

Legislative History for Connecticut Act

HB 203 SPECIAL ACT 444 1939
✓Cities + Boroughs (625,
723 - 752, 122

754 - 757. (includes 32-p. pamphlet
bound into public law, and 55-p. annual
report of Town of Greenwich, 1938, not
separately paginated)

Transcripts from the Joint Standing Committee Public Hearing(s) and/or Senate
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CITIES AND BOROUGHS
PART 2

CONN
GENERAL
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1939

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TUESDAY

MARCH 28, 1939

✓SUB.S.B. 671 (Sen. Allen by request) AN ACT
CONCERNING REPRESENTATIVE TOWN MEETING IN THE
TOWN OF GREENWICH

MR. BARTON: That changes the form of bond issues and requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the representative town meeting.

MR. ALLYN: What is the vote now ?

MR. BARTON: Just a majority vote of those in attendance.

MR. ALLYN: This is a majority of the entire membership rather than a majority of those in attendance.

MR. BARTON: We would like to have the title changed to: Concerning issuance of bonds in Greenwich.

(There was no opposition to this bill.)

✓S.B. 832 (Sen. Allen) AN ACT CONCERNING LICENSING
OF REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND BROKERS IN THE TOWN OF
GREENWICH

This bill was withdrawn.

✓H.B. 203 (Mr. Burke) AN ACT CONCERNING THE GOVERN-
MENT OF THE TOWN OF GREENWICH

MR. BARTON: As I understand it that bill is to cover for one that has been under advisement of the town meeting for the last month and about three weeks ago this report that Mr. Clarke presented was presented to the town meeting and that town meeting by a very large majority authorized a committee to proceed to prepare a bill to carry the recommendations of that report into effect. That bill has been drawn and was just completed a day or two ago

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have time.

T. E. FRANK: I want to go on record as being in favor. I would like to ask whether Mr. Pellington speaks for himself or as a representative of some organization.

MR. ALLYN: That is unnecessary.

WM. HASTINGS: I believe that the people of Windsor want a public department. I am in favor of it but this committee was instructed to report their findings back to a town meeting within six months for discussion of this bill. I feel as though the town should have a hearing at a town meeting before a bill of this kind is drawn up.

JAMES A. McCANN: The committee never was under instruction to report back on this bill. The time was extended six months for their investigation.

The following persons registered in favor of the Windsor Police Commissioners' Bill:

Mrs. Alden E. Alford
Mrs. Marshall Winchester
Elizabeth Brooks
Representative ^{John} Christensen
Mrs. Donald Fisher
B. S. Carter

✓ H. B. 203 (Mr. Burke) AN ACT CONCERNING THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TOWN OF GREENWICH

REP. PAUL BURKE: In 1933 an act was passed approving of a representative town meeting form of government which now exists in Greenwich. That meeting passed a resolution authorizing a committee of five to study the powers of the town meeting and to make such recommendations for improving the town

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government as they might deem proper. That committee reported back in 1937 and recommended that a new committee be appointed to go into the matter because the original committee had not had sufficient time to study the question. The town meeting approved that resolution and a nominating committee consisting of the then chairman of the board of estimate and taxation, Judge Hirschberg and Mr. Lockwood named a committee of twenty-five to go into this study. The committee was further authorized to engage such assistance as it might deem helpful. The committee selected, after a study of several administrations, an organization in Chicago. The committee started off with the premise that there were certain parts of our town government that should be retained, one of which was the town meeting. The committee worked approximately a year and had meetings once a month and in January of 1939 completed a report which it submitted to the representative town meeting. A copy of that report I am filing with the committee. It took two meetings of the representative town meeting to act on the report of the reorganization committee. The result was that the report was approved and a resolution was also passed authorizing the committee to prepare in bill form the report of the committee as passed in the town meeting. That work was done by our town counsel, Judge Barton. I am also going to leave with the committee a memorandum which has been gotten together showing the

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history of this committee and the action of the town meeting. I am also leaving with the committee the minutes of the last town meeting, at which the present bill was approved. There is one question that might be brought out. There was debate pro and con. I do not doubt that some members of the town meeting were opposed to this report but I think that it is safe to say that a majority of the representative town meeting approved because their vote so indicated at the last meeting during which the bill before you was discussed and the question of whether or not the bill should be submitted to the people of Greenwich in a referendum was acted upon. It is true that the last meeting was not well attended. The total membership of the representative town meeting is 161. At the two meetings at which the report was considered, the attendance was good - around 116 and 150 I believe. The meeting at which this bill was finally approved, the vote on whether we should have a referendum was 66 opposed and 24 in favor. I might say at that time because of my position as chairman of the reorganization committee and also representative to the General Assembly, I did not think that it was proper for me to vote on the question and I refrained from voting. I believe that it is the feeling of the majority of the committee that the representative town meeting represented the people of Greenwich and their action is the action of

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the people of Greenwich. I feel that this matter is of vital importance. It is a considerable change from our present setup. I think it would be fair and probably more satisfactory to everyone concerned if we did have a referendum vote as to whether or not we should change our form of government. As far as the question of referendum is concerned, I think it should be a special referendum so the people would have nothing else before them but this question. I trust that this committee in going over the bill will give it a favorable report and if, in the opinion of the committee, the people of Greenwich should have the privilege of voting that the referendum will be submitted as a special referendum so that the matter will be settled prior to the general town election.

MR. ALLYN: When do you think would be proper for such a referendum?

MR. BURKE: I believe that it should be mandatory that it be held at least a month prior to election after sufficient notice to the people.

MR. ALLYN: It is apparent that this hearing will take some time. I am going to limit the giving of testimony to forty minutes for the proponents and forty minutes for the opposition.

JUDGE BARTON: I am here in the function of counsel for the town primarily and I was appointed, I believe, on the committee in the first place by reason of the fact that I was counsel for the town. I do not care especially to discuss

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the merits of the bill. There was expert advise sought and retained at a substantial fee to advise the committee on this and I did not take any particular interest in the decisions that were made by the committee until the report was accepted and I was directed to draft this bill. This final draft is slightly different due to amendments adopted by the town meeting from the bill which we submitted several weeks ago. Briefly, it is contemplated that if this is adopted it will be effective January 1, 1940, and therefore it will be necessary to make provision for extending terms so that there will not have to be an election next fall. In section six there was a change made in regard to the board of estimate and taxation whereby those members would be elected at large and not in accordance with certain districts which now exist there. Another provision provides for the board of relief to be appointed by the town meeting rather than elected at general town council. Section eight provides for ^acondemnation commission which shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties now conferred and imposed by law upon the town highway commission and the sewer commissioners in respect to condemnation of land and the assessment of damages arising out of the construction of highways and the construction or connection of sewers. The condemnation commission under this bill would be appointed by the town meeting. I should go back to section five which is more or less the nub of the whole thing which provides that

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at the next election none of the following officers shall be elected:

Assessor, board of relief, grand jurors, tax collector, superintendent of highways, commissioner of public welfare and sewer commissioners.

The scheme of this bill is that all of those officers shall be appointed and that beside that they shall not be elected at the next election in October. This section further provides that at the election to be held in October 1939 and biennially thereafter only the following officers shall be elected:

Members of the representative town meeting, selectmen, town clerk, constables, registrars of voters, members of the board of estimate and taxation and members of the board of education to fill vacancies to occur in such board within two years from the date of such election.

Section nine abolishes the board of health, the municipal hospital board, the sewer commission, the highway commission and the nominating committee for the nomination of members of the town plan commission. Section ten provides that all officers and employees of the town shall receive such salaries or other compensation as may be provided by law, or by ordinances and resolutions adopted in the same manner as provided by law for other expenditures of the town. Section eleven makes the board of health an advisory board and not an executive board as now prevails. Section twelve provides for the town meeting to appoint whatever advisory boards they see fit. The next few

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sections provide for the logical division of departments into divisions and offices and require that the responsibility be in the head of the department. Section fifteen provides for the adoption of regulations by the heads of the department. I should say that this act contemplates that all finance functions of the town will be headed by the finance board of the board of estimate and taxation and provides that the board of estimate and taxation shall appoint the controller, the treasurer, the tax collector and the assessor and it contemplates that there shall be only one assessor. At present there are three assessors with overlapping terms elected for six years. This act provides that all existing salaried officers shall remain in office until the lapse of the term as it originally was. As the various members go out of office, eventually there will be one assessor to be appointed by the board of estimate and taxation. All the other departments of the town will be under the jurisdiction of the first selectman.

MR. ALLYN: Have you a police commission now ?

JUDGE BARTON: The Board of selectmen is the police commission.

Section sixteen provides for reports of elective officers, except constables, to be submitted to the representative town meeting. Section seventeen provides that the representative town meeting is authorized and empowered to adopt and amend an administrative code. This gives

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the town meeting the right to make regulations not inconsistent with the acts of the various departments. That section also provides that the administrative code shall set up a merit system. Section eighteen concerns the finance department and provides that it shall be under the jurisdiction of the board of estimate and taxation and that they shall appoint these various officers. Section eighteen says that the board of estimate and taxation, subject to the provisions of this act shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties now conferred and imposed by law on that board. The board of estimate and taxation under this section also has the power to appoint and remove and to direct and control all heads of offices in the finance department. This section also provides that no money shall be borrowed for any department of the town except with the approval and under the direction and control of the board of estimate and taxation. Section twenty-two provides for an independent audit by outside auditors. Section twenty-three provides for the custody of funds. Section twenty-six provides for the duties of the tax collector. Section twenty-seven provides that the first selectman shall be the administrative head of the departments, except the finance department and that the other selectmen shall have no duties except as election officers. Section twenty-eight provides for the appointments to be made

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by the first selectman and there again the appointments subject to any merit system setup are indefinite and subject to removal whenever the first selectman may think it best for public interests. Section twenty-nine provides for an acting first selectman and provides that the first selectman may delegate his duties to an acting first selectman during short absences. It also provides that in case of an absence wherein the first selectman does not delegate his duties, the board of estimate may make a temporary appointment. Section thirty provides for the removal of the selectman upon a quorum vote of the representative town meeting. I think that most of the remaining sections are self-explanatory.

MR.R.BROWN: Representative of the Seventh District in the Town Meeting and member of the original committee appointed by the town meeting and member of the reorganization committee. I wish to present to you one of the important issues that this bill comes to this committee supported by a majority of the people of Greenwich as represented by the Greenwich town meeting and the reorganization committee. It will be opposed and has been opposed by a small minority of the public and by a few officeholders who are affected and other interests. It is a clear issue before the committee today as to whether or not this committee wishes to follow out the wishes of the majority of the people of Greenwich or whether the

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committee wants to exercise its own judgment and follow those of the majority. Speaking of the town meeting, I wish to call your attention to the fact that Greenwich has a representative town meeting. The representatives in the town meeting are supposed to represent 100 voters. They are elected every two years. They represent the public. We are responsible to the public and we have endeavored to carry out that responsibility.

MR. ALLYN: I might point out that it is the committee's duty to see whether or not proposed legislation is in conformity with fundamental law and state policy.

MRS. ROGER GILDERSLEEVE: The Riverside League of Women Voters are in favor of the bill. We never lend our support to a measure unless we have given it careful study. We have given this bill careful study and we feel that it embodies those principles of good government in which we believe. Therefore I urge that you give this bill a favorable report.

JAMES A. DOUGHERTY: Greenwich has had piecemeal legislation for many years. In this case I feel that we have a chance for a government based on well considered legislation. It attempts to give us the short ballot. A short ballot gives a voter the chance to concentrate on a few ^{and} officers/to be careful who he is electing. We do not want a system where our public officials, determining

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our public policy, were not elected by the people. Under this bill the policy determining officers will be elected by the voters, but with the policy determining officers elected by the voters, they can then appoint their subordinates and that of course is as it should be. This bill will concentrate responsibility. If something goes wrong, we know who is responsible for it. Now it is difficult to fix responsibility. It should encourage efficiency. There is much greater cooperation between the various town departments. There are also minor points that are important. This bill increases the power of the representative town meeting. The town meeting appoints certain boards under this bill that were heretofore elected. It also gives the town meeting the power over the appointment of the health officer. Now the judge appoints the health officer. It provides that the election of the board of estimate shall be at large. We have a carefully prepared bill, a bill that has been carefully considered and voted on by two representative town meetings and passed by very substantial votes.

MRS. BROWN: I am speaking on behalf of the Women's Club and they wish to endorse this reorganization bill.

JOHN WL SCOFIELD: (9th district taxpayers' Association) My district is in favor of this bill. The referendum is left entirely to the committee.

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DONALD UPDIKE: Member Board of Finance. I would like to stress two points. The reorganization commission was non-partisan. All sections of the town were represented and the report that you have is a joint report of that group. There were hearings and debate. During all the discussions and hearings and in the town meetings no distinct opposition appeared until about the last two weeks. I heartily endorse a favorable report by the committee.

WM. L. TIERNEY: Representative Town Meeting Member. I agree with Mr. Updike. I addressed several meetings in Greenwich. We attempted to hold a meeting in every district and explained this bill. I appeared at two of those meetings. As I look over this gathering now, there are more people who have come in opposition than were at either of the two meetings that I addressed. A large majority of the people here are present officeholders in Greenwich whose jobs will be affected by this form of reorganization. I want to impress on you that this measure was passed by the town meeting as a whole. First the report was passed by a substantial majority and the bill was passed at a smaller meeting by a three to one majority. Very few of the people who are appearing here at present to oppose this bill took the time to come to any of the meetings.

J. B. ANDERSON: (Representative Town Meeting) I am in favor but would like to have it go back for a referendum. I doubt

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that 85% of the town voted for it. You will find that the Board of Estimate and Taxation are not elected. They are appointed. I think that the people should have the say whether that is the way they want to let their business go. I think all the taxpayers and voters should have the right to say whether that is the kind of government they want. Referring to section thirty, removal of first selectman, I think that should be by a majority vote of the town meeting. Two-thirds do not very often attend.

