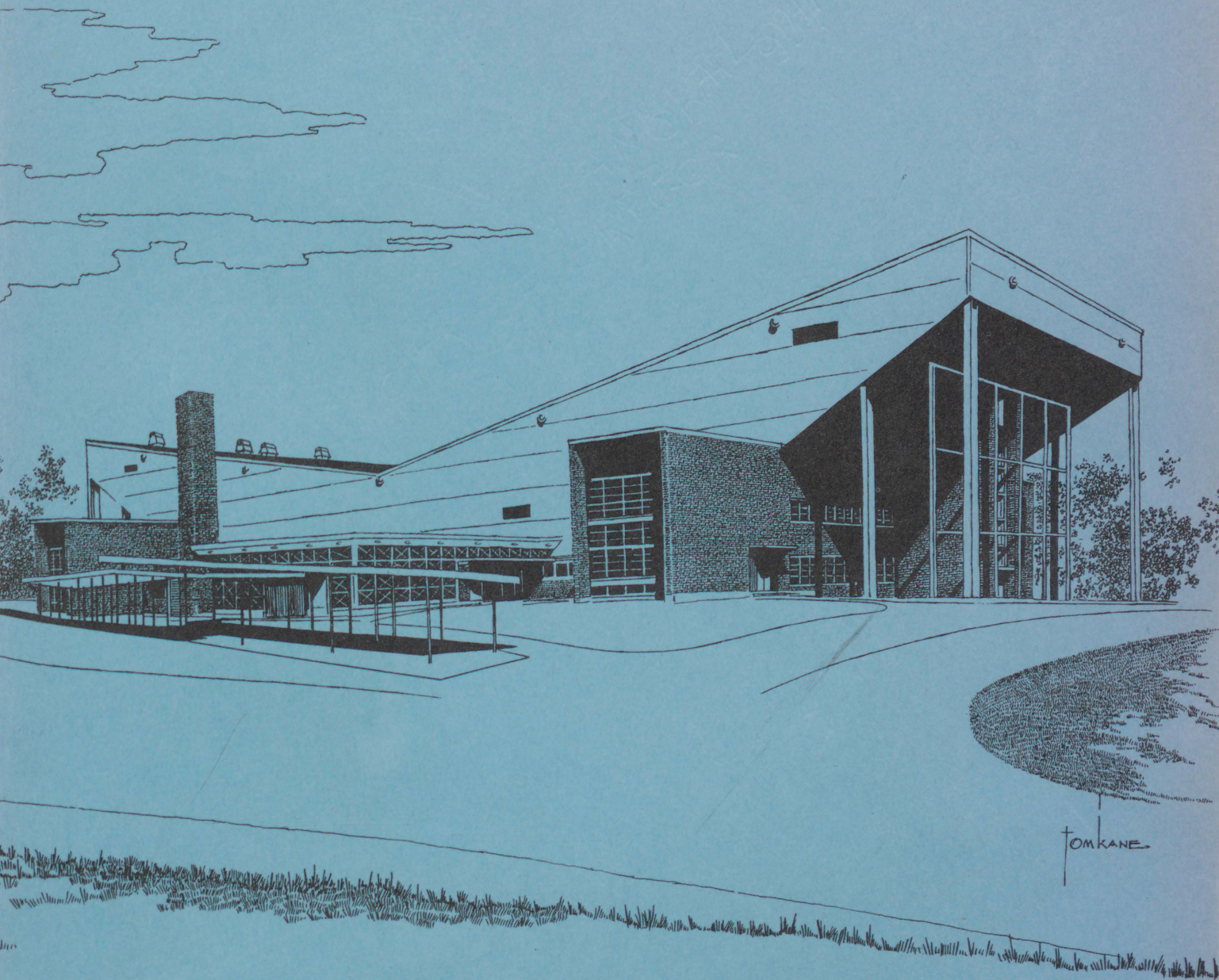


1955

City of Bangor, Maine



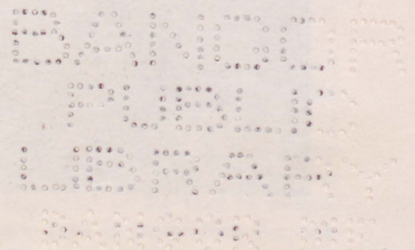
ANNUAL REPORT

In Memoriam



DONALD GRANT

This annual report is respectfully dedicated to Donald Grant, who lost his life on June 29, 1955, while serving the second year of his first term as City Councilor.



THE COUNCIL REPORTS

To the Citizens of Bangor:

The Bangor City Council, the legislative body of the City, considered and acted on many matters of policy during the year.

In November of 1954, for the purpose of increasing the parking facilities in the City, the Council authorized the City Solicitor to serve notices on all of the tenants occupying the so-called Harlow Street property with a view to having it vacated by January 1, 1956.

In November of 1954, Benjamin W. Blanchard, former Mayor and former Member of the City Council, who had served as City Solicitor for many years, passed away. His loss was keenly felt by all members of Council.

In December, 1954, the Council provided the funds for the erection of a new bus stop shelter on Central Street for the benefit of Bangor citizens.

In January of 1955, the Council passed an order authorizing the appointment of an outdoor swimming pool committee for the purpose of studying the swimming pool needs of the City of Bangor. The committee was appointed by the Chairman of the Council and after studying the situation for some time the committee rendered their report to the full council recommending the installation of a swimming pool on the east side of the City in Dakin Park. The recommendations were accepted and by Council order of August, 1955, the borrowing of the necessary funds was authorized and construction of the pool was undertaken.

Probably the most important item for Council consideration in any year is the adoption of a budget which constitutes the fiscal plan of the City. This is a matter which involves many weeks of study, during which time the operations and needs of all the departments of the City are thoroughly analyzed. In February of 1955 a budget in the amount of \$3,280,429 was adopted by the Council, which resulted in a substantial decrease of the existing tax rate.

One of the items which gave the City Council much concern was the establishment of a new department within the City government for the operation of Bangor's new auditorium. A problem of particular complexity was presented to the Council in the matter of the establishment of a proposed rate schedule for the operation of the auditorium. A compilation of ordinances in auditoriums of comparable size in other areas was made and studied. It was felt by the Council that although the initial cost of the building, which was funded through a bond issue, and interest charges in connection therewith, should be borne by the general taxpayers, the annual cost of operation and maintenance should be borne by those who used the auditorium. The rate schedule adopted by the Council was calculated to provide such an amount and it has, in the operation of the auditorium to date, proven satisfactory.

The month of June was very active for the City Council. During this month the Council authorized the expenditure of \$3,000 for a survey and construction of municipal wells on the east and west side of the City and as a result of a petition to the Council, signed by an appropriate number of voters, the City passed an order directing that the matter of adding fluoride to the public water supply be placed before the public on referendum ballot at the next regular City election. The City also participated in a national defense alert by evacuating a major portion of the City.

In line with its policy and anticipating the needs of our school department in providing greater educational facilities, the Wilson report dealing with the adequacy of our school plant was brought up to date and recommendations submitted to the Council for further additions to the school system.

On June 29th the Council and the City suffered a tragic loss in the death of Donald Grant, City Councillor. Donald Grant was an able, conscientious Councillor, whose loss was felt deeply by all members of the municipal government.



BANGOR CITY COUNCIL

Left to right: Edward Kelleher, John Barry, James Hughes, Devereaux McCarthy, Arnold Veague, Hilton Humphrey, John Hess, Francis Finnegan, Donald Grant.

THE MANAGER REPORTS

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

It is a sincere pleasure to present this the 1955 annual report of the City of Bangor covering the 24th year of operation of city government under the Council-Manager plan.

At the close of 1955, the city was in sound financial condition. It had reserves established of more than half a million dollars, and ended the year with an unappropriated surplus of \$168,066.95.

Total outstanding long-term indebtedness stood at \$1,553,500 which included \$1,331,000 of school indebtedness, \$89,500 in general debt, and \$133,000 in water debt. This, of course, is exclusive of the \$1,400,000 outstanding for recreation district debt on the new auditorium.

During 1955, \$173,000 in long term debt was amortized while \$90,000 in new notes for a swimming pool and a sewer installation were negotiated making a net reduction of \$85,000 in outstanding debt during the year.

The assessed valuation of the city based on 70% of the 1940 replacement value was \$40,227,790 for 1955 and the tax rate was \$62.40.

Many important events took place in the city during 1955.

In October, the new \$1,400,000 auditorium was dedicated and has been in full operation since then.

On June 15th, the City of Bangor participated in a nation wide civil defense alert by holding a full-scale evacuation, that was termed very successful by state and federal civil defense officials.

Also on June 27, President Eisenhower honored the city with a short visit at Dow Air Force Base which was attended by a crowd of 10,000 people.

Housing and Health problems continued to occupy a major portion of the city's time and effort during the year. The polio vaccine program saw the end of the Health Department's participation in the field trial of the vaccine and the beginning of the general vaccination program, which saw more than 1,200 Bangor children receive both their first and second shots.

Much work was also done during the year on a housing program. A Housing Code originally drafted in the Planning Department was studied throughout most of the year by the Planning Board, and many administrative departments and December 1955 saw the final draft of the proposed Housing Code about ready for presentation to the City Council.

Construction of the long awaited Hammond Street relocation was begun in 1955 and it is expected that it will be open for traffic in early 1956. Construction of a new steel swimming pool was begun on Dakin Park in 1955 and this will be ready for the 1956 season.

On January 1st, 1955 refuse collection schedules were increased from pickups once every three weeks to pickups every two weeks resulting in greater convenience to householders. Also during 1955, a start was made on the renovation of the entire street lighting system for the City of Bangor.

Of major importance to property owners during 1955 was the long-awaited insurance revaluation. Representatives of the National Board of Fire Underwriters checked the city's fire prevention and control programs and found that sufficient improvements had been made to warrant changing Bangor from a Class 5 city to Class 3 city in its insurance rating. This will result in substantial decreases in insurance costs to many classes of property owners.

A series of television programs entitled "This is Your City" were produced in January, February and March of 1955 to help acquaint the Citizens of Bangor and neighboring communities with the departments and services in the city.

In the summer of 1955, an Industrial Development Study Committee was appointed by the City Council which presented its final report in December. This report may well be the basis for a considerable expansion of industrial development in the City of Bangor if it is carried out.

As 1955 draws to a close and we look forward to 1956, the City of Bangor is working vigorously to solve some of its major problems. Parking and traffic continue to be two of these. The clearing of Harlow Street property has already been started and it is hoped that this project will result in about 300 more parking spaces in this area by early summer of 1956. Preliminary plans and studies are being made for other off-street parking areas.

With work on the bulge road nearly completed, the need for a by-pass road to Main Street becomes more evident. Surveys were made during 1955 for this by-pass and it is hoped that 1956 will see the beginning of construction of this important traffic artery.

The problem of getting east-west traffic around the downtown area is also under serious study and consideration and proposed solutions include the reconstruction of Moses Bridge and Holland Street.

The need for additional school space both at the elementary level and the high school level has become more evident and in late 1955 a School Building Committee was appointed by the Chairman of the City Council. This committee is working on plans both for an addition to the present high school building as well as additional elementary school space on the west side of the city. Both of these needs are urgent and concrete recommendations should be forthcoming in 1956 to solve these problems.

The demands upon the City Hospital and Home are increasing and this department's capacities are being overtaxed nearly to the breaking point. It will be necessary in the very near future to expand this institution in order to more nearly meet the demands.

All of these problems will, of course, cost the City of Bangor money and it becomes immediately evident that the borrowing capacity of the city is so limited that many of these programs must either be abandoned or some changes must be made in the city's financial structure in order to meet the costs. The low percentage of assessed valuation to actual value (approximately 30% on real estate) has for many years established an artificially low debt limit upon the city. If this debt limit is retained at the same low level, either many of the new capital programs must be forfeited or financing must be done through special districts which will add to the financing costs. It seems imperative if the city is to continue to meet the demands of its present expansion that the assessment percentages must be changed to a basis more nearly that of current value in order to allow the city to borrow the money necessary to carry out these programs.

Detailed reports from each department and financial statements are found on the following pages. I should like to express my sincere thanks to the Bangor City Council for the excellent cooperation and help they have given the administration during 1955, and to the department heads and employees of the City of Bangor for the fine job they have done in performing the mission of this organization.

Respectfully submitted,

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

CITY CLERK

JAY E. ALLEY, *City Clerk*

During the year this office recorded vital statistics as follows:

Births	2,461
Deaths	755
Marriages	410

In addition, 4,693 recordings of personal property were made.

