,721.50
Notes Receivable	6,450.00
Accounts Receivable	13,513.92
Taxes Receivable	53,464.45
Tax Titles Receivable	57,741.70
Realized Revenue (in excess of estimate)	* 48,790.85
Deferred Charges in Water Department	10,328.67
Prepaid Accounts	10,532.91
Materials and Supplies on Hand	144,753.94
Special Funds—Water Department	194,667.51
Land, Buildings and Equipment, Water Department	1,846,400.82
Total Assets	$10,362,936.56

LIABILITIES

Municipal Bonds	$ 854,000.00
Water Department Bonds	72,000.00
Accrued Interest on Bonded Debt	2,591.24
Accounts Payable—Treasury Warrants	27,979.50
Prepaid Taxes	4,682.04
Interest on Trust Accounts—Unexpended	13,046.51
Overlayings	42,392.79
Unexpended Appropriations	112,760.18
Public Trust Funds	299,721.50
Municipal Reserves	41,099.27
Special Reserves—Water Department	196,451.10
Capital Surplus	8,237,666.76
Accrued Surplus	458,545.67
Total Liabilities	$10,362,936.56

ANALYSIS OF ASSETS

Analysis of Municipal Property Account

Schools	$2,075,704.47
Highways and Bridges	3,743,178.17
Municipal Garage and Police Station	200,000.00
City Hall	100,000.00
Health Department	943.75
City Farm	143,734.83
Fire Department	135,396.25
Police Department	16,741.02
Electric Department	99,278.16
Auditorium	61,551.00
Ward Room, York Street	2,660.00
Cemetery Property	42,900.30
Library	19,094.00
Park Property	485,643.00
Gravel Bank (Stearns Pit)	20,000.00
Airport	175,000.00
Municipal Dock	10,000.00
Miscellaneous	109,427.92
Total Municipal Property—Land, Buildings and Equipment	$7,441,252.87

Analysis of Cash on Hand

Cash on Hand at City Treasurer's Office		$ 3,854.92
Free cash on deposit at:		
Merrill Trust Co.	$ 91,535.32	
Merchants National Bank	147,449.33	
Eastern Trust & Banking Co.	59,219.17	
		298,203.82
Total Cash on Hand and on Deposit		$302,058.74
Less Municipal Reserves in General Cash	40,538.48	
Less Trust Fund Earnings in General Cash	513.71	
		41,052.19
Total Free Cash on Hand and on Deposit		$261,006.55

Analysis of Special Cash Deposits — Coupon Accounts

Merrill Trust Co.	$6,191.25	
Merchants National Bank, Boston	320.00	
Total Coupon Account		$6,511.25

Analysis of Notes Receivable

James W. Williams Post #12—Original Principal $7,500.00.
Dates Nov. 27, 1936 — Payable on or before Nov. 27, 1941.
To be reduced in principal $150 each year, without interest*

Balance due	$6,450.00
Total Notes Receivable	$6,450.00

* On Dec. 27, 1941, representatives of the Post appeared before the Council and said they were not prepared to pay the balance then due. The Council authorized an extension of five years and a new note was given dated Nov. 27, 1941, under the same conditions; i. e., $150.00 per year in lieu of all interest.

Analysis of Special Cash Deposits for Municipal Reserves

Cemetery Trustees' Account—Penobscot Savings Bank	$ 560.79
U. S. Government Withholding Tax—General Cash	9,173.52
Teachers' Retirement Fund—General Cash	2,909.01
Occupational Survey—General Cash	500.00
Oak Grove Cemetery Tomb Fund—General Cash	500.00
Garland Street Athletic Field—General Cash	944.70
Garland Street Athletic Field House—General Cash	20,000.00
Municipal Coupons, due but not presented—General Cash	511.25
Bonds matured, not presented—General Cash	6,000.00
Total Special Deposits—Municipal Reserves	$41,099.27

Analysis of Special Deposits — Trust Fund Earnings

J. D. O'Connell Trust Fund—in Penobscot Savings Bank	$ 57.48
Chapin, Arthur, Trust Fund—in Penobscot Savings Bank	364.33
Bangor High School Student Loan—in Penobscot Savings Bank	18.57
Bass Park Trust Fund—in Penobscot Savings Bank and Bangor Savings Bank	10,493.63
Kirstein, Sophia, Scholarship Fund—in General Cash	70.50
Holton Public School Fund—in General Cash	17.63
Oliver, Hiram, Fund—in General Cash	197.06
Sabine Fund—in General Cash	40.20
Fogg, Hiram, Fund—in General Cash	115.98
Cemeteries—unexpended income—in General Cash	72.34
French Medal Fund—in Bangor Savings Bank	1,514.54
Kirstein City Missionary Fund—in Penobscot Savings Bank	84.25
Total Special Deposits—Trust Fund Earnings	$13,046.51