EUGENE S. LAUGHLIN: (First Selectman) I was authorized by the town meeting to pick a committee to study the town government. It took about a month to pick this committee. We had meetings every week. We decided on a policy that no office holders of the town would be a member of this committee. We had only one request from any political party for membership and that was that the chairman of the Democratic Town Committee ~~not~~ be made a member of that committee. Because three of the members appointed to the committee were Republican we said that there would be no criticism; we would appoint him. We appointed that committee and we made it non-partisan. I received a copy of the preliminary draft of the committee on^a Saturday morning. I had one hour in which to read it. Mr. Rochester spoke to me about it. I pointed out some of the things that I thought were hazardous with respect to the first selectman's job. I asked him if I could go before his committee to give my views. After the town meeting, this executive

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committee met. We were given a short space of time to give our views. I as an individual thought that we were going to have a future opportunity to go before the committee. That opportunity was never afforded. When this bill was drafted, I received a copy five days before the town meeting. I immediately asked for permission to go before that committee because there were things that I did not think should pass. I went before that committee and every change that I asked for they made which indicates that if there were a broad discussion of this matter, I think we would have had a much broader reorganization bill than we have at present. The meeting was held the following Monday or Tuesday night. Fifteen or sixteen amendments to this bill were moved at that meeting. These particular changes in this bill were never given to the members of the representative town meeting to study. I took occasion to ask several of the members at the meeting if they knew what they were voting on. In no case did any of them know what they were voting on. There were no meetings of the whole committee held throughout the town for the purpose of discussing this bill. I am sorry to state that at all the considerations of this bill by the representative town meeting that there was an anti official complex about it. Whenever anybody objected to a portion of this bill, they said it was an office holder singing for his supper. We were never asked what we thought about it. In section

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five, which has to do with the first selectman's setup, it might be interesting for you to know that there was not one word of debate for or against that section. I am here not because my job is in jeopardy, but I want to point out that in no city in the United States is there such a form of government as this bill provides. The town manager has no board of aldermen, no councilmen. I see a hazard there, as far as the best interests of the Town of Greenwich are concerned. It also provides for the removal of the first selectman. It might interest you to know that the motion almost passed at the last town meeting where on a petition of twenty-five the first selectman could be brought up on charges. It was only on the efforts of one or two gentlemen that it was not passed. Many of the members of the reorganization committee were recent residents of the State of Connecticut and I think that the tradition and history of the State of Connecticut are something foreign to them. They say in this bill that the duties of the second and third selectmen shall be nothing more than the making of voters. There are statutory requirements that require the board of selectmen to sit in on. In the event that the first selectman's office is vacated, they do not give it to the other selectmen as provided in the general statutes. They give it to the board of estimate. There are some very good features in the bill but I believe that the bad features and the features that are so foreign to the traditions of the State of Connecticut that I question

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whether or not much of it can be saved at this time. If it were possible for some of the features to be rewritten, I would be for that. As a last resort, I would be for a referendum so that the people of the town could be informed as to what this bill contains. Personally, I have asked individuals if they know anything about this particular bill and their answer was no. I hope that you will give the bill study and will see to it that it conforms to the general laws of the State of Connecticut.

DR. TARBOX: I am neither a politician, office holder nor office seeker. This bill is a very important one and I know that it will receive your serious attention. It proposes to do away with the elective system of government and in its place put in an untried appointive system. This change is radical and will affect the welfare and government of forty thousand people. It places an enormous amount of patronage in the hands of the selectman. We should be very certain that the people want this change, and the only way to find out is to have a referendum. In a democracy such as ours, it is indeed difficult to understand why the representative town government should be unwilling and afraid to submit this bill to a referendum. I believe that it should be sent back for a referendum.

GERARD TOBIN: I am interested in the fact that you have before you another special act for the Town of Greenwich. We already have so much piecemeal legislation and yet they bring in another bill which does not conform to the funda-

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mental laws of the state. We want to direct your attention to the provisions of this bill. The first selectman is made the chief administrative officer and yet in his absence he can designate anyone to carry on the duties. I think that this committee's report is based on the foreword of their report which states that the old form of selectmen is an ancient body. If that is the situation in Connecticut we do not need a special law in Greenwich but a new general law. I am in favor of a referendum.

MISS GEORGIA DAVIDS: I feel that I am entitled as a town official and I feel that I was entitled to be approached by some member of the reorganization committee concerning the government in Greenwich. My opinion is as a taxpayer, as a citizen and as a public official. I have been approached by a great many citizens of the town. I have yet to find one person outside of the few members of the representative town meeting who have been in favor of the bill. I have been approached by members of the town meeting committee and have been asked to organize the opposition to this bill. There has been a very dangerous apathy but it is the apathy of people who are not interested in a reorganization. This change is a change that is going to do away with the whole town government and put it in the hands of one man with the power to appoint all town officials subject to removal when in his opinion it is to the advantage of the general public. I think that the bill has been ill considered.

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THOMAS H. ROSSBOTTON: I am a registered voter of the town of Greenwich for forty years. I reside in the Riverside section of Greenwich known as the Fifth District. I am a Town Meeting Representative, and Chairman of the Representatives of the Fifth District. I am also a member of the Town Reorganization Committee, whose report to the Town Meeting Representatives is responsible for the Bill now before you. My name, however, should not have been printed in that report as favouring the Committee's recommendations, because with most of these recommendations I most emphatically disagree; and I have given no one authority to use my name as favouring the Committee's recommendations.

No serious problem is facing the Town of Greenwich. We have officials elected and appointed who render a service to the Town that is satisfactory to a large number of the registered voters and taxpayers. Even the Town Government Reorganization Committee, that is responsible for the bill that is before you, and that is just bubbling over with the idea of "effective Co-ordination" and "administrative leadership" practically admits in pages 11 and 12 of its report that the Town is fairly well run.

It is not within the bounds of human possibility for the government of any nation, or state, or municipality, or town to function with an efficiency of 100%.

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Most of the voters and taxpayers of Greenwich feel reasonably satisfied with the manner in which the affairs of the Town have been and are being managed. If you will look over the summary of the Town's report for 1938, a copy of which I hand you, it will be seen that during the period from 1933 to 1938 inclusive, our bonded indebtedness has been reduced by \$3,252,000; that no bonds have been issued for any purpose; that expense for interest on outstanding bonds that was \$245,000 in 1933 was reduced in 1938, because of the retirement of bonds, to \$160,695; that during 1939 it is being reduced to \$143,043.75; that out of our tax collections, we are retiring our bonds, taking care of all our capital improvements, spending hundreds of thousands of dollars for relief of our distressed citizens, and over \$900,000 each year during the last three years for the education of our children. With that kind of a result, which I have no hesitation in saying is most unusual in these days, most of our citizens feel that the State of Connecticut can well be proud of the management of the affairs of the Town of Greenwich, for which our elected and appointed officials and employees are directly responsible.

This proposed legislation takes away from the registered voters of Greenwich the privilege they have always exercised on electing the Assessors, the Tax Collector, the Superintendent of Highways, the Commissioner of Public Welfare, the Sewer Commissioners, the Board of Tax Relief, and the Grand Jurors. Should this bill become law, the registered voters of Greenwich will be limited to the election of Constables, Registrar of

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Voters, Town Meeting Representatives, Selectmen, Board of Estimate and Taxation, and the members of the Board of Education only to fill vacancies during the next two years. The bill takes away practically all of the powers now exercised by the Board of Selectmen under the laws of Connecticut such as superintendence and direction of the affairs of the Town, the maintenance of the Town Hall and town property, appointment of a Highway Commission, appointment of Examiner of Land Records, control of the Fire Department and the Police Department, appointment of Town Counsel, Tree Warden, Dog Warden, and all of the recreational facilities of the Town, including all parks, museum, the management of Island Beach, which is a part of Captain's Island in Long Island Sound, a mile or so from the mainland of Greenwich, as well as the operation of the boats that are used to carry out citizens and their families to and from this vacation resort during the summer season.

The bill abolishes the Board of Health previously appointed by the Board of Estimate with the Health Officer, who is selected by the Senior Judge of the Town's Court. It abolishes the Sewer Commission, the Highway Commission, and the Municipal Hospital Board. It provides for the election of the Board of Estimate and Taxation at large instead of as at present from the districts so clearly defined by the Legislature in the Government Town Act of 1921, which purposely gave the several sections of the Town proper representation on that Board. It provides for the appointment of the Assessors

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by the Board of Estimate and Taxation instead of by election of the voters as at present; and it provides further that employees under the control of the Board of Estimate and Taxation shall have no tenure of office, and shall be removed at the will of the Board by vote of seven members thereof.

It provides for the appointment by the Town Meeting Representatives of the Board of Tax Relief previously elected by the voters; for the creation of a Condemnation Commission, an Advisory Health Board, and an Advisory Public Welfare Board, and for the adoption by the Town Meeting representatives of a so-called Administrative Code which is to be prepared by the First Selectman.

It gives to the First Selectman, who is to be elected by the voters, the following authority:

1. All previous powers of the Board of Selectmen except the making of voters, which is the only duty to be performed by the Second and Third Selectmen.
2. To require the Advisory Board of Public Welfare, and all advisory boards to consult and advise with him.
3. To prescribe general rules and regulations for the conduct of all departments under his control and a so-called administrative code to be submitted by him to the Town Meeting Representatives for adoption.
4. All administrative functions relative to the conduct of the

Police Department
Fire Department
Health Department
Municipal Hospital
Public Welfare Department
Building Inspector Department
Legal Department
Purchasing Department

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5. He is to create a Public Works Department consisting of

- An Engineer Division
- A Highway Division
- A Sewer Division
- A Division for the Collection and disposal of Ashes and Garbage
- A Division to have charge of the construction, development and maintenance of all physical properties of the town except the design and maintenance of public schools
- A Division of Parks and Trees
- A Division for the maintenance of the Town's equipment

6. The power to determine the number and kind of offices and positions, and the authority to appoint, remove, direct and control all heads of departments responsible to him; no officer or employee to hold office for any definite term and to be removed when the First Selectman or the head of the department reporting to him considers the public interest so requires.

With many other citizens of Greenwich, I really feel that this bill is one of the vicious that anyone has ever attempted to saddle upon our Town. I am quite sure that if the leader of either of our two political parties proposed legislation of this kind to accomplish even one-half of what this bill proposes, our citizens, our taxpayers, our civic organizations, and our newspapers would rise almost as one in protest at such an attempt to deprive the voters of their constitutional right to elect Town officials, and to give to anyone official such dictatorial and autocratic powers as this bill confers upon the First Selectman. Making a fetish of so-called "centralized authority" such as by the way now actually exists in Germany and Italy, well-meaning citizens who are interested in the welfare of our Town, and who favor this bill, actually delude themselves in reaching the definite conclusion that this legislation should be enacted;

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that the registered voters of the Town should be deprived of the privilege they have always exercised of electing their Town officials; and that they should even be deprived of the right to have a referendum on this most important measure. The proponents of this bill seem to have really convinced themselves that because the voters did not attend in large numbers the various public meetings at which the bill was discussed, their absence therefrom, or their failure to protest in large numbers, should be regarded as giving tacit consent to the bill because of their silence. In the Riverside Section in which I reside that has over 1,000 registered voters, a meeting was called under the auspices of the League of Women Voters and the Riverside Association to discuss the bill. Approximately 65 persons were present. Opposition to the bill was almost unanimous. A resolution requesting the Town Meeting Representatives to defer action on the bill so as to give the citizens of the Town an opportunity to familiarize themselves with its provisions was adopted by a vote of 62 of those present. Two voted against it; one of those was a member of the Town Reorganization Committee, the other was a member of his family. The Chairman of the meeting, who refrained from voting, stood up at a later meeting of the Town Representatives to vote down an amendment providing for a referendum on the subject. This amendment after the conclusion of Section 51 with certain exceptions indicated that the Act would become effective on Jan. 1, 1940, was as follows:

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"Provided only that said Act shall receive the approval of the registered voters of Greenwich at an election to be held not later than the first Monday in the month of October 1939."

This motion for a referendum was lost by a vote of 66 to 24. Those 24 Representatives expressed the opinion of 2400 registered voters.

At the meeting in Old Greenwich, at which there were less than 100 present out of a voting population of some 1600, opposition to the bill was expressed by several of those attending, but no vote was taken. This is practically what took place at every meeting throughout the Town at which the bill was under discussion, and proves the contention that the registered voters have not had the opportunity to which they are entitled to express their views, and that a referendum should be had on the question of the adoption of the bill. So far, as I am concerned, I am opposed to the bill for the reasons which I have stated; but if the voters of Greenwich at a referendum decide in its favor, I can offer no objection because I am a firm believer in the great principle of democracy that the views of the majority of the voters shall prevail. I hope that your Committee will realize the extent to which this bill deprives the voters of Greenwich of their constitutional rights, and will either fail to report it out or vote it down; but if you do decide that such action on your part is not justified, I respectfully urge on behalf of a large number of the registered voters of Greenwich that you make the bill effective provided only that it receives the approval of the registered voters of Greenwich at a time to be selected by you.

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In view of the fact that the Town meeting Act of 1933 definitely provides that there shall be a referendum on expenditures of \$20,000 or more upon petition of not less than 3% of the registered voters of the Town, I submit that such requirement more than justifies our requests that if you decide to act favorably upon this bill you will direct a referendum thereon by the voters of Greenwich, especially as 24 Town Meeting Representatives, who express the wishes of 2400 voters were counted as voting in favor of a referendum.