The usual licenses were issued of which there are approximately 40 different kinds with Hunting and Fishing licenses being the largest in volume. The department issued a total of 8,144 Hunting and Fishing licenses.

No. of Employees	3½
1955 Expenditures	\$16,651.08

The City Council held 24 regular meetings and several adjourned meetings at which time 191 Ordinances, Orders, and Resolves were considered in addition to other routine business. The City Council adopted 15 amendments or additions to the Ordinances during 1955.

There were two elections during the year. The State election was held September 12, at which time 1,070 persons voted. The municipal election was held October 10 and at that time 4,973 voters went to the polls.

CITY TREASURER AND COLLECTOR

RALPH L. WAYMOUTH, *City Treasurer*

The primary functions of the Treasury-Collection Department are the collection deposits and disbursement of all city funds.

The city's cash balance on January 1955 was \$413,420.67. During the year cash receipts totaled \$5,943,218.02 and disbursements \$6,033,264.35 leaving a balance as of December 31st of \$323,284.34.

The tax collection percentage for the year 1955 on a tax commitment of \$2,532,137 was 97.8%. As of December 31st, only \$57,515.76 remained uncollected.

The city collected \$57,462.31 from parking meters during the year of which \$3,072.84 was for meters installed in Abbott Square.

The Treasurer's office issued 14,051 motor excise tax receipts for which the city received \$197,397.36, an average of \$14.04 per receipt. This was an all-time high both in receipts and monies received exceeding 1954 figures by 1167 receipts and \$24,360.36.

On February 17, the city issued tax anticipation notes for \$1,200,000 due October 7, these being sold to the three local commercial banks at a discount of 0.95%. \$500,000 of this was invested temporarily in U. S. Treasury 90 day bills and the income received was \$1,790 making the net cost of the tax loan for the year \$5,556.67 or about 0.72%.

On September 1, the City sold an issue of serial notes in the amount of \$90,000, dated September 1

No. of Employees:	5
1955 Expenditures:	\$17,924.39



A TAXPAYER

and due \$10,000 per year from 56 to 65 at an interest rate of 2%. Proceeds of this note issue were used for the construction of a new swimming pool and bath house at Dakin Park and for the installation of a new sewer on outer Hammond St.

BOARD OF REGISTRATION

LENA G. LANTZ, *Chairman*

The total number of registered voters for 1955 was 12,943. 821 persons were removed from the voting list and 425 new voters were added during the year.

Erminie G. Kelly passed away July 27, 1955, after serving as Chairman of the Board for nine years and

No of Employees:	3
1955 Expenditures:	\$7,772.09

a new Chairman, Mrs. Lena Lantz, was appointed in August.

One new voting list was printed and there were two additions.

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT

V. E. KANE, *Purchasing Agent*

No. of Employees
1955 Expenditures

2
\$7,508.09

The Purchasing Department issued a total of 10,106 purchase orders and field purchase orders during 1955, amounting to a total dollar volume of \$765,000 in services and commodities, \$431,016 of this total amount was for the purchase of new equipment and construction work, and \$333,984 was spent for contractual items on which this department had previously awarded contracts for our annual requirements, and on emergency purchases.

Among the items of equipment purchased in 1955 for the Public Works Department were one one-half yard Insley Shovel and Backhoe with 4-wheel drive, one 10-foot Highway Sand Spreader, five International Trucks; one two-ton truck with steel platform body, one two-ton truck with steel dump body, two seven-ton heavy duty trucks with five-yard bodies with snowplows replacing one 1947 Chevrolet, one 1942 GMC and two 1947 GMC's; one four-ton truck mounted Elgin Hydraulic Catch Basin Cleaner replacing one 1937 Elgin Eductor mounted on 1935 Walters snowfighter truck, and one John Deere Crawler-type tractor for sidewalk snowplowing, replacing a 1938 Cletrac tractor.

Five new Chevrolet Cruisers were purchased for the Police Department, a two-door Chevrolet Sedan was bought for the Health Department, one $\frac{3}{4}$ ton Chevrolet Pickup Truck with Express Body and one new Ford Tractor with Dearborn Front Loader with bucket and Pippin backhoe were bought for the Water Department and a Chevrolet Station Wagon was purchased for the Engineering Department.

During 1955, the Purchasing Department awarded contracts for the construction of one welded steel swimming pool, one bath house, one 46-stall horse stable, one new short-span reinforced concrete bridge on Ohio Street, two overhead garage doors at Center Street Fire Station and two operators on present overhead doors at State Street Fire Station, two electric radiant glass heating panels for the City Hospital, construction of new road on Outer Hammond Street, installation of new sewer and construction and equipping Pumping Station on Outer Hammond Street, staging and repairs and alterations to City Hall tower, drilling two artesian wells and rewiring Bass Park grandstand.

Contracts were awarded for supplying 1600 feet of Granite Curb for the Broadway job, purchase of one offset duplicator, for the Central Duplicating Office, one heavy duty cutter bar assembly for mowing for the Public Works Department, two 3500 watt portable generators for the Civil Defense Department, 2500 feet of fire hose for the Fire Department, 27 mercury vapor street lights, 17 parking meters and posts for metering Pickering Square, 1000 water meters for the Water Department, 500 gallons of paint, 4,000 feet of cast iron water pipe, 260 feet of reinforced concrete pipe, 520 feet of asphalt coated corrugated metal pipe, and



PURCHASING AGENT KANE DISCUSSES BIDS
WITH SALESMEN

several carloads of vitrified tile sewer pipe for sewer installations as well as other miscellaneous equipment.

The Purchasing Department handled the sales of all surplus material for the city, among which was the contract for the privilege of conducting salvage operations at the Kittredge Road dump, the sale of city-owned buildings and lots and the sale of used materials such as grader blades, garage doors, batteries, scrap iron and other surplus material.

To the greatest extent possible, price and quality were compared on all items before buying, and specifications were prepared and quotations solicited through advertising for sealed competitive bids on all items over \$500, to assure desirable quality at the lowest possible cost. Price tabulations and recommendations were made to the City Manager and Finance Committee for purchase from local dealers whenever price and quality were equal. Tabulations of the bids received were sent to all vendors who submitted quotations as we feel this promotes competition and helps maintain good relations with the suppliers.

The Purchasing Department processed all of the invoices for material purchased, deducting the cash discounts offered for prompt payment, and the Federal excise taxes on which the municipality is tax exempt, both of these items constituting a large saving of money to the city each year. Price savings were realized on grouping various departmental requests for similar items and earning the quantity or volume discount, and buying ahead of price increases whenever information as to rising costs was available.

The aim of this department is to purchase the right material in the right quantity of the right quality from the right source at the right price at all times.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT

ABRAHAM J. STERN, *City Solicitor*

No. of Employees:	1
1955 Expenditures:	\$4,594.10

During the year 1955, the City Solicitor was consulted on 440 occasions either by the public on city business or by city personnel on problems affecting the various municipal departments.

The Legal Department collected delinquent taxes and other moneys due the City of Bangor as requested by the City Treasurer.

Whenever requested, legal documents were drafted and written opinions were rendered to the various

department heads. Also, the City Solicitor drafted all of the Orders and Ordinances requested of him.

During the year the City Solicitor was engaged in clearing title to Dakin Park and is pleased to report that the same was completed and that the swimming pool has been erected thereon.

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

PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT

SALLY CAHILL, *Clerk*

Prior to May 1, 1955, statistics were not kept in the Personnel Department but it was decided that it would be desirable to keep complete and adequate personnel records.

Following is a tabulation of personnel actions which took place during the last eight months of the year.

Permanent Appointments	28
Temporary Appointments	114
Sick Leave Days	904
Annual Leave Days	2971
Workmen's Compensation Leave Days	283
Dismissals	9
Pay Changes	87
Lay Offs	19
Resignations	80
Change from Temporary to Permanent	2
Leave Without Pay Days	64
Title Changes	13
Retirement	2
Suspensions	12
Promotions	6

No. of Employees	1
1955 Expenditures	\$114.13
Demotions	2
Deaths	2
Return from Military Service	1

Some of the major appointments made during the year were the hiring of an Auditorium Manager and a Hospital and Home Administrator.



INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

JAMES L. MACLEOD, *City Engineer*

No. of Employees:

4

1955 Expenditures:

\$21,229.24

During 1955, surveys were made, plans and specifications were prepared and contracts were awarded for the following projects:

1. 2 new electric wall panels for heating kitchen area at city home.
2. A new sewage pumping station on outer Hammond Street.
3. A new frame horse stable with 46 stalls at Bass Park.
4. Construction of 1,000 feet of new roadway on outer Hammond Street.
5. One new 16 foot span bridge on Ohio Street.
6. One new all steel swimming pool at Dakin Park.
7. One new frame bath house to provide the necessary facilities for use in conjunction with the swimming pool.
8. Drilling of two new artesian wells, one at little city park and one on city farm property.
9. Demolishing eight city-owned buildings on Sibley, Morses, and Rollins Courts, off Harlow Street.

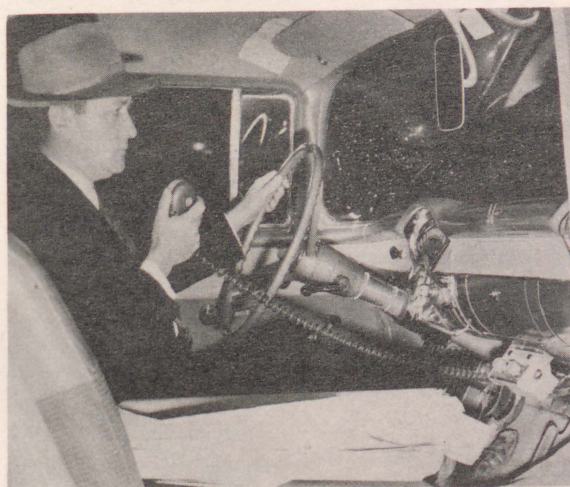
Surveys were made, plans prepared and cost estimates figured for public works department projects as follows:

1. New 15 inch overflow sewer at Union and Sixteenth.
2. Relaying 12 inch sewer on Boutelle Road and Graham Avenue with 15 inch pipe on a new grade to relieve cellar flooding on Boutelle Road.
3. Relaying the sanitary sewer on Dunning Boulevard.
4. Installation of new 30 inch sewer to replace an old 18 x 24 inch brick sewer between Grove and Essex Street above Stillwater Avenue.
5. New sewer construction on Bill Street and East Broadway and a new sewer on Ralph Street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets.
6. A new sewer on Montgomery Street between Kenduskeag Avenue and Fountain St.
7. A short sewer extension on Fairfax Street and an extension on Fountain Street.
8. New street construction on Fruit Street between Garland and Mt. Hope.

A new 200 scale of Bangor was prepared showing the entire sewer system now servicing the city. The official map and zoning map were revised to bring them up to date.

Plans were prepared showing the new street pattern in Stillwater Park and the right of way for Sunset Drive.

A new multi-level garage was designed providing parking space for 244 cars in the vicinity of High, Middle, and Columbia Streets.



TWO-WAY RADIO IN ENGINEER'S CAR

Preliminary plans were prepared for the development of Kenduskeag Stream between State and Washington Streets to provide highly desirable parking space.

Surveys were made and plans completed for rebuilding Hogan Road between Mt. Hope Avenue and Stillwater Avenue.

Plans were prepared for the metered parking in Haymarket Square and surveys were made to establish the lines at the gravel bank on Pushaw Road and for the city owned lot on Ohio Street at the corner of Highland Avenue.

Street lines were established on Center Street Avenue, Brookline Avenue, Alden Street, Outer Broadway, Griffin Road, Bill, Dutton, Main, French, Harlow, East Broadway, Holland, Lancaster Avenue, Bryant, Fifteenth, Thatcher, Olive, Carroll, Russell, Silver Road, Nason Avenue, and Stillwater Avenue.

Reports were prepared on the city hall tower; for sewer costs and assessments on new sewer construction on Broadway and on Ralph Streets; for acceptance of new streets in Kenduskeag Garden Development and for the discontinuance of the Fuller Road, Downing Road, Clark Street, and Church Lane.

Various engineering services were provided for the electrical department, civil defense department, and fire department.

Engineering and inspection services were provided for all contract projects including the new bus shelter on Central Street and on all projects carried on by the Public Works Department.

All plans were reindexed and filed and the recording of all sewers built prior to 1955 was completed during the year.

