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1945

Annual Report, Bangor, Maine: 1945

City of Bangor, Maine

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BANGOR, MAINE

"Queen City of the East."

352 Me. Rm
B221
1945



Report of
MUNICIPAL SERVICES
1945



Fourteenth

ANNUAL REPORT

City of

BANGOR, MAINE

Respectfully Submitted by

Horace S. Estey

City Manager



GEORGE F. PEABODY
Chairman of the Bangor City Council

To the Citizens of the City of Bangor:

On August 14, 1945, forty-four months and seven days after it had started on December 7, 1941, the war which had engaged the full productive capacity of this nation for the past four years ground slowly to an end. The successful conclusion of this war, the outcome of which was never in doubt, was assured when the war in Europe ended with the complete capitulation of Germany on May 8, three months before the startling announcement that atomic energy had been employed to hasten the end of the conflict. Thus, on August 14, 1945, this country had passed through the first stage of its greatest crisis and had emerged with its courage undimmed, its hope for the future still high, and with unbounded faith in its ability to meet the problems of the future and to turn them into golden opportunities.

Your City of Bangor has emerged from this period saddened beyond measure by the loss of 101 of its citizens who gave their lives in its defense, and today stands in full acknowledgment of its debt to them and to the 4,349 others who offered all they had in our behalf and who, in some cases, suffered irreparable physical and mental damage. It is the avowed intention of your city to erect a memorial that will, for a long time yet to come, suitably commemorate the unselfish devotion of these citizens to their fellowman.

Even though the strain of war had eased materially by mid-year,

and had disappeared entirely by mid-August, nevertheless the restrictions and limitations imposed because of the war were not lifted in time to permit the resumption of normal operation of the city. In fact, we must look ahead for a period of years yet before we can reasonably expect to accomplish the full readjustment that must take place before our operation will be anything like that which we would deem as normal.

The Bangor City Council was concerned with many issues during the war under consideration, all of which received full discussion and all of which were faithfully reported by the press and radio. In two instances, it sponsored public meetings to express its policy and to gauge public opinion. The first of these two meetings was held May 23, 1945 for the purpose of discussing the proposed development of Kenduskeag Stream. A special invitation to attend this meeting was extended to all of the owners of property abutting the stream in the downtown area, and all interested citizens were urged through the press to evidence their interest by attending. During the course of the meeting presided over by Mr. Peabody, Chairman of the Council, the general need for improvement in this area was discussed and a broad outline of what was generally planned was presented. There was at the meeting a representative of a nationally known firm of engineers

who spoke from personal knowledge gained from experience elsewhere of what might be done. The meeting was well attended by a very representative group of citizens, and it was the opinion of an overwhelming majority that studies should be made to determine the feasibility of controlling tide damage in the area, and of ways to eliminate the pollution in the stream resulting from the discharge of some twenty-seven public and an unknown number of private sewers discharging into Kenduskeag Stream.

As a result of the meeting, engineers were employed to make a thorough study of this problem and to report to the city a suggested

means of developing the area with the objective being to free the stream from pollution through the construction of an intercepting sewer that would collect all of the sewage now entering the stream and discharging it into the deep waters of the Penobscot in a manner that would anticipate the eventual extension of the intercepting sewer to a sewage disposal plant that might be located somewhere below the city on the Penobscot River. The engineers have completed their study and have conceived a plan that envisions the construction of such an intercepting sewer and includes, also, the reclamation of that area lying between the Washington and State-Hammond Street Bridges

MAIN STREET, BANGOR, MAINE, LOOKING WEST





RESIDENTIAL SCENE

A Portion of West Broadway, Bangor, Maine

and between the existing wharfs and now occupied by the stream itself. They point out that the land thus reclaimed could be used for any purpose that the community might designate and suggest its possible use for parking. The project should be undertaken as a sewage control measure, if for no other reason; but in this instance, the secondary result, so to speak, is fully as valuable as the main objective.

One of the really trying problems facing every major city today is the accommodation of automobile traffic and the provision of adequate parking space. Here in Bangor our problem is made more acute than elsewhere by virtue of the fact that we depend to a large extent for our livelihood on the traffic we can attract here for commercial and recreational purposes. Thus, if we are to continue to attract this type of traf-

fic, we must frankly face the problem it brings. It is a foregone conclusion that people will come here only so long as we provide here the facilities they need and provide them in a manner that meets those offered by competition. In downtown Bangor, the bulk of our shopping area is confined to two and one-fifth miles of streets on which only 806 cars can be parked at one time. In addition to this, we have three public parking places which will accommodate 395 autos, or a total of 1201. People have shown by past behavior that they are going to trade at the place they can reach the easiest. Thus the people of Bangor are confronted with a problem that has two answers. Either they must provide more parking space in the center of the city that will be easily accessible and conveniently located with respect to all our major shopping



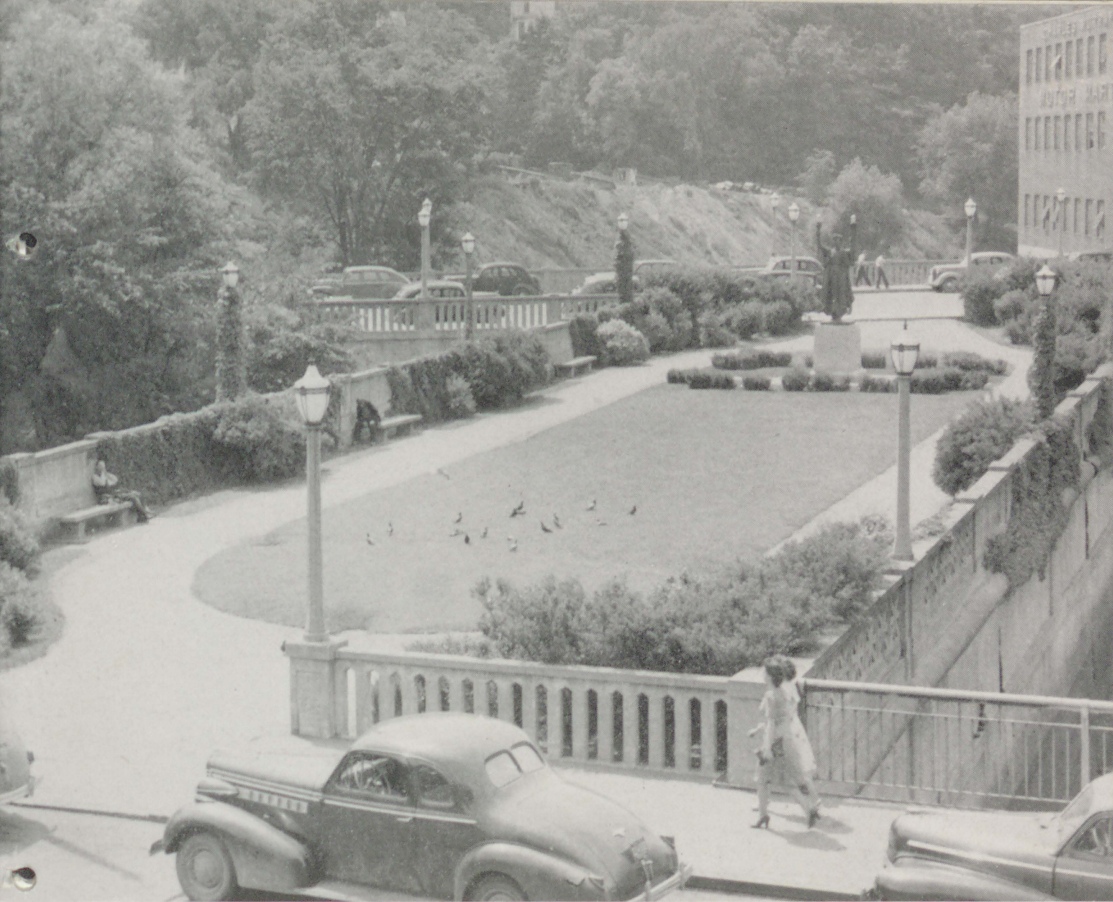
NORUMBEGA MALL

Bronze of Hannibal Hamlin, Bangor Resident and Vice President Under Abraham Lincoln, in Centerground

area, or the merchants will gradually desert the downtown area for the fringes of the city.

The provision of additional parking space in the center of the city will be costly, but it will return to the city other benefits than parking space and it will tend to be in a large measure self-supporting from new revenues that it will produce. To fail to provide additional space and to lose our downtown shopping center to the outskirts, perhaps, but more likely to some other city, can be even more expensive. The assessed valuation of the land and buildings in our downtown

shopping area, the area bounded generally by the Penobscot River, Union Street, Columbia Street, Franklin Street, Harlow Street, and Exchange Street, and including both sides of the boundary streets, is \$1,903,911 for land and \$4,096,339 for buildings, or more than 25% of the total assessed valuation of the real estate in the city. If the business enterprise represented here is not adequately served and cannot, because of that reason, compete with similar business elsewhere, it will naturally desert this location for some other, and we will have created a condition wherein this



KENDUSKEAG MALL
Bronze of Victory in Centerground

property will lose its tax value, and we will suffer a sharp decrease in assessed valuation and a corresponding decrease in tax revenue which can only be offset by a similar increase in the tax rate on other property. Moreover with the establishment of this business on the outskirts of town on land with a lesser value, we will be required to provide in this new area new utilities to serve them at a very considerable first cost to the city with a continuing expense for maintenance thereafter and, what is more, we still must provide and maintain the same utilities now in use in the cen-

ter of town to serve an area that will face decay and thereby destroy the very appearance of our city.