There is one more phase of this question that I really consider of great importance, and that is the legal right of the Town Meeting Representatives to adopt a resolution that has for its purpose depriving our registered voters of the constitutional rights previously exercised by them, and place upon one human being such tremendous responsibilities and duties as no one is capable of properly performing. In the Act creating the Town Meeting Representatives, you have specifically provided in the last paragraph of Section 8 as follows:

"Nothing in this Act shall be construed to confer upon the Representative Town Meeting any powers other than those vested in a Town Meeting prior to the passage of this Act."

This is a very wise precaution. Town Meeting Representatives are the servants of the registered voters of Greenwich. It is their duty to protect, safeguard and defend the interests of those voters. They are not in any sense the masters or dictators of the voters, and

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they are properly restricted by the Act in the powers they can assume. It surely cannot be said that any Town Meeting in the State of Connecticut ever had the right to revolutionize the form of town government by taking or recommending the taking of steps that practically disfranchise the citizens of the town without securing their specific approval by referendum. I feel that the Town Meeting Representatives have no legal or moral right to formulate any such bill as has been submitted to you, or to insist by their vote upon its passage, or to refuse, as they did by a vote of 66 to 24, to have a referendum on the bill at which the will of the voters could be expressed and recorded. Action by your Committee in the direction of voting down, or failing to report this bill, or requiring a referendum thereon, will tend to make the Town Meeting Representatives of Greenwich realize that they are not masters or dictators of the registered voters of that Town, and that their action in future must be well within the restrictions of the authority you have given them in the Town Representatives Act.

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E.G. BUDDINGTON: It has been said that this measure comes before you as an expression of the people of the Town of Greenwich. I think those statements have been advisedly made. I think it a mistake to submit this matter to a referendum. This matter has already been submitted to every district for discussion in open meetings. If a referendum is added, it should be like this: "This act shall take effect on and after sixty days from the date of its passage unless within such period of sixty days such act shall have been submitted and rejected by the registered voters of the Town of Greenwich at a special meeting of such voters, which shall be called by the selectmen. Such vote shall be taken by voting machines at the usual voting places in said town and the polls shall be opened at 6 o'clock in the forenoon and closed at 6 o'clock in the afternoon. The question at such meeting shall be on the approval or rejection of such act and shall call for an answer 'yes' or 'no'. The answer 'yes' shall mean the approval of the act and the answer 'no' shall mean the rejection of the act. The question of rejecting this act shall be determined by a majority of the registered voters of the Town voting thereon, but the act shall be deemed to have been accepted and approved by such voters unless at least twenty-five per cent of all the registered voters in the town shall vote to reject such act.

MRS. KITCHEL: I wish to register approval of the bill.

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MR. BROWN: In considering the attendance at these meetings and the publicity given, I want to call your attention to the fact that the representative town meeting is 161 members. The public has a right to attend. Any member of the public may address the meeting. better

JUDGE JAMES WALSH: We have the best government in Greenwich than any place in the United States. Why don't they say something about the present government in Greenwich. Have they found fault with the government or with the officials? No. The citizens of Greenwich are happy. They are content. They are content with the form of government they have had for thirty odd years but every once in awhile there comes into our community people who want to reform things. That bill has already cost the Town of Greenwich \$8,000. A crime. They appointed a man from the woolly west to regulate the police and he regulated the police and he hasn't been heard from since. Now they bring a man from Chicago and they draft this bill. The bill that we have lived under for the past thirty years was drawn by the citizens of Greenwich irrespective of party. When I go to the polls I want the privilege of voting for someone. As Mr. Day says, make a short bill of it. It is a short bill - only a constable and town clerk to be voted for. I never dreamed that there were sixty men in the town who would recommend such a bill and then say don't give the people a referendum. They further provide that they shall

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have the right to impeach the first selectman. It isn't constitutional to delegate/^{to}anybody the right to impeach somebody else. They say that if any part of this bill shall be unconstitutional or not valid, it shall not affect the rest of the bill. Is that constitutional? Some of you New York lawyers must know that it isn't. I have lived in Greenwich 56 years and I never expected to live long enough to see that sixty men should say that the people cannot vote.

C.W. CARVETTE: I attended a meeting of the third district and Mr. Tierney was present. A vote was taken on this bill and 100 people voted against this reorganization bill. The chairman of that district said we are going to vote for the reorganization bill. The reason was the party to which they belonged was for the reorganization bill. Other districts have had tea parties in their private homes. Sound Beach had a meeting. They turned the meeting over to Mrs. Kitchel. She was the only speaker of the evening and she was for the bill. When the opposition began to show itself, Mr. Buddington called the meeting to a close. I called a mass meeting and it happened to be at a time when there was considerable activity in the town and we had 100 people. Mr. Brown spoke in favor of the bill but because of an engagement he couldn't wait until it was over and we had a unanimous vote against this bill. You take away the ballot and

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put it in the hands of a few. You will not have a re-organization bill but a Hitlerized bill. That is what this bill is. If that bill goes through with its setup, it is bound to increase your taxes and we cannot stand it. I hand you herewith a number of letters in opposition to the reorganization bill and not one letter appeared in the newspapers in favor of this bill.

(On a rising vote 13 were in favor of the bill and a large majority were opposed)

The following persons registered in opposition to the bill:

Harold W. Allen
Edward L. Tracy, President Cos Cob Republican Club
Nicholas Bologna, Director " " " "
Waldo W. Landen
Mrs. Stanley Tammany
Dr. H. R. Tarbox
Albert E. Anderson
Frederick J. Whalen, favor of referendum
F.E.Barbour, Town Treasurer
C.D.Crosby
Constance Rosbottom
T.H. Rosbottom
Richard H. Flaherty
Charles J. Fox, representative 3rd district
P.L.Minor, Superintendent Highways
Otto Klumpp
John J. O'Hare
Frank Meachen
Frederick J. Horton

MEMORANDUM CONCERNING BILL FOR AN ACT FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TOWN OF GREENWICH.
(Substitute for H.B.)

I. Powers of Representative Town Meeting: On March 30, 1933 an act providing for Representative Town Meetings in the Town of Greenwich was approved. See Sp. 154 p. 851. Section 3 of the Act provides as follows:

'The town after the passage of this act and the first election of town meeting members thereunder, shall have the capacity to act through and be bound by its town meeting members when acting in meeting assembled who shall, when convened from time to time as herein provided, constitute representative town meetings; and the representative town meetings shall exercise exclusively, so far as will conform to the provisions of this act, all powers vested in the town, except as otherwise specifically provided by law. Action in conformity with all provisions of law now or hereafter applicable to the transaction of town affairs in town meeting, shall, when taken by any representative town meeting in accordance with the provisions of this act, have the same force and effect as if such action had been taken in a town meeting open to all the voters of the town as heretofore organized and conducted except as specifically provided in this act. Nothing in this act shall be construed to confer upon the representative town meeting any powers other than those vested in the town meeting prior to the passage of this act.'

II. Proceedings of Representative Town Meeting Concerning Bill in Question:

A. On February 19, 1936 the Town Meeting passed the following resolution:

'Resolved that a committee of five town meeting members be appointed by the Moderator to investigate the powers of the town meeting as authorized expressly and impliedly and in relation to the powers of the other town agencies, and that they report back to town meeting prior to September 19, 1936 as to these powers and with such recommendations for improving the town government as they may deem proper.'

B. On January 28, 1937 a committee appointed pursuant to the above resolution made a report to the Town Meeting containing the following recommendations:

'This Committee therefore recommends that a committee consisting of those best qualified in the town should be appointed by a nominating group consisting of the first Selectman, the Chairman of the Board of Estimate and the Moderator of the Representative Town Meeting. The committee so appointed should:

- '(1) Study all the proposals which have already been made for the improvement in the form of the government of the Town.
- '(2) Assume the duty of preparing the codification and consolidation of the statutes heretofore recommended.
- '(3) Be requested to employ the services of any experts

on such matters it may deem desirable, and requested and empowered to endeavor to secure an appropriation from the town for necessary expenses.

'(4) Prepare a comprehensive plan for improving the present form of the town government, and to set out in one proposed Special Act, so far as may be possible, the entire improved governmental structure of the town.

'(5) Present the said plan and proposed legislation to the voters and to the Representative Town Meeting with such explanations as may be appropriate'.

C. On January 28, 1937 the Town Meeting took action on the report of the Committee as shown by the following transcript from the minutes:

'The Moderator then ruled that item No. 6 on the call was before the meeting and recognized Mr. Luke B. Lockwood as Chairman of the Special Committee.

'Mr. Lockwood presented the committee report which he read and explained in detail.

'(Report in detail herewith omitted for the reason that all members have received copies of the report.)

'Mr. Thomas H. Rossbottom then moved the acceptance of the Committee's report which was duly seconded.

'Motion Carried

'Mr. Lockwood then offered the following resolution which was duly seconded.

'Resolved, that in order to give effect to the recommendations in the report of the Special Committee of this Assembly heretofore approved, the First Selectman, the Chairman of the Board of Estimate and Taxation and the Moderator of the Representative Town Meeting, acting as a nominating committee, be, and they hereby are requested to appoint a committee of citizens of the town who in the opinion of said nominating committee are best qualified to undertake the task outlined in said report.

'Resolution Carried.

'Mr. Stewart L. Mims made a motion that a vote of thanks be given the special Committee for their splendid work in compiling this report and that the appreciation of the representatives be recorded on the minutes of this meeting.

'Motion Carried.'

D. On March 9, 1937 Messrs. William S. Hirschberg, Chairman of the Board of Estimate and Taxation, Eugene S. Loughlin, First Selectman, and Prescott S. Bush, Moderator of the Representative Town Meeting, took the following action:

'Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Representative Town Meeting of the Town of Greenwich at its meeting held January 28, 1937 the undersigned, the First Selectman, the Chairman of the

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Board of Estimate and Taxation and the Moderator of the Representative Town Meeting acting as a nominating committee hereby appoint the following committee of citizens of the Town to undertake the work outlined in the report of the Special Committee made to the Town Meeting Representatives on January 28, 1937, viz:

Luke B. Lockwood, Chairman
George Aiken
Judge H. Allen Barton
Ralph E. Brush
Ernest G. Budington
Judge L. Paul Burke
Gaylord C. Cummin
Louis W. Dommerich
James A. Dougherty
Mrs. Thomas D. Hewitt
Mrs. Helen B. Kitchel
Fred J. Lyon
Mrs. Carleton T. Marsh
Eben F. Putnam
Junius C. Rochester
Thomas H. Rossbottom
Percy M. Tuthill
Donald F. Updike
Richmond L. Brown
Sam K. Thomas
Gilbert Kinney
William H. Hoyt
William Massie
Hugh Marshall'

E. On April 2, 1938 the Board of Estimate and Taxation adopted the following resolution:

'RESOLVED, that the Board of Estimate and Taxation recommends the appropriation of \$5000.00 to the Selectmen to be disbursed by the Selectmen in the payment of expenses which may be contracted by the Town Meeting Committee on Town Government Reorganization, pursuant to application of Eugene S. Loughlin, First Selectman, dated April 2, 1938, in accordance with request to this Board dated March 31, 1938, by Junius C. Rochester, Chairman of the Town Meeting Committee on Town Government Reorganization; said appropriation to be used for the purpose of employment of expert assistance in preparing a comprehensive plan for improving the present form of the Town Government, and such other purposes as are stated in resolution adopted by the Town Meeting on January 28, 1937.'

F. On April 18, 1938 the Town Meeting adopted the following resolution:

'The Moderator then ruled that item No. 1 on the call was before the meeting and the following resolution was offered by Mr. Junius C. Rochester, which was duly seconded.

'Resolved that, pursuant to the recommendations of the Board of Estimate and Taxation the sum of \$5,000. is appropriated to the Selectmen to be disbursed by the Selectmen in the payment of expenses which may be contracted by the Town Meeting Committee on Town Government Reorganization, pursuant to application of Eugene S. Loughlin, First Selectman, dated April 2nd, 1938 in accordance with request to the Board of Estimate and Taxation

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Judge H. Allen Barton
Ralph E. Brush
Ernest G. Budington
Judge L. Paul Burke
Gaylord C. Cummin
Louis W. Dommerich
James A. Dougherty
Mrs. Thomas D. Hewitt
Mrs. Helen B. Kitchel
Fred J. Lyon
Mrs. Carleton T. Marsh
Eben F. Putnam
Junius C. Rochester
Thomas H. Rossbottom
Percy M. Tuthill
Donald F. Updike
Richmond L. Brown
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dated March 31, 1938 by Junius C. Rochester, Chairman of the Town Meeting Committee on Town Government Reorganization; said appropriation to be used for the purpose of employment of expert assistance in preparing a comprehensive plan for improving the present form of the Town Government, and such other purposes as are stated in resolution adopted by the Town Meeting on January 28, 1937.'

G. On September 26, 1938 a Town Meeting was held the minutes of which show as follows:

'Mr. Junius C. Rochester reported briefly concerning the progress of the work of the Special Reorganization Committee of the Town.'

H. On January, 1939 the Report of the Committee on Town Government Reorganization was published.

I. On February 27, 1939 the Report was submitted to the Representative Town Meeting and the following action was taken as shown by the minutes:

'The Moderator then ruled that item No. 4 on the call was before the meeting and recognized Mr. L. Paul Burke, Chairman of the Committee on Town Government Reorganization who presented his report and offered the following resolution, which was duly seconded. (Complete report herewith inserted)

'Resolved that the report of the Committee on Town Government Reorganization be and it is hereby accepted, and the recommendations stated in said report are hereby adopted as the sense of this meeting.

'Mr. William H. Hoyt moved that the report be considered section by section and in the same sequence as they appear in the report.

'An amendment by Mr. J. Lewis Benton that the final draft of any affirmative action of the meeting to be presented to the Legislature be first presented to the Representative Town Meeting for final approval.

'Amendment subsequently withdrawn.

'Motion Carried.

'The Moderator ruled that Section 1 of the report was before the meeting for consideration and Mr. L. Paul Burke moved its adoption, which was duly seconded.