ASSESSORS

ALEC M. WESCOTT, *Chairman*

No. of Employees: 5
1955 Expenditures: \$20,412.83

The tax valuation of the Real Property in Bangor for the taxable year 1955 increased \$888,430, while the Personal Property declined \$262,640, making an overall gain of \$625,790 as shown below:

1955 Tax Valuation of Real Estate	\$31,129,430
1954 Tax Valuation of Real Estate	30,241,000
GAIN	\$888,430
1955 Tax Valuation of Personal Property	\$9,098,360
1954 Tax Valuation of Personal Property	9,361,000
LOSS	\$262,640

The increase in Real Estate was brought about almost entirely by new construction including about 200 private dwellings and a few commercial buildings of which the News Building was the largest. The decline on Personal Property was due to eliminating the tax on television sets and pianos.

The increase of \$625,790 in valuation would have made the city tax rate \$60.75 per thousand (down 75c.) but it was necessary to add \$1.65 per thousand for the Auditorium Tax, making a total tax rate of \$62.40 per thousand against \$61.50 in 1954.

There were 8,186 Real Estate tax assessments and 2,059 on Personal Property. A total of 7,279 poll taxes

were assessed at \$3.00 each; and in addition, there were 634 polls exempt. The Assessors issued 599 supplemental poll tax commitments (persons who were not assessed) at \$3.00 each, during the year.

The Assessors made 1,964 changes on their records either for change of ownership or for a change in address.

From the first of April until the latter part of May, the Assessors were busy on Real Estate inspections for the purpose of evaluating new construction and additions or improvements to existing buildings. They also visited every business establishment in the city to obtain information from which to establish a personal property tax.

With the new system installed at the Penobscot Registry of Deeds, it is now possible to keep abreast of the Real Estate transfers.

The Federal Government is in the process of taking a substantial amount of taxable property for the expansion of Dow Air Force Base and the new housing development. It is estimated that in the near future, 40% of the real estate in the city will be tax exempt. There are also at the present time, 182 war veterans with property assessed at \$417,530 which is tax exempt.

ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT

LEON J. COLE, *City Electrician*

No. of Employees 9
1955 Expenditures \$73,817.07

During 1955, the Electric Department bought 1,413,164 kilowatts of electricity from the Bangor Hydro-Electric Company and 2,299,500 kilowatts from the Water Department making a total of 3,712,664 kilowatt hours purchased and distributed during the year. Of this amount, municipal buildings used 1,090,393 kilowatt hours, the Water Department used 131,390, Garland Street athletic field 8,000 kilowatt hours, Electric Department Building 26,353 kilowatt hours, fire alarm system 2,293 kilowatt hours and street lighting and traffic signals 2,454,235 kilowatt hours.

During the year, the entire main substation was painted, and fluorescent lighting installed in the main room. The tub room, battery room and garage were rewired and all lighting circuit transformers recabled. Lightning arresters and fuses were installed on fire alarm for protection to repeater and board and the fire alarm board was built over to make it more accessible and less hazardous for maintenance.

All the police and traffic signals were maintained during the year and kept in operation at all times. New

globes were placed on many of the police boxes and new relays and manual controls were installed in several. In the fire alarm division, new sprinkler services were installed in two buildings and three old ones repaired. New fire alarm circuits were run on Third Street and at the Kenduskeag Garden Homes Development and two temporary fire alarm boxes installed at the Fairgrounds. Six poles were removed and the fire alarm cut over from Broadway to Essex Street in back of Mary Snow School and a new underground cable was installed from Union and Main Streets to the Fire Station.

The street lighting division replaced 1,816 lamps and cared for 1,759 complaints during the year. 84 complete new fixtures were installed including 21 new mercury vapor fixtures on Main, State and Exchange Streets as the beginning of the long-range street lighting program. In addition to its regular work, the electric department has done work for many other departments during the year, including the installation and removal of Christmas lighting for the Chamber of Commerce. Thirty-five of the new fixtures installed were at the Broadway Housing Development.

BUILDING INSPECTION DEPARTMENT

GUY MACCRAE, *Building Inspector*

No. of Employees	4
1955 Expenditures	\$15,419.39

Several zone changes were made in 1955 to make land available for commercial and industrial use. Approximately 136 acres on the westerly side of Stillwater Avenue has been changed from an Open Development Zone to a Standard Industry Zone. Approximately 66 acres on Broadway at Six Miles Falls was changed from an Open Development Zone to a Standard Industry Zone. The new Hammond Street By-pass has also opened a large section for heavy industry.

A total of 398 permits were issued with an estimated cost on the applications of \$2,115,840. Since this figure is about twenty-five percent under the actual cost of construction, the cost for all permits issued was about \$2,644,800. Fees for all permits amounted to \$1,573.65.

There were thirty-seven hearings by the Board of Appeals. Five out of the 37 were denied.

Eight hundred and twenty-five inspections were made on new and old construction. One hundred eleven complaints were received resulting in 65 violations, and 43 were corrected. One hundred sixty-four requests for information were handled.

Although the number of permits and the estimated cost of construction was less than in 1954, this is due to the fact that in 1954 the Kenduskeag Housing Development and the new City Auditorium were built.

This year there were thirteen more privately-owned dwellings constructed than last year, and all but \$58,000 is taxable property. In 1954, there was \$1,500,000 tax exempt construction.

The following is a summary of permits issued for 1955.

	No.	Value
Single-family dwelling	97	\$862,850
Two-family dwellings	2	25,000
Private garages	66	46,750
Commercial	1	5,000
Stores	1	500
Filling Stations	2	30,000
Office Buildings	3	154,000
Drive-in Banks	2	45,000
Warehouses	5	63,500
Barns and Sheds	8	70,500
Gas and Oil Tanks	3	15,750
Fences and Retaining Walls	22	3,550
Additions and Alterations Res.	78	73,665
Additions and Alterations Non-Res.	52	186,775
Factories	1	350,000
Industries	4	125,000
Recreation Building (city)	1	58,000
Demolitions	50	
Total	398	\$2,115,840



ELECTRICAL INSPECTOR, CARL McLAUGHLIN AND
BUILDING INSPECTOR, GUY McCRAE

ELECTRICAL DIVISION

Nine hundred eighty nine permits were issued in 1955 for various types of electrical work. 367 new services were installed and three permits issued for repairs and additions; and 1,086 inspections were made in regard to these permits. Fifty-two complaints were received and 56 inspections were made on these complaints, resulting in 43 violations. There were 51 inspections on follow-up calls for these violations. A total of 120 violations were found and 104 have been corrected, making a total for the year of 1,193 inspections.

There were 158 licensed electricians doing work in the city.

PLUMBING DIVISION

Four hundred twenty-three permits were issued in 1955 for various types of plumbing. There were 53 change-overs in existing services; 15 violations were found and were corrected; 12 complaints were received resulting in six violations. Orders were issued and corrected. This makes a total of 460 inspections made. As in the building and electrical, many requests are handled for information. There are 52 licensed plumbers in the city.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

JOHN J. NELLIGAN, *Chief*

No. of Employees
1955 Expenditures

78
\$301,115.90

During 1955, the Bangor Fire Department answered a total of 655 alarms as compared with 593 alarms in 1954.

Of this total, 514 were for fires and there were 141 other calls.

Of the 514 alarms for fires, 312 were in buildings, 73 brush fires, 67 vehicles, 36 miscellaneous outside fires, 19 dump and wood fires and 7 rubbish outside of buildings.

There were also 69 automatic sprinkler alarms with no fires involved, 54 false alarms, 16 smoke and fire scares, and two accidental alarms.

Eight of the alarms were for out of town calls for assistance. Four of these were to Hampden and one each to Glenburn, Hermon, Levant and Brewer. In addition to the above there were 43 miscellaneous calls to assist persons locked out of their homes, wash gasoline off the road, and perform other miscellaneous emergency duties.

There were 165 complaints investigated. There were no deaths from fires this year as compared to one each in 1954 and 1953 and two deaths from fire in 1952. Fire losses for the year totaled \$168,567 as compared to \$254,269 in 1954. This amounts to \$5.26 per capita as compared to \$7.94 per capita in the previous year.

The ambulance answered 540 calls in addition to fire alarm runs as compared to 670 calls during 1954.

Of the total 312 building fires, 97 were caused by oil burners, 52 were chimney fires, 30 were caused by careless smoking, and 23 by defective heaters. In addition there were 22 caused by defective electric wiring, and 16 by electric appliances and motors. Among the balance there were five incendiaries during the year. Throughout the year the department inspectors from Central Station carried out a daily 12 months property inspection service throughout the downtown business area. In April, May and June, Central Station personnel inspected property throughout the residential areas on the west side of the city and personnel from Stations No. 5 and No. 6 inspected residential areas on the east side of the city.



FEB. 13, FIRE AT BRALEY FARM

One of the most important events that occurred in the fire prevention work during the year was the revaluation for insurance purposes of the entire city by the New England Fire Rating Association. In April, four members of this organization inspected the City of Bangor to determine new fire insurance rates. As a result, Bangor's new fire hazard rating dropped from Class 5 to Class 3 substantially reducing insurance costs in the city. During the year the department personnel carried out some substantial improvements to the fire stations, including the installation of a new ceiling and lighting on the main floor of the Central Station, the installation of five new floor drains on the main floor of the Central Station, the general painting and cleaning on all stations.

During the summer, outdoor training was held for all members of the department and the department took part in the civilian defense evacuation test on June 15th and assisted with ambulance, rescue truck, and flood lights at Dow Field for the Presidential visit on June 27th.



DEC. 31, BETTERLY PAINT SHOP FIRE

POLICE DEPARTMENT

JOHN B. TOOLE, *Chief*

No. of Employees

59

Traffic Guides

13

1955 Expenditures

\$237,708.90



STAFF AND COMMANDING OFFICERS

Administrative Division

During 1955, the Police Department instituted several administrative improvements in its effort to give to the people of Bangor the most effective and efficient police service possible. The public relations program was studied and improved, one of the most important parts of this program being the house checks. There were 202 houses checked this year for periods ranging from one day to six months. This compares with 177 such checks last year. There were 290 funeral coverages, 518 fire runs, 543 doors and windows found open, 624 persons cared for, and 624 illness emergencies, and 1617 escorts for bank deposits. Other non-criminal complaints such as escort for blood, escort for Dow Field, wires down, animal complaints, etc. totaled 240.

The practice of replacing all police cars each year is still proving practical with mileage costs showing a decrease under this system.

Police Reserve

The Bangor Police Reserve unit now has 30 active members and meetings are held twice monthly. All present personnel have had a substantial amount of training in police work through actual tours of duty and attendance at the annual school for regular department members. Each man has also now received the standard Red Cross certificate. The unit was called out on January 31st during the Mothers' March and during January and February from ten to fourteen men patrolled downtown beats while regular police officers were rehearsing the annual polio performance.

On June 15th, the entire unit assisted in "Evacuation Day" proceedings primarily in traffic control.

Twenty-five men assisted the crowd and traffic prior to and after President Eisenhower's visit at Dow Field and during the football season, three to six men were in attendance at all games as part of their training.

On New Year's Eve, several participated in the all-out effort to prevent accidents.

Training

The regular police training school was held in 1955 for recruit and in-service training. The class this year was conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation with special agents as instructors.

Communications

The communications desk at Police Headquarters handles 80 to 100 incoming calls a day over the New England Tel. & Tel. lines plus an undetermined number of Gamewell and radio calls from street boxes and prowl cars. The city is fortunate in having an excellent communication system with auxiliary power generator and auxiliary radio transmitter and receiver at Police Headquarters for use when storms and mechanical difficulties make emergency proceedings necessary.

Patrol Division

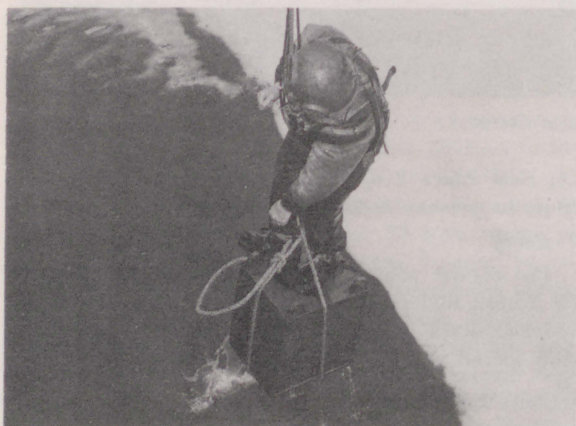
The uniformed force is the basic unit of the department. The men on foot patrol and in radio cars make up the largest single segment of the force. Their familiar uniforms and vehicles give citizens a constant feeling of security and the main factor responsible for the efficiency attained by the patrol force is the attitude of the public towards the members of the department.

