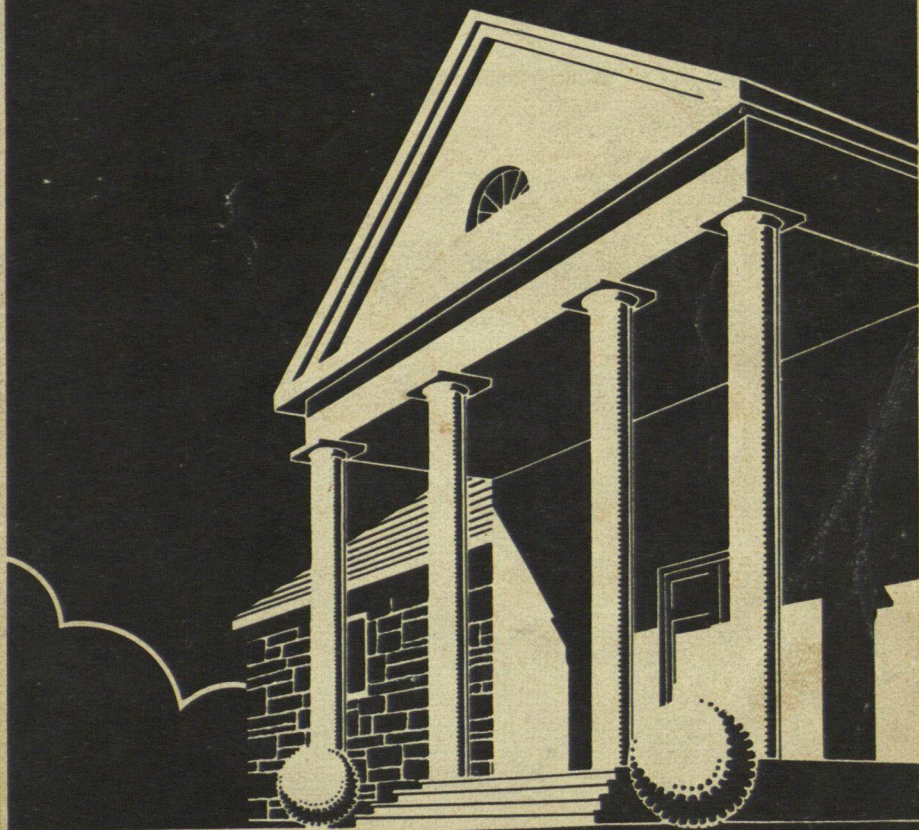


GLENOLDEN



BOROUGH ANNUAL REPORT 1941

DIRECTORY OF 1941 OFFICIALS

BURGESS

Paul L. Brogan

COUNCIL

Lennard W. Warner, *Pres.*

J. Boon Gallager, *Chairman*
Finance and Law Committee

James Reed, *Chairman*
Highway and Light Committee

Arthur J. Mulrooney, *Chairman*
Police and Fire Committee

Gustav A. Borkland, Jr., *Chairman*
Health and Sewer Committee

George W. Gilbert, *Chairman*
Property and Park Committee

W. Robert Baker, *Chairman*
Building and Zoning Committee

TAX COLLECTOR

Alexander McCausland, Jr.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

Harry V. Strickland
Walter S. Swartely

AUDITORS

W. Crawford Gordon
Paul W. Davis
Paul D. Fowle

CONSTABLES

Norman Fulton
Raymond J. Coughlin

BOROUGH SECRETARY

Harry L. Simon

TREASURER

Karl Werner

SOLICITOR

William J. MacCarter, Jr.

ENGINEER

Norman Foster

BOARD OF HEALTH

Dr. A. M. Largey, *President*
William Sless, *Secretary*
Ellis Parsons

POLICE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Arthur J. Mulrooney, *President*
David Morrow, *Secretary*
Earl Glenn

CHIEF OF POLICE AND HEALTH OFFICER

John MacVeigh

BUILDING INSPECTOR

John W. Marshall

PLUMBING AND SEWER INSPECTOR

Henry O'Brien

LIBRARY BOARD

Mrs. David Williams, *Secretary*

Mrs. W. Robert Baker
Morris E. Bartholomew
Lennard W. Warner

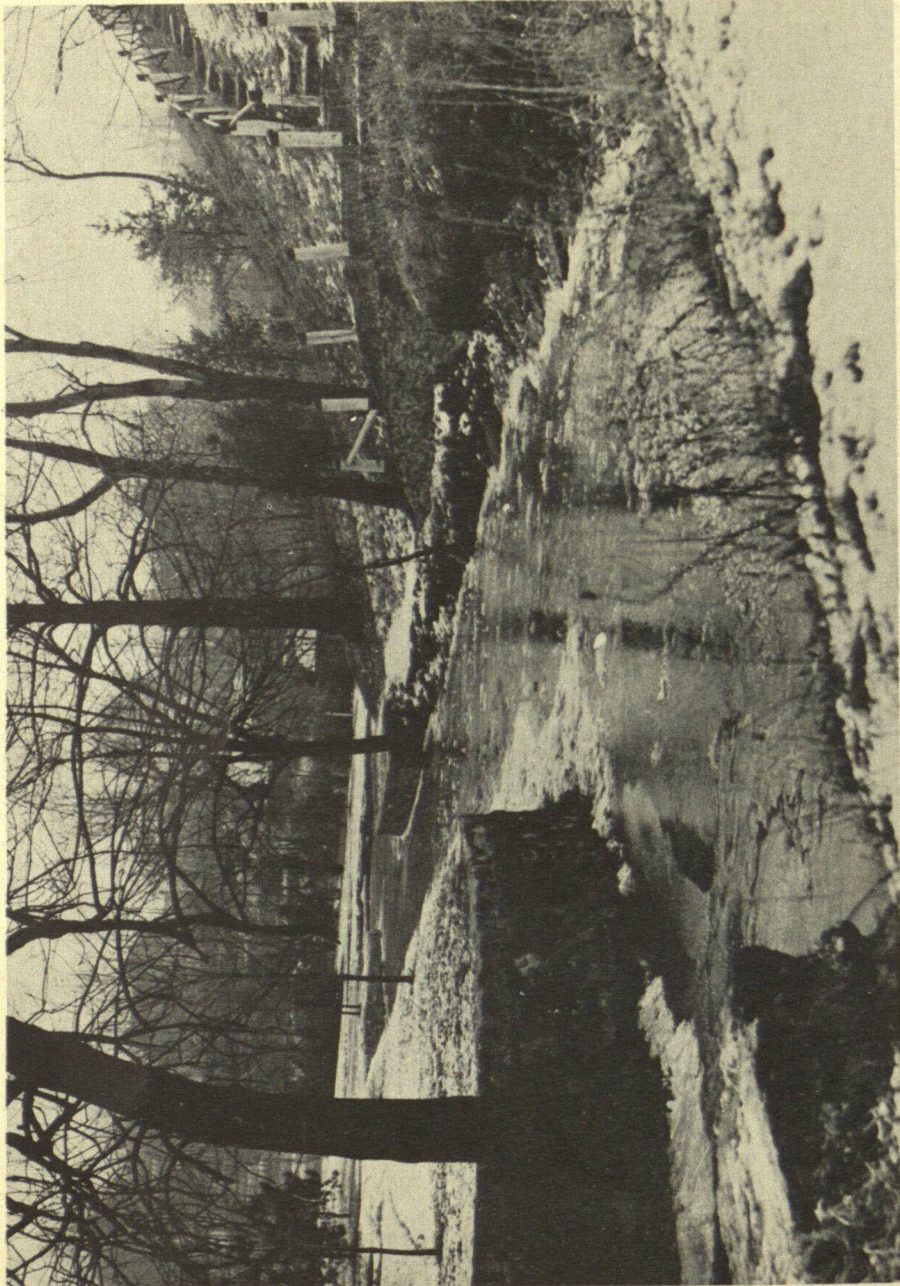
Mrs. Harry Brutsche
Rev. Charles E. Deininger
Arthur J. Mulrooney