'Amendment by Mr. Robert G. Starr that item 3 shall be amended to read that it be empowered to remove the First Selectman by two-thirds (2/3) record vote of its total membership, upon written charges presented by a majority of the total membership, which was duly seconded.

'Amendment Carried.

'The following amendment was offered by Mr. Allen L. Whitman.

'That Section 1 of Part Two of the Report of the Committee on Town Government Reorganization, said section being entitled "The Representative Town Meeting", be amended by the addition of a new item, numbered (9), to read as follows:

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'(9) that the Representative Town Meeting be empowered to be the sole ordinance-making body of the Town.

'A further amendment was offered by Junius C. Rochester.

'That the Representative Town Meeting have all policy formulating and ordinance making powers with the exception of such powers as are by law especially delegated to some other Town Agency, which amendment was duly seconded.

'Amendment Lost

'Original Amendment Lost

'Section 1 Carried as Amended.

'The Moderator ruled that Section 2 of the report was before the meeting for consideration and Mr. L. Paul Burke moved its adoption, which was duly seconded.

'Section 2 Carried.

'The Moderator ruled that Section 3 of the report was before the meeting for consideration and Mr. L. Paul Burke moved its adoption, which was duly seconded.

'Section 3 Carried.

'The Moderator ruled that Section 4 of the report was before the meeting for consideration and Mr. L. Paul Burke moved its adoption, which was duly seconded.

'An amendment was offered by Mr. Thomas F. Rosbottom to delete item 1, which was duly seconded.

'Amendment Lost, on rising vote.

'The following amendment was offered by Mr. Thomas F. Rosbottom to delete the words "the Assessor" in item 3, which was duly seconded.

'Amendment Lost

'Section 4 Carried.

'The Moderator ruled that Section 5 of the report was before the meeting for consideration and Mr. L. Paul Burke moved its adoption, which was duly seconded.

'Mr. J. Lewis Benton moved that the meeting recess until March 6th, 8:00 P.M., Havemeyer Auditorium.

'Motion Carried.

'Meeting Recessed.'

J. On March 6, 1939 the Town Meeting convened and the following action was taken as shown by the minutes:

'The adjourned meeting was called to order by Prescott S. Bush, Moderator on Monday, March 6, 1939 at 8:00 P.M.

'Attendance cards were presented by the respective district chairman showing 113 present, 48 absent.

'The Moderator ruled that Section 5 of the report was before the meeting for consideration and Mr. L. Paul Burke moved its adoption, which was duly seconded.

'Section 5 Carried.

'The Moderator ruled that Section 6 of the report was before the meeting for consideration and Mr. L. Paul Burke moved its adoption, which was duly seconded.

'Section 6 Carried.

'The Moderator ruled that Section 7 of the report was before the meeting for consideration and Mr. L. Paul Burke moved its adoption, which was duly seconded.

'Section 7 Carried.

'The Moderator ruled that Section 8 of the report was before the meeting for consideration and Mr. Paul L. Burke moved its adoption, which was duly seconded.

'Amendment by Miss Caroline Ruutz-Rees that item (a) shall be amended to read, "(a) Engineering Division, headed by the Town Engineer, responsible for the construction of all types of public improvements, including schools; inspection of construction; preparation and maintenance of complete town maps and location records; conduct of surveys and technical studies in connection with town planning; maintenance of cost accounting systems for all public works, activities; conduct of building, electrical, plumbing and weights and measures inspection, enforcement of building code and zoning regulations and maintenance of all public buildings, except schools and all other duties usual to Town Engineering Department or to a Town Building Department"; which was duly seconded.

'Amendment Carried.

'Amendment by Mr. Thomas V. McGuire that item (a) be further amended to read, "(a) Engineering Division, headed by the Town Engineer, responsible for the construction of all types of public improvements, including schools; inspection of construction; preparation and maintenance of complete town maps and location records; conduct of surveys and technical studies in connection with town planning; maintenance of cost accounting systems for all public works activities; conduct of building, electrical, oil burner and gas installation, plumbing and weights and measures inspection; enforcement of building code and zoning regulations and maintenance of all public buildings, except schools and all other duties usual to a Town Engineering Department or to a Town Building Department"; which was duly seconded.

'Amendment Carried

'Section 8 Carried as Amended.

'The Moderator ruled that Section 9 of the report was before the meeting for consideration and Mr. L. Paul Burke moved its adoption, which was duly seconded.

'Amendment by Mr. Earl F. Schofield that item (5) shall be amended to read the position of Dog Warden be in charge of Selectmen and that the Dog Warden be appointed and be under the supervision of the Selectmen.

'Amendment Carried.

'Section 9 Carried as Amended.

'The Moderator ruled that Section 10 of the report was before the meeting for consideration and Mr. L. Paul Burke moved its adoption, which was duly seconded.

'Section 10 Carried.

'The Moderator ruled that Section 11 of the report was before the meeting for consideration and Mr. L. Paul Burke moved its adoption, which was duly seconded.

'Section 11 Carried.

'The Moderator ruled that Section 12 of the report was before the meeting for consideration and Mr. L. Paul Burke moved its adoption, which was duly seconded.

'Section 12 Carried.

'Mr. L. Paul Burke moved the adoption of items 1 to 12 as amended, which was duly seconded.

'Mr. Stewart L. Mims offered the following resolution, which was duly seconded.

'RESOLVED, That in accepting the report of its Committee on Town Government Reorganization the Town Representative Town Meeting wishes to record in the minutes of its meetings and to extend to the members of the Committee, individually and collectively, an expression of its gratitude and appreciation for the many weeks and months of thorough and conscientious work and for the helpful and constructive suggestions which have been incorporated in the Report and which have proved most helpful in the better understanding of our present Town Government and in pointing the way to its improvement; and particularly to the Chairman of the Committee, Judge Burke, for his unfailing willingness to respond to the demands on his time for interpreting the Report to public meetings held in many communities of our town.

'Resolution Carried.

'Mr. L. Paul Burke offered the following resolution, which was duly seconded.

'Resolved that the Committee on Town Government Reorganization shall prepare a bill in substitution for House Bill 203 now pending in the General Assembly for the purpose of carrying into effect the recommendations of said Committee as amended and adopted as the sense of this meeting and shall take all measures necessary or proper for the preparation of said bill and for its presentation to and enactment by the General Assembly, and that said Committee shall make application to the Board of Estimate and Taxation for an appropriation of money to defray any necessary or proper expenses incident to the preparation of said bill and the presentation thereof to the General Assembly.

'Amendment offered by Mr. James A. Dougherty that the bill to be drafted be submitted in its final form to the Town Meeting before it is acted upon by the General Assembly.

'Amendment Carried.

'Amendment offered by Mr. Stewart L. Mims as follows:

'Moved, That in the act as finally passed by the General Assembly and approved by the Governor of the State there be incorporated in the form of a clause or amendment the following provision either in actual form or in substance.

'That the said act become law provided that within 60 days after its passage by the General Assembly and approval by the Governor of the State or after its passage by the necessary majority by the General Assembly after the disapproval of the Governor of the State the Act be approved by the majority of the qualified voters of the Town of Greenwich who shall vote for its approval or disapproval at a Special election held for the purpose in the Town of Greenwich on a date not later than 60 days after the said bill shall become law. Such special election shall be arranged by the Board of Selectmen of the Town of Greenwich.

'Provided further that if for any reason the said election is not held within said 60 days, the act shall become law without said election.

'Amendment Lost

'Resolution Carried as Amended

'On Motion the meeting adjourned'.

K. On March 14, 1939 the records of the Board of Estimate and Taxation disclose proceedings as follows:

'The Second Selectman presented and explained the following applications:
Appropriation of \$2500. for legal expenses in connection with drafting Reorganization Bill, requested by Town Meeting Committee...'
'IT WAS VOTED to appropriate the sum of \$2,500. for B-1 "Selectmen-Representative Town Meeting Reorganization Committee".'

L. On April 3, 1939 the Representative Town Meeting received for action the draft of the bill drafted by the Town Counsel, and after adopting certain amendments thereto, approved the bill as amended. The minutes of this meeting have not yet been transcribed into the records of the Town.

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Pursuant to the foregoing notice a Representative Town Meeting of the town meeting members of the Town of Greenwich was held in the Remeyer School Auditorium in said Greenwich, on Monday, April 3, 1939 at 8 o'clock P.M.

The meeting was called to order by Prescott S. Bush, Moderator. Attendance cards were presented by the respective district chairmen showing 98 present, 63 absent.

The Moderator stated that if there was no demand, the reading of the call would be dispensed with.

The Moderator stated that as members had received a copy of the minutes of the meeting February 27th and the adjourned meeting of March 6th, 1939 the reading of the minutes would be omitted. The Moderator asked if there were any corrections or comment regarding these minutes, and hearing none, declared them approved as submitted.

The Moderator ruled that the consideration of the draft of the proposed Reorganization Bill be the business of the day.

Mr. L. Paul Burke moved that the proposed bill as submitted to the Town Meeting members from Section 1 to Section 51 inclusive be adopted.

(Complete Act for the Reorganization of the Government of the Town of Greenwich herewith inserted.)

Town Counsel, H. Allen Barton, was then recognized and explained the proposed bill in relation to the report of the Reorganization Committee.

Mr. Ernest G. Budington moved the following amendments.

Section 5 is amended by inserting the words 'members of the' before the words 'board of estimate and taxation' in the ninth line.

Section 8 A be added after Section 8: 'All vacancies in the town plan commission existing or occurring on or after January 1, 1940, shall be filled by the representative town meeting.'

Section 9 is amended to read as follows: 'On and after January 1, 1940, the board of health, the municipal hospital board, the Sewer Commission, the highway commission, and the nominating committee for the nomination of members of the town plan commission, shall be abolished.'

Section 11 is amended to read as follows: 'There shall be an advisory board of health consisting of not less than four members who shall be appointed by the representative town meeting for such terms as may be designated by the representative town meeting; provided that, on and after January 1, 1940, the board of health shall consist of the appointed members of the present board of health, who shall hold office for two years from January 1, 1940. After January 1, 1942 the board shall be constituted as first above provided.'

Section 14 is amended by adding thereto the following words - 'or, in the case of the finance department, the board of estimate and taxation.'

Section 16 is amended by striking out the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof the following: 'All elective officers, except constables, and the judges of the town court of Greenwich, shall prepare and submit to the representative town meeting an annual report of the operations of their several departments and offices and such other reports as the representative town meeting may prescribe. Such

ports shall be compiled and published under the supervision of the
board of estimate and taxation.'

Section 17 is amended by adding after the word 'adopt' in the
second line the words 'and amend', and by striking out the words on
the fourth line and reading as follows: 'which shall be prepared and
submitted by the first selectman, and'.

Section 25 is amended by adding thereto the following: 'The board
of relief shall hereafter be known and designated as the board of tax
relief'.

Section 28 is amended by striking out the proviso beginning on the
second line from the end thereof, and inserting in lieu thereof the
following: 'provided that all the provisions of law concerning the
removal of members of the police department and of paid members of the
fire department, including the chiefs of such departments, shall
remain in full force and effect.'

Section 30 is amended by striking out of the last sentence the
words 'two-thirds' and inserting in lieu thereof the words 'a majority'.

Section 31 is amended by striking out the words beginning on the
second line and reading 'and in the command of police forces'.

Section 32 is amended by striking out the words beginning on the
second line and reading 'and in the command of fire-fighting forces'.

Section 43 is amended by striking out the words 'and management'
on the fourth line.

Section 51 is amended by adding the word 'fifty' after the words
'forty-nine'.

Amendments Carried.

Mr. George S. Baldwin offered the following amendment that Section
51 be amended by striking out the words 'in public welfare and social
service work', which was duly seconded.

Amendment Lost.

Mr. John E. Rovensky offered the following amendment, that Section
51 be amended to read, 'The first selectman shall be removable from
office by the Representative Town Meeting by 51% of its total
membership upon written charges of twenty-five members of Representa-
tive Town Meeting', which was duly seconded.

On rising vote the amendment was lost.

Mr. Robert G. Starr offered the following amendment that Section
51 be amended to read "or substantially interested in, directly or in-
directly", be added to the end of the section, which was duly seconded.

On rising vote the amendment was carried.

Mr. Thomas F. Rossbottom offered the following amendment to
Section 51, 'Provided only that this act shall receive the approval of
the registered voters of the Town of Greenwich at an election to be
held not later than the first Monday in the month of October, 1939.'

Mr. L. Paul Burke moved that there be a division of the question,
(1) as to whether or not there should be a referendum, and (2) if so,
what type of referendum, which was duly seconded.

Motion to divide question carried.

The meeting then voted upon the question of having a referendum, upon rising vote, the referendum proposal was defeated.

Mr. L. Paul Burke moved the adoption of Sections 1 to 51, as amended.

Motion Carried.

On Motion the meeting adjourned.

Attest,

Harold W. Allen, Town Clerk.