Analysis of Public Trust Accounts

Bangor Children's Home	in 2½% Government Bonds	$40,000.00
Bangor Firemen's Relief	in 2½% " "	10,000.00
Bangor Fuel Society	in 2½% " "	4,500.00
Bangor Mechanic's Association	in 2½% " "	12,000.00
Cemeteries	in 2½% " "	25,000.00
Chapin, Arthur, Trust Fund	in 2½% " "	14,500.00
Coe, Thomas U., Fund	in 2½% " "	3,000.00
Fogg, Hiram, Fund	in 2½% " "	1,000.00
French Medal Fund	in 2½% " "	4,700.00
Holton Public School Fund	in 2½% " "	2,000.00
Home for Aged Women	in 2½% " "	25,000.00
Kirstein, Sophia, Scholarship	in 2½% " "	5,000.00
Kirstein Student Loan Fund	in 2½% " "	3,000.00
O'Connell, J. D., Fund	in 2½% " "	1,000.00
Oliver, H. P., Fund	in 2½% " "	2,000.00
Peirce, Anna Hayford, Fund	in 2½% " "	4,000.00
Sabine, Lorenzo, Fund	in 2½% " "	1,000.00
Stetson Fund	in 2½% " "	12,000.00
Stodder, George T., Fund	in 2½% " "	11,000.00
Wakefield Fund	in 2½% " "	10,000.00
Kirstein Missionary Fund	Strauss bond in default Stock substituted, par less div.	454.25
Bangor Firemen's Relief	in Bangor Savings Bank	1,520.90
Bangor High Sch. Stud. Loan	in Penobscot Savings Bank	200.00
Chapin, Arthur, Trust Fund	in " " "	37.85
Cemeteries	in " "	
Cemeteries	in Bangor "	6,712.75
French Medal Fund	in " " "	50.00
Kirstein Missionary Fund	Dividends in liquidation in Penobscot Savings Bank	45.75
Hersey Fund (Invested in City Hall—approved by Court decree)		100,000.00
		$299,721.50
Total Public Trust Funds Invested in City Property		$100,000.00
Total Public Trust Funds Invested in Securities		191,154.25
Total Public Trust Funds in Savings Banks		8,567.25
Total Public Trust Funds		$299,721.50

Analysis of Accounts Receivable

Assessment Sewer Improvements		$ 178.08
Highway Accounts Receivable		571.87
Assessment Sidewalk Improvements		107.68
Charity Advances to Other Cities and Towns—		
Current Charges	$ 822.71	
Less Than One Year Delinquent	982.20	
Over One Year Delinquent	4,261.97	
		6,066.88
Water Department—Accounts Receivable		328.33
Miscellaneous Accounts Receivable		6,233.01
U. S. Contract #1,000 (Reimbursible Expenditures)		28.17
Total Accounts Receivable		$13,514.02

Analysis of Taxes Receivable

Year 1943	$41,873.59
Year 1942	4,443.46
Years previous	7,147.40
Total Taxes Receivable	$53,464.45

Analysis of Tax Titles Receivable

Tax Titles Taken in 1942	$17,541.73
1941	11,443.85
1940	6,967.65
1939	5,583.19
1938	3,404.55
1937	2,610.14
1936	2,922.34
1935	2,900.94
1934	1,557.91
1933	1,669.49
1932	1,064.70
1931	64.27
1930	10.94
Total Tax Titles Receivable	$57,741.70

Analysis of Estimated Revenue

Railroad and Telegraph Tax		$3,146.47
State Bank Stock Tax	$ 1,330.16*	
Auto Excise Tax	8,032.27*	
City Clerk's Office Fees	273.08*	
Plumbing Inspector's Fees	22.25*	
Public Service Franchise	931.34*	
City Hall Rental	428.41*	
Police Department—Court Fees		646.51
Fire Department—Sundry	62.50*	
Sewers—Sundry	97.44*	
Charities	967.49*	
Education—State School Fund	17,179.71*	
Education—Tuition		129.25
Water Department	3,572.58*	
Cemeteries—Sale of Lots	72.00*	
Interest on Taxes and Tax Deeds		1,360.32
Supplemental Taxes	353.00*	
Other Revenue—Unclassified	630.76*	
Liquor Licenses		39.05
Zoning Appeals		25.00
U. S. Housing Project	20,184.46*	
Total in excess of Estimated Revenue	$48,790.85*	

* Denotes that actual revenue received is in excess of estimate.