BOROUGH
ANNUAL
REPORT

BOROUGH OF GLENOLDEN

PENNSYLVANIA

1941



FOREWORD

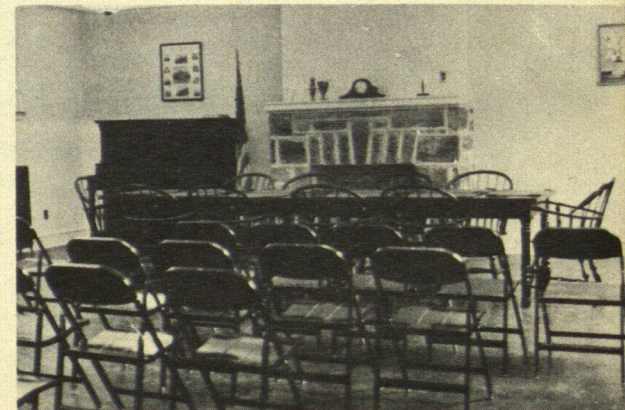
A year of world crisis is also a year when Borough government must do its share. The purpose of this report is to make citizens better acquainted with the structure, operation, and functions of their local government. Citizens make strong and able communities, and it is from such communities that we derive the phrase, "the American way of life".

We present in this report a summary of a year — the activities, achievements, and problems of 1941. We have included a financial review and also show the amounts Council has planned for expenditure in 1942.

Appreciation is expressed to the Institute of Local and State Government, University of Pennsylvania, for preparing the report and handling the details of printing and publication.

Borough Council
Glenolden, Pennsylvania

*Arranged
for
Council
Meetings*



HIGHLIGHTS of 1941

- *Fire fighting equipment purchased at cost of \$13,000
- *Police Civil Service Commission appointed
- *Two thousand feet of new sewer laid
- *Arrangements made to refund 1926 bond issue
- *Defense Council organized
- *Building permits issued for construction valued at \$92,000
- *New Street Name Signs installed
- *New Building Code passed by Council

FACTS ABOUT GLENOLDEN

To Call

The Fire Department	Sharon Hill 20
The Police Department	Sharon Hill 22
If no answer, call	Sharon Hill 150
The Borough Secretary	Sharon Hill 1692-W

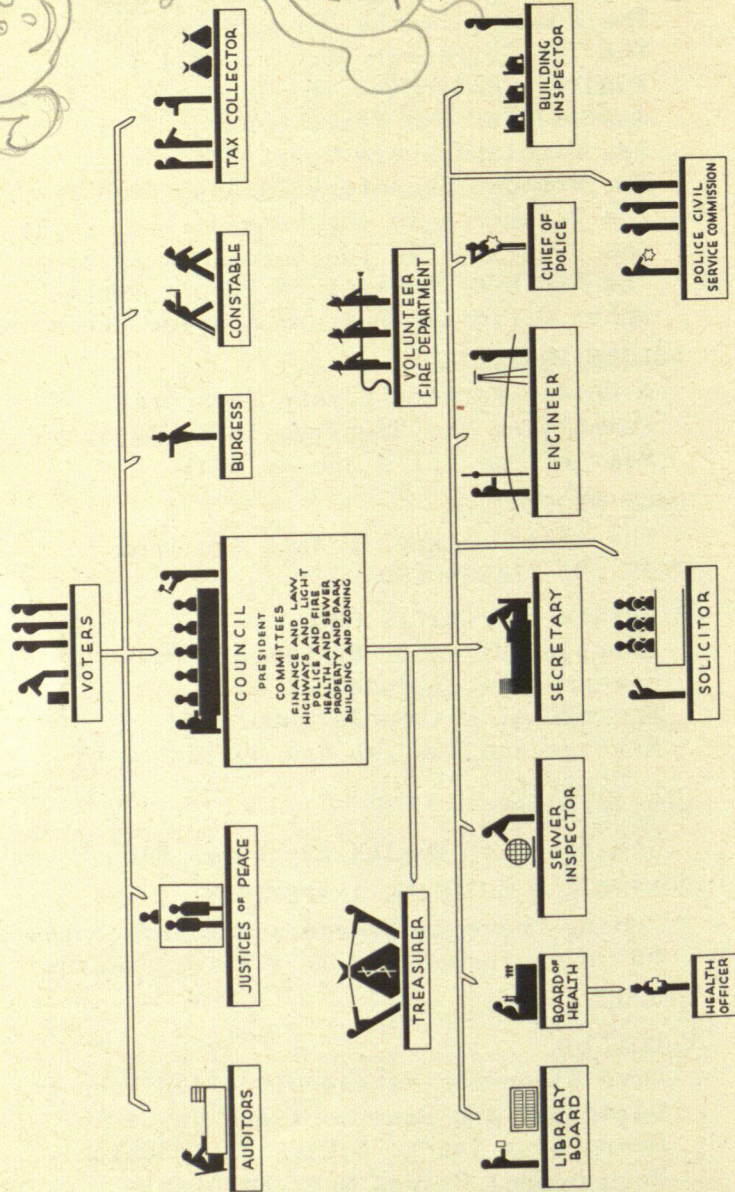
Population	4,825
Area	1 sq. mile
Assessed Value	\$3,312,403
Tax Rate	14 mills

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THE ORGANIZATION OF THE BOROUGH GOVERNMENT
GLENOLDEN, PENNSYLVANIA

Adeline

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOROUGH GOVERNMENT

To understand the functioning of borough government the citizen should understand the organization which directs the Borough's activities. The following section describes the organization of the Borough of Glenolden and deals with those officials who are elected and those who are appointed.