At first glance, the cost of the provision of new space in the downtown area through the reclamation of the Kenduskeag Stream bed, so called, will seem extremely high. It must be remembered, however, that with the reclamation of this area, we obviate the need for the construction and perpetual maintenance of duplicate facilities that would be needed to serve a new area and instead of looking forward to the creation of a blighted area in the center of the city with the attend-



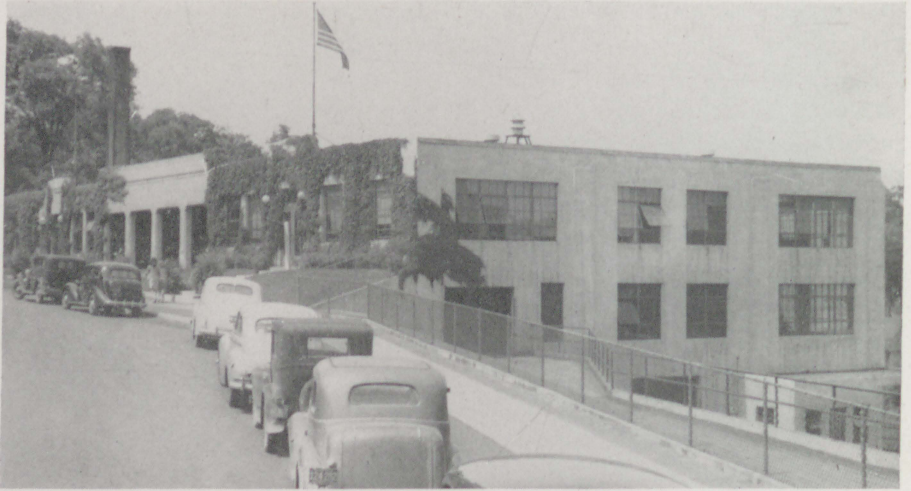
AN INTERESTING WINTER-TIME AERIAL VIEW OF A PORTION OF BANGOR

ant decrease in assessed valuation, we will have created a condition that will make this area even more valuable with a corresponding increase in tax revenue, and we will have created a condition wherein the provision of parking space and access to the property now facing the stream will encourage property owners to raze the unsightly buildings existing there now, and to erect there new shops and business establishments which the new and increased traffic will warrant and leave us with a compact business section for which we can provide the necessary municipal services at a much lesser expense than would be the case if we encourage decentralization.

Your management recommends the creation of a building district which would seek legislative authority and, if granted, be empowered to develop the area along the lines proposed by the engineering survey, and that the cost of the project be financed through a combination of revenue sources including a special sewer tax to be a stated percentage of and collected with the water bill; the property tax revenue accruing to the city from the abutting property; a direct and guaranteed annual appropriation from the city; the proceeds of a fair and equitable betterment assessment to be levied against the abutting property owners in consideration of the increased value their property will have resulting from the provision of access, the prevention of tide damage, and the elimination of future expense they would otherwise suffer in the

maintenance of wharfs which, incidentally, are of no benefit; from the proceeds of federal grants and aid that might be available, and from whatever net revenue the building district might earn from the area by virtue of parking fees, rental for semi-public purposes, and other uses to which it might be properly put.

An earlier council had committed to a special citizens committee the task of preparing and submitting a proposed Building Code for the City of Bangor. This committee considered the problem for a period of sixteen months, and on January 30, 1945 filed with the City Council its proposal. This Code specified building regulations both in respect to construction and in respect to occupancy designed to insure the safety of the building occupants against fire and other hazards. It deals with such items as building materials, general design, protective devices, types of occupancy permitted in various areas, and other features. The Code also prescribes a new Fire District and limits the type of construction which will be permitted in that area. The council debated the various provisions of the proposed ordinance over a period of months during which it held thirteen meetings at which interested citizens were invited to be heard on the question. The Code was enacted as a law on December 26, 1945, to become effective ten days later. The Code provides for the full time services of an Inspector of Buildings who shall devote his whole time to the duties of his of-



POLICE HEADQUARTERS

fice. The office was created as soon as the ordinance became effective, and Mr. James M. Walsh who previously served as Building Inspector on a part time basis was appointed to the position. He continues to share the general offices of the Public Works Department.

A matter of major concern to the council was the housing problem which has become more and more acute during the past several months. Because it recognized the condition which existed, the council ordered an extensive survey of the problem to determine, if possible, the degree of the need, the possible solution, and the ability of the city government to act in its correction. The survey indicated that a real need for new and better housing units did exist in a suitable amount; that people in the city were living in cramped, inadequate quarters; that people moving to the city for legitimate reasons were unable

to find living accommodations; and that people with financial means to improve their standard of housing were forced to continue to occupy substandard housing for lack of better facilities. In an attempt to alleviate these conditions, your management investigated surplus housing accommodations which were being made available under certain restrictions by the Federal Public Housing Authority only to find that in its opinion these surplus housing units would not meet our needs, and furthermore that we did not have the necessary statutory authority to engage in the supplying of housing.

A survey was also made of the existing housing in the city which was vacant for one reason or another. This survey indicated that there were close to one hundred housing units in the city that were vacant mostly for the reason that they were in need of repair. Here again, we lacked the authority of



WHOLESALE DISTRICT

the law to require that these houses be made habitable and offered for occupancy. To bring the problem forcibly to the attention of the people a public meeting was called and the facts presented. It appeared to be the opinion of those in attendance that the best solution to the problem was to encourage building by private capital, and that the problem before us could not be solved by the local authorities. Since that time, evidence has been presented of the intention of private interests to invest substantially in the construction of new, well designed single family units during the summer of 1946. This would seem to justify the judgment of the council and the soundness of the policy it established.

Few people really appreciate the vast amount of detail that must be taken care of in the office of a City Clerk in a city such as Bangor. This office, the official repository of

all city records and the issuing agent of most of the permits and licenses granted by the city, is an extremely busy place. In 1945 the City Clerk's office received in fees of all kinds \$19,309.81. Of this amount, \$10,444.40 was forwarded directly to the Treasurer of the State of Maine representing the State's share of hunting, fishing, and dog licenses. As an indicator of the detail handled in this office, a tabulation of the revenues received is presented here:

Hunting and Fishing.....	\$ 850.70
Recording Documents.....	879.75
Marriages	936.00
Dog Licenses.....	385.25
Certificates Birth, Mar- riages, Deaths.....	1,004.75
Photostatic Copies.....	704.75
Innholders & Victualers....	1,635.00
Sidewalk Pump.....	100.00
Gasoline Licenses.....	76.00
Advertising	478.69
Building Permits.....	41.50
Bean-o	231.00
Taxi Drivers.....	476.00



JOHN BAPST HIGH SCHOOL

Junk & Second Dealers....	340.00
Employment Agencies.....	150.00
Theatres	120.00
Dances	92.00
Taxicabs	75.00
Electricians	72.02
Old Gold Dealers.....	50.00
Peddlers	30.00
Trucking	27.00
Signs	24.00
Pool	20.00
Bowling	20.00
Skating	20.00
Magnetic Healers.....	10.00
Miscellaneous	16.00

Total\$8,865.41

The fees and licenses for which this money was collected are all provided for by Council ordinance in accordance with the following schedule:

Store and Sell Explosives.....	\$ 1.00
Taxicabs	1.00
Taxicab Drivers.....	2.00
Trucking	1.00
Gasoline Storage	1.00
Wrestling & Boxing.....	1.00
Bean-o	1.00
Dance	1.00
Signs	2.00
Dance, 3 months.....	5.00
Hawkers & Peddlers.....	5.00
Dealers in Fireworks.....	5.00
License to Practice the Art of Healing, Therapy & Naturopathy	5.00
Victualer—Selling Beer.....	20.00
Victualer—Not Selling Beer	5.00
Hotel & Innkeeper.....	10.00
Rooming Houses—10 Rooms	10.00
Roller Skating.....	10.00
Junk & Second Hand.....	10.00
Old Gold	10.00
Sidewalk Pumps.....	10.00
Moving Pictures.....	10.00



BANGOR HIGH SCHOOL

Theatres	50.00
Employment Agencies.....	25.00
Pawn Shops.....	25.00
Circus—per day.....	50.00
Street Carnival—per day.....	25.00
Advertising Vehicle with Sound Device.....	50.00
Bowling Alley.....	10.00
Pool & Billiard.....	10.00
Auctioneer	2.00
Electrician	2.00
Building Permit.....	.50

There has been for some time in certain quarters a definite feeling that this schedule of fees and licenses is not equitable and that in the interest of fairness it should be revised. It is the intention of your management to bring this matter to the attention of your City Council during 1946, and to recommend that in some instances the schedule be

revised upward sharply in order that we might receive a fair price for the service that we render and be reimbursed to a larger extent for the added expense we are put to through the granting of some of these various licenses. Two items which represent a great deal of work for this office are the recording of conditional sales agreements and making photostatic copies of veterans' discharge papers. In this latter respect, there has been considerable criticism directed at the office of the City Clerk because of its practice in charging for these copies. Criticism is not justified because the statutes which provide that these discharge papers may be copied in the office of the City Clerk

specify that that office shall charge twenty-five cents for each document so copied, and leaves no alternative for the Clerk. During the year 1945 approximately two thousand photostatic copies of various documents were made aside from those documents ordinarily photostatically copied in this office.

Another task of major concern to the City Clerk is that of the commitment of people to the Bangor State Hospital. During the year 1945, seventy-five persons were committed to this institution by the Bangor City Council and in each instance the office of the City Clerk was con-

cerned with a vast amount of detail in the preparation of the commitment papers. These people do not necessarily all come from the City of Bangor. In fact, a great many of these commitments are occasioned by the fact that some of the patients come from towns where there are no doctors, and some from towns where the commitment proceedings are not fully understood with the result that the commitment papers are in error and not acceptable to the hospital authorities, in which case commitment proceedings must be carried out in Bangor inasmuch as we are responsible for these peo-

BLACK TOP PLANT



ple while they are in our city. There is no corrective action that could or should be taken in this instance. It is a service which we gladly provide in the interest of our neighbors.

Nineteen hundred forty-five was a busy year, too, in the office of our City Solicitor, who has been very active in assisting the Tax Assessors in their work of rewriting our property descriptions for tax assessment purposes. Unfortunately, during the past this matter has not received too much attention and errors and omissions have crept into property descriptions to such an extent that in some instances we were

forced to make compromise settlements on outstanding taxes because we found that the tax deeds which we had taken on certain properties could not be enforced in court because the property was not correctly described in the deed. In connection with the installation of new accounting machines in the Assessors' office, each tax assessment is being reviewed for the purpose of assuring ourselves that any tax deed taken on that property in the future will have a sound basis for enforcement.