Analysis of Deferred Charges

Water Department		
Prepayments—Insurance	$ 215.48	
Water Department		
Clearing Account—Transportation and		
Compressor Equipment	189.71	
Water Department		
Construction Work in Progress	10,908.50	
		$11,313.69
Less—		
Advance Billing and Payments	663.70	
Unamortized Premium on Bonds	321.32	
		985.02
Total Deferred Charges		$10,328.67

Analysis of Prepaid Accounts

Prepaid Insurance	$10,532.91
Total Prepaid Accounts	$10,532.91

Materials and Supplies on Hand

Water Department—Materials and Supplies	$51,240.01	
Municipal Woodyard—Material and Supplies	742.94	
Welfare Department—Material and Supplies, 721.6 cords of wood	8,128.75	
Municipal—Material and Supplies	23,502.24	
Schools—Material and Supplies	61,140.00	
Total Materials and Supplies on Hand		$144,753.94

Analysis of Special Funds — Water Department

Petty Cash		$ 400.00
Emergency Fund Cash	$ 58,280.60	
Emergency Fund Securities	103,600.00	
Total Emergency Fund		161,880.60
Pension Fund Cash	3,556.69	
Pension Fund Securities	7,400.00	
Total Pension Fund		10,956.69
Sinking Fund Cash	21,430.22	
Sinking Fund Securities	—	
Total Sinking Fund		21,430.22
Total Special Funds—Water Department		$194,667.51

Analysis of Land, Buildings and Equipment — Water Department

Land	$ 75,288.77
Dam and Fishway	390,226.61
Standpipes	67,110.63
Distribution Mains	571,274.28
Services—New and Renewed	91,370.60
Meters	11,819.77
Office Equipment	3,783.08

Hydrants, Fountains, Troughs	51,805.93
Motor Equipment	19,968.96
Electric Lighting and Other Property	2,800.98
Organization	766.67
Original Pumping Station with Boiler House, Pump House and Wheel House	38,724.40
Garage and Shop	38,637.21
New Pumping Station Building	31,619.35
Engineer's House	2,890.31
Store House	2,856.29
Filter Plant Buildings and Equipment	148,808.58
Other Pumping Equipment	134,261.08
Gate House with Head Gates and Equipment	162,387.32
Total Land, Buildings and Equipment—Water Department	$1,846,400.82

ANALYSIS OF LIABILITIES

Analysis of Municipal Bonds Outstanding

Date of Issue	*Original Amount*	*Rate*	*Amount of Annual Redemption*	*Balance Outstanding*
Aug. 1, 1931	$250,000.00	4 %	$20,000.00	$110,000.00
June 1, 1932	60,000.00	4 %	2,000.00	38,000.00
July 1, 1933	32,000.00	4 %	2,000.00	12,000.00
July 1, 1934	34,000.00	4 %	2,000.00	16,000.00
July 1, 1935	36,000.00	2½%	2,000.00	20,000.00
July 1, 1936	38,000.00	2½%	2,000.00	24,000.00
July 1, 1937	40,000.00	2¾%	2,000.00	28,000.00
Aug. 1, 1939	42,000.00	1¾%	2,000.00	34,000.00
Aug. 1, 1940	38,000.00	1¾%	2,000.00	32,000.00
Jan. 2, 1941	450,000.00	1¾%	18,000.00	396,000.00
Jan. 2, 1941	72,000.00	2 %	4,000.00	60,000.00
Jan. 2, 1941	24,000.00	1¾%	2,000.00	18,000.00
Jan. 2, 1941	75,000.00	1¾%	3,000.00	66,000.00
Total Municipal Bonds Outstanding				$854,000.00

Analysis of Water Department Bonds Outstanding

Date of Issue	*Original Amount*	*Rate*	*Amount Of Annual Redemption*	*Balance Outstanding*
Dec. 1, 1937	$108,000.00	2½%	$6,000.00	$72,000.00
Total Water Department Bonds				$72,000.00

Analysis of Bank Loans

None

Analysis of Interest Accruals on Bonded Debt

Municipal	$2,441.24	
Water	150.00	
Total Interest Accruals on Bonded Debt		$2,591.24

Analysis of Prepaid Taxes

Poll Taxes	$ 3.00	
Excise Taxes	4,679.04	
Total Prepaid Taxes		$4,682.04

Analysis of Interest on Public Trust Accounts Unexpended

Kirstein Scholarship Fund for reinvestment	$ 70.50
Holton Public School Fund—to promote public school education	17.63
Oliver, Hiram, Fund—to be expended by City Missionary	197.06
Sabine Fund—to be expended by City Missionary	40.20
Fogg, Hiram, Fund—to be expended by City Missionary	115.98
Cemeteries—Unexpended Income—Perpetual care of lots	72.34
Bass, Joseph P., Fund—Improvements to Bass Park	10,493.63
Chapin, Arthur C., Park Fund—Improvements to Chapin Park	364.33
French Medal Fund—School Medals	1,514.54

O'Connell, J. D., Fund—For benefit of Bangor orphans	57.48
Bangor High School Student Loan Fund—for reinvestment	18.57
Kirstein City Missionary Fund—for use of City Missionary	84.25
Total Interest on Public Trust Accounts Unexpended	$13,046.51

Analysis of Overlayings

Overlayings	1943	$11,726.77
	1942	8,302.94
	1941	9,606.30
	1940	3,826.59
	1939	4,410.17
	1938	2,335.98
	1937	1,488.00
	1936	133.05
	1935	327.16
	1934	200.80
	1933	35.03
Total Overlayings		$42,392.79