Council Makes Policies and Directs Activities

Council is the body representing the voters of Glenolden and is responsible to the citizens for the conduct of the Borough's activities. The operation of the Borough is controlled and directed by enacted ordinances and resolutions.

Ordinances and resolutions represent the wishes of the citizens as interpreted by Council. Council may deal with almost all matters relating to public health, safety, or convenience. Council's legislative powers are restricted only by constitutional and statutory limitations. Ordinances and resolutions are local law.

The functions of government which are not performed by elected officials are carried on by individuals appointed by Council. Appointed officials include: Borough Secretary; Treasurer; Solicitor; Engineer; Chief of Police; Building Inspector; and Plumbing and Sewer Inspector. Council also appoints the Board of Health, the Police Civil Service Commission, and the Library Board. It employs, discharges, and directs all municipal employees. The approval of contracts, the preparation of the annual budget, and the control of expenditures are functions belonging to Council.

The seven members of Council are elected for terms of four years. Three are elected at one municipal election and four at the next. This insures that a group of experienced men will be members of Council at all times. A majority vote is necessary for official action by Council, but any ordinance

vetoed by the Burgess may be passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote of Council.

Generally, Council's work is divided among committees. Committee members supervise various activities of the Borough and direct the preparation of legislation. Each Councilman except the President, is a committee chairman. The six committees of Glenolden's Council are: Finance and Law; Highway and Light; Police and Fire; Health and Sewer; Property and Park; and Building and Zoning.

Council meetings, on the second Thursday of the month, are open to the public. These afford citizens the opportunity of learning how Borough problems are met.

The Burgess Is the Borough Executive

Twice during his four year term the Burgess presides over the organization meeting of Council. All ordinances passed by Council are subject to the approval or the veto of the Burgess. The Borough Code enacted by the Pennsylvania Legislature places the responsibility for the enforcement of the Borough laws upon the Burgess. The emphasis to be placed on law enforcement is decided by the Burgess; he decides how, when, and where the police shall perform their duties. He may exercise the powers of a Justice of the Peace. The Burgess may suspend police officers for cause, but they may be removed only by action of Council.

The Tax Collector Receives All Taxes

The Tax Collector is elected for a term of four years. He receives all County, Borough, and School District Taxes. Periodic reports of collections are made to Council, and the money is paid over to the Treasurer at frequent intervals.

Auditors Determine the Accuracy of Accounts

The Auditors are financial inspectors for the taxpayers and make an annual independent audit of all financial transactions of the Borough. The checking and approval of accounts is done by three Auditors elected for six year terms. A new Auditor is elected every two years. This results in overlapping terms. Auditors' reports are made public yearly.

Justices of the Peace Conduct Local Courts

Two Justices of the Peace are elected for six year terms. They hear, dispose of, and impose penalties in certain minor cases and "bind over" more serious crimes to the State District Courts. As these Justices' Courts are the only courts with which many people come in contact, it is important that they be properly conducted. The Justices of the Peace may hear civil cases involving not more than \$300. The costs are the compensation of the Justices.

The Constables Are Court Officers

A High Constable and a Constable are elected for four year terms. Formerly the Constables were the only peace officers in the Borough, but in modern times their police duties have been taken over in large part by the police. They now supplement the regular police force, and their chief duties are to post election notices and serve as court officers for the Justice of the Peace.

The Borough Secretary Is Appointed by Council

The Borough Secretary is appointed by Council and is a part-time, paid official. He keeps records of Council's actions, conducts the Borough correspondence, and acts as a clearing center for all councilmanic activity. His contact with the public makes the Borough Secretary an important agent of Council.

The Treasurer Is the Custodian of Funds

The Treasurer is an appointed part-time paid official. All Borough revenues are turned over to him for deposit to the Borough's credit. He presents a monthly financial statement to Council.

Checks drawn on the Borough's account are signed by the Treasurer, the Secretary, and the President of Council. The Treasurer is required by law to obtain a fidelity bond.

The Solicitor Is the Borough's Attorney

Council appoints a Solicitor to serve as its legal advisor. He prepares bonds, contracts, and leases, approves the legal form and content of ordinances, and defends or prosecutes all legal actions involving the Borough.

The Engineer Advises on Public Works

The technical problems involved in the laying of streets and sewers, the establishment of grades, and the preparation of maps require the services of experts. For these purposes Council retains a part-time engineer.

Other Officials Perform Service Functions

The duties of the other officials are dealt with in more detail in other parts of this report. They perform the service functions of the Borough government.



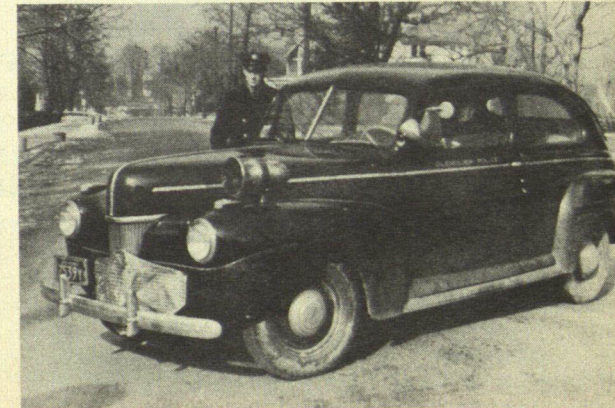
*A Recent
Acquisition*

POLICE PROTECTION

Glenolden's location along the heavily traveled Chester Pike and McDade Blvd. presents police problems that are not common to most other municipalities of comparable size. In addition to the customary police duties of preventing disorder and crime, investigating complaints, and rendering assistance in emergencies, the Glenolden police have the difficult task of regulating traffic on the Pike and patrolling the Pike to recover stolen cars.