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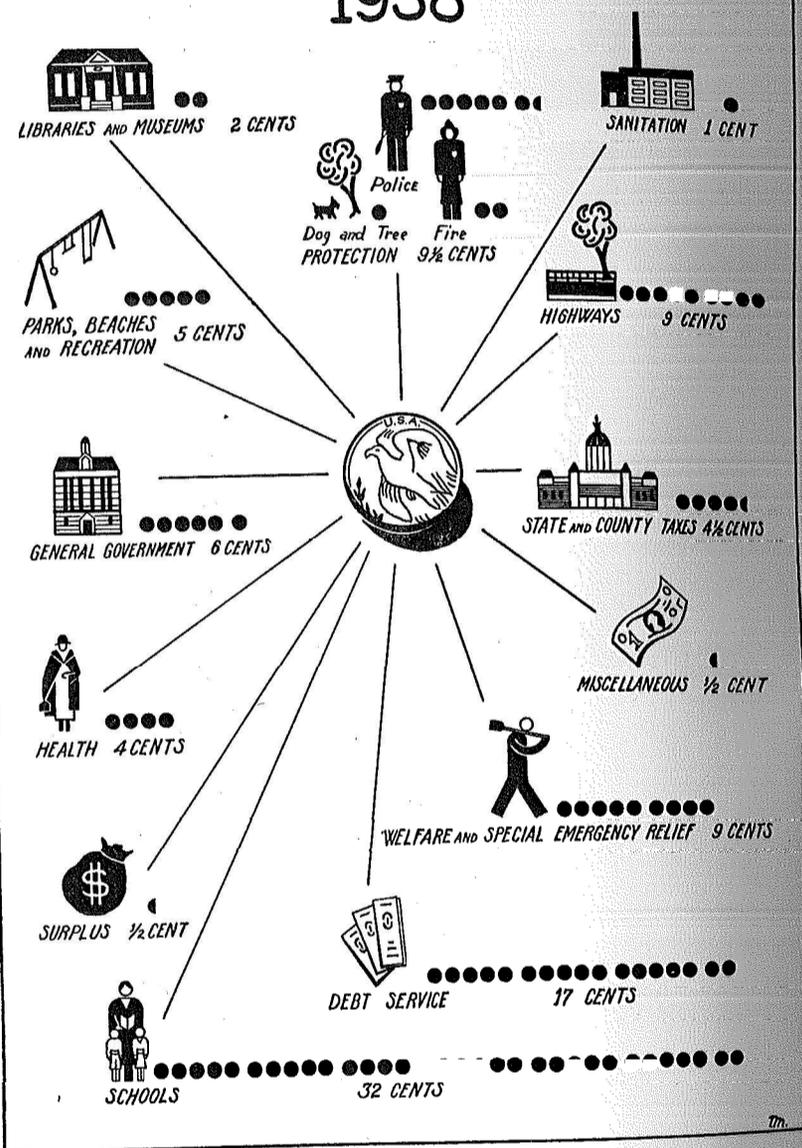
Summary of the
ANNUAL REPORT
Town of Greenwich
Connecticut



1938

This Summary is for general distribution to provide an easy
reference to Town Affairs and to stimulate interest in
Town Government

WHERE YOUR TAX DOLLAR WENT 1938



Summary of the
ANNUAL REPORT
Town of Greenwich
Connecticut

For the Fiscal Year
January 1st to December 31st
1938

Tax Due Dates
January 1 and July 1

Population
1930—U. S. Census 33,112
1938—Estimated 41,830

Area
50 Square Miles

Published by
The Board of Estimate and Taxation
Greenwich, Connecticut
March 8, 1939

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You and Your Town

What do you think of when you hear the words "Town Government"? Do you think of police protection, schools, health, roads, relief, or taxes?

All of these things are ways in which the Town of Greenwich serves you. In fact, the performance of these and other public services is the sole reason for the existence of the Town Government.

As a taxpayer, either directly or indirectly, you pay for these services. You elect the people who administer them for you.

It is the responsibility of the officials of the Town to serve you as efficiently and as economically as possible.

It is your responsibility to be accurately informed about your Town, so that when you, as a citizen, must make decisions affecting the welfare and the future of the entire community, you can make them with understanding.

In this book, we have tried to tell briefly the story of the Town's business during the past year, and to point out some of the problems which still need to be solved.

Read it, and if, at the end, you have any further questions, your Town Officials will be glad to answer them.

What Your Tax Dollar Bought

On the front page of this Summary is a picture of your Tax Dollar, and how it was divided in 1938. Did it buy what you want?

It finished paying for the building and equipment of the Hamilton Avenue School Addition and set aside money for the purchase of a site for a new grade school for the Central District, which remains to be selected.

A new bridge was built over the inlet between Riverside and Old Greenwich, about ten miles of roads were graveled and oiled and a program of sidewalk construction was begun.

Land was purchased for Harbor Improvement and work was carried forward on the Grass Island Boat Basin.

\$466,000.00 of outstanding Town Bonds were retired, reducing the Town indebtedness to \$3,768,000.00.

Two important public buildings have also been completed—the Incinerator, which went into operation in November, and the Central Fire and Police Station, ready early in 1939 and now occupied. These were paid for out of the taxes of previous years together with grants from PWA.

These items were in addition to the ordinary running expenses of the Town Departments, which necessarily absorb the larger part of the Tax Dollar.

The entire community has benefited from the increased efficiency brought about through several administrative changes during 1938. A Fire Chief was appointed and took over his duties as head of all the Fire Companies in Town. Beginning in the fall school term, teachers' salaries were paid upon a revised and more liberal basis. The merit system was used in the selection of new appointees to the police force.

Whether or not certain Town Services shall be included or omitted, increased or decreased, are questions to be decided by the voters of the Town. If you want more service, you must spend more money. If you want less, you can spend less.

Here are the facts.

Town Services

The names of the officials who conduct the Town Services are given in the Official Directory, which will be found later in this Summary.

Of the 88 different Town officials, 37 are elected and 51 appointed; 40 are paid and 48 serve without compensation.

Total paid officials and employees, excluding laborers—696.

General Government

	1937	1938	1939 Budget
Ordinary Expenses	\$194,138.42	\$230,635.33	\$229,525.36
Improvements	—	—	\$2,500.00
Total	\$194,138.42	\$230,635.33	\$232,025.36
Per Capita Cost	\$4.76	\$5.51	\$5.39
Personnel*	54	54	54
Debt Service			
Interest	\$10,533.75	\$ 9,616.25	\$ 8,698.75
Principal**	22,000.00	22,000.00	22,000.00

*Does not include Election Employees.

**These bonds were issued in 1909, 1912 and 1915 to meet current expenses or to refund bonds which were originally issued to meet current expenses.

The business of running a town requires the performance of many services more or less personal in character. The cost of several of these, such as maintenance of the Town Hall, the salaries and expenses of the Selectmen and the financial officers of the Town, of the Town Court and Town Counsel, are grouped under the heading "General Government," as well as that of the Building Department, the Registrars and the Election Officials. Expenses of the Town Clerk, chiefly a fee office, and of the Probate Court, also a fee office, are contained in this item.

Some of the non-salaried boards, which give their services to the Town, among them the Board of Estimate and Taxation, the Town Plan Commission and the Board of Appeals, have their expenses included here. These expenses cover such items as the publication of the Budget, the Town Report, building line surveys and zoning maps.

Note: Debt Service is not included in Ordinary Expenses under any of the Town services. Where there is Debt Service for any Department it is specially given. Per capita costs are all figured on the basis of a population of 40,758 for 1937, 41,830 for 1938 and of 43,000 for 1939.

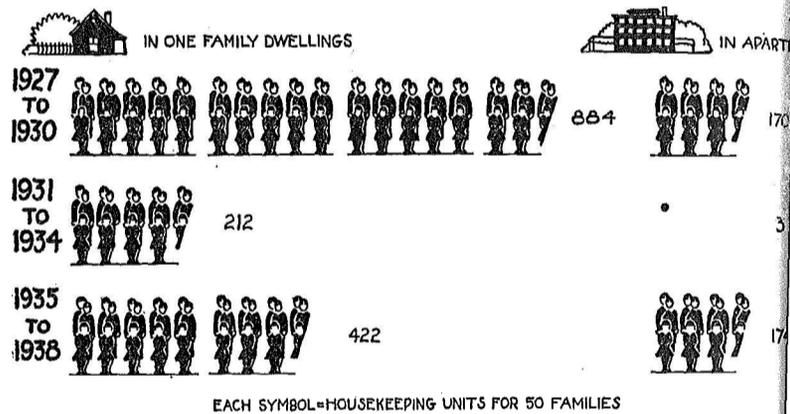
Building Department

	1937	1938	1939 Budget
Ordinary Expenses	\$11,588.25	\$12,097.73	\$12,000.00
Per Capita Cost,	\$.28	\$.29	\$.28
Personnel	4	4	4

The above figures are included under General Government.

The accompanying chart shows the trend in building in Greenwich which over a period of twelve years. An interesting point which brings out is that while the number of one-family dwellings constructed has made only a partial return to the level of building of years ago, the last four years have seen a larger number of housekeeping units built in apartments than in the years 1927-1930.

HOUSEKEEPING UNITS BUILT IN GREENWICH



There was a slight decrease in new buildings from \$3,597,170 in 1937 to \$3,122,950 in 1938. The number of building permits granted decreased from 508 to 456.

The provisions of the building code are drawn to insure safe construction and personal safety and to promote public welfare.

Town Plan Commission

In 1925, Connecticut first authorized zoning. Greenwich quickly grasped the opportunity and in 1925 established the first Town Plan Commission. The following year, the Commission set up the first zoning regulation for the whole Town, with the approval of its citizens.

Since Greenwich is situated in the path of expansion of one of the largest cities in the world, planning the future development of the Town with wisdom and foresight is of the utmost importance. The Town Plan Commission is confronted with a wide range of problems including, in addition to routine matters, such dissimilar questions as where and what kind of apartments, if any, should be permitted to be built in Greenwich outside the areas zoned for business, and what Greenwich can do with the estimated minimum of 14,000 trucks a day which will be brought to the borders of Greenwich, if a truck toll road is constructed on the bed of the discontinued Boston and Westchester Railroad, as proposed.

Fire Protection

	1937	1938	1939 Budget
Ordinary Expenses	\$ 68,175.06	\$79,408.61	\$83,268.00
Improvements	200,606.67	562.27	4,000.00
Equipment	6,433.21	7,722.60	2,065.00
Total	<u>\$275,214.94</u>	<u>\$87,693.48</u>	<u>\$89,333.00</u>
Per Capita Cost	\$6.75	\$2.10	\$2.08
Personnel	18	16	14
Debt Service			
Interest	\$1,593.75	\$1,381.25	\$1,168.75
Principal*	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00

*These Bonds were issued in 1930 to construct the Cos Cob Fire House and the Sound Beach Fire House alterations.

The Fire Department, which formerly consisted of six volunteer companies, comparatively unrelated, was given unity in 1938 by placing all the fire companies in the Town under the authority of one Chief.

The Central Fire House has been completed and now houses the Amogerone and Volunteer Fire Companies. The paid fire company, which it was proposed to house in the Central Fire House, was not organized, due to the omission by the Representative Town Meeting of appropriations for that purpose in the 1939 Budget.

The total value of property endangered by fire during the year was \$3,096,026. The total damage amounting to \$265,065, or 8.5% of the value of the property affected, was the largest in some years.

There were 519 alarms for all companies during the year, and the six companies held 91 drills.

Police Protection

	1937	1938	1939 Budget
Ordinary Expenses	\$217,025.07	\$236,059.98	\$243,155.00
Equipment	16,697.23	1,736.00	2,322.00
Total	<u>\$233,722.30</u>	<u>\$237,795.98</u>	<u>\$245,477.00</u>
Per Capita Cost	\$5.73	\$5.69	\$5.71
Personnel	73	82	77

Division of Personnel in the Department

Chief	1	Detective Division	5
Traffic Division	37	Records Division	3
Patrol Division	31	Supernumeraries	6

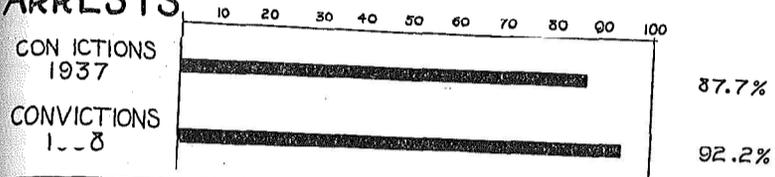
The Central Fire House and Police Station improvement will be found under Fire Protection.

That the Police Department worked with increasing efficiency as it completed its second year under a re-organized set-up, is shown by its record for 1938.

During the year, 2813 arrests were made, 2346 of which were for violation of the traffic and motor vehicle laws. Ninety-two per cent of all those arrested were convicted in court.

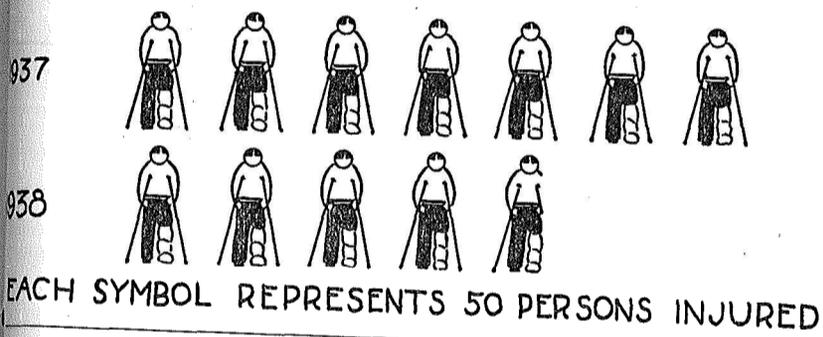
COURT CONVICTIONS GO UP

ARRESTS



The year 1938 showed a decrease of 31.6% in the number of crashes resulting in personal injury, and of 1/3 in the number of injured.

TRAFFIC INJURIES REDUCED 1/3



Despite an increase in fatalities to 7 in 1938 over 5 in 1937, this compares with a previous ten year average of 15 for the Town of Greenwich.

During the past year, the public has been receiving greatly increased patrol protection, as shown by the 549,554 miles covered by the patrol cars in 1938 as compared with 354,007 miles in 1937.

The value of the two-way radio was strikingly shown during the hurricane in September, when it was the only means of communication between the various parts of the Town, as the storm had damaged power and telephone lines.

The police radio has been directly responsible for the apprehension of burglars and hit-and-run drivers. A new policy was begun in

1938 of having a police radio car respond to all fires as a time saving device for calling additional help and equipment if necessary. Many fires have also been discovered by men in radio cars.

During 1938, 100% of the automobiles stolen were recovered. The amount of stolen property recovered increased from 18.4% in 1937 to 25.5% in 1938.