The public has been quick to realize that the Police Department is not only a repressive agency but also a unit of city government existing primarily for the good and welfare of its citizens. The resulting good will and cooperation from the public have assisted the police immeasurably in their many and varied tasks. Another important factor, insofar as the uniformed force is concerned, is the patrolmen assigned to the Traffic Division. These men are specifically assigned to the regulation of vehicular and pedestrian traffic and perform such duties on foot and motorcycle, and are an important adjunct to the patrol force and have per-

formed many outstanding acts during their regular traffic duty.

Detective Division

The detective division is the investigating branch of the department. Usually detectives are not called in on a case until after a crime has been committed. Many crimes are carefully planned over long periods of time and the detectives assigned start out with little or no evidence and meager clues. The general work of the division is reflected in the crime complaint and arrest statistics since most of these are investigated by members of this division and a good portion of the arrests are made by its members. In addition, members of the detective division are responsible for finger printing, photographing and recording of prisoners arrested for serious crimes, guarding valuable property, recovering lost and stolen property and other duties. They are also assigned to prevent crime at important functions and large public assemblages. This year two members of the patrol force attended a school in fingerprinting in Augusta and they also assist the detective division when needed.



RECOVERY OF STOLEN SAFE

The juvenile section of this division handled 310 youngsters during 1955 of which less than 11% had to be brought before the courts and less than 2% had to be committed to the state reformatory. In the City of Bangor, less than 2% of the total amount of traffic violators were juveniles but the police handle these juveniles who violate traffic rules and regulations in the same manner as they handle adults. The enforcement of traffic laws is the responsibility of a special traffic division and no distinction is made between juveniles and adults, a citation simply being issued for the violator to appear before the appropriate judicial agency.

A great majority of crimes that would legally be classed as misdemeanors are listed under malicious mischief in the yearly report for juveniles. These range from property damage to ringing false fire alarms.

Statistics for the detective division for 1955 show that there were 350 major offenses committed as compared to 329 in 1954. Of this total, 232 were larcenies, 80 burglaries, 31 auto thefts, two robberies, two rapes and three criminal homicides.

Records Division

During 1955, a new Kodak Verifax printer was added to the records division. Its real value to this department can first be expressed in its time saving qualities, a process whereby printing is done photographically in a matter of seconds from originals either typed, written or printed. In addition, services to the public and other agencies seeking information and copies of complaints and criminal records have improved to a point where immediate service can now be rendered.

Traffic Division

During 1955, a 70% reduction in motor vehicle highway fatalities was recorded for the City of Bangor. Of all the events and activities reported within the department during the past year, this saving of human life is by far the most gratifying.

Only two lives were lost to traffic accidents in 1955 as compared to 7 in 1954. While it cannot be claimed that this substantial reduction is due completely to better enforcement, we do know that police traffic law enforcement is the greatest deterrent to motor vehicle collisions and that enforcement assignments were based on factual information regarding the location, type and time of collisions. These enforcement efforts were also reflected in the fact that during 1955, there were 117 personal injury collisions as compared to 158 in 1954.

Last April, two patrolmen attended a two week regional course on accident investigation at Boston conducted at Northeastern University. An important part of the traffic is the schoolboy patrol program in which about 125 youngsters participate. The department furnishes the yellow rain coats and capes from contributions made by local citizens.

The new sign shop is now producing and replacing over 100 signs a year. This is part of the long range program to equip the city with new and up-to-date traffic control signs of the type recommended and approved by the National Committee on uniform highway signing.

Most of the 800 meters now in the city were installed about 8 years ago. This past year has shown that for economical and practical purposes it is now necessary to overhaul the timing units in most of these meters and this program is now underway in the meter maintenance shop.

Two new members were added to the crossing guide unit during 1955 bringing the force to a total of 13. At present two members of the regular uniform patrol division are still assigned to school crossing but for reasons of economy and efficiency, it probably would be preferable to relieve these two patrolmen and replace them with traffic guides.

An analysis of traffic statistics for the year show that there was a grand total 19,914 traffic violations during the year of which 19,108 were for parking violations, and 806 were for hazardous driving violations of various types.

Of the 806 total hazardous driving, 552 were for hazardous driver behavior, 8 for hazardous behavior of pedestrians, 124 for hazardous driver conditions, including 100 for driving under the influence, and the rest miscellaneous.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

WILLIAM J. CARNEY, *Health Officer*

No. of Employees	5
Part Time Veterinarian	1
1955 Expenditures	\$40,569.15

The year of 1955 should be marked as one when the health consciousness of the citizens of Bangor was aroused. Never before, and not again in the foreseeable future, will the people read and hear such a volume of information on health topics ranging from poliomyelitis vaccine to popcorn cats.

January saw the end of this department's participation in the Field Trial of Salk Poliomyelitis vaccine sponsored by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. The analysis of 281 stool specimens and 342 blood samples submitted from the Bangor area to the Yale University School of Preventive Medicine contributed to the knowledge that allowed Thomas Francis, Jr., M. D. to release his report on the effectiveness of the Salk Vaccine.

April 12.

Salk Vaccine Test Report May Herald End Of Polio

The public response to this answer to poliomyelitis was overwhelming. Almost 100% of the eligible Bangor children requested that they receive the vaccine. Then the Cutter incident occurred.

April 28.

One Firm Ordered To Stop Making Salk Polio Vaccine

April 29.

Two Experts Open Investigation Of Vaccine Made By Cutter Firm

Questions now replaced the answer. The Federal restriction on the use of all vaccine, the delay while the Cutter incident was investigated, the lack of official announcements and overabundance of non-official pronouncements contributed to the confusion of the moment. Finally order replaced the chaos and on June 10, 1955, 2,600 children in Bangor, Brewer, Orono, Old Town and Veazie received one injection of Salk Vaccine.

1367 Bangor children received their first injection in June plus 173 children who received a booster injection to supplement the immunity given them in the Field Trial of 1954. In October 1256 children received a second injection.

To date the entire program has been a voluntary effort. It could not have been accomplished without the cooperation of the Eastern Maine General Hospital and its staff of physicians and nurses who gave generously



POLIO VACCINATION PROGRAM

of their time in support of this program. Their interest in the application of preventive medicine was amply demonstrated.

Housing

In October of 1954 the Bangor City Planning Board directed that a study be made of Bangor's housing situation with a view toward establishing a local housing policy and program. The project was stimulated by the efforts of the Bangor Daily News in describing some of the housing conditions in the City, and the effect of these conditions on community life.

EDITORIAL

March 17, 1955

Need for Improvement

The City of Bangor can be proud of many things, but not of its housing conditions. This unpleasant fact was underlined by the recent report submitted to the Planning Board by City Planner Ken Schroeter.

At present the city does not even have authority to condemn property because of dilapidation. Its powers are also limited in regard to sanitation and over-crowding. The Housing Code is sorely needed as an initial step toward general improvement of housing conditions that in some instances are downright shameful.

March 10.

Bangor Below National Average Of Sub-Standard Housing, Report Discloses

March 11.

Extent And Degree Of Housing 'Sub-Standardness' In Bangor Is Clearly Outlined In Report

May 3.

Bangor Homes Are Deteriorating Into State Of Delapidation At Rate Of 160 A Year, Says Planner

May 6.

Planning Body Gets Report

Housing, Building Codes Recommended In Bangor

EDITORIAL

May 18, 1955

Blueprint for a Better City

The City Planning Board is expected to give consideration tonight to the housing report submitted by City Planner, Ken Schroeter. The report is a painstaking blueprint for creating a better Bangor.

The report sets forth what must be done to correct the down-at-the-heel and, in some cases, hazardous and unhealthy housing conditions that exist in the City.

May 31.

1,054 Overcrowded Homes-Planning Board's Problem

June 2.

Present Housing Statutes, Laws Not Strict Enough

June 3.

Bangor's Sub-Standard Homes May Hide Disease

June 4.

Solutions To Bad Housing Conditions Are Available

EDITORIAL

June 7, 1955

Time to Tackle the Problem

Bangor's housing standards are below the national average. More than 600 substandard dwellings spot the city like a rash of measles. Unfortunately, they won't disappear of their own accord, as measles spots do.

These substandard homes are in a state of dilapidation. They are unsanitary and overcrowded. They violate the fundamental rules of health and safety. Worse yet, the rate of dilapidation is actually speeding up year by year.

City officials are well aware of the deplorable housing conditions but they lack the authority to bring about a correction of the defects. The Housing Code would provide the necessary authority by fixing reasonable, minimum standards. Two slum areas in the city need complete rehabilitation. This can best be brought about by a federal urban renewal program, similar to the one now being undertaken in Portland.

There is yet another reason for rolling up our sleeves and tackling the housing problem—civic pride. Each dilapidated building is an eyesore. We who live here give these eyesores little thought. We have allowed ourselves to take them for granted. Not so the visitor to the city. The weather-beaten, tumble-down homes are a shock to him. It's hardly what he expected to see when he came to see the "Queen City" of Maine. He never supposed that the city which is the center of things in Eastern and Northern Maine would have spots as down-at-the-heel as any shanty-town in the nation.

So let's get busy. We urge the City Planning Board to make a favorable decision soon on the report that points the way to a better Bangor. Let's improve living conditions for the fellow citizens who live in these run-down dwellings. Let's polish up our civic pride.



PLANNING BOARD STUDIES HOUSING CODE

September 8.

Poor Housing Is Serious Problem For All Members Of A Community, But It Can Be Solved With A Code

September 23.

Death Rate Higher In Slums -- Carney

October 31.

Portland Shows The Way; Now Bangor Must Decide

November 16.

Planning Board Approves Sections Of Housing Code

EDITORIAL

November 16, 1955

Support the Housing Code

We hope the organizations and individual citizens will interest themselves in the proposed code. The planning board will hold a public hearing in the near future. A good turnout of well informed citizens favoring the proposal will go a long way toward its ultimate approval by the board and adoption by the City Council. Better housing is of major civic importance and public support is needed to make a success of any such program.

November 10.

Community Council Board Favors Housing Code For City Of Bangor

November 30.

Family Service Society Urges Adoption Of Housing Code Here

December 8.

University Women Recommend Adoption Of Housing Code Here

December 12.

C. Of C. Directors Unanimously Endorse Proposed Housing Code

EDITORIAL

December 9, 1955

In the Name of Decency

The News published today the complete proposed Housing Code for the City of Bangor, as approved by the Planning Board after long study. We believe the code will be of interest to residents of other communities as well as Bangorians, for housing is a common municipal problem.

Bangor citizens will have a chance to voice their views on the code on December 15, when a public hearing will be held by the Planning Board.

A housing code is the first step essential to better housing. It provides property owners, tenants and City Officials a yardstick with which through cooperative effort, unfit homes can be made livable and clean, to the benefit of tenant, owner and the community.

Public Hearing Scheduled For City Hall, December 15



PUBLIC HEARING ON HOUSING CODE

December 16.

Citizens Want Provisions Of Bangor's Proposed Housing Code Made Tighter

The efforts of those who worked for better housing conditions in Bangor have apparently been successful.

Dental Clinic

The results of the first full year of activity in the new Dental Clinic program are impressive.

There were 210 children appointed to 19 dentists who participate in the curative phase of our program. A total of \$4,546.00 was expended on this group.

In the schools 2,771 children were examined and group discussions were held on the care of teeth and tooth brushing techniques. Plans were formulated to prepare a film on Dental Health that could be used in future years in the public and parochial school systems.

Bangor children had the advantage of drinking fluoridated water in 1955. A well rounded program of prevention, treatment and education was in operation. Then on October 10, 1955 the most effective preventive aspects of the program ceased.

FLUORIDATION VOTED OUT

EDITORIAL

October 12, 1955

"Money Down The Drain"

One year ago the citizens of Bangor approved fluoridation of the municipal water supply by a vote of 1,677 to 1,241. Last Monday the self-same program was rejected by a count of 2,676 to 2,156. Thus the \$6,000 spent to start the fluoridation program now goes down the drain.

Why the reversal? No fresh arguments of facts were presented against this health measure. Yet there was a turn-about in the voting results.

It appears to us that the situation is an excellent if unhappy example of what happens when the voters don't go to the polls. This year's voting turnout was better than last year's. But neither was anything to be proud of in a city having somewhat more than 12,000 registered voters. We still don't know what a majority of the voters feel about fluoridation. Maybe the issue will come up again next year and result in a double reverse.