The Glenolden Police force consists of a chief and three regular patrolmen, who are chosen by Council. A police Civil Service Commission has been appointed by Council to give merit tests to future applicants for positions on the police force. The present force is well qualified through experience and training. The regular force has an average service term of twelve and one-half years. All the members of the force have attended the State Police School supervised by the Public Service Institute of the State Department of Public Instruction. Two part-time officers are available for emergencies, or to cover temporary leaves or vacations of the regular officers. Salaries account for slightly more than two-thirds of the expenditures in 1941 for police protection. The members of the force are protected by accident and health insurance in addition to the compensation insurance carried on all borough employees.

*Monthly
Patrol:
3400 Miles*



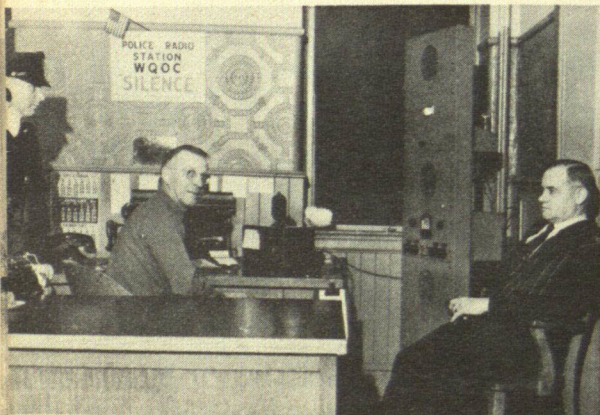
A 1941 Ford patrol car is available to the police at all hours and is used for an average of 3,400 miles a month. The purchase and maintenance of the patrol car was second in importance in the expenditures for 1941 for police protection. Council trades in the car for a new one annually. The police car is insured against fire, theft and public liability. It is equipped with a two-way radio which provides a means of communication with the Sharon Hill Police Broadcasting Station.

A Police Network Covers This Area

The Sharon Hill radio network joins the Glenolden police force with the police of nine other nearby Boroughs: Sharon Hill, Yeadon, Prospect Park, Norwood, Darby, Ridley Park, Collingdale, Folcroft, and Tinicum. Unanswered telephone calls to the Glenolden Police Station are transferred to the radio station; the call is then broadcast, to be received by the Glenolden patrol car. A call direct to the radio station - phone Sharon Hill 150 - will reach the police regardless of their location.

The police of Glenolden, through the Delaware County Police Chiefs' Association, together with the police of surrounding communities, have joined in a plan of action in which the different departments specialize and cooperate in various police functions. The Glenolden Police Force is prepared to serve as the tear gas unit.

These cooperative plans facilitate police work and make the escape of criminals more difficult.



*Alert
to Serve
Glenolden*



*Traffic
Must
Wait*

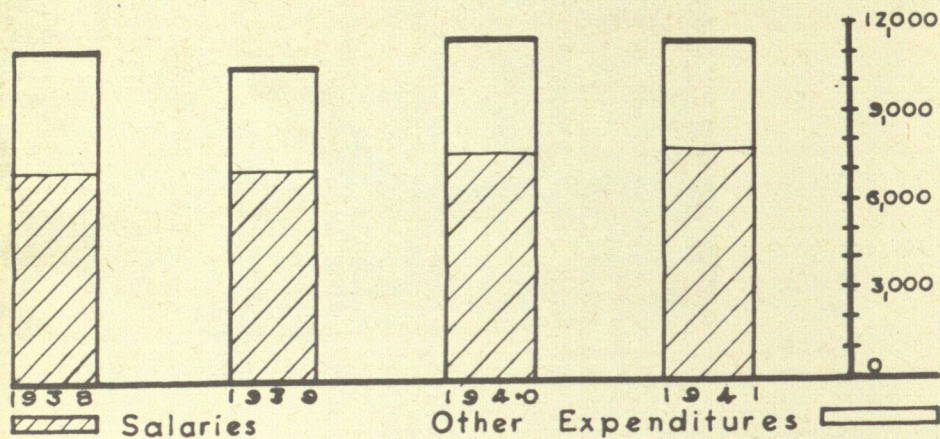
Patrolling the Highways Is an Important Duty

In nine cases out of ten the arrests made in 1941 were for motor violations. This indicates the major problem of the Glenolden police. The largest number of arrests was for traffic light violations. There were 54 motor accidents reported in 1941; 26 of these involved personal injury. There have been no arrests for major crimes in Glenolden during the past five years.

OFFENSE	ARRESTS BY OFFENSE				
	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Disorderly Conduct	13	18	15	10	17
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	1
Assault and Battery	2	1	0	0	0
Traffic Law Violations	182	174	149	178	205
Others	0	0	0	0	1
Total	197	193	164	188	224

It is necessary for the Glenolden police to spend several hours a day supervising the crossing of the Chester Pike by the school children. Their effectiveness is indicated by the fact that, in spite of the heavy traffic and the large number of school children, there have been no school children struck by cars for several years.

POLICE EXPENDITURES



FINES COLLECTED

OFFENSE	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Trucks Overweight	\$350	\$375	\$700	\$425	\$625
Speeding	480	680	470	560	570
Traffic Light Stop Sign	450	435	380	480	605
Other	5			10	
Total, Traffic Offenses	\$1285	\$1490	\$1550	\$1475	\$1800
Disorderly Conduct	135	345	155	155	305
Total Fines	\$1420	\$1835	\$1705	\$1630	#2105

Most of the Calls Are By Radio

The largest number of calls for police assistance come by radio. In 1941 the Glenolden police answered 1,505 calls; 1,453 of these were radio calls, and the remaining 52 were by personal visit or by telephone.

The police station, valued approximately at \$7,000, is located on the corner of Llanwellyn and Knowles Avenue. It contains an office equipped with a radio receiver, a work room with record files, a garage for the patrol car, a basement garage for the other Borough equipment, and two cells for prisoners.



Purchased
in 1941

FIRE PROTECTION

For 35 years Glenolden Fire Company No. 1 has been protecting property from damage by fire. The membership of this volunteer organization has grown until it now exceeds 300; of this number, 250 are an emergency reserve. Of the members who have been taken training with the Public Service Institute of the State Department of Public Instruction 14 have completed the fundamental course and four the advanced training. The Chief and Assistant Chief are elected by the members, but drivers and others with special duties are appointed by the Chief with the approval of the company. Drivers must pass rigid tests before they are permitted to operate the Glenolden fire trucks. The average number of men responding to an alarm in 1941 was 19.