The personnel of the Department completed the Standard Course in First Aid this year, and many other courses in police work. These courses are given to the men after they have finished their daily work, and are not compulsory.

One officer in the Traffic Division attended the Executive Officers' Training School, and one the Advanced Course in Traffic Safety at Northwestern University during the year, while two members of the Accident Squad attended the Maryland Officers' Training School. A Sergeant of the Detective Division completed a course at the National Police Academy conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washington D. C. under J. Edgar Hoover.

New appointments to the force have been made on a merit basis in order to obtain for the Town the best possible police service.

The Police Force is now housed in its new Police Station.

Other Protection

	1937	1938	1939 Budget
Ordinary Expenses	\$21,307.13	\$27,678.71	\$19,400.00
Per Capita Cost	\$.52	\$.66	\$.45
Personnel	8	8	8

Beside Fire and Police Protection, there is included in the Budget "Other Protection," that is, Tree Protection and Dog Expense.

The Tree Warden is charged with the care of all Town trees and shrubs and the preservation of roadside beauty. Over 1,200 pink and white dogwood trees from the nursery in Bruce Park were planted on roadsides and in parks, in 1938, in addition to laurel and rhododendron shrubs, and elm and maple trees.

Town trees and shrubs were sprayed to control insects, and lawn areas in parks were grub-proofed to combat the Japanese beetle.

Over 2,000 trees were pruned, and recently planted trees were watered during the year. The number of valuable Town trees lost in the hurricane was comparatively small.

Out of the 3,334 dogs licensed in Greenwich, 1,940 were vaccinated during the rabies outbreak in the spring of 1938, over half the number of dogs vaccinated in Connecticut during the year. There were 6 cases of rabies in Town in 1938. 122 dog bites were investigated, but only 51 people required the Pasteur treatment. The Town is largely reimbursed by the State for the cost of protection from damage done by dogs.

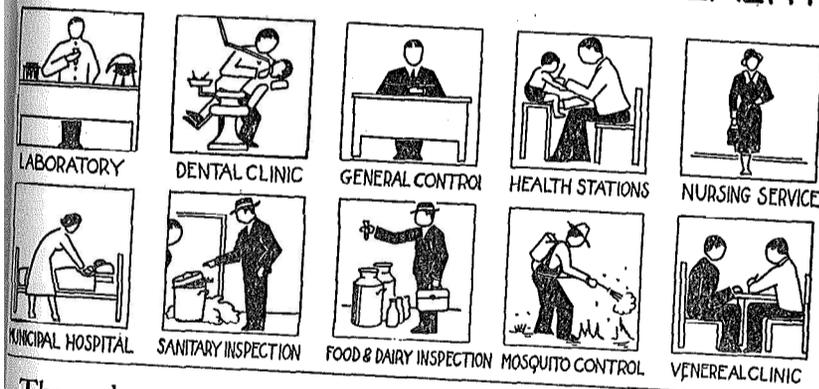
Health

	1937	1938	1939 Budget
Ordinary Expenses	\$64,089.52	\$68,998.53	\$71,209.88
Per Capita Cost	\$1.58	\$1.65	\$1.65
Personnel	61	60	61

The above figures do not include the Municipal Hospital, which follows.

Preserving and improving the health of the community is the goal toward which the activities of all the Town health agencies are directed.

SERVICES THAT GUARD YOUR HEALTH



The early prevention, termination and control of communicable diseases constitutes the major portion of the work of the Health

Department Laboratory. The work of the Town Bacteriologist increased materially during the year, due to the opening of a venereal clinic and an increased demand for analyses from physicians. The proposed sanitary code will add greatly to the work of the Laboratory, since its satisfactory enforcement depends on adequate inspection and absolute laboratory control.

Out of a total of 18,812 visits made during 1938 by the Town Nursing Service, 47% were for health supervision, including school and health station work, 20% gave bedside nursing, 18% were for the care of communicable disease, and 15% were on maternity cases.

The Health Stations are concerned mainly with the health of infants and pre-school children. 864 children were under care, and the attendance was 2,907. Toxoid inoculations and Schick tests for the control of diphtheria show an increase to 273 in 1938 over 171 in 1937. Due to an increase in the number of cases of diphtheria from 1 in 1937 to 5 in 1938, the importance of early immunization against this disease is being stressed by the Department. A School Children's Eye Clinic, and a Clinic for the Prevention of Tuberculosis are held weekly in the Lewis Street Health Station.

The Dental Clinic cared for 612 children in 1938, or almost three times as many as in 1937. As usual, prophylactic treatments were given to all children from kindergarten through the fifth grade in the public and parochial schools.

Sanitary conditions of plumbing, barber shops, public toilets, septic tanks and cesspools, garbage and ash trucks, nuisances and menaces to health are regularly investigated by the Sanitary and Plumbing Inspector.

The Food and Dairy Inspector checks the sanitary condition of all wagons and stores handling food or beverages, and inspects farms and pasteurizing and bottling plants, taking samples of milk for analysis as to butter fat content and bacterial count.

Mosquito Extermination was made difficult during 1938 by the abnormal summer rains which doubled the number of mosquito breeding places and made more frequent oiling necessary. Swampy areas were drained and an effort was made to keep the Town free of potential breeding places.

A school doctor for St. Mary's and St. Catherine's Schools was added to the staff during the year.

A venereal clinic was opened at the Municipal Hospital, and an average of 25 patients a month has been under treatment.

A new sanitary code is now in the hands of the Town Counsel.

1938 continued the fine health record which has been built up in Greenwich. There were no major epidemics, and the number of cases of communicable disease decreased from 3312 in 1937 to 1274 in 1938.

Municipal Hospital

	1937	1938	1939 Budget
Ordinary Expenses	\$66,209.85	\$71,385.33	\$80,205.00
Per Capita Cost	\$1.62	\$1.71	\$1.87
Personnel	30	31	32
Debt Service			
Interest	\$ 6,080.00	\$ 5,400.00	\$ 4,720.00
Principal*	17,000.00	17,000.00	17,000.00

*These Bonds were issued in 1932 to construct the Municipal Hospital.

The Municipal Hospital continued to serve a large number of patients, as shown by the following table.

Average Daily Hospital Census by Years

1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
10	7	23	33	39	49	47

While the Municipal Hospital, which was opened in 1933, is the only hospital in Town for the care of communicable disease, most such cases come to it from over-crowded homes.

By far the largest number of patients are chronic cases, the number of which has increased each year, and averaged more than 34 patients a month during 1938.

The care and management of the mentally defective children, for whom there is no room in the state institution, continues to be a problem.

The total number of hospital days for 1938 was 17,305, of which 11,593 were free days, and 5,712 were pay days. \$8,937.26, or an average of \$1.56 per day, was collected for these pay days.

Highways

	1937	1938	1939 Budget
Ordinary Expenses	\$234,705.56	\$233,331.91	\$222,875.00
Improvements	92,531.05	94,690.58	42,500.00
Equipment	16,553.47	2,856.44	3,400.00
Total	\$343,790.08	\$330,878.93	\$268,775.00
Per Capita Cost	\$8.44	\$7.91	\$6.25
Personnel	57	69	61
Debt Service			
Interest	\$ 54,006.25	\$ 49,768.75	\$ 45,531.25
Principal*	101,000.00	101,000.00	101,000.00

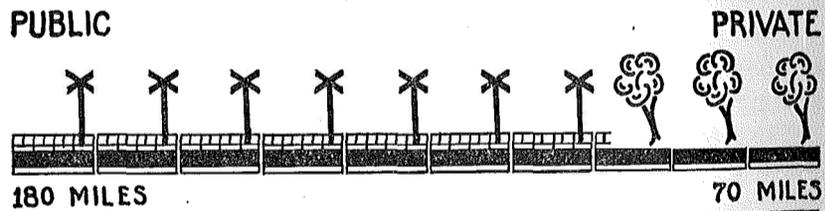
*These Bonds include those issued by the Highway Commission, under its former authority, and those issued in the ordinary and present method, upon recommendation of the Board of Estimate and Taxation and approval of the Town Meeting.

The graveling and oiling of the back country roads continued during 1938. With the completion of the graveling and oiling program of 1939, all the public roads of the Town should be in good serviceable condition.

This past year, the road and bridge over the inlet between Riverside and Old Greenwich was replaced by a new structure with a wide approach. The Town also inaugurated a sidewalk building program on sections of Pemberwick Road and Hamilton Avenue.

GREENWICH HIGHWAYS

EACH SYMBOL REPRESENTS 25 MILES



The private roads of the Town constitute one of our highway problems. The failure of many real estate developers to construct proper roads and streets to serve the property, which they sell,

throws unfair burdens upon purchasers and creates a great difficulty for the Town.

The hurricane of September 21 afforded an opportunity for increased public service. The first task of this department was to clear the roads of fallen trees so that Town Fire Departments and other emergency units could act. The men and trucks then gave assistance in the sections on the shore which were seriously hit by the tidal wave.

Sanitation

	1937	1938	1939 Budget
Ordinary Expenses	\$ 22,871.95	\$30,293.32	\$31,990.00
Improvements	104,962.05	1,250.00	—
Equipment	—	12,493.54	—
Total	<u>\$127,834.00</u>	<u>\$44,036.86</u>	<u>\$31,990.00</u>
Per Capita Cost	\$3.14	\$1.05	\$.74
Personnel	5	12	12

Included in the term "Sanitation" is the administration of sewers, the expenses of the Drainage Commission (organized to survey and report, but not to construct), and Incinerator maintenance. Included in the administration of sewers under the Town Budget are only the salaries and expenses of the Sewer Commission, which has charge of all the sewers in the Town. The cost of construction and maintenance is borne by four separate sewer districts, reference to which will be found beyond.

The Drainage Commission has recently rendered a report, which waits consideration.

The Incinerator is completed and is operating satisfactorily. The old dump, which had become an eyesore and a nuisance, has been graded and covered with cinders.

A problem requiring eventual solution is the extension of the public sewer system to all closely built up sections as a public health protective measure.

Schools

	1937	1938	1939 Budget
Ordinary Expenses	\$ 956,077.66	\$ 976,124.99	\$ 998,233.49
Improvements	192,853.95	192,500.00	
Equipment	4,624.73	2,371.93	3,158.25
Total	<u>\$1,153,556.34</u>	<u>\$1,170,996.92</u>	<u>\$1,001,391.74</u>
Per Capita Cost	\$28.31	\$27.99	\$23.29
Personnel			
Teaching Staff	301	288	289
Administrative Staff	10	16	16
Others	62	65	65
Pupil A.D.A.*			
Year Ending	5463	5475	
Per Pupil Cost**			
Year Ending	\$ 163.43	\$ 170.71	
Debt Service			
Interest	64,146.25	57,157.50	50,578.75
Principal***	182,000.00	187,000.00	162,000.00

*Average Daily Attendance

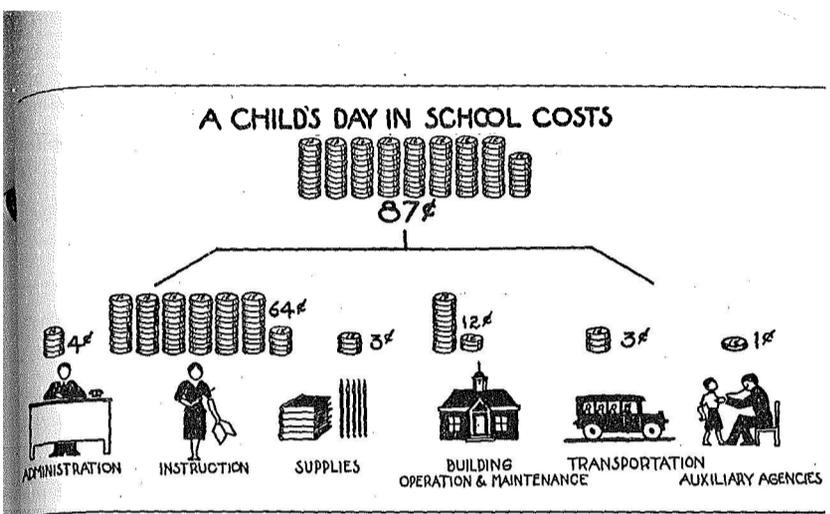
**As given by Board of Education

***These Bonds were issued between 1925 and 1934

The Appropriations for Schools are for the Fiscal Year of the Town, but it should be noted that the figures with reference to Personnel and Pupil Cost are for the School Years which end July 1.

One of the most serious problems facing communities the country over is the falling off in school enrollments. This is true in Greenwich as elsewhere. Due to the decrease in registration, the per pupil cost increased in 1938, although the total expenses for schools in the school year ending 1938 were less than in the school year ending 1937.

As shown in the chart, teachers' salaries absorb the largest proportion of the school budget. However, including the increments given to teachers who earned them, the school salary budget for 1939 is \$5,221.52 under that for 1938. Teachers have been stimulated to study and each of the last three semesters has shown an increase in the number of teachers pursuing study for advanced credit.



The Professional and Curriculum Library begun last year, and housed in the High School Library, has continued to grow. Intended mainly for teachers, it is also available for members of the public interested in education.

Many changes were made in 1938 in organization and program. The policy of changing from semi-annual to annual promotion is being continued, in order to solve the problem of declining enrollments and to lower the cost of education.

The curricula of our schools are being extended and the special services have been increased.

A Department of Guidance has been organized and this department is now an essential and valuable part of our educational staff. We have also a modern and efficient Visual Education Department. There has been a decided growth in Adult Education.

A system of Accumulative Record Cards has been introduced into the school system. These cards will furnish a running record of a child's school progress from kindergarten through to the high school.

During 1938, a policy was inaugurated of allowing, on request of parents, early dismissal one day each week for children attending classes in religious education. A course in safety education has also been instituted. In February, a teacher of stringed instruments was added to the music staff of the schools. When this new work is far enough advanced, school orchestras will be organized.