In its last annual report to you, your management discussed its plans

SURFACING OPERATION



for the disposition of property which the city has acquired through the enforcement of tax deeds. During the past year, some of this property has been offered for sale in accordance with the provisions of the ordinances regulating such matters, and in 1945 twenty-eight pieces of property were sold for a total of \$6,548. While this is only a fraction of our holdings, it does represent the establishment of a policy which we shall continue, and the listing of these properties again on the tax rolls of the city represents at least as much as would an endowment fund of \$15,000 in government securities.

In spite of the fact that 1945 saw the razing of several buildings and several others destroyed by fire, we were able to record for the year an increase in assessed valuation of \$5,903. This increase was brought about mainly by the fact that real estate values have taken a sharp upward trend during the past few years. In the year under consideration, twelve hundred transfers of real estate were recorded, and it was the new values placed on these properties that were transferred, more than justified by the sale price, together with increased values which were placed on other properties where the previous valuation was

BUSINESS SECTION
Hammond and State Street Hill



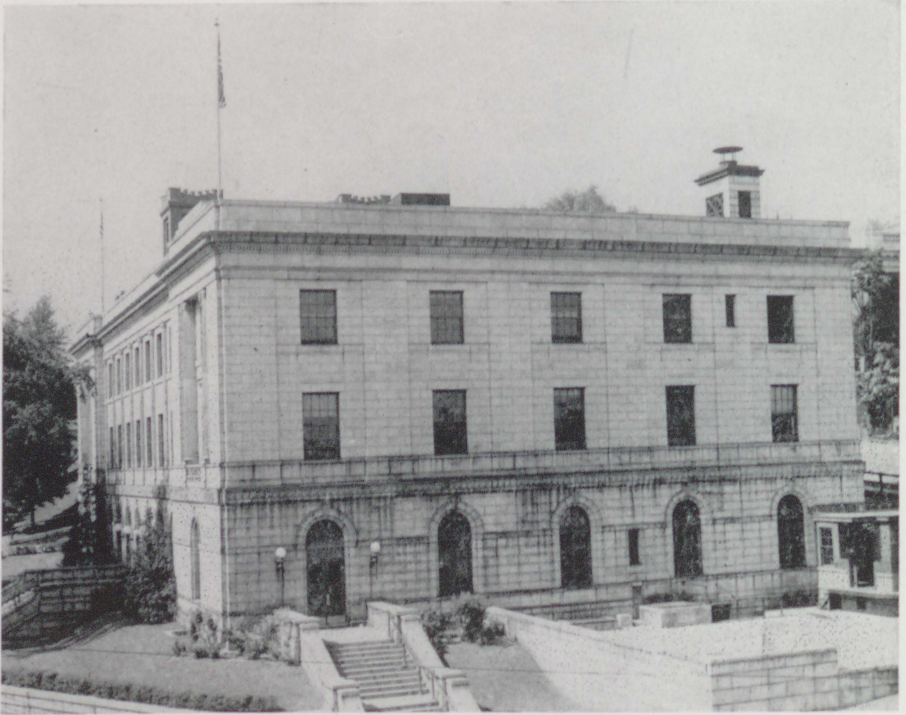
obviously too low, that brought our total assessed valuation up to \$28,407,516, of which \$6,995,737 was placed on the land, \$16,443,437 was placed on building, and \$4,968,342 was assessed on personal property. The increase in assessed valuation would have been even greater except for the decrease of \$24,830 which was experienced in the valuation of personal property. The tax books committed to the Tax Collector June 19, 1945, showed the amount to be raised by taxation to be:

For the State Tax	\$ 216,843.11
For the County Tax .	53,820.95
For the City Tax	1,080,649.11
For Overlayings	8,682.59

Some time ago, a WPA grant was obtained for the purpose of renewing tax assessment records, and we have by virtue of this fact the basis for a fine set of tax records. To complete it, we need the plans and blueprints of property in the city renewed and brought up to date. Those which are in existence in the Tax Assessors' office are badly worn and for one reason or another do not properly reflect the condition as it exists today. Serious consideration should be given to this need because, through failure to locate property, we lose it so far as assessments are concerned, and thereby the revenue it would otherwise bring us. A great many communi-

BUSINESS SECTION
Central Street, Plus Skyline





FEDERAL BUILDING

ties have found that a carefully prepared, well drawn set of property plans will oftentimes locate enough property which has been lost from the assessment rolls to pay for the cost of the plans. We are not up to date with current practice in this respect.

For a long time past, people have been talking of the need for revising our tax structure, and there has been much in evidence to support their ideas and reasons for the suggested change. Under existing laws, a Maine municipality must raise more than 80% of the money it needs for operation by assessments on real and personal property, the balance being derived from services

rendered by the municipality. While this practice may have worked no hardships and may have been an equitable tax in earlier days when the demands of our people were modest and when our expenditures were confined wholly to the immediate benefit of our own citizens, nevertheless, it does not fit into the economy of today. It is the opinion of your management that we should not continue to expect to finance the operation of the city as it is constituted today solely from the proceeds of the property tax. Your management urges that the influence of the city be used to promote some plan whereby the tax structure of the State or the municipality will be



Y. M. C. A.

broadened to include either a sales or an income tax of some type with a substantial portion of the money thus being made available to be used to reduce the property tax, either through the elimination of the so-called state tax, or through the assumption by the state of some of the services now being rendered by the community. It is believed that unless this is done the continued policy of dependency on the property tax will serve but to prevent the construction of new property and the origination of new enterprise, and will discourage present property owners to the point where there will be an even wider adoption of the practice of destroying property to

save the tax imposed upon it. A review of the subject will reveal that we, in the State of Maine, have not been as progressive as have the people in our sister states to the west. We cannot afford to be too conservative in the matter of tradition, and if we wish to enhance our own opportunities, we must adopt the practices which have proven elsewhere to be beneficial to the State and to the community.

In the past, it has been our practice to credit some of our revenues other than taxes directly to the department where the charge originated and thereby reduce the apparent expenditure for some service in that department. It is the belief

of your management that through that practice, we do not truly indicate the expenditures of the department and that it would be a better practice to indicate the expenditures as they are and to show the receipts elsewhere as revenue. This procedure was carried out during 1945.

Unfortunately, because there were no figures readily available by which we could measure the revenue that could be expected for the various departments, we could not budget either the revenues or the expenditures as accurately as we would have liked to do. The reader should keep this fact in mind in any examination that might be made of the operating accounts set forth in the final pages of this report. In almost every instance where the expenditures for a department exceed the appropriations, it will be seen that the revenue of that department exceeded the budget estimate. It must be recognized that it is extremely difficult to detail the expenditure of \$1,859,819.33, which was the amount handled by your city in 1945 for its operating needs including overlayings and city and county taxes, without leaving some questions that the reader might like answered. Your management would be more than pleased to go into any item thoroughly with any citizen on his request. As a matter of interest, we have portrayed the division of the revenue dollar for 1945, grouping the expenditures not particularly into departmental affairs, but rather indicating the expenditures by classes which it was thought might

be of particular interest to the reader.

The Public Works Department spent a very busy year caring for the 117 miles of streets, the 102 miles of sidewalks, and the 62 miles of sewers which are served by 1590 catch basins and 480 manholes, and caring for the 83 acres of parks. Any one of these items constitutes a job in itself, and all added together makes a real responsibility indeed.

The outstanding accomplishment of the department for the year was the inauguration of the program of applying new asphalt surface to some of our downtown streets. This work was made possible through the acquisition of an asphalt spreader to which we have been looking forward for some time past. We contemplate the eventual resurfacing of all of the streets now paved with cement-concrete, or with granite or wood blocks. This is necessarily a long range program involving as it does 324,920 square yards of surface. It will be a long range program, too, because to a large extent the resurfacing of these streets is a joint responsibility of the State and Federal government and of the State and local government, and therefore our resurfacing program must necessarily be geared to theirs or otherwise, we would find ourselves assuming an obligation which we could, by waiting a reasonable interval, share with other government agencies. For example, it is expected that the State and Federal government will jointly bear the entire expense of resurfacing Hammond and State Streets their entire



PIERCE MEMORIAL PARK WITH LIBRARY AND HIGH SCHOOL IN BACKGROUND

length, and that they will undertake this resurfacing during the current year. This cannot be definitely promised at the present time, however, for there are too many factors involved, the answers to which are not ready at this time. Inasmuch as Main Street, Exchange Street, and Washington Street are also a part of U. S. Route I, it is reasonable to expect that the reconstruction of these streets will, at some future date, be undertaken jointly by the State and Federal government; therefore, we should proceed slowly in any plans for the reconstruction of these streets and any work that we do in resurfacing should be done

with that thought in mind. It is expected that we will find it necessary to apply an asphalt surface, temporary in nature, to a portion of these streets during the summer of 1946 to prevent a recurrence of the conditions which existed on these roads during the spring of the current year. In the same respect, Center Street, Harlow Street, Oak Street, Union Street, and Ohio Street are State Aid roads, and we will have, from time to time, state funds available for the resurfacing of these streets which we must match on an equal basis; therefore, the permanent resurfacing of these streets can only be accomplished as fast as state

funds are available unless we wish to assume the State's share of the obligation. These matters are being discussed here in detail so that you will understand any delay that there might be in applying a new hot asphalt surface to these particular roads.

The experience we have had with the hot asphalt surface in 1945 seems to have more than justified the capital investment we have had in equipment. During the year we applied 31,176 square yards of pavement on Railroad, Summer, Independent, Front, Union, Columbia, Cross, Franklin, Garland, and May Streets. A comparison of our job costs with the prices received by contractors for applying this same surface in this area indicates that we can do this work at a saving under contract prices of at least fifty cents per square yard, and the comments that have been made by competent engineers who have inspected our work indicate that our department is capable of doing a first class job.

A major responsibility of the Public Works Department is the care and maintenance of the many shade trees lining our residential streets. Unfortunately, many of the older and more stately elms are beginning to show the effects of time and modern developments, and if we are to preserve this most valuable asset, we must expect to give them an ever increasing amount of care and maintenance. During the year, 1872 trees were sprayed for either gypsy moth, canker worm, elm leaf beetle, or athids. One hundred seventy-one complaints were attended to in

which adjustments had to be made to 267 trees, and we found it necessary to remove thirty-nine large trees. It is not practical to attempt to replace each tree that we remove because time has proven that these trees will not thrive if planted too close together. Wherever possible, however, a new tree is planted for each one removed.