Wouldn't it be nice if sometime we could know how ALL the registered voters stand on an important issue.

EDITORIAL

December 16, 1955

"10 Years vs. 10 Months"

Bangor and other Maine communities which have allowed themselves to be scared away from fluoridation will, we hope, take to heart, the final report on the Newburgh-Kingston fluoridation study. The study is by all odds the most exhaustive ever carried out. The report finds, without qualification that fluoridation is "a safe and effective way" of sharply reducing tooth decay among children.

In commenting on the report, Dr. Herman E. Hilleboe, health commissioner for New York State, observed that 22 million Americans in 1,115 communities are getting fluoridated water. There would be more, he declared "except for a vociferous minority which has succeeded in some areas in delaying the initiation of local water programs, and in others, actually reversing favorable action."

That remark hits us right where it hurts. Bangor citizens let themselves be talked into reversing their stand on the matter, abandoning fluoridation in October after 10 months, although not an iota of scientific evidence was presented to show that the practice was harmful to human health. Some other Maine communities have rejected fluoridation from the start.

We hope the Newburgh-Kingston report will render the "vociferous minority" ineffective when the issue comes up again. Until then our children will continue to needlessly suffer from a high rate of tooth decay.



HEALTH OFFICIALS STUDY UNSAFE FOOD PRODUCT

Halloween 1955 will be long remembered because of the case of the Orange Colored Popcorn Cats. The Federal Food and Drug Administration discovered that a Halloween novelty made of popcorn and shaped like a small cat contained 8 times the toxic dose of orange coloring.

The State Department of Agriculture notified this department that 36 dozen cats were being distributed from Bangor and asked for assistance in collecting the unsold cats and warning the public about those already in the consumers hands.

The wholesaler had distributed the cats to 35 retail outlets in Bangor and Eastern Maine. This department recovered 129 unsold cats. The fact that only 10 cases of illness were reported testifies to the value of the coverage given us by radio, television and news media.

The communicable disease reports for 1955 indicates that it was a measles year with 503 cases reported. Virus studies on the upper respiratory outbreak in January revealed that some of the disease could be attributed to influenza Type B.

In communicable disease control 1,580 cubic centimeters of gamma globulin were issued, 199 injections were given against Diptheria, Tetanus and Whooping Cough and 296 children were vaccinated against Small-pox.

CITY HOSPITAL AND HOME

FLORENCE G. KNAPP, *Hospital Administrator*

The Bangor City Home and Hospital had an appreciable increase in the patient load during 1955. There was a marked change in the type of patients treated with most of them hospital patients rather than nursing home cases.

This transition in the type of care required demands more skilled personnel which was met by increased visits by the physician, around the clock supervision by registered nurses, and expanded educational programs for the staff.

Federal social security, pensions, old age assistance, assistance to totally disabled and the medical pool are aiding an increasing number of patients to defray at

No. of Employees	22
1955 Expenditures:	\$89,477.24

least part of their hospital expenses.

The average occupancy of 143% for the year has meant serious overcrowding. This has been partially and temporarily alleviated by using a former men's dormitory off the second floor of the hospital for an 8 bed ward and by converting the room formerly used by the Red Cross to a second 8 bed ward.

The City Engineering Department has drawn plans for the conversion of the south and central wings of the building into hospital facilities. This eventually will make 40 additional beds available. It is hoped that part of the project, resulting in an additional 26 beds, can be undertaken in 1956.



CITY HOSPITAL AND HOME STAFF

During the year, the city hospital received a bequest of \$500, the interest of which is to be used for patients during the holiday season. A wheel chair was donated at the hospital and the Exchangettes have as one of their service projects, the improvement of the patients recreation room. In addition the Soroptomists Club plans the redecorating of the recreation room and supplying of new drapes.

Religious services, both Catholic and Protestant, were held weekly during the year and there were also weekly visits by the Salvation Army.

The Home Culture Club gave monthly tea parties. The Grey Lady Service donated 1609 actual work hours with the patients during the year. The Ranney Beauty Salon donated monthly hair dressing services for the women patients.

The Christmas season was made happy by visits from numerous groups, from the schools, churches, and service clubs.

Vital Statistics for the City Home and Hospital are as follows:

	1955	1954	1953	1952
Average				
% occupancy	143%	112%	113%	87%

HOSPITAL

Daily Census	31	24	24	17
Full Pay patients	1,310	857	1,193	1,063
Part Pay patients	7,073	5,512	4,258	1,967
Free Patients	2,066	2,232	3,278	3,039
Total all Patients	10,449	8,601	8,729	6,069

HOME

Daily Census	19	16	17	14
Full pay patients	839	731	502	428
Part Pay patients	2,949	2,065	2,227	821
Free patients	3,064	3,151	3,651	3,728
Total all patients	6,851	5,947	6,380	4,977
Meals Served	66,606	50,272	51,807	49,566
No. of Employees				
Permanent	21	21	20	24
Temporary	10	10		

WELFARE DEPARTMENT

RUTH S. LORD, *Director*

No. of Employees: 5
1955 Expenditures: \$59,736.98

The foreword of the 1954 Cleveland, Ohio, Welfare Department's report says in effect: "Tragedy leaves wreckage, and we pick up the pieces. The measure of our success is the effectiveness with which we reassemble the pieces."

This has a familiar ring to all Public Welfare workers as each day we meet new situations involving crises because of some conflict with the law, loss of jobs, broken homes, illness or death. The greatest share of the work and expense of caring for the needy, even for a week or less, has become the responsibility of government rather than the privately supported agency as was the case less than twenty-five years ago.

Sometimes Public Welfare administrators wonder if the ever increasing categories of public assistance may be creating a society of dependents. Few seem to plan for the proverbial "rainy day" and when the first "economic pinch" is felt many hasten to the local Public Welfare agency without stopping to assess their own available resources.

There were 622 applications for help of some sort in 1955 and relief was granted in 234 cases. We would like to stress that no one was rejected without being shown that they had a workable alternative. Comparatively few of the eligible cases required support longer than a few weeks.

The "long-term" cases were primarily sick and elderly people whose income was insufficient to meet the costs of the care they required. Most of these were living in commercial boarding or nursing homes.

To relieve cases of destitution is the primary function of a local Public Welfare agency, of course, and a careful scrutiny of the type of application and available resources is routine. But in addition, workers in a welfare setup must go far beyond this. To give public relief without accompanying social services is economically unsound. As far as possible our workers supply case-work therapy, budget counselling, assistance in job finding, many and varied services which cannot all be accounted for statistically. There are many brief services in addition to the continuing services given the comparatively small number of cases now receiving general support from the city. It is axiomatic that it takes more time, counsel, and planning often to reject an application, than to start issuing orders for basic supplies.

This points up the recognized changing philosophy of Public Welfare at the local level; that it is a tool in a social welfare plan to try and eliminate the causes of the broken home, the neglected child, the destitute family. Public Welfare can not do it alone.

We would like to see a coordinated and constructive program for the care of the aged, stressing their vital need for low cost medical help to ease the pain and suffering which seem to come to so many in their later years. They are often lonely and many are in need of advice to arrive at decisions economic and otherwise. The needs of this group may be detected in the increasing number who apply for admission to the City Home or the City Hospital. These applications are studied and screened in order to share the resource offered by the city with those who need it most. One of the deterrents to admission to the City Home by some who need the care is the knowledge that they will lose their Old Age Assistance grant if they go there. This loss of income is not imposed on those who are eligible for City Hospital care.

We would like to see a re-evaluation of the programs for the support and care of dependent children. Is the money spent always an investment in their future happiness, health, and emotional security?

We would like to see comfortable and safe housing for those self-supporting individuals and families in the lowest income brackets. The Housing Code may be a positive factor if it is accepted.

The gross commitments of your Public Welfare Department in 1955 for all budget items totalled \$59,832 against a budget appropriation of \$62,579. The Department secured reimbursements totalling \$10,766 or a net cost to the city of \$49,066. This is exclusive of the city's expenses for the support of indigent persons at the City Home and Hospital.

Food continues to be the greatest single expense. The city shares in the distribution of Federal Surplus Foods and much more is available to us than is asked for. But it cannot be stored, packaged, distributed, and required records kept with the present staff of five.



WELFARE INTERVIEW

Public relief accounts must be maintained in separate divisions according to legal residence ("pauper settlement") of the recipients. The city receives reimbursement for the cost of care or supplies given to those by the local Public Welfare Department who do not have a legal residence in the city. Relief recipients who have a legal settlement in Bangor but who are living in other cities and towns have the costs of their care or supplies charged back to the city, and these are therefore included in the total number of accounts.

An account must be kept in the Public Welfare ledgers of all relief given to indigent people living in the City Home and Hospital. (91 such accounts maintained in 1955.)

HOW WE SPENT YOUR MONEY - WHO SHARED

- 119 persons with a Bangor settlement living in Bangor.
 - 65 Persons with a Bangor settlement living in other communities.
 - 67 persons with a settlement elsewhere but living in Bangor.
 - 140 persons living in Bangor but having no settlement in the state.
 - 200 veterans or dependents of veterans.
 - 3 single persons - settlement not determined at year's end.
-
- 594 persons received direct relief totalling \$26,430.
 - 24 destitute persons whose burials were paid for by the city.
 - 131 adults) with legal settlements in Bangor received cash grants as Aid to Dependent Children totalling \$94,500. City paid for 18% of the total.
 - 303 children)
-
- 1052 people, therefore, shared in the total relief costs of \$59,831.

RECREATION DEPARTMENT

BEN CAMPBELL, *Director*

Playground attendance for the summer of 1956 was one of the all-time highs with 110,000 youngsters participating in an abundance of activities.

As if making up for the damp year of 1954, the sun was good to the playgrounders, and the wading pools, situated on four of the city's playgrounds, were the most popular places in the city.

Eight playgrounds were open from 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P. M. Monday through Friday, and 9:00 until noon on Saturday. Five of the 8 playgrounds were open each evening from 6:00 to 8:30.

Supervisors of the highest calibre available were present to organize activities and direct the children in their play. Boys and girls not only had fun on their own playgrounds, but were given the opportunity to compete or cooperate with those on other playgrounds as well.

In the softball league, the New England Pipe won the crown from Johnny Quirk's second place team. An average of five nights a week and five games each night were played throughout the summer. Over 300 young men played in this organized twilight ball. The top six teams played off for the city championship after the regular season. The sponsors and players paid nearly all of the expenses of this league activity by means of entry and umpire fees. The State Softball Tournament was played here on September 11, with 12 teams entered. Augusta won the tournament and Sanford was the runner up.

Although it is almost impossible to get boys over 16 to play baseball, since they prefer softball, the Rotary league for 13 to 15 year old boys, had a very successful season under Blaine Trafton of the University of Maine. The Hot Shots won the crown, with the Atlantic Steak House second.

In the basketball program, participation is a key word. There are no facilities in the schools to take care of spectators but our leagues provide an opportunity for older boys and men to participate in this favorite winter sport through organized and supervised leagues.

Entry and game fees pay 68% of the City Leagues' operating expenses. The money is made available by the teams' sponsors or by the team members themselves. A special double elimination tournament, with the league champions barred, is run by request after the regular season for those who want to try again for a championship and trophies.

In the Junior City league, for boys under 20, six teams played two nights a week at the Fifth Street gym. In the City league, for men, there were two divisions. "A" division had 8 teams which played at Garland Street gym three nights a week and "B" division played at Fairmount and Garland Street gyms three nights a week. In addition, there was non-league play at the Mary Snow and Fairmount gyms, and practice sessions three nights weekly.

In the swimming program, last year was the final year of swimming at Green Lake. Total attendance for

No. of Employees:	
Permanent	2
Summer Playground:	22
1955 Expenditures:	\$27,976.45

the seven weeks was 1170 and Red Cross certificates were earned by 160 youngsters. Until something better could be obtained, Green Lake served well for eight years. The water was good but the distance was too great. It is hoped that a very successful first season will be enjoyed this year at the swimming pool in Dakin Park.



BREAKING GROUND FOR NEW SWIMMING POOL

There were 8 outdoor dances during the summer with an average attendance of 900. Also there were 7 band concerts at Davenport Park.

The women's bowling league had 16 teams and the championship was won by Murdocks.

The Halloween window painting contest grows each year with 91 windows painted in 1955. This was seven more than the prior top year of 1954.

The winners in the senior division were Sharon Drake and Elizabeth Pooler, and in the junior division, Roberta Rankin and Christine Prince.