Analysis of Unexpended Appropriations

Unexpended Appropriations—		
School Department	$ 2,134.41	
Water Department	52,823.01	
Municipal	57,802.76	
Total Unexpended Appropriations		$112,760.18

Analysis of Public Trust Funds

	Current Principal Amount
Bangor Fuel Society Fund—	
Income to be used by Fuel Society	$ 4,500.00
Bangor Children's Home Fund—	
Income to be used by Children's Home	40,000.00
Bangor High School Student Loan Fund (Amanda Wilson)	
Income to be added to the Principal	200.00

Bangor Mechanic's Association Fund—	
Income specified for Bangor Public Library	12,000.00
Chapin, Arthur C., Fund—	
Income for beautifying Chapin Park	14,537.85
Firemen's Relief Fund—	
Unexpended income to be added to Principal	11,520.90
Fogg, Hiram, Fund—	
Income to be expended by City Missionary	1,000.00
French Medal Fund—	
Income to be used for School Medals	4,750.00
Hersey Fund—	
Income to be used by Bangor Public Library	100,000.00
Holton Public School Fund—	
Income for Promotion of Public School Education	2,000.00
Home for Aged Women Fund—	
Income to be used by the Home	25,000.00
Kirstein, Louis and Sophia, Fund—	
Income to be used by City Missionary	
Bond in default—Stock substituted	
Par value less dividends	454.25
Dividends in liquidation in Penobscot Savings Bank	45.75
Kirstein, Sophia, Scholarship Fund—	
Income to be used for Scholarships	5,000.00
Kirstein, Sophia, Student Loan Fund—	
Income to be added to Principal	3,000.00
O'Connell, J. D., Fund—	
Income for benefit of Orphans of City of Bangor	1,000.00
Oliver, Hiram, Fund—	
Income to be expended by City Missionary	2,000.00
Sabine, Lorenzo, Fund—	
Income to be expended by City Missionary	1,000.00
Stetson Fund—	
Income to be expended by City Missionary	12,000.00
Wakefield Fund—	
Income to be expended for the Home for Aged Women and for widows and spinsters over 50 years of age	10,000.00
Coe, T. U., Fund (Same as Wakefield Fund)	3,000.00

Peirce, Anna Hayford, Fund	(Same as Wakefield Fund)	4,000.00
Stodder, George T., Fund	(Same as Wakefield Fund)	11,000.00
Cemeteries Fund—		
Income to be used for Perpetual Care of Lots		31,712.75
Total Public Trust Funds		$299,721.50

Analysis of Municipal Reserves

Tomb at Oak Grove Cemetery (for construction of new tomb)	$ 500.00
Occupational Survey (received from State of Maine)	500.00
Teachers' Retirement Fund	2,909.01
U. S. Withholding Tax	9,173.52
Cemetery Trustees' Account (designated for new work at Mt. Hope)	560.79
Garland St. Athletic Field—Appropriated by School Dept. for improvements to football field	944.70
Garland St. Athletic Field House—Transfer authorized by School Board	20,000.00
Bond Coupons due but not presented	511.25
Bonds matured but not presented	6,000.00
Total Municipal Reserve Account	$41,099.27

Analysis of Water Department Special Reserve

Emergency Maintenance and Construction Reserve	$161,880.60
Pension Fund Reserve	10,956.69
Sinking Fund Reserve	21,430.22
Suspense Account Reserve	1,783.59
Petty Cash Reserve	400.00
Total Special Reserves—Water Department	$196,451.10

REVENUE OTHER THAN TAXES

	Estimated Revenue	*Actual Revenue*
Taxes:		
Railroad and Telegraph Tax	$ 22,500.00	$ 19,353.53
State Bank Stock Tax	16,000.00	17,330.16
Auto Excise Tax	30,000.00	38,032.27
Licenses and Permits:		
City Clerk's Office	7,000.00	7,273.08
Plumbing Inspector's Fees	200.00	222.25
Grants and Gifts from State:		
Library	200.00	200.00
Privileges:		
Public Service Franchise	2,500.00	3,431.34
General Government:		
City Hall Rental	1,000.00	1,428.41
Protection of Persons and Property:		
Police Sept. Court Fees	6,000.00	5,353.49
Fire Dept.—Sundry	200.00	262.50
Public Works:		
Sewers—Sundry	100.00	197.44
Charities:		
Almshouse		383.90
Farm		1,289.28
Hospital	16,000.00	2,294.84
Burials		1,200.00
Outside Hospitals		662.06
Reimbursements		6,781.41
Wood Inventory Adj.		4,356.00
Education:		
State School Fund	41,490.00	58,669.71
Tuition	9,000.00	8,870.75
Public Service Enterprises:		
Water Department	155,000.00	158,572.58
Cemeteries:		
Sale of Lots	150.00	222.00
Interest:		
On Taxes and Tax Deeds	6,000.00	4,639.68
Supplemental Taxes:		
Taxes	1,000.00	1,353.00
Other Revenue:		
Unclassified	3,000.00	3,630.76
Liquor Licenses:		
Licenses	150.00	110.95
Zoning Appeals:		
Appeals	25.00	
Municipal Court:		
Rental	1,000.00	1,000.00
U. S. Housing Project:		
Housing Project	8,000.00	28,184.46
	$326,515.00	$375,305.85