The Fire Company Is Well Equipped

In 1941 two new Seagrave pumpers were purchased by the Borough for approximately \$13,000. Each truck can pump 500 gallons of water a minute, and in addition the trucks carry two foam extinguishers, two carbon dioxide extinguishers, two 40-foot ladder sets, 1,000 feet of 2 1/2-inch hose, and 600 feet of booster line. An important service is rendered to the Borough through the maintenance of a resuscitator-inhalator for use in cases of suffocation by smoke or drowning. The department has four Indian

pack pumps to fight grass fires, and, if necessary incendiary bombs. New boots, coats and helmets acquired in 1941 assure complete equipment for 28 men. Forty fire hydrants are rented from the Philadelphia Suburban Water Company at a cost of \$1,551, or nearly \$40.00 for each hydrant.

COST OF FIRE FIGHTING

1937	\$2,673.37	1939	\$2,573.79
1938	3,431.60	1940	2,279.81
	1941		\$2,596.75*

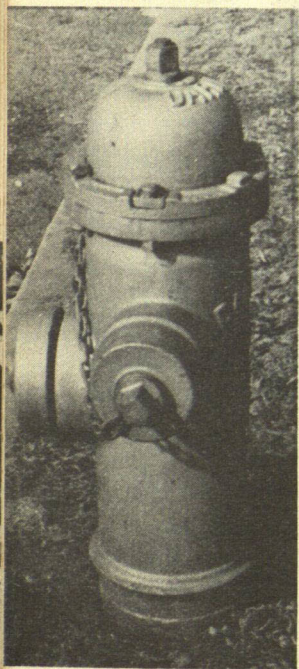
*\$13,034 was also expended in 1941 for new fire fighting equipment.

The fire companies of Folcroft, Sharon Hill, and Glenolden cooperate in case of residence fires in any of these Boroughs. All three departments respond to alarms and are ready to render assistance if needed. The Glenolden Fire Company answered 27 calls from outside the Borough in 1941. The total loss by fire in the Borough was \$1,350 during 1941.

A Borough building houses not only the equipment but contains meeting and recreation rooms for the Company.

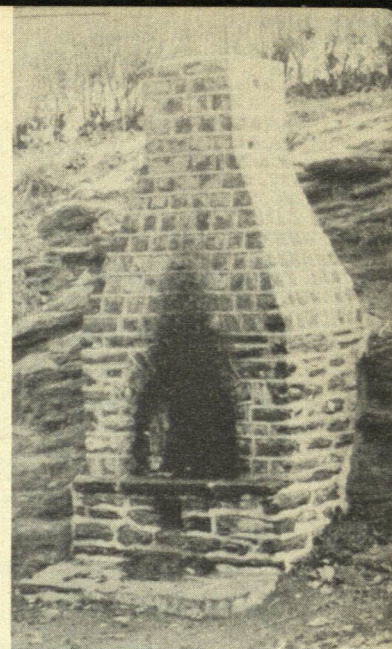
CLASSIFICATION OF ALARMS

	1940	1941
Field Fire	27	56
Call Outside		
Borough	13	27
Automobile	5	4
Residence	4	4
Private Garage	2	4
Railroad Ties	2	4
Call for Inhalator	1	3
False Alarm	1	3
School	2	0
Total	57	105



PARK AND PLAYGROUND

The Borough's park, containing 14 acres of recreational area, is supervised by the Property and Park Committee of Council. Construction and maintenance of the park was aided by labor supplied by the Works Projects Administration. In 1941 the total cost of park operation was less than 19 cents per person.



Picnic and cooking facilities are available and there are six clay tennis courts and two ball diamonds. In Autumn the ball diamonds are used as a football gridiron. A part of the park is restricted to use by children and appropriate playground equipment has been installed for their exclusive use.

In 1941 sixty-five permits were issued for picnics, wiener roasts, and similar outings. It is estimated that between 50 and 60 persons used the tennis courts each day, and the baseball diamonds were regularly used by a number of baseball and softball teams.

Rules for the use of the park have been posted and are enforced. Free permits for the use of the cooking facilities may be obtained from the Chairman of the Property and Park Committee. These permits are issued alike to residents and non-residents.

*Cool on
Warm Days*



HIGHWAYS AND UTILITIES

Fourteen Miles of Street Are Paved

The Highway and Light Committee of Council supervises the construction, maintenance and lighting of streets. The Borough does the paving and maintenance work with part-time employees. By 1941 Glenolden had completed its street improvement program and now has 14 miles of hard-surfaced highways. This has resulted in reduced maintenance costs. One thousand square yards of sidewalk were replaced or repaired in 1941.

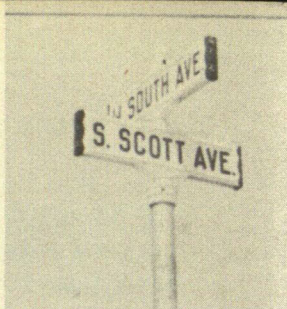
In 1941 Glenolden completed its street marking program, and street names are now clearly indicated at all intersections.

Street lighting is provided by the Philadelphia Electric Company. The lights are installed and maintained by the Company, which also patrols the system to assure proper service. In 1941 four lamps of increased candlepower were installed in the vicinity of the new library and the police station.

In 1941 the Borough paid \$4,936 for the use of 251 street lights. The cost of street lighting for the past four years is as follows:

<u>1938</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1941</u>
\$4,873.	\$4,876.	\$4,897.	\$4,936.

In cooperation with the Philadelphia Electric Company the Highway and Light Committee is undertaking a lighting survey of the Borough in 1942. This survey will indicate the adequacy of the present system.



Sewers Were Extended in 1941

Two thousand feet of new sewer were laid in 1941. This increased the length of the sewer system to 16 miles, to which 99 per cent of the dwellings within the Borough limits are connected. Sewage is disposed of by open drainage into the Muckinpates Creek. Although total costs have not been lowered, salaries for sewer maintenance have decreased annually for the past four years. These salaries which totalled \$1,319 in 1938 were reduced to \$485 in 1941. Total sewer costs in 1941 averaged 53 cents per capita. The sewers are maintained by part-time employees.

Glenolden is cooperating with other municipalities in the Muckinpates Sewer Authority. This agency is planning the improvement of sewage disposal facilities in several municipalities in this area.