One event of major importance affecting this department was the discontinuance of the electric railway system as of December 31, 1945. Under the provisions of the franchise granted the operating company by the City of Bangor many years ago, the company had the privilege of abandoning its system after giving due notice to the city. The franchise further provided that if the company should abandon its tracks "for the term of one year, then at the request of the City Council said company shall remove its tracks from said portion, leaving the street in good order, safe and convenient for ordinary use." The company, wishing to anticipate the abandonment of its system, proposed the payment of a sum of money to the city, in return for the release from its obligation as to the removal of the tracks from the city streets. The City Council investigated this proposal very carefully, informed itself fully of the exact obligations of the company under the terms of the franchise, and found, much to its chagrin, that the obligations of the company as set forth there were very limited. The Council further recognized that some benefits would accrue to the city if



WATER WORKS DAM

the program of the removal of the tracks could be integrated with its own reconstruction program. Council investigations further revealed that it would be unwise to remove the heavy steel rails which, in a great many areas, were welded to steel ties and formed a massive reinforcement to the concrete surface in which they were imbedded. It was also brought out in the Council deliberations that, as has been set forth elsewhere in this report the resurfacing of a portion of these streets was the responsibility of the State and Federal governments, and therefore we were not directly concerned with the problem posed by the rails. After very careful deliberation on the part of the Council based on estimates given them by your management, the City Council agreed to accept the proposal of the transit company and accordingly assumed their obligations as to the removal of the rails in question in re-

turn for a payment of \$40,000. This sum of money is in hand and is available for the work that is planned. It is the opinion of your management that in the acceptance of this offer, the City of Bangor profited by at least \$10,000. This statement is based on the fact that our estimates indicate that the work for which the company could have been held responsible would not have cost more than \$30,000 to perform.

It is well that the railway system has been abandoned, and that we are planning an extensive resurfacing program because, from all appearances, we can expect a very sharp increase in the amount of automobile traffic which we must accommodate on the streets of downtown Bangor. Already the traffic we are experiencing presents a real problem, and from the surveys made available by the planning survey division of the State Highway Commission, these conditions will become intolerable in

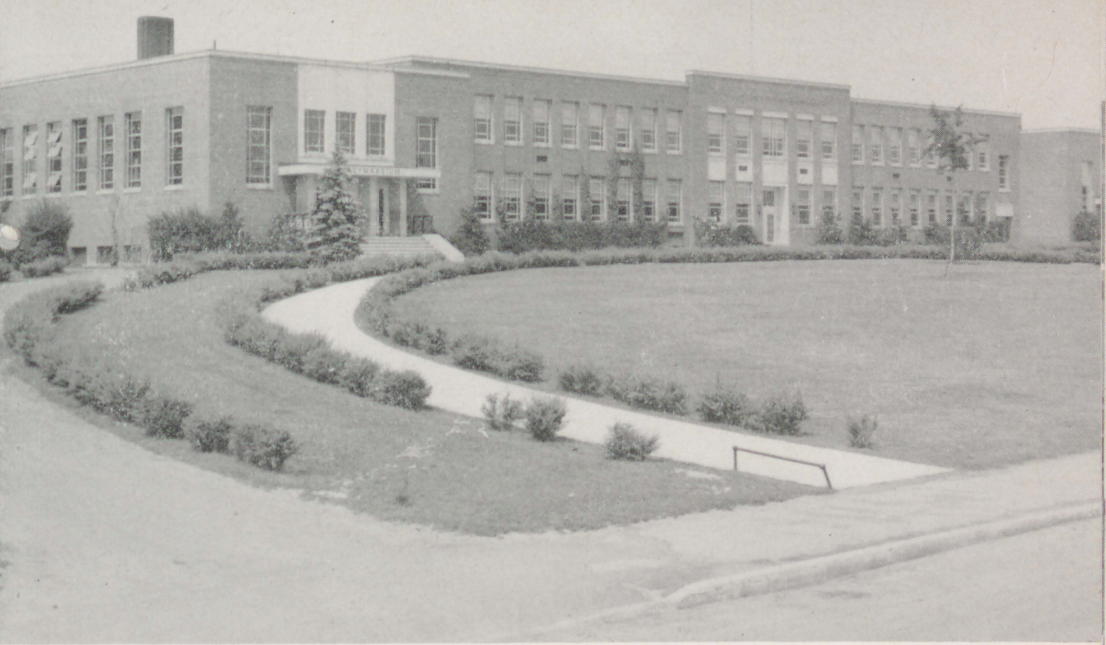
the near future unless definite plans are made to expedite the movement of traffic here. Origin and destination surveys conducted by the State Highway Department indicate that there is no practical way in which traffic could be routed around Bangor because the vast majority of the automobiles on the highways leading to the city have either come directly from the center of the city or are heading there. Thus, we have no alternative other than to make a better use of the streets which we now have. In some instances this will mean the elimination of parking during certain hours of the day. All this leads to the same problem which has been discussed earlier in this report and that is the necessity for the provision of additional off-the-street parking space. If, in the accommodation of the increased traffic which we expect, we find it necessary to eliminate parking from some of the busy downtown streets, we must replace that equivalent parking area by off-the-street parking facilities adjacent to those streets in order that business conducted in that area will not suffer.

To provide the reader with some insight of the magnitude of the problem facing your city, we are illustrating here the results of a traffic count taken in October, 1944. If we apply to these figures percentages that are applicable elsewhere about the state, today's traffic would be 114% of the volume shown here, and on the basis of the long range estimates made by state officials, we should look to an increase of 65% in our traffic during the next twenty

year period. Of course, conditions which we will experience in the summer of 1946 will be a very good yardstick on which to base our plans for the future. The important point that your management wishes to register here is that our downtown traffic conditions are fast becoming intolerable, and some definite planning must be done to alleviate the condition that is arising.

The Maxfield Bridge which was destroyed by fire on September 3, 1944, was rebuilt during the year, the expense being shared by the state, county, and city, with the city contributing approximately 45% of the cost. While the bridge was opened to traffic late in 1945, it was not entirely completed, some of the finishing work being left for the coming summer. In the reconstruction of this bridge, the engineers took advantage of the opportunity to change the alignment of the road in the interest of better vision and to eliminate two sharp curves. The new bridge affords an unrestricted view up the stream which provides a most attractive scene. This route offers a real opportunity for the construction of a scenic drive.

A review of the operations of your Police Department indicates that the year was routine in most respects. It shows that the problem posed by juveniles is increasing in size and that we have not yet learned the way to handle them. Your management still believes that it is caused in a large measure by failure of parents to show a full sense of responsibility to their own. Incidentally, this lack of responsibil-



GARLAND STREET JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

ity in the family is also indicated by the large number of non-support cases prosecuted by this department and can be measured, too, by the problem it poses for our welfare workers.

One change of note that was made in the department during the year is the change in the method of handling traffic violations. In the 1944 report, your management indicated an intention to institute a practice whereby traffic violations could be handled directly by the department rather than be handled by the municipal court. This change in procedure was made in October of 1945, and has worked without undue friction since that time. Motorists finding themselves in violation of traffic laws need now merely go directly to the station at any hour of the day where their case can be quickly disposed of. This new procedure is far less bothersome to the

motorist and relieves the court of the vast amount of work that the other practice entails.

Bangor experienced some unusually severe fires during 1945 when its total losses from fire reached \$182,072, the largest of any year in more than five years. The most spectacular fire of the year, and the one at which the greatest loss was suffered, was the Exchange Street fire on January 26. Occurring during an unseasonably cold spell and at a time when the available manpower in the city was at a low ebb, it placed a real strain on the city's resources to handle it. The department did an unusually fine job in confining it to a reasonably small area, receiving valuable assistance from the department at Dow Field and from the City of Brewer. The thousands of gallons of water used in controlling the fire quickly turned to ice, and presented a major prob-



BANGOR CITY

G. PEIRCE WEBBER GROVER C. BRADFORD
ADDISON B. PALMER
REPORTER

JOHN H. EDDY CHARLES E. SHEEHAN
ARCHIE R. LOVETT
CITY CLERK

GEORGE F.

lem in its removal. We were fortunate in securing the assistance of a contingent of German prisoners of war from the base at Houlton to aid us in the work. This was probably the first time in this country that prisoners of war were used on a work assignment in an urban section. Through the cooperation of officials at Dow Field, the prisoners were housed and fed there, and were transported to and from the scene of operations by bus. The transportation costs to and from the base were the only costs to be borne

by the City of Bangor in this work.

The 1945 budget provided for the purchase of a new pumping engine and a 65 ft. aerial ladder truck. Both units were ordered and were supposed to have been received during that year. Strikebound plants and material shortages delayed the delivery of the equipment, and at year end the pumping unit was scheduled for delivery in March with the aerial ladder truck to follow after a three or four month interval. The department needs, and the 1946 budget provides for the



BANGOR CITY COUNCIL

G. PEIRCE WEBBER	GROVER C. BRADFORD	JOHN H. EDDY	CHARLES E. SHEEHAN	WILLIAM B. HILL	DONALD J. EAMES	HENRY C. KNOWLTON	HAROLD J. KELLEHER
ADDISON B. PALMER	ARCHIE R. LOVETT	GEORGE F. PEABODY	BENJAMIN W. BLANCHARD	HORACE S. ESTEY			
REPORTER	CITY CLERK		CITY SOLICITOR	CITY MANAGER			

chased in 1939, 500 gallons per minute capacity.

1 Seagrave City Service Ladder Truck purchased in 1941.

1 Buick four-door Sedan purchased in 1942.

The unit that was purchased in 1918 will be retired upon the delivery of the new pumping unit ordered in 1945 and the 500 gallon American LaFrance pumping engine will be retired upon the arrival of the pumping engine authorized in the 1946 budget. With the acquisition of the units contemplated by the 1946 budget, this department will be well equipped. We must point out, however, that with six pumping engines, a new unit must be purchased every third year if they all are to be retired on a twenty-year basis, and it would seem reasonable to expect that such a schedule should be maintained. As soon as new automotive equipment can be purchased for the Police Department, it is your management's intention to transfer the patrol wagon now being used for police work to the Fire Department and to remodel it for ambulance work. This can be done at a relatively small expense and will serve the city in this respect very satisfactorily for a period of years yet. In fact, this unit is much better suited for ambulance work than for the use to which it is now assigned.