The deep sea fishing derby was held at Bar Harbor September 25th and winners were Richard Wells, and Michele LeMieux.



FISHING DERBY

There were 18 teams from Church men's clubs entered in the Dart Baseball League. Attendance at the banquet which was held at the Grace Methodist Church was 220. The grand champions for the year were the Brewer Congregational Church.

Field days and a water carnival were enjoyed by the staff as well as the youngsters at the end of the playground season.

1955 saw plenty of snow for sliding but only 28 days of good skating weather.

The newly organized Figure Skating Club attracted over 300 people as prospective members, and enjoyed a high percentage of participation at the new auditorium. There are 8 experienced skaters as instructors and the club should develop well in the coming years.

The high school seniors took the city over again on Citizenship Day, April 20th. Nearly 100 students held office for the day and had a great chance to learn about the fundamentals of city government, and see how the city departments are run. The schools did all the preliminary work leading up to the elections which were held in the high schools. The procedures were kept as close to actual city methods as is practical.



FAST ACTION ON THE PLAYGROUND

The two new projects which hold the greatest promise in the coming year are the swimming program at the new pool and a skiing program, possibly at the old city dump on Essex Street, converted to a ski hill.

PUBLIC LIBRARY

L. FELIX RANLETT, *Librarian*

No. of Employees 31

Central library hours are 9:00 A. M. to 9:00 P. M. daily, omitting Sundays and holidays, the year round, except for 12 weeks in the summer when they are 9:00 A. M. to 7:00 P. M., Mondays through Fridays and 9:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M. Saturdays. The music branch at 166 Union Street is open Tuesday and Thursday afternoons and Saturday mornings through ten months of the year, with reduced schedule in the summer.

Bedside book service is given to patients at the Eastern Maine General Hospital on Monday and Thursday afternoons the year round.

The books in the libraries of the two junior high schools and the senior high school are almost wholly supplied by the public library, as are many of those at John Baptist High School. There are public library collections, changed twice yearly, in 159 schoolrooms, both public and parochial, in Bangor, and 33 collections in hospitals, homes for the aged, nursing homes, summer camps, and other institutions throughout the city. Ninety-eight sets of children's encyclopedias, the property of the public library, are distributed through the city; 78 in public schools, 17 in parochial schools, and 3 in the Bangor Children's Home and St. Michael's Home.

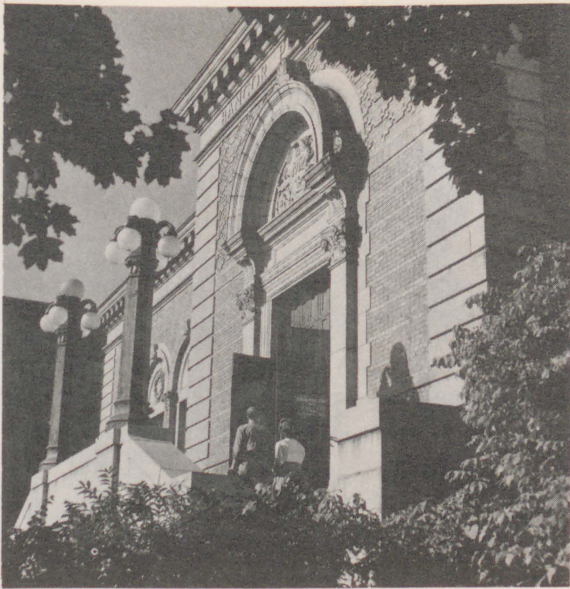
1955 Expenditures

City Appropriation	\$39,400.00
Fees and Fines	6,008.10
Endowment Incomes	109,648.28

Among specialized services provided by the public library are a doctors' medical library at the Eastern Maine General Hospital, 1,827 law books at the Penobscot Bar Association Library, a public music library of 19,271 pieces of music and 871 phonograph discs, and substantial loans to the Bangor Theological Seminary Library. A particular service to doctors is Bangor Public Library membership in the Boston Medical Library. The children's story hours given every Thursday and Friday afternoon are very popular.

Public use of the library facilities is large. Resident borrowers number 14,324 or 45% of our population, and there are also 1,769 non-resident borrowers who pay fees for the home use privilege. In 1955, home use of books totalled 292,553, or 18.27 per registered borrower. Thirty-eight percent of the home reading of public library books is by children.

The reference department of the library worked on 12,173 informational questions requiring more than cursory referral to dictionaries and encyclopedias. It answered the tello-test radio program questions by phone 13,955 times. Besides local questions, inquiries were answered by letter to individuals in 95 other Maine localities and to 27 localities in 14 other states.



THE DOOR TO WISDOM

The library owns 302,515 books, amounting to 9.59 per capita. The collection is weeded constantly and is constantly added to. It is alive and current. Books acquired in 1955 totalled 11,050. Overcrowding of bookshelves at the library is the principal problem confronting the library management.

The library subscribed to 1,344 copies of 952 periodicals, including 41 professional medical periodicals supplied to the doctors' library at the Eastern Maine General Hospital and 8 at the Bangor Osteopathic Hospital.

That the library is able to give such widespread service and to provide books so lavishly is owing to its large endowment, necessarily supplemented by city appropriation. Seventy-one percent of 1955 expenses were met from the income of an endowment whose principal totals \$2,577,900.44. Many of the funds are restricted to books. Of the \$109,648.28 spent from the trust fund income, \$62,301.33 was used for books. The remaining \$47,346.95 was used, with the city appropriation and the receipts from fees and fines, for other running expenses.

Among innovations in the library services during 1955 were the opening of the children's room for two evenings weekly; the transfer of the children's story period from Saturday morning to two afternoons for two different age groups; and the provision by the Junior League of Bangor of a book delivery service for shut-ins. An important repair job was the laying of a new concrete platform at the entrance of the children's room. Another increment of the exterior waterproofing job was accomplished. Among new equipment were six staff lockers, twelve book-return boxes at the Eastern Maine General Hospital, and a browsing table and benches for the children's room. The interior walls of the stack room were painted by the building superintendent.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

RALPH L. WAYMOUTH

No. of Employees	8
1955 Expenditures	\$62,615.64

This department is charged with the operation and maintenance of various miscellaneous city buildings including City Hall, Elm Street School, Pine Street School, and the Bangor-Old Town Airport building.

During the year, the operation of the old auditorium, which formerly was under this department was turned over to Mr. Paul Brown, manager of the new auditorium department, so that all of these operations could be consolidated. Also during the year, the Hannibal Hamlin School was returned to the city by the School De-

partment and so this building now comes under the jurisdiction of this department.

The most important event in this department during the year was the complete reconstruction of the tower in City Hall at a cost of about \$22,000. The tower was in bad structural condition and for a time it was thought it might be necessary to remove the entire tower. However, it has now been repaired and is once again in sound structural condition.

BANGOR AUDITORIUM

PAUL V. BROWN, *Manager*

No. of Employees:	7
1955 Expenditures:	\$12,190.96

The new Bangor Auditorium dedicated on October 1, 1955 completed its first three months of operation on December 31st and the building has proven to be as satisfactory and practical as any in the country.

Many local organizations and individuals have already promoted various attractions here, and many more have indicated they will do so in the near future.

The building is especially good for the presentation of basketball games and several were held to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Following the dedication, the first commercial event held was a dance on October 3, with the Dorsey Brothers and their orchestra, promoted by Mr. Forest Fleming of Bangor attended by nearly 5,000 people.

On October 4 a community concert was held, sponsored by the Bangor Community Concert, and attended by 1,400 patrons. At this concert the soloist did not use the public address system or amplified of any kind, and the acoustics, for such a large building, were considered very good.

October 6 the Teachers Convention (2 sessions) sponsored by the Bangor Chamber of Commerce, was held with 8,000 in attendance.

Professional basketball made its debut in the building on October 10, sponsored by the Bangor Daily News and attended by 5,000 people.

The Anah Temple Shrine used the building on October 12 for their installations and on October 15 the Plymouth Corporation sponsored a Plymouth Automobile Show.

November 6 another professional basketball game was promoted, this time by B. Harris Enterprises with more than 4,000 in attendance.

The first ice show, "Holiday on Ice", was sponsored by the Junior Chamber of Commerce November 12 through November 19 with 31,000 in attendance. It was an outstanding success. At this time it was recognized that the balcony railing was too high for good viewing, and the public address system needed correction. Corrective action has been initiated.

In November a new security fence was installed



PART OF A CROWD OF 6,000 ATTENDING A PRO-BASKETBALL GAME

around the outside of the building and temporary lights installed for parking.

December gave the people of Bangor the first opportunity in many years to enjoy ice skating on an indoor rink. During the month there were fifteen days of skating with a charge of 50¢ for children under 18 years of age and 75¢ for adults. It proved to be a most successful project, both financially and in the entertainment it provided. Concessions were operated during the skating sessions and were well patronized. Also during the skating session the Figure Skating Club, which was organized by the Bangor Recreation Department, met several times and was well attended.

Four high school basketball games were held during December and two professional games, the latter two being sponsored by B. Harris Enterprises and Bangor Daily News, respectively. All were well attended by local fans and those from surrounding towns.

In the first three months 79,367 people attended various attractions in the auditorium paying a total of \$12,422.57 in rentals and service charges. In the same period of time the concessions took in the sum of \$7,576.80 from the sale of refreshments.



SKATING IS A POPULAR PASTIME AT AUDITORIUM

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

CARLTON WISWELL, *Director*

No. of Employees:

86

1955 Expenditures:

\$573,492.66

Administrative Division

The Administrative Division is composed of the director, the administrative assistant, Daniel McClay, and the clerical and building maintenance staff. The Administrative Division is responsible for keeping all Public Works records, payrolls, reports, and the maintenance of the building.

In 1954, it was decided to separate the Public Works and the Engineering Departments into two separate departments. This separation was completed in January 1955 when the Administrative Division was finally moved to offices on the second floor of the municipal garage. At this time, an inventory of all Public Works Department equipment and supplies was started and while much was accomplished, it was not completed due to the difficulty in obtaining and keeping sufficient qualified personnel.

During the year 1955, the following improvements were made in the building:

1. The building was painted inside on the main floor of the garage and also the second floor where the offices are located.
2. New parts bins were added to the automotive stock room and an additional stock room was set up for other items such as hand tools and other supplies needed for the various Public Works Department activities.
3. The toilet in the locker room on the first floor was moved to the second floor and enlarged to include a lavatory, shower, three toilets, and three urinals. This made the facilities more nearly in proportion to the number of employees.
4. New lights were installed in the work shop area of the garage, in the automotive stock room, in the office on the second floor, in the stairway leading to the second floor, and in the small entrance office on the first floor.
5. All doors and windows on the exterior of the building were painted except for those on the back side of the building.

Garage Division

This division is responsible for the maintenance and housing of all automotive equipment.

Several major changes took place during the year 1955 in this division.

Mr. Tozier, the supervisor of this division, resigned in February and was replaced by Mr. Harold E. Knowles.

The supervision and storage of the spare tires was moved from the warehouse of the supplier to the municipal garage and all work such as repairs and replacements were authorized only by the garage supervisor after an inspection in each case.

A program of maintenance checking and repairing was inaugurated which helped prevent some of the major repairs necessary by catching some of the repairs before they reached the stage of major repairs.

In October, the maintenance of the Police Department cars was taken on by this division.

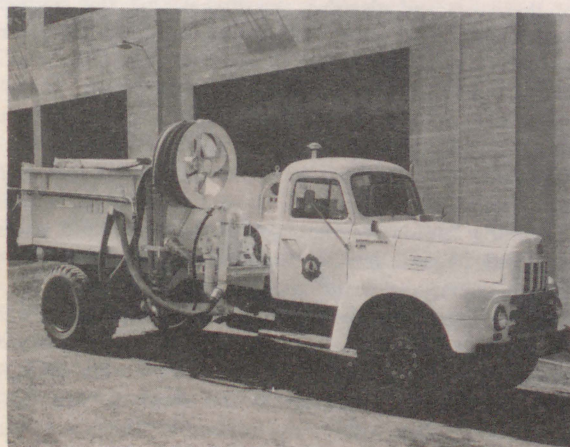
This division is responsible for the maintenance and repair of thirty-one trucks of various sizes, 15 of which are equipped with snowplows, two staff cars, nine units for plowing sidewalks, and twenty-seven other pieces of construction equipment ranging in size from power shovels and graders to small sidewalk rollers. In addition to the above listed items there are the crushing and screening plant at the Sterns Pit; the asphalt mixing plant at Sterns Pit, and such small items as lawn mowers, both hand and power, and small power equipment used by the Sewer Division.