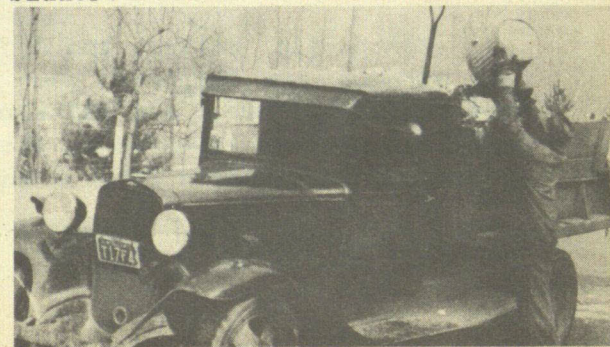
Springfield Water Is Supplied

Water is supplied by the Philadelphia Suburban Water Company from its Springfield plant. While the water rates are higher in Glenolden than in some other communities, the water is of unusually good quality.

Garbage and Rubbish Are Collected By Contract

Garbage is collected twice weekly in winter, and three times a week from April to September. Rubbish and ashes are collected once every week throughout the year. The collections are made by a contractor in accordance with the terms of a contract awarded by Council, as required by law, to the lowest responsible bidder.

*Getting Rid
of Refuse*



PUBLIC HEALTH

Health conditions in the Borough are under the supervision of the Glenolden Board of Health. The Board is appointed by the Council and selects its own President and Secretary. The public health laws and regulations are enforced through the Health Officer, chosen by the Board, and the Plumbing and Sewer Inspector, chosen by Council.

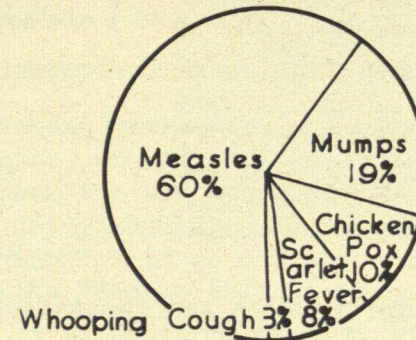
One main function of the Board is to establish and enforce quarantines for communicable diseases. The number of cases of reportable diseases in 1941 was considerably higher than in any of the four previous years, the greatest increases were in cases of measles and mumps. There has not been a case of infantile paralysis, or diphtheria since 1937 when one case of each was reported.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

DISEASE	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Mumps	24	7	26	1	42
Chicken Pox	9	7	4	49	22
Scarlet Fever	9	9	7	7	17
Measles	26	84	21	4	129
Whooping Cough	1	11	50	20	6
Diphtheria	1	0	0	0	0
Infantile Paralysis	1	0	0	0	0
Total	71	118	108	81	216

All public eating and drinking places within the Borough are inspected once every six months by the Health Officer, and all employees of such establishments are required to obtain, semi-annually, a medical certificate from a registered physician.

PERCENTAGES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN 1941



Plumbing is regulated by requiring all plumbers doing work within the Borough to register and by the inspection of all new sewer connections by the Plumbing and Sewer Inspector. This Inspector also inspects all new sewers and all sewers in streets that are being adopted by the Borough. The Plumbing and Sewer Inspector is paid by fees charged for each inspection.

The Board of Health Exercises Wide Powers

Nuisance complaints are investigated by the Health Officer and the Secretary of the Board. All health nuisances that may endanger the community are abated by the Board, either by compelling the offender to remove the nuisance, or by having it corrected at his expense. The Glenolden Board of Health has the authority to close schools, churches, or other public meeting places, if such action is necessary to protect the public health.

The total expenditure for the Board of Health in 1941 was \$1,110.66. Two-thirds of this expenditure was for salaries.



New Buildings
are Inspected




ZONING AND
BUILDING
INSPECTION

Zoning Prevents Overcrowding and Congestion

A zoning ordinance was adopted by Council in 1937. The purpose of the ordinance is the promotion of the health, safety, morals and general welfare of the people of Glenolden. In accordance with a comprehensive plan, the ordinance was prepared to lessen congestion in the streets, to provide adequate light and air, to prevent the overcrowding of land, and to facilitate adequate provisions for transportation, water, sewerage, parks and other public requirements.

Glenolden is divided by this ordinance into three classes of districts. Districts A and B comprise a large portion of the Borough area, and are restricted residential districts. The main difference between the two classes is that semi-detached or two-family dwellings are permitted in class B Districts, while class A districts are restricted to single-family homes. Class C districts are bus-

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS IN 1941

Alterations		\$20,020
Garages		\$10,200
New Dwellings		\$62,700
Total		\$92,920

ness and apartment house districts. The class C districts are located along the Chester Pike, Oak Lane and McDade Boulevard.

Building Inspection Is a Safety Measure

The Zoning ordinance is enforced by the Building Inspector, an official appointed by Council. He also enforces the new building code passed in 1941 which was designed to improve the building standards in the community. If he decides that building plans conform to the Borough ordinances he approves the application for a building permit, which is issued by the Secretary of Borough Council. In the event of any violations of the zoning or building ordinances, either Council or the Building Inspector may prevent or correct such violation by appropriate legal action. Council sits as the Board of Appeals to hear cases relating to the zoning ordinance.

Private buildings in Glenolden during 1941, according to the Building Inspector, were constructed or improved to the same extent, approximately, as in the years immediately preceding. Fifty-four building permits were issued in 1941 for construction valued at \$92,920. More than one-half of the permits were for alterations, but almost two-thirds of the total value of construction was for new dwellings. There are approximately 1,150 dwellings in the Borough at the present time.

LIBRARY

The beautiful stone building that houses the Glenolden Free Library was dedicated in 1940. The library personnel is composed entirely of volunteers. A force of 12 librarians has charge of the registration of members and the circulation of books. Two librarians are always on duty during library hours. The library is open: Monday and Thursday 2:30 to 4:30, and Tuesday and Friday 7:00 to 9:00. The Library Board consists of seven members appointed by Council; two of the Board are members of Council.

Approximately 1300 books were added to the li-

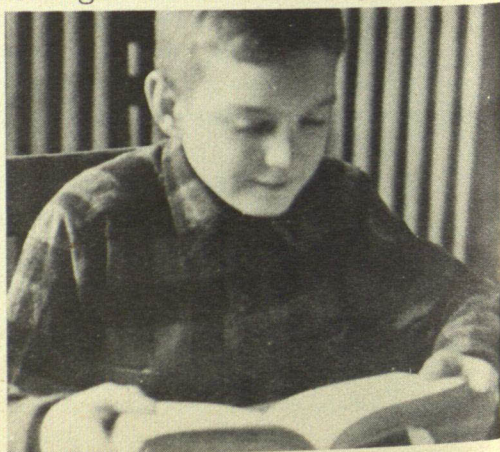


*Circulation
is Increasing*

library in 1941 by gift or purchase, bringing the total catalogued books to 7,800 volumes. Approximately one-half of these are adult fiction, one-third are childrens' books, and the remainder are reference books. One hundred and fifty new names were added to the registration file of members in 1941. This makes a total registered membership of 1,500, over 30% of the total Borough population. The use of the library is free to the residents of Glenolden but non-residents are charged a registration fee of \$1.00. The total circulation for 1941 was 9,600 books.