The personnel problem of the department eased very materially during the year with the return of several of the regular men who had previously been absent because of duty in the service. Bangor's Fire

Department has a consistent record of efficient performance and is indeed a credit to the City of Bangor.

The report of the Electrical Department shows that the city used 2,903,294 kwh hours of electricity during the year. Of this total, 2,207,100 kwh was generated at the pumping station, the balance being purchased from the local power company. The operation of the Water Department itself required 36,620 kwh, lighting the municipal building required 723,789 kwh, the balance representing the requirements of the street lighting system and the line losses. As was the case elsewhere throughout the city, well known material shortages prevented this department from making any major improvements in service during the year, their work being confined wholly to the maintenance of existing facilities. This department still has as its objective the plans outlined fully in the 1944 annual report.

The problem of enforcing health regulations is one which needs a never ending attention to details, and one which no matter how diligently pursued still leaves a lot to be accomplished. Throughout the year, the District Nurses Association and the Anti-Tuberculosis Association were engaged in their various health programs, handling unbelievable numbers of cases of all types through their home visits and the clinics they sponsor. It was impossible, because of our inability to secure a dentist, to conduct the Dental Clinic during 1945, although we



G. I. VILLAGE

have reasons to believe that we will experience a greater degree of success in carrying out this program in 1946.

A problem of major importance that is facing the City of Bangor, and one which cannot be avoided much longer, is that of the provision of adequate quarters to be used for cases involving quarantine. The operation of an isolation hospital is not a matter which can be undertaken by the corporate City of Bangor, although we do have responsibilities in that respect. It would appear that the proper way for this to be handled would be for the operation to be under the control of the Eastern Maine General Hospital with the City of Bangor meeting its obligation through an appropriation to partly defray the cost of the operation of such a facility. It would appear that something will have to be done along this line in

the reasonably near future.

Allied with the problem of administering the health of the community is that of the administering of the welfare problem. Although the actual amount of relief given by the local Welfare Department was comparatively small during the year 1945, it had, nevertheless, a busy year. The work of this department cannot be measured alone by the amount of money which it requires for operation. It is concerned fully as much with the task of aiding people to develop their own resources, enabling them wherever possible to resume or to achieve the status of self-maintaining members of the community as it is with providing them with the articles of food, clothing, and shelter which they may need to relieve their condition of suffering. While at first thought, one might wonder as to the propriety of the policy followed by

the department in acting as a counselor to these people rather than to administer welfare as such alone; nevertheless in so doing the department is best serving the long range of the community. Case work is as important in the public welfare department as in any other social agency, and probably more so. Human behavior must be understood and people must be handled carefully if we are to expect from them their cooperation and their desire to work toward a more self-supporting future. Time must be spent in interviews and in subsequent outside investigation before any attempt can be made to evolve a treatment which would build the morale and desire to manage without help from the more fortunate members of a community who pay the cost of public support.

The problems of our Welfare Department are closely woven with those of the health authorities, and with the police, and with the courts. Perhaps no single change would better serve the interests of a public Welfare Department than would the enactment of a law that would provide for an adequate probation system for the county which would enforce the court decisions where cases of non-support were involved. Your management urges the community support of such a program which would most certainly serve the interests of the city. During the war every pair of hands that could respond to any sort of a mental suggestion were used to help in the war effort. The people received large

wages, but in many cases were not competent to save these wages. Now these earnings are gone and these people are flocking to the relief agencies for their basic needs. We are having almost daily inquiries from other cities who are now aiding such persons and who desire to return them to their home here. This is indicative of increasing welfare costs for your community, and is concrete evidence that we must move now to take every step in our power to minimize these costs.

It seems now that we should look forward to having in our department a child welfare division to aid in combating the problems we have to face. It is imperative that we take the long view. Just as we design buildings and bridges to last, so should we try to build strong, healthy individuals and families to reduce the cost of maintaining the city. It is far more sound economically to build and preserve human beings than it is to construct our public works and highways on that basis. It cannot be done without persistent and skilled effort. Time must be spent to build the morale of the discouraged and to search out resources and ability so that these people can be prepared to care for themselves. The cost of good administration and adequate administration will be returned to the city many, many times in the savings that will accrue through its efforts.

The operation of your City Farm, Hospital, and Home was without incident during 1945. Plagued by personnel problems, the superintendent



RIVERMEN

and matron still found it possible to continue their program of improvements to the property. Your management wishes to again bring to your attention the fact that you are housing in this institution, aged, infirm, and in some cases bedridden people in quarters that are not suitably protected from the hazards of fire. It is expected that definite steps will be taken to correct to some extent this condition during 1946. The job cannot be completed during that year, however, and we must look forward to a long period during which we must make yearly a substantial investment in maintenance and in capital improvements to the property in order that it may be brought back to a reasonable state of repair and be made as safe for occupancy as the type of

construction will permit.

Nineteen forty-five saw the completion of the second full year of the operation of our Recreation Department. The value of such a program is extremely difficult to determine, and in fact it can only be determined by the degree to which it is accepted by those for whom it is made available. On this basis, it would appear that the department has justified its expense by the groups which it has attracted. During the year, it sponsored an almost continuous round of events ranging from tap dancing to basketball, and from youth centers to playgrounds. Records indicate that the playgrounds had a total season's attendance of 54,495 visitors. Of course, there were days when the attendance at the playgrounds would be

2,000 or more, and there were other days when the attendance would drop to 600 or 700. Your management does not hold that we have attained top excellence in the provision of an adequate recreational program. We have, however, made a start toward it, and as we grow to learn more of the needs which are to be filled and of the desires of the groups which we are serving, we can adjust our program to fill the deficiencies and to eliminate the superfluous. As is the case in any new venture, mistakes will be made and inadequacies will result. We pledge our continued attention to the problem and as stated in an earlier report, we shall expand whenever and wherever possible the recreational program for the youth of the city to aid them in becoming better suited for the responsibilities of the adult world.

At year end, your Council and management is engaged in a discussion of the need and possibilities of the construction of a municipal gymnasium or auditorium and the desirability of undertaking such a program at this time. Evidence presented seems to indicate conclusively that there is a definite need for a municipal building to serve the requirements of the schools, both for physical education programs, and as a center for athletic events. Our present facilities are extremely inadequate in this respect, and the youth of Bangor is handicapped thereby. Recent offerings of property in the neighborhood of Abbott Square at very reasonable

prices have brought these discussions to the front perhaps sooner than would otherwise be the case. Whether or not this property would be the proper location for such a building is yet to be decided upon, but here again the need for additional off-the-street parking space is such as to warrant the purchase of this land for that reason alone, and the necessary authorization for such action was granted early in 1946. It is not the intention of your management to discommode the occupants of this property until such time as private capital has had an opportunity to provide housing facilities for them elsewhere. Every influence will be used, however, to urge the construction of such housing by private capital and properly so because the property in this area should be razed for the good of the community.

Your management is pleased to have had again the opportunity to come to you in this manner and to discuss with you the problems and the plans of your city. It recognizes the solemn responsibility it bears in the conduct of your affairs, and has only this means of acquainting you with its accomplishments and its objectives. If its reporting leaves unanswered any detail of interest to you, it would be considered as a personal favor if you would bring such deficiency to its attention.

Respectfully submitted,

Horace S. Estey.

BANGOR CITY GOVERNMENT

CITY COUNCIL

George F. Peabody, Chairman
 John H. Eddy
 William B. Hill
 Grover C. Bradford
 Donald J. Eames
 G. Peirce Webber
 Harold E. Kelleher
 Henry C. Knowlton
 Charles E. Sheehan

WATER BOARD

Grover C. Bradford, Chairman
 Horace A. Hilton
 Clifford Patch
 Carroll A. Weeks
 Ballard F. Keith
 Albert W. Fellows
 Ernest F. Jones

Appointed by the Board

Albert W. Read, Superintendent

HERSEY FUND TRUSTEES

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

BOARD OF ASSESSORS

William J. Largay
 Louis F. Larsen
 Alec M. Wescott

BOARD OF CHILD WELFARE

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

BOARD OF APPEALS—ZONING

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

BASS PARK TRUSTEES

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

SCHOOL BOARD

Abraham M. Rudman, Chairman
 James H. Freeland
 James P. O'Loughlin
 Dr. Martyn A. Vickers
 Francis E. Pearson, Jr.

Appointed by the Board

Roland J. Carpenter, Superintendent
 Harry R. Williams, School Agent
 Lawrence R. Furrow, Attendance Officer

KIRSTEIN STUDENT LOAN FUND TRUSTEES

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

BOARD OF REGISTRATION

Marie J. Finley, Chairman
 Patrick J. McNamara
 Erminie G. Kelly

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

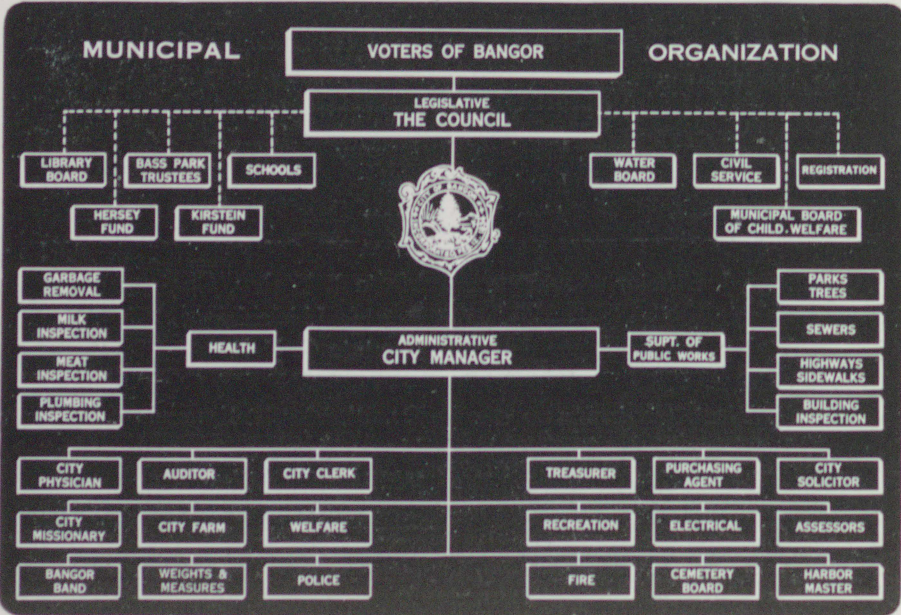
Dr. W. Merritt Emerson, Chairman
 Harry Homans
 William R. Ballou