OPERATING ACCOUNTS

GENERAL GOVERNMENT:

	Appropriations	*Expenditures*
Executive Department:		
Salaries	$ 7,565.00	$ 7,634.86
General Expenses	300.00	363.13
	7,865.00	7,997.99
Auditor and Auditing:		
Salaries	3,750.00	3,744.34
General Expenses	317.00	263.65
	4,067.00	4,007.99
Treasurer and Collector:		
Salaries	8,821.00	8,821.00
General Expenses	2,015.00	1,884.07
	10,836.00	10,705.07
Assessors:		
Salaries	9,102.00	9,040.00
General Expenses	1,240.00	837.94
	10,342.00	9,877.94
Law:		
Salary	2,500.00	2,500.00
General Expenses	100.00	127.08
	2,600.00	2,627.08
City Clerk:		
Salaries	5,503.00	5,504.00
General Expenses	661.00	850.86
Liquor Licenses	150.00	97.90
Zoning Account	100.00	11.75
Vital Statistics	300.00	184.75
	6,714.00	6,649.26

Continuation of Operating Accounts

	Appropriations	*Expenditures*
Purchasing Agent:		
Salaries	3,652.00	2,648.56
General Expenses	200.00	529.27
Advertising	90.00	42.47
	3,942.00	3,220.30
Civil Service Commission:		
General Expenses	100.00	225.44
Inspector of Buildings:		
Salary	500.00	500.00
Registration:		
Salaries	2,041.00	1,992.80
General Expenses	629.00	473.82
	2,670.00	2,466.62
Elections:		
Salaries	360.00	345.00
General Expenses	230.00	307.03
	590.00	652.03
City Hall:		
Salaries	6,627.00	6,510.34
Repairs, Supplies	2,500.00	3,035.54
Fuel, Light, Water	2,375.00	2,207.53
Insurance	325.00	292.17
	11,827.00	12,045.58
Attendance Officer:		
Salary	1,500.00	1,500.00
Auditorium:		
Salary	150.00	
Repairs	120.00	600.60
Fuel, Light	30.00	47.00
Insurance	15.00	10.17
	315.00	657.77

Continuation of Operating Accounts

	Appropriations	*Expenditures*
Police Department:		
Salaries and Wages	87,401.00	82,481.59
Janitor's Salary	1,300.00	1,304.18
Janitor's Supplies	500.00	190.31
Auto Maint.	5,700.00	4,760.21
Equipment and Repr.	1,600.00	1,126.73
Traffic Signs	1,225.00	785.99
Other Exp.	1,866.00	1,609.09
Med. Attendance	700.00	700.00
Ident. Bureau	979.00	1,057.30
Comp. Insurance	1,100.00	928.53
Radio Inspec. Salary	780.00	782.50
Radio Maint.	390.00	240.24
	103,541.00	95,966.67
Fire Department:		
Salaries and Wages	106,570.00	100,931.75
Water	13,470.00	13,472.00
Fuel and Light	2,496.00	2,314.26
Auto Maint.	2,150.00	1,155.52
Equip. and Repr.	3,319.00	3,026.59
Other Exp.	2,250.00	2,224.07
Insurance	40.00	248.37
Comp. Insurance	800.00	979.48
	131,095.00	124,352.04
Dog Officer	250.00	59.20
Health Department:		
Salaries	5,254.00	4,611.10
Milk Inspec.	250.00	250.00
General Expenses	1,390.00	697.29
Meat Inspec.	900.00	900.00
Garbage Removal	6,500.00	8,014.90
Dental Clinic	2,265.00	402.10
Contagious Dis.	250.00	81.80
Dumps	358.00	
Plumbing Inspec.	1,300.00	1,304.17
Nurse	1,500.00	1,500.00
Insurance	56.00	16.73
	20,023.00	17,778.09

Continuation of Operating Accounts

	Appropriations	*Expenditures*
Public Works Department:		
General Administration:		
Salaries	9,800.00	8,508.50
General Expenses	500.00	390.98
Sewer Maint.	4,208.00	2,561.13
Catch Basin Maint.	6,643.00	7,234.18
Street Cleaning	6,720.00	4,766.67
Spring and F. Clean.	4,200.00	6,762.15
	21,771.00	21,324.13
Sewer Construction	5,000.00	1,235.81
Bridges:		
Repr. and Maint.	3,000.00	653.27
Highways:		
Insurance	3,400.00	3,168.48
Yards and Shops	6,100.00	4,223.96
Mechanical Dept.	20,425.00	19,077.29
Road Maint.	19,290.00	23,986.18
Street Signs	500.00	20.00*
Gravel Pit Oper.	2,000.00	62.12*
Asphalt Plant		18.00*
R. and M. Sidewalks	8,000.00	7,047.01
Presurfacing Street	4,500.00	3,373.81
Snow and Ice Removal	18,000.00	21,800.57
Tarring	22,000.00	19,351.58
Equip. Replacement	3,000.00	4,257.12
	107,215.00	106,185.88
Parks:		
Maintenance	7,500.00	10,706.56
Forestry:		
Maintenance	2,250.00	2,772.79
Spraying Trees	2,000.00	2,148.00
	4,250.00	4,920.79
Police Station and Garage:		
Fuel	2,500.00	2,496.02
Lights	250.00	314.93
Water	150.00	126.14
Miscellaneous	600.00	1,334.58
Fireman and Janitor	700.00	685.91
	4,200.00	4,957.58