This division has done an outstanding job of maintaining the equipment and keeping it available for use of the operating divisions whenever they needed it to carry out the various projects and services. This has been aided greatly by having a night crew in the shop which was able to perform much of the repair work on the vehicles while they were out of service for the night. This night maintenance is one of the most important phases of the repair operation.

In 1955, the following new equipment was purchased:

- 2 5 Cu. yd. trucks with snowplows mounted at the factory.
- 1 new eductor unit mounted on a new truck.
- 1 new sidewalk tractor snowplow unit.
- 1 platform body truck for the carpenter shop.
- 1 2 cu. yd. dump truck for the Park Department.
- 1 box type sand spreader for surface treatment.
- 1 new rubber mounted, self-propelled, 1/2 cu. yd. power shovel.
- 1 new materials belt for the Athey loader.
- 1 heavy duty cutter bar assembly for the case tractor suitable for mowing grass and bushes along the highways.

Major repairs to the running gear on the link belt shovel.



SEWER EDUCTOR

Highway Division

This is the largest division of the Public Works Department and is responsible for the maintenance and construction of all streets and sidewalks and snow removal activities.

In the maintenance program in 1955, 231,950 gallons of tar and asphalt were used on approximately 49 miles of residential streets and country roads. 12,125 gallons of asphalt surface treatment was applied to approximately two miles of the downtown streets. While the surface treatment of the downtown streets did not fully accomplish the results hoped for, it appears that through the winter season it has greatly reduced the amount of breakup of the hot asphalt pavement and will prove to be a good investment. In addition to the surface treatment project, 1200 feet of lower Main Street beginning at the city line and extending easterly was resurfaced.

3,627 cu. yds. of premixed bituminous material was used throughout the year 1955 to patch and repair the streets and country roads. A large portion of this was used to repair an exceptionally heavy spring breakage of the streets and roads.

There were three major factors causing this condition as follows:

1. Original construction was not designed to present day traffic.
2. Excessive ground water due to an exceptionally rainy year during 1954 and continuing into the winter.
3. The rainy weather and the hurricanes greatly curtailed the surface treatment activities of 1954 leaving the streets more susceptible to spring damage than usual.

1,676 cu. yds. of gravel were used to repair frost holes at various locations during the spring of 1955. 1,410 cu. yds. of gravel were applied to the Hogan Road under the Town Road Improvement Fund and 2,945 cu. yds. of gravel were used to surface and smooth up the other gravel roads throughout the city.

494 linear feet of bituminous coated metal culvert was used at various locations along the country roads throughout the east side of the city to replace existing culverts which were no longer serviceable. A program was set up for cutting the grass berm along the edges of the roads and cleaning out ditches with the graders and the Athey Loader. This work included Stillwater Avenue from Essex Street to the Kittredge Road, Mt. Hope Avenue from the Hogan Road to Mt. Hope Cemetery; Pushaw Road; and the Finson Road from Broadway to the Davis Road.

Morse's Mill Bridge was replanked full length and for a width of 18 feet with three inch hemlock plank.

Cutting hay on the shoulders of the streets and roads occupied 29 man days, and cutting bushes took another 76 man days.

Under new construction program, Fruit Street was rebuilt between Garland Street and Mt. Hope Avenue using 18 inches gravel base, 3 inches gravel surface, bituminous surface treatment. The roadway was constructed 27 feet wide with a one foot berm on the easterly side and a two foot berm on the westerly side. A new sidewalk was constructed on the westerly side, and the sidewalk on the easterly side was about one

half rebuilt. The sidewalks and berms were paved with a two inch surface of hot mix asphaltic pavement.

Broadway was excavated between North Park Street and French Street, and 18 to 24 inches of gravel base placed. This is to be completed in the spring with granite curbs and a high type asphalt surface over a crushed stone base.

Broadway between Center Street and Fowler Avenue was excavated for a width of 10 feet on either side of the existing pavement and backfilled with 18 inches of gravel base. A strip 3 feet wide on either side of the existing concrete pavement was excavated and 4 inches of hot asphalt base course was added after which this width plus the old concrete was capped with two inches of hot asphalt paving. An additional inch of asphalt for a wearing surface is to be placed in the spring to complete this project.

Arctic Brook was piped along the westerly side of Broadway in a southerly direction for a distance of 300 feet.

The dock along the Kenduskeag Stream at the end of the York Street right-of-way was rebuilt from approximately the level of the bed of the stream to a point about two feet above average highwater.

New construction of sidewalks was continued throughout the city with a hot asphalt surface on gravel base being used in most cases. A total of 22,000 feet was constructed which included 100 feet of concrete sidewalk on the south side of Central Street easterly of the Kenduskeag Stream, 50 feet of concrete sidewalk in front of the Bangor Savings Bank on State Street (built by the bank with the city furnishing the concrete), 3,000 feet built on Fruit Street in conjunction with the street construction and the remainder in various streets throughout the city.

In addition, many damaged and eroded areas in the existing sidewalks were repaired during the year.



SNOW REMOVAL

Under the snow removal program, a total of 27 snowstorms during the year 1955 deposited an estimated 86 inches of snow on the City of Bangor. Twenty-one of these storms were between January 1 and April 1 with a total accumulation of 71 inches; and the remaining six storms leaving 15 inches of snow in the fall or November and December. Plowing for these snowstorms occupied 19 days while the pick up and hauling away took 31 days.

4,119 cu. yds. of sand and 836 cu. yds. of salt were used for ice control on the streets with an additional 451 cu. yds. of sand used on the sidewalks. Sand barrels were placed at strategic points throughout the city such

as at busy intersections and on the hills where slippery conditions might cause traffic to become stalled.

Approximately 35,000 feet of snow fence was erected and removed at various locations on the country roads where drifting conditions might obstruct the highways.

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

The cost of snow removal was \$87,966.32 or could be broken down into a cost of \$3,258.01 per storm or \$1,022.86 per inch of snowfall.

Plowing costs for 100 miles of city streets were \$123.05 per mile while the plowing of 20 miles of country roads cost \$146.60 per mile. This difference was due to drifting conditions on the country roads which required extra time for plowing.

Crushing Plant and Gravel Pit

The city owns two gravel pits, one on the Pushaw Road known as the Moore Pit and the other larger bank at East Hampden on the shore of the Penobscot River.

The pit at East Hampden is much larger and it is here that the crushing plant and asphalt plant are located. The material in this bank is of a much harder stone than the material at the Moore Bank and better suited for premix aggregates.

The crushing plant consists of a primary crusher and screening plant which reduces all material to a size not larger than 2½ inches, and then the material is washed and screened separating the material into sand and the various sizes of stone. The stone from 1½ inches up, is then trucked to the smaller or gyratory crusher which is set with a maximum opening of ½ to ¾ inches after which the material is again screened and separated to the various sizes. The processed material is then trucked to a stock pile near the asphalt plant from which it is taken as needed for use in the asphalt plant and for use in ice control, tar cover, and any other activities for which it is needed.

17,345 cu. yds. of material were processed through the primary or jaw crusher of which about 75% was sand and 25% was stone of various sizes.

2,792 cu. yds. of stone were processed through the gyratory crusher. This does not represent material in addition to that processed by the primary crusher, but is stone from the larger sizes which were reprocessed to provide a finer stone for use in the asphalt plant.

A total of 41,574 cu. yds. of gravel were used this year from both gravel pits to provide necessary gravel for road repairs and construction, sidewalks, parking lot at the auditorium, and for materials for the asphalt plant, ice control, and tarring program.

Asphalt Plant

The city maintains and operates an asphalt mixing plant at Sterns Pit. This plant is used to mix the hot asphaltic concrete used for street and sidewalk construction and also for mixing the cold mixes of tar and asphalt used in the patching and street maintenance programs.

2,083 cu. yds. of cold patch material were mixed at a cost of \$4.85 per cubic yard, and 1,816 cu. yds. of hot asphalt mix were mixed at a cost of \$9.99 per cu. yd. Probably the large difference in the cost of these two materials was due to the type of operation. The

cold patch material was mixed on a full-time operation basis, while the hot mix was mixed for sidewalk construction and only a few loads per day were mixed. The plant crew had to be held all day in order to supply the material as needed, however.

Before starting operations it was necessary to make extensive repairs to the plant. One of the boilers had to be retubed, a new three stage shaker screen had to be installed, the piping from the boilers to the pug mill and the drum dryer was replaced with new 2½ inch pipe and installed so that all pockets or water traps would be eliminated, and the lines were insulated with a resulting increased efficiency of all steam lines.

Sewer Division

This division is responsible for the maintenance of all existing sewerage structures throughout the city and for all new sewerage construction.

Sewers were cleaned and flushed at 26 locations and repaired at 30 other locations during the year. Twenty manholes, 55 catch basins, and 33 connections were repaired or rebuilt. 2,059 catch basins were cleaned and 2,420 cu. yds. of material were removed from them.



SEWER CREW AT WORK

Reconstruction of existing sewers was completed as follows:

1. 208 feet of 8 inch V. C. pipe on Dunning Boulevard to replace existing 8 inch pipe not laid to proper grade through ledge which had not been properly removed; 164 feet of 15 inch concrete pipe southwesterly across Union Street at Sixteenth Street and a new catch basin to alleviate a flooding condition along the westerly side of Union Street; 1,100 feet of 15 inch concrete pipe and two new manholes on Boutelle Road and Graham Avenue to replace an existing 12 inch pipe which was inadequate. This location also showed some ledge with high points which may have caused the trouble.

2. 240 feet of 30 inch concrete pipe and two manholes between Essex Street and Grove Street northerly of Stillwater Avenue to replace an existing brick sewer which was too small and also out of repair; and 80 feet of 24 inch concrete pipe on Grove Street southerly to Stillwater Avenue along side of the existing brick sewer to provide for additional capacity required.

New construction of sewers in areas not previously served by sewers was completed as follows:

1. 390 feet of 8 inch V. C. pipe with two new manholes and one new catch basin on Ralph Street northerly

from Fourteenth Street to provide additional new services; 468 feet of 18 inch concrete pipe on Broadway to complete the new extension northerly along Broadway to a point opposite Collette's house.

2. Started work on Bill Street and East Broadway. Laid 330 feet of 10 inch V. C. pipe and constructed two new manholes and one new catch basin on Bill Street. Continued with 125 feet of 8 inch pipe on East Broadway and uncovered an additional 225 feet of ledge which was partially drilled for blasting. Work is to continue on this project until it is completed.

Parks and Forestry

The Parks and Forestry Division provided care of all the city parks and trees. The care of parks consisted of mowing all grass and caring for all shrubs and flower beds in the various city parks and around the schools. In conjunction with this program, a tree crew composed of a tree surgeon and one or two helpers, as required, trimmed a total of 441 trees, removed 79 trees, and planted seven new trees. The spraying of the trees was done by contract but covered only two small areas; one in the vicinity of Meadowbrook Road, and the other in the Highland Avenue area where signs of Browntail Moth were found.

Due to the large backlog of work on the city trees, the only trees which were trimmed or removed were those which were in the worst condition.

Sanitation Division

This division has the responsibility of collecting all rubbish from the residences within the built-up section and the operation of the dump at the end of the Kirtledge Road.

1,913 loads of rubbish were collected by the city crews and delivered to the city dump.

The dump is an open face dump and was moved to its present location on January 1, 1955, from its former location on Essex Street. The operation and preparation of the new dump required the building of a dump face as well as the clearing of bush and trees from the area.

Starting in April, we were plagued with a fire hazard which required the construction of a high fence along the edge of the adjacent property and also the construction of a new fill for a dumping area to provide for a change of orientation of the dump face. This hazard of fires continued throughout the year and will still continue to be a source of trouble for sometime to come under a dry condition and the strong winds which hit the area. We were fortunate during the past year in not having a serious fire in the woods adjacent to the dump area.

In addition to the material hauled by city trucks, the dump is used by Dow Air Force Base and many private cars and trucks which deliver a much larger quantity of material to the dump than the city trucks.

WATER DEPARTMENT

DONALD JOHNSTON, *Superintendent*

No. of Employees	44
1955 Expenditures	\$286,860.83

During 1955, 1,772 feet of new mains, mostly in six and eight inch sizes were laid in the city. Also 72 feet of six inch main was discontinued on Lower Dutton Street. There is now a total of 86 miles, 4,401 feet and four inches of main connected in the system.

During the year, 102 new services were installed, 112 renewals were made and 34 services were discontinued. There is now a total of 7,499 services connected to the system. Also there are 171 fire services connected to the water system.