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.....	Alton R. Covell
City Solicitor.....	Benjamin W. Blanchard
City Electrician.....	Murray D. Gallupe
City Engineer.....	James L. MacLeod
City Physician.....	Leonard H. Ford, M. D.
Police Chief.....	Thomas I. Crowley
Fire Chief.....	Herbert P. Constantine
Farm Superintendent.....	Charles H. Newell
Secretary to Overseers of Poor.....	Ruth S. Lord
Superintendent of Public Works.....	Daniel L. McClay
Director of Recreation.....	Albert B. Nies
Inspector of Buildings.....	James M. Walsh
Health Officer.....	Harry D. McNeil, M. D.
Inspector of Meat.....	Allan J. Neal, Vet.
Inspector of Plumbing.....	J. Edward Friend
Missionary.....	Jennie M. Johnson
Harbor Master.....	Wentworth N. Freese
Superintendent of Clocks.....	Sidney E. Noyes
Sealer of Weights & Measures.....	Bernard E. Constantine



FINANCIAL STATEMENT

General Fund
December 31, 1945
ASSETS

CASH In office	1,603.20	
In Banks,		
Merrill Trust Co.....	\$31,931.88	
Merchants National Bank.....	15,437.98	
Eastern Trust & Banking Co.....	2,681.57	50,051.43
		<hr/>
		51,654.63
Cash with Fiscal Agents		
Merchants National Bank, Boston	360.00	
Merchants National Bank, Bangor	160.00	
Eastern Trust & Banking Co.....	580.00	
		<hr/>
		1,100.00
Notes Receivable.....		6,300.00
Accounts Receivable		
Sewer Assessments.....	178.08	
Miscellaneous.....	17,428.76	
		<hr/>
		17,606.84
Grants in Aid (State)		
State Aid Road Construction.....	115.33	
Third Class Road Construction.....	457.58	
Town Road Improvement.....	119.90	
		<hr/>
		692.81
Taxes Receivable.....		31,075.83
Accounts Receivable, Secured by Tax Deeds		17,940.16
City Property—Tax Deeds.....		8,889.51
Deferred Charges—Prepaid Insurance.....		20,419.98
Inventories—		
Wood (497.65 cords).....	10,357.41	
Materials and supplies—Municipal....	24,839.73	
Materials and supplies—Schools.....	60,605.00	
		<hr/>
		95,802.14
City Property—Land, Bldgs. & Equipment		7,523,707.27
Private Trust Funds—Principal.....	327,308.78	
Earnings.....	14,262.48	
		<hr/>
		341,571.26
Water Department.....		2,731,668.96
		<hr/>
Total Assets		\$10,848,429.39

LIABILITIES, RESERVES & SURPLUS

Accounts Payable.....		\$33,584.05
Bonds Payable.....		728,000.00
Motor Excise Taxes Prepaid.....		6,010.11
Deferred Credits—		
Accrued Interest on Funded Debt.....		2,802.88
Due to Other Funds—		
Municipal Reserves.....		50.00
Reserves—		
State Aid Road Construction.....\$	115.33	
Third Class Road.....	458.58	
Town Road Improvement.....	119.90	
		692.81
Overlayings		45,802.61
Accrued Surplus.....		303,253.57
Capital Surplus.....		6,614,993.14
Reserve for Repair of Streets formerly occupied by Street Railway Sys- tem		40,000.00
Private Trust Funds—Principal.....	327,308.78	
Earnings	14,262.48	
		341,571.26
Water Department.....		2,731,668.96
		Total Liabilities, Reserves and Surplus
		\$10,848,429.39

ANALYSIS OF ASSETS

(General Fund)

ANALYSIS OF NOTES RECEIVABLE

James W. Williams Post #12—Original Principal \$7,500.00	
Dated Nov. 27, 1936—Payable on or before Nov. 27, 1941.	
To be reduced in principal \$150.00 each year, without interest:	
Balance due.....	\$6,300.00
Total Notes Receivable.....	\$6,300.00

* 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 ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	<i>Years</i>		
	<i>Previous</i>	<i>1944</i>	<i>1945</i>
Miscellaneous	54.15	133.12	17,241.49
Sewer Improvement Assessments	178.08		

Total Accounts Receivable	\$17,606.84
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ANALYSIS OF TAXES RECEIVABLE

Year 1945	\$23,776.91
Year 1944	3,603.83
Year 1943	1,871.03
Years previous	1,824.06

Total Taxes Receivable	\$31,075.83
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ANALYSIS OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Secured by Tax Deeds

Tax Deeds Taken in 1944	\$ 6,858.40
1943	4,141.00
1942	1,995.59
1941	1,434.95
1940	1,034.20
1939	770.43
1938	547.74
1937	321.44
1936	288.00
1935	212.87
1934	152.15
1933	132.69
1932	50.70

Total Accounts Receivable—Secured by Tax Deeds	\$17,940.16
--	-------------

ANALYSIS OF INVENTORIES

Welfare Department—Materials and Supplies	
497.65 cords of wood	\$10,357.41
Municipal—Materials and Supplies	24,839.73
Schools—Materials and Supplies	60,605.00

Total Materials and Supplies on Hand	\$95,802.14
--	-------------

ANALYSIS OF MUNICIPAL PROPERTY

Land, Buildings, Equipment

Schools	\$2,083,277.97
Highways and Bridges	3,772,269.67
Municipal Garage and Police Station	200,000.00
Recreation Department	4,673.00
City Hall	204,293.00

Health Department	943.75
City Farm	144,097.12
Fire Department	150,347.20
Police Department	14,780.00
Electric Department	99,755.34
Auditorium	61,551.00
Ward Room, York Street.....	2,660.00
Cemetery Property	42,900.30
Library (Land only)	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	32,421.92

Total Municipal Property—Land, Buildings and
Equipment\$7,523,707.27

ANALYSIS OF PRIVATE TRUST FUNDS—PRINCIPAL

	<i>Misc.</i>	<i>Invested or on Deposit in</i>		
		<i>Checking Account</i>	<i>Savings Banks</i>	<i>2½% Govt. Bonds</i>
Bangor Children's Home.....				\$40,000.00
Bangor Firemen's Relief Fund.....			1,303.78	10,000.00
Bangor Fuel Society.....				4,500.00
Bangor Mechanic's Association....				12,000.00
Cemeteries, Perpetual Care Fund	300.00		10,092.75	29,000.00
Chapin, Arthur Trust Fund.....			37.85	14,500.00
Coe, Thomas U. Fund.....				3,000.00
Fogg, Hiram Fund.....				1,000.00
French Medal Fund.....			50.00	4,700.00
Holton Public School Fund.....				2,000.00
Home for Aged Women.....				25,000.00
Kirstein Missionary Fund.....				500.00
Kirstein, Sophia Scholarship Fund				5,000.00
Kirstein Student Loan Fund.....				3,000.00
In custody of Fund Trustees	18,561.62			
O'Connell, J. D. Fund.....				1,000.00
Oliver, Hiram P. Fund.....				2,000.00
Pierce, Anna Hayford Fund.....				4,000.00
Sabine, Lorenzo Fund.....				1,000.00
Stetson Fund.....				12,000.00
Stodder, George T. Fund.....				11,000.00
Wakefield Fund.....				10,000.00
Farley, Roy M. Fund.....		100.00	247.13	1,000.00
In Merrill Trust Co. Common Stock.....	30.00			

Bangor High School Student Loan

Fund	221.29
Chabon, Ignacy Fund.....	164.36
Hersey Fund (Invested in City Hall—approved by Court de- cree	100,000.00
<hr/>	
Total Invested in 2½% Gov't. Bonds	196,200.00
Total on Deposit in Savings Banks	11,952.80
Total in checking accounts.....	264.36
Total Miscellaneous.....	118,891.62
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Grand Total.....	\$327,308.78

ANALYSIS OF PRIVATE TRUST FUNDS—EARNINGS

	Amount	On Deposit in		
		Bangor Savings	Penobscot Savings	Merchants (Checking)
Bangor Firemen's Relief Fund.....	41.79	41.79		
Bangor High School Loan.....	6.69		6.69	
Bass Park Trust Fund.....	9,222.44	3,505.49	4,568.45	1,148.50
Chapin, Arthur Trust Fund.....	1,105.10		380.10	725.00
Chabon, Ignacy.....	1.65			1.65
Farley, Roy M. Fund.....	1.50			1.50
Fogg, Hiram Fund.....	178.48			178.48
French Medal Fund.....	1,707.47	1,569.99		137.48
Holton Public School Fund.....	158.90			158.90
Kirstein City Missionary Fund.....	44.64			44.64
Kirstein Scholarship Fund.....	46.50			46.50
Kirstein Student Loan Fund.....	112.50			112.50
O'Connell Trust Fund, J. D.....	109.94		59.94	50.00
Oliver, Hiram P. Fund.....	297.06			297.06
Sabine Fund, Lorenzo E.....	42.02			42.02
Stetson Fund.....	1,200.00			1,200.00
<hr/>		<hr/>		
	\$14,276.68	\$5,117.27	\$5,015.18	\$4,144.23
Less Cash Disbursements				
Bangor Firemen's Relief Fund.....	14.20			14.20
<hr/>		<hr/>		
	\$14,262.48			\$4,130.03

WATER DEPARTMENT
ASSETS

Land, Buildings and Equipment.....	\$2,366,424.06
Materials and Supplies.....	69,685.97
Petty Cash	400.00
Sinking Fund, Cash.....	6,755.97

Sinking Fund, Securities	15,000.00
Emergency Fund, Cash	25,941.03
Emergency Fund, Securities	218,980.00
Pension Fund, Cash	3,607.95
Pension Fund, Securities	7,600.00
Accounts Receivable	182.00
Deferred Charges	822.16
Engineering Projects Uncompleted	16,269.82