Continuation of Operating Accounts

	Appropriations	*Expenditures*
N. Y. A. Projects:		
N. Y. A.	1,500.00	1,322.82
All Charities:		
Salaries	7,670.00	6,874.32
Office Expense	600.00	325.05
Almshouse }	17,730.00	15,759.43 }
Farm }		2,046.31 }
Hospital	10,670.00	11,258.19
Burials	2,000.00	2,565.00
Outside Hospital	7,000.00	2,587.06
Outside Relief	30,000.00	15,594.68
Ex. Service Relief	4,500.00	335.97
Wood	7,500.00	3,405.28
Relief by O. C. & T.	5,500.00	2,668.87
City Physician	1,000.00	1,000.00
City Missionary	900.00	900.00
State Children	11,500.00	9,085.83
Mun. Board Child Welfare	14,000.00	16,390.26
State Sanitorium Aid	1,200.00	747.12
Emergency T. B. Camp	3,000.00	3,000.00
Salvation Army	900.00	900.00
District Nurse Asso.	750.00	750.00
Travelers Aid	250.00	250.00
Emergency State Hospital	300.00	
	126,970.00	96,443.37
Education:		
Schools	440,000.00	437,865.59
Library:		
Appro. by City	12,000.00	12,032.00
Granted by State	200.00	200.00
	12,200.00	12,232.00
Recreation:		
Playgrounds	4,100.00	3,457.60
Mun. Skating Rinks	1,200.00	2,261.81
Band Concerts	1,100.00	1,285.64
	6,400.00	7,005.05

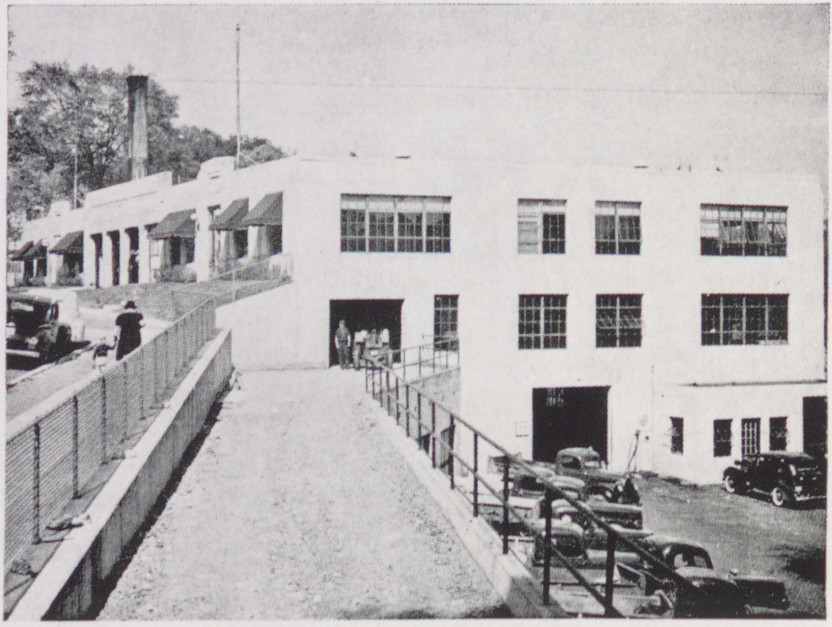
Continuation of Operating Accounts

	Appropriations	*Expenditures*
Unclassified:		
Damage to Per. and Prop.	2,200.00	1,677.18
Memorial Day	350.00	350.00
Reserve	1,000.00	
Outside Audit.	700.00	700.00
Pensions	18,000.00	16,920.77
Contingent	5,000.00	3,446.48
Harbor Master	400.00	400.00
Supt. of Clocks	150.00	150.00
Sealer of Wts. and Meas.	25.00	1.06
Annual Reports	500.00	374.70
Printing, etc.	300.00	374.14
Maine Mun. League	300.00	300.00
Adv. Natural Resources	500.00	443.59
Civilian Defense	1,500.00	1,788.14
Fire Insurance	3,500.00	3,357.96
Coe School	500.00	621.71
	34,925.00	30,905.73
Public Service Enterprises:		
Electrical Department:		
Salaries and Wages	18,275.00	17,957.74
Maint. and Opr.	16,205.00	14,549.81
	34,480.00	32,507.55
Water Department:		
Maint. and Constr.	155,000.00	102,176.99
Cemeteries:		
Maintenance	3,805.00	3,502.55
Interest:		
On Temporary Loan	1,600.00	1,426.66
On Mun. Bonds	21,237.00	21,236.40
On Trust Funds	10,327.00	10,899.54
	33,164.00	33,562.60
Municipal Indebtedness:		
Serial Bond Requirements	63,000.00	63,000.00
Totals	$1,393,457.00	$1,280,696.82

* Overdraft.