22 new valves, mostly six inch size, were added to the water system during 1955.

Also during the year five new hydrants were added making a total of 539 hydrants now connected with the system.

22 leaks were repaired, 14 of which were in services and 8 of which were in mains.

1,041 new meters were set during the year making a total of 6,250 meters connected to the system in sizes from $\frac{5}{8}$ inch to 10 inch. A total of 1,364,910,000 gallons of water was pumped to consumers during the year. This is a daily average of 3,739,479 gallons. 661,406,000 gallons of the yearly pumpage were pumped by electricity. The total amount of electricity generated was 3,882,200 KWH of which 2,308,875 KWH was sold to the city. Fluoridation was begun on January 11, 1955 and discontinued on October 11, 1955 by refer-

enda vote of the citizens. The reinforcing of the wheel pits and archers at the station has been completed and the micro-strainer pilot plant which was operated on experimental basis for a period of about two months. This is a fine method of removing solids from water but was not satisfactory in the treatment of Bangor water since most of the problem here in taste and odor is in solution and cannot be removed by straining or filtering. The Water Department is still plagued with taste and odor in the finished water caused primarily by pollution in the river. Conditions will continue to become worse instead of better.

During the year, all eight filters were repaired and reconditioned, the Essex Street standpipe was cleaned, the Thomas Hill standpipe was cleaned and painted and the distribution system was thoroughly flushed.

In the near future, it will be necessary to relocate the twelve inch main on outer Hammond Street due to the construction at Dow Field. This will require about two miles of sixteen inch main to be relocated on the new highway now under construction, and should be paid for almost entirely with federal funds.

Total revenues from the sale of water for the year were \$260,176.19. Revenues from the sale of electricity to the city totaled \$18,471, from the sale of property and the installation of fire services \$10,561.48 and miscellaneous revenues total \$1,974.17.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

ROLAND J. CARPENTER, *Superintendent*

No. of Employees: Teaching Staff	241
Maintenance and Operation Staff	41
	282
1955 Expenditures	\$1,068,819.57

The 1955 Annual Report of the School Department indicates a continual increase in school enrollment. The present figure of 5,400 is the largest in the history of Bangor and an increase of about 1,300 over the past ten years. This increase is expected to continue for the next several years at a rate of about 250 per year. Because of this, it will be necessary to plan for more school facilities at all levels in the not too distant future.

The philosophy of the school system has been to have a program which will attempt to fit the needs of each individual child. With this in mind, a class for the mentally retarded pupils was organized and is functioning well.

With the increased enrollment and continual inflation, the cost of education has increased. The cost per pupil on the basis of gross cost and total enrollment was \$184.50 in 1955 in comparison with \$180.60 in 1954. The net cost for 1955 was \$147.09 in comparison with \$147.90 in 1954 or a decrease of 80 cents per pupil.

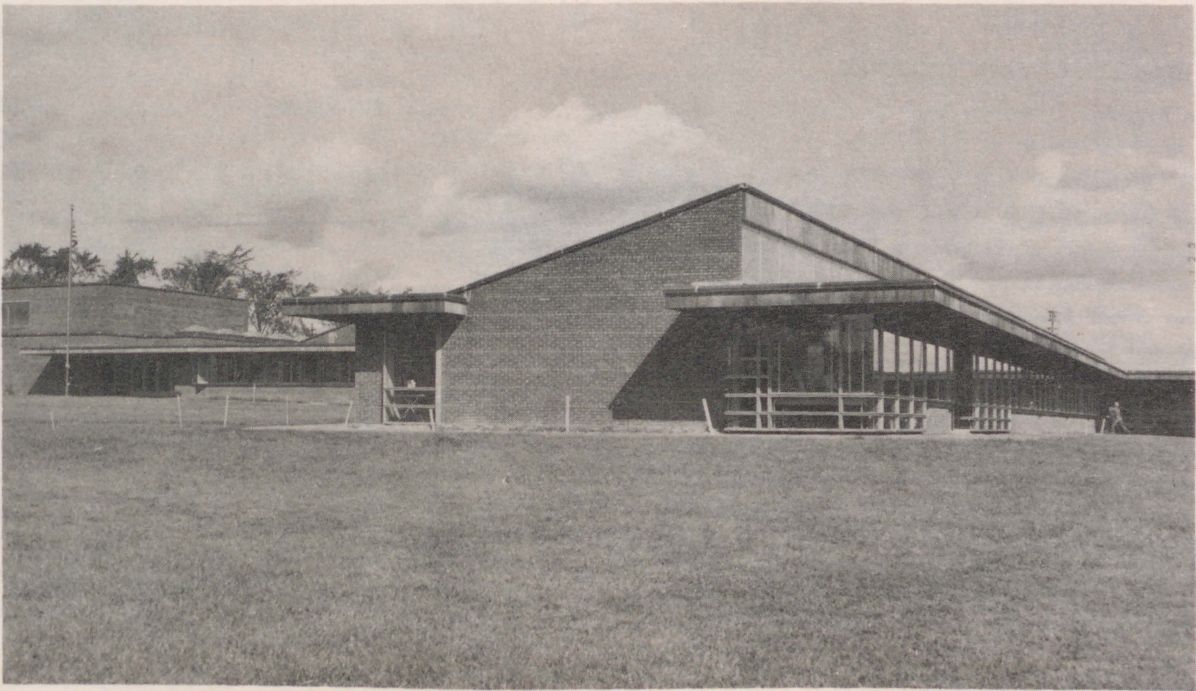
There were 33 new teachers in the past year or a turnover of fifteen percent. In spite of the scarcity of teachers and the competition from other places, it was possible to fill all positions with the exception of the workshop in the senior high school. Bangor is fortunate in having a large group of loyal teachers who are dedicated to their work. With the increased demand for



KINDERGARTEN CLASS AT FAIRMOUNT SCHOOL

more and better teachers everywhere, the matter of better salary schedules must be given careful consideration if we expect to hold these people and recruit the best possible teachers for the future.

We are proud of the work being accomplished in our schools and want to see them continue to be better each year.



FRUIT STREET SCHOOL

COMBINED BALANCE SHEET

	<i>General Fund</i>	<i>Trust and Agency Fund</i>	<i>Capital Fund</i>	<i>Municipal Debt Fund</i>	<i>Fixed Asset Fund</i>	<i>Grand Total All Funds</i>
RESOURCES						
Cash on Hand and Deposits	\$175,705.76	\$ 83,414.78	\$57,075.05			\$316,195.59
Postage Meter Fund	500.00					500.00
Savings Accounts		26,442.96				26,442.96
Securities		240,500.00				240,500.00
Custody of Kirstein Fund Trustees		15,082.68				15,082.68
Hersey Fund Investment in City Hall		100,000.00				100,000.00
Accounts Receivable	25,177.99					25,177.99
State Aid Grants	6,006.57					6,006.57
Due from Other Funds				223,000.00		223,000.00
Taxes Receivable	66,663.17					66,663.17
Accounts Receivable—Tax Deeds	8,798.01					8,798.01
Accounts Receivable—Sewer Deeds	4,037.50					4,037.50
Office Supplies Inventory	789.04					789.04
Public Works Inventory	7,632.89					7,632.89
Revised Ordinances—Inventory	1,029.09					1,029.09
Prepayments	900.00					900.00
City Property Tax Deeds					5,803.91	5,803.91
Fixed Properties					9,332,894.18	9,332,894.18
To be Provided in Future Periods			90,000.00	1,420,500.00		1,510,500.00
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$297,240.02	\$465,440.42	\$147,075.05	\$1,643,500.00	\$9,338,698.09	\$11,891,953.58
LIABILITIES AND RESERVES						
Notes Payable				\$99,500.00		\$99,500.00
Due to Other Funds			90,000.00			90,000.00
Bonds Outstanding				1,544,000.00		1,544,000.00
Abbott Square Parking Meter Fund	\$8,275.25					8,275.25
Haymarket Square Parking Meter Fund	265.40					265.40
Garland Street Field	1,655.20					1,655.20
Harlow Street Property	2,834.55					2,834.55
Police and Fire Services	1,172.12					1,172.12
Federal Grant Schools Prepaid	32,724.00					32,724.00
Automobile Excise Taxes Prepaid	29,761.11					29,761.11
State Aid Construction Imp. Fund	6,006.57					6,006.57
Reserve for Encumbrances	31,004.78					31,004.78
Reserve for Uncollected Taxes	15,474.09					15,474.09
Reserve for Miscellaneous		465,440.42	57,075.05			522,515.47
Investment in Fixed Assets					9,338,698.09	9,338,698.09
Surplus	168,066.95					168,066.95
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND RESERVES	\$297,240.02	\$465,440.42	\$147,075.05	\$1,643,500.00	\$9,338,698.09	\$11,891,953.58

COMPARATIVE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

Revenue			Expenditures		
	Estimated Revenue	Total Revenue	Department or Appropriation Title	Available Appropriation & Encumbrances	Total Disbursements
TAXES					
Prior Years Levies	\$50,000.00	\$53,807.36	Legislative	\$ 6,300.00	\$ 6,219.54
Other Local Taxes	163,000.00	200,142.54	Executive	16,893.00	15,219.85
Total	\$213,000.00	\$253,949.90	City Clerk	15,712.00	16,651.08
LICENSES AND PERMITS			Finance	73,770.00	68,295.18
For Street Use	\$56,000.00	\$54,200.35	Registration of Voters	8,306.00	7,772.09
Street Privileges and Permits	675.00	1,122.80	Assessment	20,848.00	20,412.83
Business Licenses	1,650.00	1,565.00	Treasury	19,366.00	17,924.39
Police and Protective	1,736.00	2,186.75	Purchasing	8,040.00	7,508.09
Amusements	1,230.00	841.00	Planning	6,611.00	3,847.41
Professional and Occupational	70.00	153.50	City Solicitor	5,210.00	4,595.10
Non Business Licenses and Permits	3,840.00	3,550.06	Police	245,148.00	237,708.90
Total	\$65,201.00	\$63,619.46	Fire	308,792.00	301,115.90
FINES, FORFEITS AND PENALTIES			Electrical	82,845.00	73,817.07
Fines and Court Fees	\$20,000.00	\$22,506.12	Civil Service Commission	250.00	152.76
USE OF MONEY AND PROPERTY			Building Inspection	16,350.00	15,419.39
Misc. Rent and Concessions	\$200.00	340.52	Public Buildings	66,008.00	62,615.64
Interest on Investments	1,200.00	1,790.00	Public Works	593,510.00	573,492.66
Total	\$1,400.00	\$2,130.52	City Home and Hospital	82,732.00	89,477.24
FROM OTHER AGENCIES			Health	41,253.00	40,569.15
State Shared Taxes	\$42,000.00	\$43,720.40	Welfare	62,579.00	59,736.98
State Grants in Aid	164,125.00	159,427.49	Sealer of Weights and Measures	50.00	53.84
Federal Grants in Aid	54,845.00	51,881.81	Recreation	29,315.00	27,976.45
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	1,773.00	2,273.60	Pensions	71,600.00	71,495.63
Total	\$262,743.00	\$257,303.30	Taxes Paid to County	94,500.00	92,865.00
SERVICE CHARGES FOR CURRENT SERVICES			Debt Service	186,816.00	184,838.33
General Government	\$7,380.00	\$9,619.55	Contingent	3,337.00	3,000.00
Safety	1,600	1,720.77	Education	1,060,000.00	1,068,819.57
Highway	300.00	273.43	Public Library	39,400.00	39,400.00
Sanitation	21,800.00	21,592.54	Civil Defense	6,746.00	5,664.76
Health	970.00	1,078.50	Engineering	22,542.00	21,229.24
Welfare	6,846.00	8,250.94	Municipal Auditorium	16,000.00	12,190.96
Cemeteries	2,150.00	2,721.13			
Public Buildings	34,735.00	20,796.80			
Schools	35,000.00	35,282.59			
Total	\$110,781.00	\$101,336.25			
TRANSFERS FROM OTHER FUNDS					
Transfers from Other Funds	\$121,000.00	\$101,000.00			
REIMBURSEMENTS					
General Government	1,450.00	511.50			
Welfare	25,228.00	32,757.81			
Total	\$26,678.00	\$33,269.31			
GRAND TOTALS	\$820,803.00	\$835,114.86	TOTAL APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS	\$3,210,829.00	\$3,150,085.03

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THE CITY OF BANGOR AT YOUR SERVICE

Emergency Calls

Fire 8211

Police 7382

Ambulance 8211

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