A considerable part of the ordinary expenses of running the schools is for building maintenance. Under this heading come the

salaries of janitors and matrons. To avoid the pitfall of political and social pressure in the selection of a maintenance staff, a system of examinations for applicants was instituted, in order that appointments be made on the basis of merit. Last year arrangements were made for a Janitorial Training School, to begin in January, 1939, to increase efficiency, and to save in cost of plant operation.

School buildings are no longer used solely for school purposes. In the evening, they are used for adult education, and community recreation and meeting places.

Bus transportation is another large item of school expense. Because of the great distances from which pupils must be brought, the Town in 1938 spent approximately \$27,000 for bus transportation. All buses and equipment were inspected and checked, and the driving records of all operators were checked.

The Addition to the Hamilton Avenue School was completed. The old building was also remodeled.

At this time the most serious school problems have to do with buildings, as many of the improvements which can and should be made in our educational program cannot be made because of the inadequacy or lack of proper school facilities. This is especially true in the case of adequate shop facilities for the High School and in the central district of the Town, where a new central grade school should be provided, for which it is hoped a suitable site may be obtained.

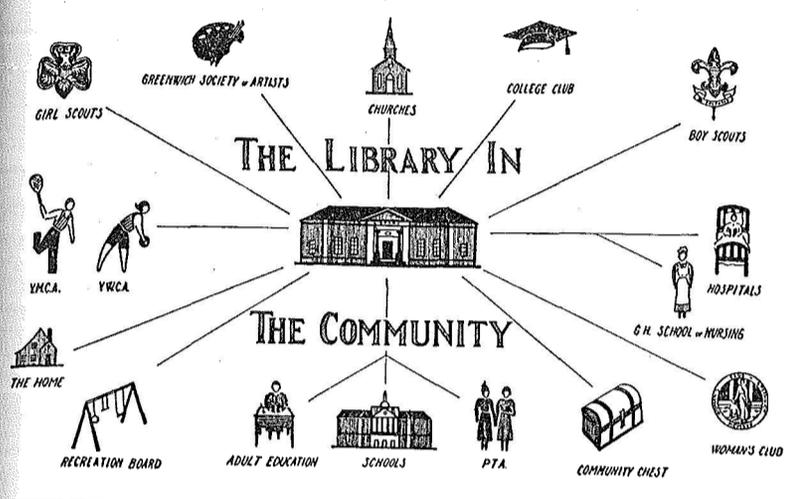
The enumeration of September, 1938, showed 4942 children attending the public schools in Greenwich, and 1518 attending private schools.

The public is invited to visit the schools while in session.

Libraries and Museum

	1937	1938	1939 Budget
Ordinary Expenses	\$57,862.91	\$63,073.33	\$66,930.00
Per Capita Cost	\$1.42	\$1.51	\$1.56
Personnel	31	31	31

The Town has two Public Libraries, both owned by associations with some private resources, but both largely supported by Town Funds.



The Greenwich Library over a period of ten years has grown from one to twelve agencies.

With the addition of a library assistant in the Extension Division, it was possible to organize library stations in the two outlying Schools, North Mianus and Byram, and to double the number of visits to the Greenwich Hospital and St. Luke's Convalescent Home during the past year.

The Community Library in the Hamilton Avenue School has been moved from the cramped quarters shared with the nursing service to a large and sunny room in which it will be possible to carry on the library activities enjoyed by the boys and girls in other schools in the Town. The Branch in the Cos Cob School will be enlarged this coming year by throwing two offices into the present library room.

The book stock was increased by 5,949 volumes, making a total of 52,394 at the end of the year. The library loaned 260,192 books in 1938, which is an increase of 19,798 over 1937. In 10 years, the number of books borrowed by readers has increased just under 300% (298%).

There are 10,805 registered readers. In addition, there are approximately 500 people who use the hospital and book car services.

Eighty-seven classes from nine schools visited the library during

the year for book talks, stories or instruction in the use of the library.

Ten concerts were given in the art gallery during the year. There was an almost continuous succession of art exhibits and a variety of meetings was held.

Friends of the Old Greenwich Library were most generous in 1938, and many books which have been needed for a long time were added to the shelves. 56,071 books were loaned to readers which is a gain of 2,237 compared with 1937. 429 new borrowers were registered during the year. There are now 3,013 people availing themselves of library privileges. A collection of valuable victrola records was given to the Library in the fall. These are available for home use.

There were 15 class visits to the Children's Room, and during the summer, a story hour was conducted at the Binney Park playground.

The Arts and Crafts Society held its annual exhibition of the work of local artists, and the Historical Society, as usual, opened its rooms on the first and third Thursdays of each month, and held several evening meetings.

The Bruce Museum reports a notable year in acquisitions and attendance. More than 15,000 persons visited the collections or otherwise took advantage of the Museum's facilities.

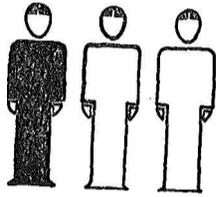
Plans for a marine collection have been carried out in part. In the mammal room an interesting exhibition compares the largest and smallest members of the deer family. 32 specimens have been added to the bird collection. The American Indian collection has been greatly enriched by the addition of valuable Sioux and Cheyenne (Plains) Indian objects.

Recreation Board

	1937	1938	1939 Budget
Ordinary Expenses	\$23,409.07	\$30,989.12	\$31,741.00
Per Capita Cost	.57	.74	.74
Personnel	4	6	8

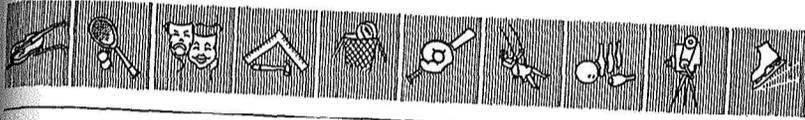
Thirty-one percent of the population of Greenwich participated in one or more of the activities of the Recreation Board during 1938, an increase from twenty-two percent in 1937.

RECREATION BOARD ACTIVITIES



ONE OUT OF THREE
PARTICIPATES

REGISTERED USERS 12,994 GREENWICH POPULATION 41,830



The Recreation Board has supervision over all the recreational activities of the Town except Bathing Beaches and those activities coming under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education. It is not, however, responsible for the upkeep of any real property.

Twelve playgrounds operated on a full-time basis from the close of Schools in June to their opening in September, and on a part-time basis for nine weeks during the spring season and four weeks during the fall. In addition to a broad athletic program for both children and adults, classes in crafts are open to the public.

During the year the Greenwich Community Drama Association, Inc., was formed. This is a self-supporting organization, representing a cross section of various groups interested in the drama. Tap and social dancing classes were arranged for both adults and children, the instructor's salary being provided from Federal Relief funds, without cost to the Town. By way of motion pictures for children, educational programs were given during the first three months of the year and entertainment programs throughout the year, a 3c charge covering the cost.

Fourteen Concerts were given by the Stamford Symphonic Band and the following special Celebrations were organized and supervised: Fourth of July, Hallowe-en, Island Beach Day and Greenwich Night.

Headquarters for much of the activity sponsored by the Recrea-

tion Board are the Bruce Park Club House, and the North Mianus Recreation Center.

Parks, Playgrounds and Beaches

	1937	1938	1939 Budget
Ordinary Expenses	\$ 69,751.77	\$ 69,103.85	\$ 67,900.00
Improvements	54,556.04	73,181.83	23,000.00
Equipment	36,431.02	970.81	1,000.00
Total	<u>\$160,738.83</u>	<u>\$143,256.49</u>	<u>\$ 91,900.00</u>
Per Capita Cost	\$3.94	\$3.43	\$2.14
Personnel	42	46	46

In 1938 the expenses of this Department were offset by its receipts to the extent of \$25,163.36. The above figures do not include the expenses of the Recreation Board, which are given in the previous section.

The upkeep of all parks, and playgrounds, Byram Beach and Island Beach, and the operation of the two Island Beach boats are included under the general heading of Recreation.

Improvements were made in all the parks, playgrounds and beaches during the year. Greenwich Harbor Improvement was furthered by the purchase of eight parcels of land on the west side of the harbor, and negotiations have been entered into for the remaining parcels necessary to complete the project.

Provision was made for the care of small boats in Greenwich Harbor by dredging an approach to Grass Island.

The damage which was done by the hurricane on Island Beach, which was completely inundated during the storm, will be repaired before the 1939 summer season.

Public Welfare

	1937	1938	1939 Budget
Ordinary Expenses	\$37,255.94	\$45,707.18	\$51,970.00
Per Capita Cost	\$.91	\$1.09	\$1.21
Personnel	5	5	5

The above figures do not include Special Emergency Relief which follows in the next section.

Public Welfare is a major function of the Town, and during the last decade, much has been added to the responsibilities of the old

"Charity Department." Since 1929, the resources of private agencies have been unable to meet the demands of the depression, and many of their functions have had to be taken on by public departments.

Thus the Greenwich Department of Public Welfare, in addition to meeting emergency needs, is charged with various other tasks, among them the accepting of applications for Old Age Assistance, Widows' Aid, Civilian Conservation Corps; commitments to public institutions; co-operation with the Bureau of Child Welfare, Juvenile Court, and other state and local departments.

The census of the Town Farm increased during 1938, when 28 men and 7 women were cared for.

During 1938, 43 boys were accepted and sent to CCC camps in various sections of the country.

A total of 65 applications for Old Age Assistance was sent to Hartford during 1938. Of this number, 17 awards were granted, 4 rejected, 6 withdrawn, and 38 are still pending.

Special Emergency Relief

	1937	1938	1939 Budget
Ordinary Expenses	\$229,727.91	\$280,625.54	\$231,040.00
Per Capita Cost	\$5.64	\$6.71	\$5.37
Personnel	16	15	15
Debt Service			
Interest	\$ 800.00	—	—
Principal	32,000.00*	—	—

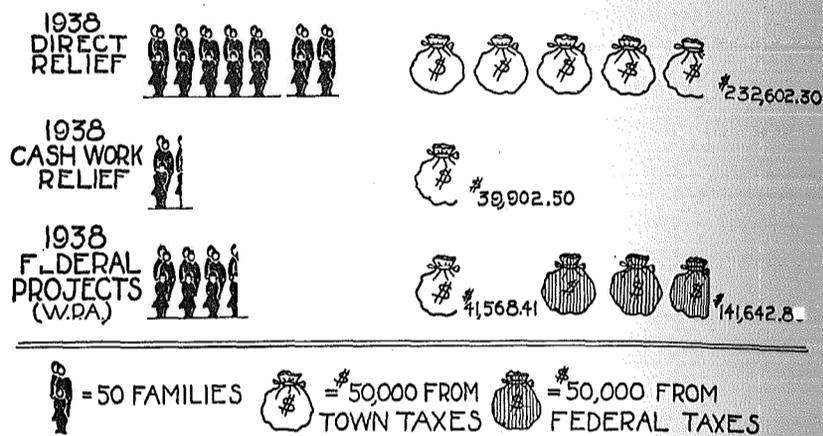
*These Bonds were issued in 1932 for Emergency Employment. The last installment of principal was paid in 1937.

Administration of Special Emergency Relief is included in the above figures.

Special Emergency Relief is financed out of a Special Emergency Fund, which is included in the Budget, subject to allotment by the Board of Estimate and Taxation. Allotments out of this Fund are made to the Public Welfare Commissioner to provide food, rent, medical services, clothing, etc., for those in need of relief, and also to the various Town departments, to carry on Town Relief Work and so that they may participate in WPA Funds furnished by the Federal Government. The amount allotted for these purposes in 1938 was \$280,625.54 as compared with \$220,727.91 in 1937. For

WPA projects in 1938, the Town expended \$41,569.41 and the Federal Government \$141,642.86, as shown in the chart. The share of the Town of the total cost was 22.68%. The monthly average of WPA workers in 1938 was 171, as compared with 137 in 1937 and 240 in 1936.

RELIEF IN GREENWICH



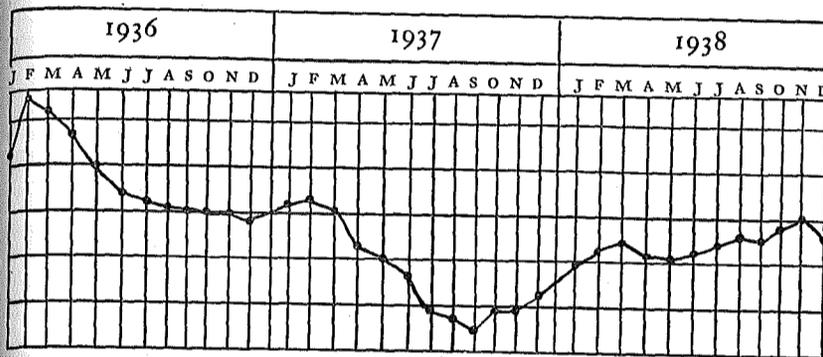
The chart above shows how relief was given to an average of 578 families during 1938 in the form of direct relief, cash relief—for which work is done under another Town Department, such as Parks or Highways, and paid for out of an allocation from the Special Emergency Relief Fund—and WPA employment.

While in the summer months of 1937 the total number of workers employed was about one-half of that of the winter months, no comparable drop was experienced in 1938. Opportunities for employment in private work were fewer in the summer of 1938 than in the summer of 1937.

The number of skilled workers on WPA projects increased during 1938 from a low of 10 in February to a high of 27 in November. The percentage of skilled workers in the total number of all workers ranged from a low of 6.21% in February to a high of 14.94% in December. At the beginning of December, 31 workers, comprising all classifications, were laid off by the WPA on a retrenchment program.

The projects proposed by the Town to the WPA, approved and undertaken, included storm drains, general repairs in the Public Schools, restoration work at Island Beach after the hurricane and the curbing of all the roads in Bruce Park.