The lack of manpower has been a most serious handicap to your public works department throughout the past year, and the problem will probably become even more acute in the months to come. The department has found it absolutely impossible to carry out the same type of program that has been in practice during the past few years. Many items it has been forced to discard entirely and others have been curtailed in extent.

During each of the past few years, the department singled out some major objective and accomplished it in addition to the regular work. In this fashion, Broadway was rebuilt, as was also Royal Road, Court Street, and scores of other streets. In 1943, the program of improvement was limited to the long needed construction of the so-called Dunning Boulevard, although the work consisted only of the parkway area and did not embrace any road construction as such. It appears very much as if this forced curtailment will continue until the end of the war, as there are no prospects of any betterment in conditions for 1944, so far as labor conditions are concerned.



PARTIAL VIEW OF MUNICIPAL GARAGE

The tarring program for the year was reduced to a minimum because of shortages of materials, with the result that many of our streets

are now badly in need of attention. It is expected, however, that this condition will improve in 1944, inasmuch as most of the restrictions on tar sales have been removed.

One of the big responsibilities of the department is that of snow removal and the maintenance of streets and roads in the winter to permit the free movement of traffic under all conditions. In the past, the public works department has done a splendid job in keeping streets and sidewalks free from ice and snow. This work, of course, requires a great reserve of manpower, for to properly handle a snow

VIEW OF ONE OF THE TRACTORS SANDING SIDEWALKS

storm, it is necessary to begin work almost as soon as the storm starts and to keep continually at it until the chore is completed. To do this requires not one, but two and sometimes three complete crews, because this work is extremely hard and men cannot stand up under it for more than twelve to fifteen hours at the most before they must take time off. Obviously, lack of extra men will seriously handicap the department in effecting prompt clearance and removal of a heavy fall of snow. However, everything possible is done to offset the loss of men and to assure open roads and sidewalks, but naturally, the department cannot function to the same extent as in the "good old days," and the indulgence of the people is requested.

Bangor has 17 parks in its builtup section, representing a total of 82.57 acres, varying in size from small plots situated at some of the street intersections to the larger areas, such as are found at the two

junior high schools and at Bass Park. To some of our people, these parks represent only a source of expense to the City, but to the vast majority, they appear in their true light, a place of beauty and enjoyment, all of which help to make Bangor a better place in which to live.

In Bass Park, the City has an unusual piece of property in that it represents no expense to the City. Left to the City of Bangor by one of its outstanding citizens, in 1933, it came to us complete with a perpetual endowment which, if properly used, is sufficient to maintain and add to the property forever. It is hoped that in the next few years a program can be worked out so that the people can use this property the year around as a recreational and playground center. Of ample size and well situated, the park offers unlimited opportunities for exploitation for the common good.

In the same category as Bass Park is the Coe property on Court Street. This property, the residence of its donor, was for several years used as a school. However, the building of the two junior high school buildings obviated the need of this plot for school use and it has been idle since that time. Limited by the restrictions imposed by its giver for uses such as a school, park or for charitable purposes, it is at present being used only in a limited manner as a park, and study should be given the problem to determine how the property may best be used in the future in compliance with the terms of the gift. It has been proposed that the property be leased to the various social and charitable agencies as a social center and it may well be that something along this line could be effected to the best interest of the city.

There are many problems incident to the proper usage of our park facilities that must be solved, but in their solution, care must be exercised to make sure that a well integrated program is worked out and that one phase does not work to the disadvantage of another. Without doubt, the step that has already been undertaken in connection with our recreation program will have a marked influence in the management and operation of our parks to the end that the latter will be enjoyed more and more by the people.

Summer visitors to Bangor invariably exclaim over the beautiful trees that line so many of our streets, which so many of us simply take for granted. However, these trees are not to be taken for granted. Some far-seeing individual in authority years ago saw the value of these trees and had the courage to carry out an extensive planting program. Because of the vision of these earlier generations, the value

of our property has been enhanced and ours has been the enjoyment of these trees throughout the years. Like every form of life, however, these trees must eventually succumb to age and disease. The life of these trees can be shortened through abuse or can be materially lengthened through proper care and feeding. Some species of our shade trees are especially susceptible to certain insects which, of late, have been unusually active, and unless we combat these insects with an aggressive spraying program there will be a great many open spaces along our tree shaded streets. It is planned to do everything possible to extend the life of our shade trees by spraying, feeding, pruning and every other means at our disposal. It shall be the practice, also, to replace each tree we lose, if conditions will warrant or permit the planting of new trees, and in selecting the replacement trees we shall endeavor to plant trees known to thrive in this area and to resist the natural enemies of shade trees.