While the library is a new building it is debt free. It is financed by a small appropriation from the Borough Council, yearly donations from the Woman's Club, fines, and rentals charged for new books. On account of the services contributed by the library staff the cost of maintaining the library does not add appreciably to the taxpayers' burden. In addition to the two reading rooms on the main floor of the building, there is a furnished meeting room in the basement suitable for Borough Council meetings.

*Enjoying a
Good Book*



EDUCATION

Five Directors Manage Glenolden Schools

The general control and management of the public schools of Glenolden is, by law, vested in a Board of five school directors who are officials of the School District of the Borough of Glenolden. This District is a corporation separate and apart from the Borough itself. The Directors are also members of the Glen-Nor Joint Board which administers the Glen-Nor High School. The Board is empowered to levy the school tax and to employ all personnel, such as the principal, the teachers and maintenance employees. The Board also supervises the school property, and approves courses of study. The Directors are elected by the people for six-year terms and serve without compensation.

Buildings and Equipment Are Valuable

There are three school buildings: two under the complete supervision of the Glenolden Directors, and the Glen-Nor High School, which is under joint supervision. The Glenolden School District property is assessed at \$256,045. The elementary school building, on Boon Avenue, has rooms for the kindergarten and the first two grades. The other grades are in an adjoining building facing Logan Avenue.

The elementary school building on Boon Avenue contains, in addition to classrooms, an auditorium and a museum. The auditorium, equipped with a large radio, seats 350 persons. A sound and motion picture projector is also available; and for use in the classrooms, when wanted, there are two small portable radios. The museum and its exhibits have been under preparation for some time and are the result of the willing cooperation of parents, teachers, and interested persons and groups. The W.P.A. made models of a coal shaft and historic buildings for the museum, while gifts and loans by townspeople and school classes have added to the exhibits which are now ready for inspection. The Glen-Nor High School, on South Avenue at the boundary between Glenolden and Norwood has an estimated value of \$325,000. It

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS*

	Cash Balance January 1	Receipts	Disbursements	Cash Balance December 31
1941	\$14,957.11	**\$58,766.08	\$68,028.47	\$ 5,694.72
1940	10,388.07	60,480.17	55,911.13	14,957.11
1939	8,438.49	53,415.34	51,465.76	10,388.07
1938	15,754.06	45,677.18	52,992.75	8,438.49
1937	23,312.29	54,183.25	61,741.48	15,754.06

*Excludes temporary loans, made and repaid in the same year.
 **A temporary loan of \$5,500 was outstanding December 31, 1941 and is included in this item.

Real Estate Tax Provides Most of the Revenue

Of the \$73,723 available for expenditure in 1941, the sum of \$39,202 was obtained from current taxes levied, at the rate of 14 mills, on real estate assessed at \$3,300,000. At the end of the year, \$5,624 of the 1941 Borough levy was unpaid.

Approximately 90 per cent of the total assessment is derived from real estate held, or used for residential purposes; the remaining ten per cent is represented by present or prospective business property.

As tax bills were not sent to citizens until a considerable portion of the financial year had elapsed, the Borough was compelled to borrow \$29,000 until the current real estate taxes were paid. This tax anticipation loan was repaid when taxes were paid into the Borough treasury. A loan of \$5,500 was received and the proceeds used during the year. It remained an obligation of the Borough at the end of the year. The additional sum of \$7,003.76 was collected in delinquent taxes or penalties, the former accounting for \$6,221. Receipts from delinquent taxes decreased from \$14,046 to \$6,221 during the year. Fines, permits and licenses accounted for \$3,738 of the total revenues, and of this amount, \$2,062 was collected in fines. Receipts from liens for improvements and from special assessments amounted to \$2,251. Miscellaneous revenues accounted for the sum of \$1,071. The comparative importance of these sums is shown in the accompanying chart. It should be noted that the poll tax was eliminated in 1937 as a source of revenue.

EXPENDITURES IN 1941

Each figure represents $\frac{1}{2}$ 2000



Gen. Gov. \$302.07



Police Prot. \$1,931.10



Fire Prot. \$2,596.75



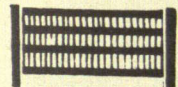
Fire Equip. \$13,034.76



Health, San. \$5867.88



Highways, St. Lights \$9301.43



Library \$471.74



Recreation \$855.78



Miscellaneous \$1,004.61



Debt Serv. \$16,632.55

Routine Disbursements Average \$55,000.

Expenditure statistics are significant not only because they show the sums currently expended but they permit comparisons with other years. In the following table expenditures for current Borough services and debt service are compared for a three year period.

COMPARATIVE DISBURSEMENTS, 1939-1941				
	1939	1940	Actual 1941	Estimated 1941
General Government	\$5,119	\$5,201	\$6,302	\$5,245
Protection of Persons and Property (Police and Fire)	13,710	14,073	27,831*	27,270
Health and Sanitation	6,506	4,340	5,599	4,585
Highways and Lighting	8,096	7,163	9,301	8,200
Library	357	275**	472	420
Recreation (Park)	1,399	4,660***	886	750
Miscellaneous	394	250	1,005	1,650
Debt Service	15,885	19,948	16,632	20,142
Total	\$51,466	\$55,910	\$68,028	\$68,262

*Includes capital expenditures for fire fighting equipment.

**\$2,000 in addition spent on library construction.

***Includes capital expenditures for police headquarters.

MAJOR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

	1939	1940	1941
Highways	\$13,737	\$21,054	\$346
Library	4,413	5,597	None

These items are not included in the general comparison. The highway improvements were financed out of the 1939 \$30,000 bond issue. The Library was paid for out of general funds and the Library Fund of \$5,766 held by Mrs. Lundy.

Bonded Indebtedness Has Been Reduced

When it is necessary for the Borough to raise a large sum of money for major capital improvements such as street and sewer construction, the money may be borrowed through the sale of bonds. Existing debt may also be refunded with a new bond issue, usually at a lower rate of interest.