Total Assets—Water Department\$2,731,668.96

ANALYSIS OF LIABILITIES

ANALYSIS OF MUNICIPAL BONDS OUTSTANDING

<i>Date of issue</i>	<i>Original Amount</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Amount of Annual Redemption</i>	<i>Balance Outstanding</i>
Aug. 1, 1931	\$250,000.00	4 %	\$20,000.00	\$70,000.00
June 1, 1932	60,000.00	4 %	2,000.00	34,000.00
July 1, 1933	32,000.00	4 %	2,000.00	8,000.00
July 1, 1934	34,000.00	4 %	2,000.00	12,000.00
July 1, 1935	36,000.00	2½%	2,000.00	16,000.00
July 1, 1936	38,000.00	2½%	2,000.00	20,000.00
July 1, 1937	40,000.00	2¾%	2,000.00	24,000.00
Aug. 1, 1939	42,000.00	1¾%	2,000.00	30,000.00
Aug. 1, 1940	38,000.00	1¾%	2,000.00	28,000.00
Jan. 2, 1941	450,000.00	1¾%	18,000.00	360,000.00
Jan. 2, 1941	72,000.00	2 %	4,000.00	52,000.00
Jan. 2, 1941	24,000.00	1¾%	2,000.00	14,000.00
Jan. 2, 1941	75,000.00	1¾%	3,000.00	60,000.00

Total Municipal Bonds Outstanding\$728,000.00

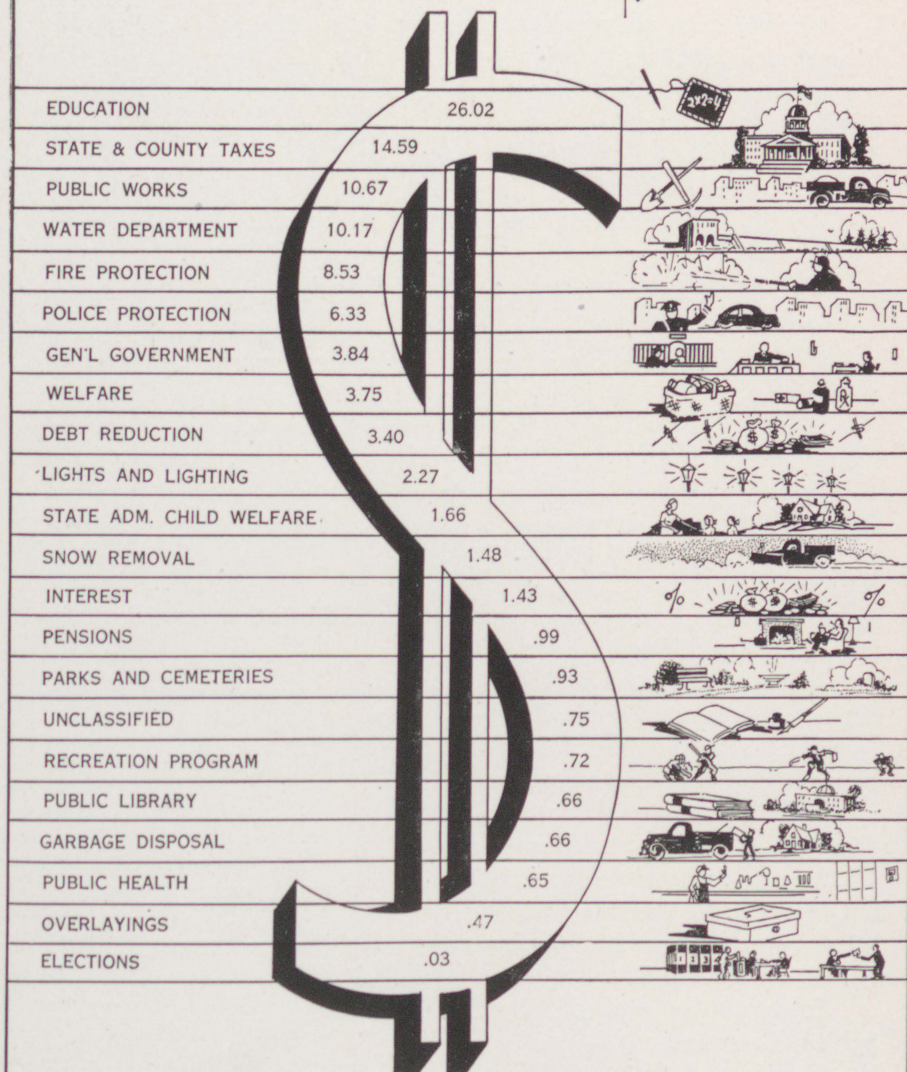
ANALYSIS OF OVERLAYINGS

Overlayings	1945	\$ 6,720.46
	1944	4,638.07
	1943	9,881.61
	1942	6,121.80
	1941	7,629.58
	1940	3,072.66
	1939	3,893.20
	1938	2,021.11
	1937	1,314.62
	1936	*3.99
	1935	297.16
	1934	184.30
	1933	32.03

Total Overlayings\$45,802.61

The 1945 TAX-DOLLAR

How it was spent:



TOTAL \$ 1.00

ANALYSIS OF PRIVATE TRUST FUNDS

Current Princi-
pal 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.....	221.29
Bangor Mechanic's Association—	
Income Specified for Bangor Public Library.....	12,000.00
Chabon, Ignacy Fund—	
Income and Principal for Personal Use.....	164.36
Chapin, Arthur C. Fund—	
Income for Beautifying Chapin Park.....	14,537.85
Firemen's Relief Fund—	
Unexpended income to be added to Principal.....	11,303.78
Farley, Roy M. Fund—	
Income and Principal for Personal Use.....	1,377.13
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.....	500.00
Kirstein, Sophia Scholarship Fund—	
Income to be used for Scholarships.....	5,000.00
Kirstein, Sophia Student Loan Fund—	
Income to be added to Principal.....	21,561.62
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
Pierce, 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.....	39,392.75
Total Private Trust Funds.....	\$327,308.78

INTEREST ON PRIVATE TRUST FUNDS—UNEXPENDED

Bangor High School Loan Fund—For Reinvestment	\$ 6.69
Bangor Firemen's Relief Fund—For Relief Association.....	27.59
Bass, Joseph P. Fund—For Improvements to Bass Park.....	9,222.44
Chapin, Arthur C. Park Fund—Improvements to Chapin Park	1,105.10
Chabon, Ignacy—Personal Use.....	1.65
Farley, Roy M. Fund	1.50
French Medal Fund—School Medals	1,707.47
Fogg, Hiram Fund—To be expended by City Missionary ...	178.48
Holton Public School Fund—For Public Schools	158.90
Kirstein City Missionary Fund—For use of City Missionary	44.64
Kirstein Scholarship Fund—For Tuition at College.....	46.50
Kirstein Student Loan Fund—For Reinvestment	112.50
O'Connell, J. D. Fund—For Benefit of Bangor Orphans	109.94
Oliver, Hiram Fund—To be expended by City Missionary...	297.06
Sabine Fund—To be expended by City Missionary.....	42.02
Stetson Fund—To be expended by City Missionary.....	1,200.00

Total Interest on Private Trust Accounts Unexpended .. \$14,262.48

WATER DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES, RESERVES & SURPLUS

Bonded Indebtedness	\$ 60,000.00
(Issued Dec. 1, 1937—\$108,000.00 at 2½%)	
(Annual redemption \$6,000.00)	
Accounts Payable	189.60
Accrued Interest on Bonds	125.00
Deferred Credits	745.89
Reserve for Depreciation on Property.....	579,372.36
" " Sinking Fund	21,755.97
" " Pension Fund	11,207.95
" " Emergency Fund	244,921.03
" " Petty Cash	400.00
Bonds Retired through Surplus.....	469,187.94
Bonds Retired through City of Bangor.....	103,212.06

Unamortized Premium on Bonds.....	856.20
Surplus	1,239,694.96
<hr/>	
Total Liabilities, Reserves, Surplus.....	\$2,731,668.96

ANALYSIS OF REVENUE OTHER THAN TAXES

	<i>Budget Estimate</i>	<i>Total Revenue</i>
Railroad and Telegraph Tax	\$ 22,500.00	\$ 20,613.07
Bank Stock Tax	17,500.00	18,421.85
Public Service Franchise	4,500.00	4,772.51
Supplemental Taxes	1,000.00	1,339.52
Auto Excise Tax	30,000.00	25,736.25
Interest Taxes and Tax Deeds	3,000.00	3,808.12
City Clerk Fees	7,500.00	8,865.41
U. S. Housing Project	13,750.00	14,058.00
City Hall	2,000.00	2,378.30
Auditorium		448.60
Health	1,050.00	1,613.42
Police Department	5,500.00	7,068.28
Fire Department	1,200.00	1,161.85
Public Works Department.....	7,000.00	26,961.07
Electric Department		136.58
Welfare Department	11,500.00	17,520.66
City Farm	1,000.00	762.61
Miscellaneous	12,000.00	3,073.14
Cemeteries	250.00	223.75
Education	69,475.00	110,909.44
Water Department	180,000.00	188,597.48
Public Library	200.00	200.00
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Totals	\$390,925.00	\$458,669.91

OPERATING ACCOUNTS

	<i>Appropriations</i>	<i>Expenditures</i>
Legislative Department:		
General Expense.....	\$ 200.00	\$ 193.75
Executive Department:		
Salaried	9,338.00	9,347.46
General Expense.....	1,745.00	1,946.29
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	11,083.00	11,293.75
Auditing Department:		
Salaries	7,079.00	6,631.81
General Expense.....	700.00	498.63
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	7,779.00	7,130.44

Treasury Department:

Salaries	8,240.00	8,211.46
General Expense.....	2,100.00	2,702.21
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	10,340.00	10,913.67

Assessors Department:

Salaries	9,828.00	10,174.82
General Expense.....	1,535.00	1,549.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	11,363.00	11,723.82

Legal Department:

Salaries	3,000.00	3,000.00
General Expense.....	350.00	294.64
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	3,350.00	3,294.64

City Clerk:

Salaries	6,490.00	7,024.10
General Expense.....	1,610.00	2,065.55
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	8,100.00	9,089.65

Registration Department:

Salaries	2,000.00	2,173.00
General Expense	550.00	430.21
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,550.00	2,603.21

Elections Department:

Salaries	385.00	372.03
General Expense	100.00	183.34
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	485.00	555.37

City Hall:

Salaries	7,528.00	7,316.28
General Expense	50.00	91.93
Building Operation	6,325.00	5,910.87
Insurance	575.00	405.19
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	14,478.00	13,724.27

Auditorium:

Salaries	150.00	110.00
Building Operation	1,025.00	283.41
Insurance	260.00	395.92
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,435.00	789.33

Health:

Salaries	11,033.00	11,158.88
General Expense	670.00	481.36
Insurance	56.00	52.00
Automotive Equipment	250.00	281.43
Garbage Disposal	9,400.00	12,190.00
Dental Clinic	500.00	29.47
Contagious Diseases	250.00	51.00
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	22,159.00	24,244.14

Police Department:

Salaries	95,173.00	100,630.06
General Expense	1,740.00	2,111.31
Building Operation	755.00	1,979.76
Insurance	1,250.00	3,344.96
Automotive Equipment	3,885.00	6,673.75
Traffic	550.00	1,154.14
Identification	650.00	351.81
Supplies and Expense.....	1,050.00	1,234.75
Alarm Signal Apparatus.....		*13.00
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	105,053.00	117,467.54

Fire Department:

Salaries	111,504.00	121,462.43
General Expense	863.00	778.65
Building Operation	5,666.50	5,844.50
Insurance	1,555.00	1,255.99
Automotive Equipment	21,440.00	10,255.57
Supplies and Expense.....	18,360.00	18,676.68
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	159,388.50	158,273.82

Public Works Department:

Salaries	27,350.00	30,100.42
General Expense	600.00	1,251.67
Building Operation	5,105.00	5,459.99
Insurance	3,630.00	3,747.28
Automotive Equipment	32,000.00	34,660.91
General Maintenance and Constr.	18,000.00	21,710.51
Third Class Roads.....	1,900.00	2,018.66
State Aid Roads.....	525.00	603.40
City Streets	11,000.00	7,317.55
Sidewalks and Curbs.....	11,000.00	11,548.16
Bridges	600.00	33.27

Gravel Pit	3,000.00	5,849.79
Asphalt Plant	3,000.00	3,005.61
Tarring	19,000.00	14,399.32
Snow Removal	21,000.00	27,493.06
Catch Basins	6,500.00	5,214.42
Sewers	5,000.00	7,684.13
Street Cleaning	5,500.00	7,983.05
Street Signs	250.00	177.57
Spring and Fall Cleanup.....	7,000.00	7,285.71
Parks	8,500.00	10,910.26
Trees	5,500.00	4,741.88
State Aid Road Constr.	7,000.00	13,884.67
Maxfield Bridge Clearing.....		147.36
Third Class Road Constr.		2,570.13
Town Road Improvement		123.50
Hammond St. Development.....		752.92
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	202,960.00	230,675.20

Electrical Department:

Salaries	21,932.00	21,897.47
General Expense	220.00	196.47
Building Operation	850.00	858.13
Insurance	280.00	150.38
Automotive Equipment	505.00	888.67
Police Signal Apparatus.....	400.00	326.07
Fire Signal Apparatus.....	800.00	804.15
Street Lights	3,000.00	3,995.47
Electric Energy	10,550.00	12,886.74
Substation Operation	260.00	40.45
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	38,797.00	42,044.00

Welfare Department:

Salaries	9,090.00	7,633.14
General Expense	685.00	786.32
Board and Care at City Home.....	100.00	
Hospital at City Home.....	400.00	
Hospital, private hospitals.....	1,500.00	1,778.24
Hospital, public institutions.....	750.00	625.66
Burials	2,000.00	1,318.00
General Relief.....	18,000.00	10,990.20
Relief by O. C. & T.....	2,500.00	2,311.37
Care of State Children.....	9,000.00	9,544.91
Aid to Dependent Children.....	19,000.00	21,216.59

Relief to Ex-Servicemen.....	1,100.00	230.80
State Hospital Com.....	100.00	110.00
Travelers Aid.....	750.00	750.00
District Nursing Ass'n.....	750.00	750.00
Salvation Army.....	400.00	400.00
Bangor Anti-Tuber. Ass'n.....	3,000.00	3,000.00
State Sanatorium Aid.....	600.00	203.71
City Physician.....	1,300.00	1,300.00
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	71,025.00	62,948.94
City Farm Department:		
Salaries	10,150.00	11,400.57
General Expense	200.00	224.03
Building Operation	7,195.00	4,861.99
Insurance	490.00	486.04
Operation of Home.....	5,000.00	6,214.31
Operation of Hospital.....	12,000.00	11,328.21
, Operation of Farm.....	2,000.00	2,076.76
Automotive Equipment.....	450.00	725.25
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	37,485.00	37,317.16
Miscellaneous Services:		
Dog Officer.....	100.00	77.50
Attendance Officer.....	1,000.00	1,040.00
Building Inspector.....	500.00	500.00
Civil Service Commission.....	200.00	98.57
Harbor Master.....	400.00	507.93
Sup't of Clocks.....	150.00	150.00
Sealer of Weights.....	25.00	.58
Concerts, Bangor Band.....	1,150.00	1,338.72
Concerts, Boys Band.....	125.00	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3,650.00	3,713.30
Recreation Department:		
Salaries	7,600.00	3,882.96
General Expense.....	595.00	400.00
Playground Operation.....	2,500.00	5,037.14
Skating Rink Operation.....	1,800.00	570.12
Recreation Centers	1,000.00	2,095.99
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	13,495.00	11,986.21
Cemeteries:		
Pine Grove.....	975.00	974.79

Maple Grove.....	800.00	800.08
Oak Grove.....	850.00	846.78
Mt. Hope.....	1,300.00	1,382.22
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3,925.00	4,003.87
Public Trust Fund Beneficiaries.....	7,356.25	7,237.50
Unclassified:		
Damage to Persons & Prop.....	500.00	1,148.49
Pensions	18,000.00	18,390.04
Memorial Day Ceremonies.....	350.00	286.91
Annual Audit.....	750.00	750.00
Maine Municipal Assoc.....	300.00	300.00
Adv. Natural Resources.....	400.00	85.00
Annual Report.....	450.00	525.75
Fire Ins. (Unappor.).....	2,200.00	
Fire Insurance (Tax deeds).....	500.00	23.99
Appropriation Reserve.....	3,045.00	
Coe Buildings.....	250.00	303.98
State St. School Bldg.....	700.00	806.45
Elm Street School Bldg.....	700.00	430.23
Misc. City Buildings.....	100.00	79.94
Municipal Dock.....	400.00	57.24
Contingent Fund.....	10,955.00	13,964.28
Kenduskeag Stream.....	10,000.00	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	49,600.00	37,152.30
Interest:		
Interest—Bank Loans.....	1,600.00	1,780.00
Interest—Bond Interest.....	17,720.00	17,350.80
Interest—Miscellaneous		200.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	19,320.00	19,330.80
Bond Maturity Requirements.....	63,000.00	63,000.00
School Department.....	460,000.00	481,566.78
Water Department.....	180,000.00	188,597.48
Public Library.....	12,200.00	12,200.00
Bass Park:		
Salaries	1,000.00	1,180.21
General Expense		485.13
Building Operation.....	500.00	372.36
Insurance		354.04
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,500.00	2,391.74
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	\$1,522,076.75	\$1,575,462.68

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Municipal Reserves

December 31, 1945

ASSETS

CASH—

Eastern Trust & Banking Co.	Checking.....	\$21,509.75	
Penobscot Savings Bank	Savings	1,040.97	
			<hr/> 22,550.72

Due from Other Funds—

General	50.00
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Total Assets	<hr/> \$22,600.72
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LIABILITIES

Kenduskeag Stream Development Fund.....	\$ 5,000.00
Oak Grove Cemetery Tomb Fund.....	500.00
Mt. Hope Cemetery Improvement Fund.....	1,090.97
Teacher's Pension Fund.....	1,794.00
Teacher's Retirement Fund.....	3,688.99
Miscellaneous Employee Deductions.....	161.46
U. S. Govt. Withholding Tax.....	10,365.30
	<hr/>
Total Liabilities	\$22,600.72

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Capital Reserves

December 31, 1945

ASSETS

Cash—Merrill Trust Co. Checking Account

Fund #1	1,628.61	
Fund #2	325.71	
Fund #3	195.43	
Fund #4	407.14	
Fund #5	814.30	
Fund #6	159.78	
Fund #7	79.16	
Fund #8	151.30	
	<hr/>	3,761.43

Savings—

Fund #6 Eastern Trust & Banking Co.	500.00	
Fund #8 Eastern Trust & Banking Co.	5,000.00	
Fund #8 Merrill Trust Co.....	3,198.29	
Fund #8 Bangor Savings Bank.....	2,000.00	
	<hr/>	10,698.29

Securities—U. S. Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness

Fund #1	100,000.00	
Fund #2	20,000.00	
Fund #3	12,000.00	
Fund #4	25,000.00	
Fund #5	50,000.00	
Fund #6	19,000.00	
Fund #7	10,000.00	
	<hr/>	236,000.00
Total Assets		250,459.72

LIABILITIES

Reserves—

Fund #1—Construction and Reconstruction of certain Public Ways.....	100,024.00
Fund #2—Construction of Athletic Field House	20,004.80
Fund #3—Purchase and Installation of Fire- proof Vault in City Hall.....	12,002.88
Fund #4—Construction of Meadowbrook Sewer	25,006.00
Fund #5—Construction of Fifteenth Street Sewer	50,012.00
Fund #6—Purchase of Automotive Equipment in Fire, Police and Street Depts....	19,500.00
Fund #7—Construction and Reconstruction of a specific Capital Improvement at the City Farm	10,000.00
Fund #8—Purchase and Installation of a Ma- chine Accounting System in City Hall	10,198.29

Earnings—

Fund #1	1,604.61	
Fund #2	320.91	
Fund #3	192.55	
Fund #4	401.14	
Fund #5	802.30	
Fund #6	159.78	
Fund #7	79.16	
Fund #8	151.30	
	<hr/>	3,711.75

Total Liabilities	250,459.72
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· AVERAGE HOURLY WAGE INCREASES GRANTED
MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES ABOVE 1935