One of the things which will, more than any other, set a city apart from others as being a better place in which to live, is the civic pride which is evidenced by neatness of the taxpayers' property and the absences of neighborhood dumps or rubbish piles. The city dweller by the virtue of his living habits necessarily must accumulate a great deal of rubbish, such as tin cans, paper bags, magazines and a thousand other items. With the built-up sections ever expanding and places for disposal of rubbish becoming more and more inaccessible, it is only to be expected that people who have no means of transportation and whose finances will not allow them to employ the services of truckmen are going to throw their rubbish in the first place opportunity permits. With this condition existing, it will be impossible to eradicate the neighborhood dumps and to stop the unsightly practice of throwing rubbish in the gutters of outlying streets.

The modern city is attacking this problem through the medium of supplying a regular rubbish collection service on the same arrangement as its garbage collection. Such a plan has been contemplated for Bangor and it has been conservatively estimated that it would represent an added cost to the City of about $2.00 per family per year. Naturally, such a service cannot be inaugurated during these times of restricted motor vehicle sales and the shortage of manpower. However, your management intends to foster this program as soon as conditions warrant in the hopes that the council of that time will see the benefits it will afford and will provide the necessary funds.

The Kenduskeag River which flows through the very heart of the city presents a challenge which Bangor should accept. This river, at present nothing more nor less than an open sewer serving nearly half our population, could be, by the elimination of pollution, transformed into a beauty spot which, in addition to increasing the property values of the city, would also afford many added facilities of recreation of which we are now deprived. This matter of "cleaning up" the Kenduskeag is not new; it has been discussed seriously over a period of years, but no action has ever been taken. Nor is the problem of river pollution confined to Bangor. The officials of the State and of the Nation have been giving this matter their consideration and many studies have been conducted to determine the extent and effect of pollution.

The information gained from these studies has been the basis for the origin of legislation, in both the State and National governmental bodies, which would effect the removal of all sources of pollution from all of our streams and rivers and return them to their pristine beauty and purity. So far this legislation has been defeated by small but powerful groups who might have been momentarily adversely affected by such laws, and by a few people who could not see the over all good that could be accomplished. Probably no city in the State would benefit as much by this type of river control as would the City of Bangor.

To comply with any legislation that might be passed in the interest of freeing our rivers from pollution, it would be necessary for Bangor to build an adequate sewage disposal plant and to construct a system of intercepting sewers which would serve to convey all waste from the sanitary sewer system directly to the disposal plant, and, wherever possible, to separate the sanitary sewers from the storm sewers, allowing the latter to discharge at will into the streams. This construction would, of course, require a large capital expenditure, but it could be accomplished through the creation of a sewer district, and financed by a charge for each domestic and commercial sewer connection.

In return for this expenditure, the city would then enjoy all the benefits that would be derived from a pollution free Kenduskeag, such as swimming, boating, skating and the use of park facilities that could easily be constructed the entire length of the river from the railroad bridge to Bull's Eye bridge. Further than that, because the people of the entire state would also be handling their waste matter

in a proper manner, Bangor would re-acquire for its domestic needs a source of water that would require but little treatment and would thus eliminate any need for bringing in water from any of the distant lakes such as has been considered. Thus, the capital expenditure that this plan would require would be more than offset by the elimination of the need for capital expenditure to secure a new water supply. It appears, therefore, that Bangor's interests could best be served by such a program of elimination of all pollution from our rivers and this proposal should receive the endorsement of every citizen.

Throughout the year, the health department has been engaged in its many duties in connection with the health and sanitation problems in the city. These duties range from a determination of the rates of births and deaths through such items as a recording of the communicable diseases, determination of the leading causes of death, problems incident to child welfare and social hygiene, inspection of restaurants, inspection of meat, and also matters of sanitation, such as plumbing, garbage collection and the operation of the city dump. The range of their work is so varied that it almost is impossible to summarize it.

In the appropriation for 1943, provision was made for the enlargement of the dental clinic, however, it was found impossible to carry out this program, because of the shortage of dentists occasioned by so many of the profession serving with the Army or Navy. It is expected that when world conditions again approximate normal that this idea can be carried out because it is badly needed here to assure the good health of Bangor's younger population.

The intent of this report is to give the reader an insight into the affairs of the city and to furnish some idea as to the extent of the operations of the various departments. It is hoped that the brief statements given here will arouse the reader's interest to the extent that it will prompt further investigation into the affairs of the City. Your management welcomes your suggestions as to how it may better serve you, and every official of the city will gladly give you any available detailed information that you might request.

Respectfully submitted,

HORACE S. ESTEY,

City Manager.

BANGOR CITY HALL