On December 31, 1941 Glenolden had four bond issues outstanding as a result of earlier borrowings.

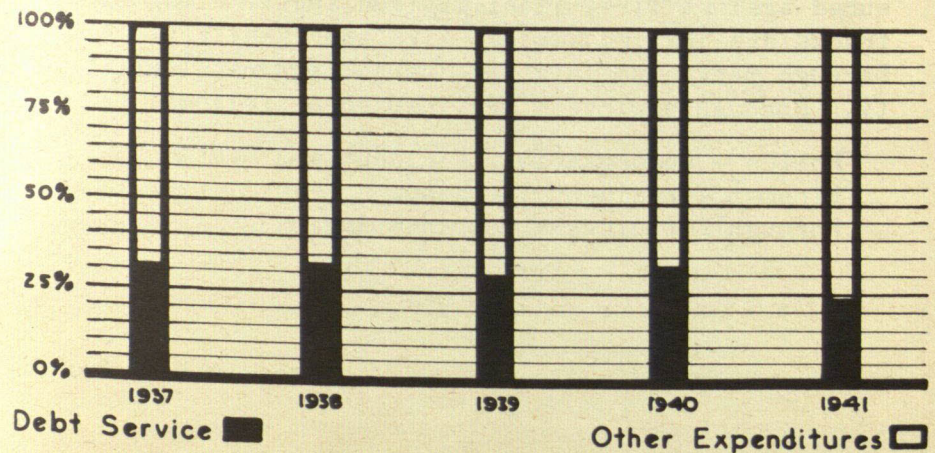
STATEMENT OF BONDED INDEBTEDNESS December 31, 1941

Date of Issue	Date of Maturity	Interest Rate	Amount Issued	Amount Outstanding
1912	1942	4½%	\$30,000	\$30,000
1926	1956	4½%	135,000	135,000
1937	1962	3%	25,000	25,000
1939	1954	3½%	30,000	26,000
			Gross Bonded Debt	\$216,000.00
			Sinking Fund Assets	79,042.72
			Net Debt Outstanding	\$136,957.28

One bond issue, that of 1939, is of the serial type which is retired in annual installments. In this manner the face value of the bonds upon which interest is payable is reduced by \$2,000 each year. An examination of the table on sinking fund reserves will indicate how the Borough has set aside funds to pay its bonded debt.

A provision was included in the 1926 bond issue making the bonds callable fifteen years from the date of issue, or in February 1942. Plans were completed by Council in 1941 to pay off \$50,000 worth of the bonds by liquidating the sinking fund reserve and to refund the remaining \$85,000 with a new bond issue at the lower interest rate of two per cent. This

PROPORTION OF EXPENDITURES USED FOR DEBT SERVICE.....



Debt Service ■

Other Expenditures □

SINKING FUND RESERVE

December 31, 1941

Issue	Cash	Investments*	Total
1912	\$20,027.83	U.S. Savings Bonds \$4,000	\$24,027.83
1926	26,948.35	U.S. Savings Bonds 19,700 Mkt.St.Nat.Bank Bldg.Bonds 3,900	50,548.35
1937	4,466.54		4,466.54
Total Reserve			\$79,042.72

*Represents present cash value. The sum of \$9,072.41 in closed banks is not included in the cash assets of the sinking fund reserve.

refunding issue will consist of serial bonds which will mature at the rate of \$6,000 yearly. If the 1926 bond issue had remained outstanding until maturity in 1956, the interest and the state tax on this issue would have amounted to \$84,162, less a partial offset for earnings on sinking fund investments. Under the new arrangement the total interest charges and state tax can amount to only \$15,456, effecting a very considerable saving for the Borough over the next 14 years.

The Borough Is Well Insured

The Borough is well insured against possible loss due to fire, theft or accident. The Borough buildings - library, police station, and fire house - are each insured against fire for 80 per cent of their estimated value. The police patrol car is insured against fire, liability and theft. The fire trucks are insured against fire and liability. All Borough parks and lots are insured against liability. Borough employees are insured as follows:

- Police - Compensation, Accident and Health
- Firemen - Accident Insurance
- Borough Employees - Compensation

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS OF

December 31, 1941

ASSETS

Cash, General a/c	\$5,694.72
Unpaid Taxes, 1929-1941	34,214.98
Misc. Sidewalk Curb Liens 1924-25-31	1,765.81
South Ave. Roadway a/c	1,521.07
Primos Ave. Sewer a/c	130.39
Parker, Oak Lane & Bonsall Sewer a/c	230.00
So. Parker Ave. Sewer	2,203.01
Elmwood Ave. Sewer a/c	261.41
Elmwood Ave., east of Glenolden Sewer a/c	342.71
Curb Liens, Various Streets, 1928	687.72
Rambler Road Sewer a/c	106.75
Academy Ave. Sewer a/c	632.80
Llanwellyn Ave. Paving a/c	668.30
Ashland Ave. Paving a/c	2,301.38
Lamont " " "	302.16
Glenn " " "	825.35
Scott " " "	2,803.03
Elmwood " " "	576.45
Ridgway " " "	511.88
Isabel " " "	73.13
South " " "	
B. & O. to Academy	1,088.90
Curb Liens, Various Streets, 1937 & 1940	1,228.75
East Cooke & South Bonsall Ave. Curb, 1936	120.28
Sharp & Ridgway Curb, 1938	451.21
South Ave. Sewer a/c	511.69
Repairs to Sidewalks Various Streets	422.41
Special Assessments, Cutting Weeds	68.25
Fire Apparatus	13,034.76
Furniture & Fixtures	179.00
Real Estate (Nominal)	1,000.00
Sinking Fund, 1912 Cash & Investment	26,638.85
Sinking Fund, 1926 Cash & Investment	55,824.74
Sinking Fund, 1937 Cash & Investment	4,466.54
Highway Sewers, etc. Accounts Receivable Darby & Lansdowne	244,500.00
	1,679.96

\$407,068.39

LIABILITIES

Bonds Outstanding - issue of 1912 - due Sept. 1942 at 4 1/2%	\$30,000.00
Bonds Outstanding - issue of 1926, due Aug. 1956 at 4 1/2%	135,000.00
Bonds Outstanding - issue of 1937, due April 15, 1942-62 at 3%	25,000.00
Bonds Outstanding - 1939 issue, due Oct. 1 Annually at 3 1/2%	26,000.00
Short Term Loans	5,500.00



Excess Assets over Liabilities \$185,568.39

\$407,068.39