Average Number of Workers on WPA Projects



Expenditures on WPA Projects

PA	\$201,529.08	84.60%	\$127,311.96	81.61%	\$141,642.86	77.32%
WPA	36,686.30	15.40%	28,702.64	18.39%	41,568.41	22.68%
	<u>238,215.38</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$156,014.60</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$183,211.27</u>	<u>100%</u>

Borough District

	1937	1938	1939 Budget
Debt Service			
Interest	\$ 5,283.75	\$ 4,608.75	\$ 3,933.75
Principal	15,000.00	15,000.00	5,000.00

The Borough District has been in liquidation since December 31, 1931. It exists only for the payment of its bonded debt, incurred for refunding Sewer Bonds, which at the end of 1938 amounted to \$82,000. This debt from 1939 on will be paid off in amounts of \$5,000 a year. The final instalment will be due in 1956. The Debt Service for 1939 is \$8,933.75.

Sewer Districts

	1937	1938	1939 Budget
Ordinary Expenses			
Grass Island	\$12,306.40	\$42,292.31*	\$42,202.50
East Portchester and Pemberwick	5,848.16	8,618.29	8,550.00
Old Greenwich	23,299.09	20,751.53	21,617.50
Cos Cob	11,538.65	9,186.87	9,000.00
Total	<u>\$52,992.30</u>	<u>\$80,849.00</u>	<u>\$81,370.00</u>
Personnel	11	11	11
Debt Service			
Interest	\$ 37,605.00	\$ 37,371.25	\$ 32,346.25
Principal**	110,000.00	134,000.00	134,000.00

*Includes \$29,375 for Debt Service on Bonds issued in 1937.

**These Bonds were issued from 1931 to 1937 for the construction of Sewers in the various Sewer Districts of the Town.

The main construction in the rebuilding and enlargement of the Grass Island Sewage Disposal Plant is progressing practically on time, although some parts of the work have been delayed on account of unforeseen difficulties. The old Grass Island tanks were made to produce as good results as possible while construction proceeded on the new tanks and additions. All sludge produced was stored for use in reseeding the lawns.

The Old Greenwich plant has continued to operate efficiently and without complaint.

An alarm system has been installed in the Cos Cob Fire House which will sound an alarm when the power is off in the Cos Cob Disposal Plant. It is to be noted that the Cos Cob plant uses much more power than the other plants because of the necessity of pumping all the sewage as part of the plant operation.

Additional repairs and reconstruction of the East Portchester pumping station were completed. The disposal plant has continued to operate with high efficiency. The capacity of this plant has been practically reached.

Early in the year the laboratory was inspected by the State Health Department which approved its analysis of water and sewage.

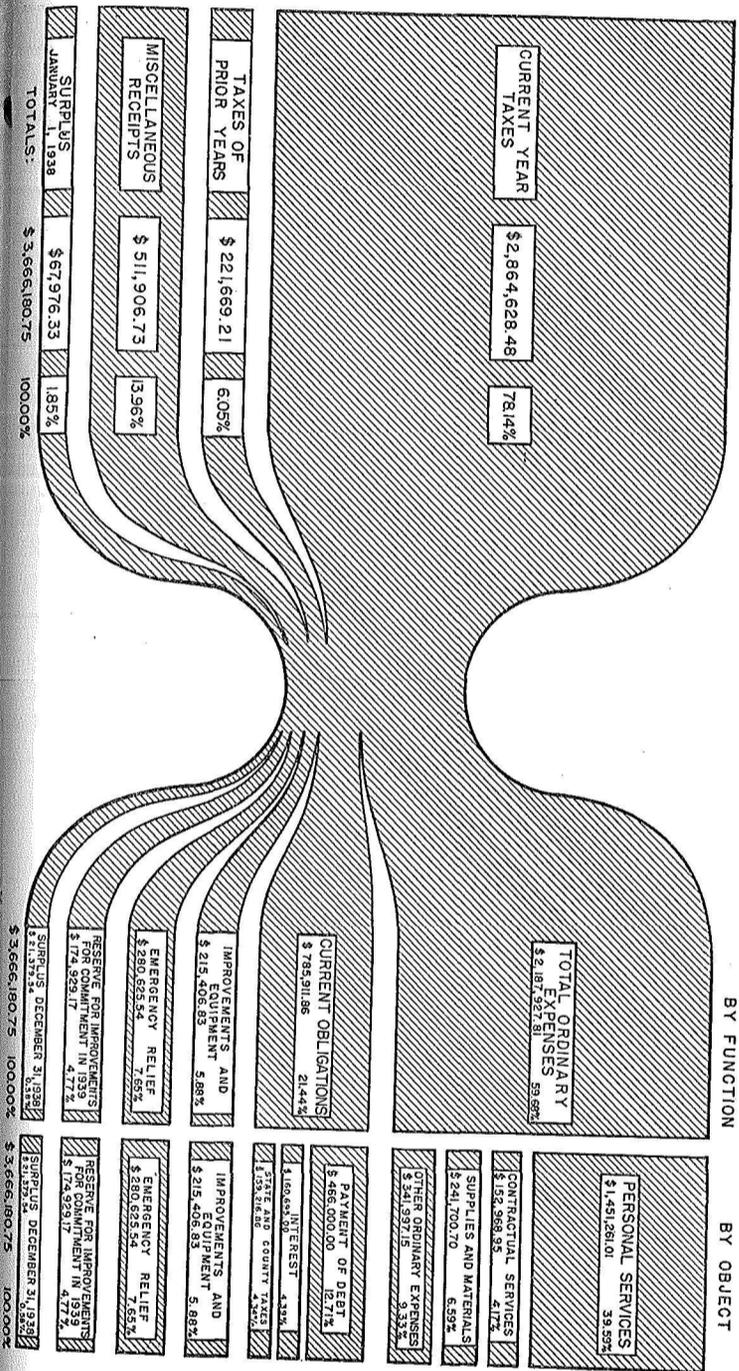
The Sewer Districts serve about 50% of the Town population.

THE GENERAL FUND OF 1938

HOW THE FUND WAS PROVIDED

BY FUNCTION

BY OBJECT



Notes on Greenwich Finances

Tax Districts

There is one General Town Tax District which, by one Levy, finances Town and Schools and State and County Taxes.

There are four Special Sewer Districts which are separately financed by Special Levies on the property benefited.

There is a Borough Tax District which has existed since December 31, 1931 only for the purpose of meeting the Debt Service on its outstanding bonded debt, which is separately financed by Special Levy on property located within the boundaries of the Borough District.

There are three small Improvement Companies — Belle Haven Land Company, Rock Ridge Association and Milbrook Holding Company — which for their own special purposes levy additional Taxes on property located within their respective Districts.

There are no other over-lapping Tax Districts in the Town.

The Town Fiscal Year begins January 1.

Taxes on personal property due January 1.

Taxes on real property due January 1 and payable $\frac{1}{2}$ January 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ July 1.

Expenditures and Appropriations

Expenditures and Appropriations, which include all Current Expenditures, Debt Service and Expenditures for Capital Improvements, except for Sewer Construction, are given more in detail in this Summary under Town Services, and in the Five-Year Summary of General Fund and Indebtedness, which will be found elsewhere in this Summary.

The increase in the 1939 Budget for Ordinary Expenses over the Ordinary Expenses in 1934 amounts to \$513,116.67, or an increase of over 30%, the equivalent of over 2.9 Mills in the Tax Rate.

Indebtedness

The outstanding Bonds are set forth in the Five-Year Summary of General Fund and Indebtedness. All Bonds are Serial, the longest

outstanding Bonds of the Town maturing in 1954, and of the Borough in 1956.

The only Bonds issued in the past three years were \$250,000 of 10-Year Serial 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ % Sewer Bonds for construction of an addition to the Grass Island Sewage Disposal Plant, the Debt Service on which will be reimbursed to the Town by Special Assessments on the property specially benefited.

For these three years all Capital Improvements, except Sewer Improvements, have been financed out of Current Funds.

Borrowing Capacity

The Borrowing Capacity of the Town is measured by 5% of the Grand List, which, for this purpose, includes the Grand List for Tax Purposes and Tax-Exempt Property, less Bonds, Notes, etc., and less the 10% Penalty on Taxpayers for failure to file list with the Assessors. The Grand List, for purposes of Borrowing Capacity, at the end of 1938, based upon the Grand List prepared by the Assessors as of June 1, 1938, amounted to \$191,623,430, so determining the Borrowing Capacity of the Town at \$9,581,171. The Outstanding Debt of the Town as of the end of 1938 amounted to \$3,768,000.

Debt Service

By reason of the fact that no Bonds have been issued by the Town for general purposes during the past three years, the Debt Service on General Town Bonds, not including Sewer and Borough Bonds, has been reduced from \$722,555 in 1935 to \$417,803.75 in 1939, with a saving in 1936 of \$140,489.25, in 1937 of \$226,288.75, in 1938 of \$267,125, and in 1939, if no Bonds are issued during that year, of \$304,751.25, or an accumulated aggregate saving during these four years of \$938,654.25, as compared with 1935. These savings will continue to accumulate if no further General Town Bonds are issued, until in 1955 the saving for that year alone, as compared with 1935, will be \$722,555.

Auditors

The accounts of the Town are audited and reported on quarterly by independent Certified Accountants.

Comparative Balance Sheet Summary

RESOURCES

CASH:

On Deposit:

	December 31, 1938	December 31, 1937
Town Revenue Fund	\$ 626,136.48	\$ 776,900.00
Town Capital Fund	61,528.80	61,528.80
Total Town Funds	\$ 687,665.28	\$ 838,428.80
Sewer Fund	165,058.71	332,117.42
Borough Fund	4,514.16	6,514.16
Trust Funds	14,945.47	15,714.29
Total Cash on Deposit	\$ 872,183.62	\$1,193,803.87
Petty Cash Funds	550.00	550.00
	\$ 872,733.62	\$1,193,809.37

DUE FROM OTHER FUNDS:

Due to Town Revenue Fund from Sewer Fund		20,600.00
Due to Sewer Fund from Capital Fund		20,700.00
	—	20,700.00

TOWN PROPERTIES:

Land, Buildings and Improvements	\$11,865,089.90	\$11,142,100.00
Unexpended Balances of Capital Funds	58,687.67	58,700.00
	\$11,923,777.57	\$11,200,800.00
Less—Amount paid through retirement of debt by taxation and otherwise acquired	9,101,777.57	8,046,900.00
Amount to be subject of future taxation as funded indebtedness matures	2,822,000.00	3,154,000.00
UNCOLLECTED SEWER ASSESSMENTS	763,267.00	875,800.00
COST OF SEWER CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVE- MENTS IN PROGRESS—NOT YET LEVIED	270,519.82	307,000.00

BOROUGH OF GREENWICH:

Bonds Outstanding	87,000.00	102,000.00
Less—Cash Surplus from Operations	4,514.16	6,514.16
Amount to be subject of future taxation as funded indebtedness matures	\$ 82,485.84	\$ 95,485.84
	\$4,811,006.28	\$5,646,600.00

LIABILITIES AND RESERVES

	December 31, 1937	December 31, 1938
DEBT:		
Bonds	\$2,822,000.00	\$3,154,000.00
Bonds	946,000.00	1,080,000.00
ough Bonds	87,000.00	102,000.00
	<u>\$3,855,000.00</u>	<u>\$4,336,000.00</u>
OTHER FUNDS:		
from Sewer Fund to Revenue Fund		20,690.60
from Capital Fund to Sewer Fund		12.02
	—	<u>\$ 20,702.62</u>
RESERVES:		
own Revenue Fund	\$ 409,358.46	\$ 577,845.14
own Capital Fund	61,528.80	61,570.80
er Fund	157,603.75	319,089.90
se Funds	14,945.47	15,798.66
	<u>\$ 643,436.48</u>	<u>\$ 974,304.50</u>
REQUIRED CREDITS:		
own Revenue Fund	\$ 195,948.48	\$ 175,246.71
er Fund	95,241.78	95,241.78
	<u>\$ 291,190.26</u>	<u>\$ 270,488.49</u>
SURPLUS FROM OPERATIONS:		
own Revenue Fund	\$ 21,379.54	\$ 45,135.05
	<u>\$4,811,006.28</u>	<u>\$5,646,630.66</u>

Comments on Comparative Balance Sheet Summary

Town is operated on a Cash Basis for Receipts, and on a Commitment Basis for Disbursements.

Credit is taken at the end of a Fiscal Year for Uncollected Taxes, Reserves being the amount of these items.

Credit is taken for "Town Properties," except in the amount of the future indebtedness which is offset by equal amount under Liabilities.

There are no Accounts Payable, Reserves being set up for Commitments when made.

Commitments are made except against Unencumbered Balances of Appropriations.

There are no outstanding Notes or Borrowings by General Fund.

Cash of separate Funds is deposited in separate bank accounts.

Details of the 1938 Balance Sheets of the separate Funds, compared with 1937, will be given in the Annual Report of the Town, which was published on February 7, 1939, on pages 255 to 258, inclusive.

Five-Year Summary of General Fund and Indebtedness

<i>RECEIPTS</i>	1933	1934
Population	36,496	37,542
Grand List as of June 1 of Year next Preceding.....	\$ 185,203,624.00	\$ 174,752,880
Tax Rate—per dollar.....	.0168	.0160
Tax Levy	\$ 3,111,424.08	\$ 2,796,040
Uncollected Current Levy (after adjustments).....	359,329.22	337,480
% of Current Levy Uncollected.....	<u>11.55%</u>	<u>12.07%</u>
 PROPERTY TAXES COLLECTED:		
Levy of Current Year	\$ 2,746,739.93	\$ 2,457,400
Levies of Prior Years	<u>123,573.44</u>	<u>211,990</u>
Total Property Taxes	\$ 2,870,313.37	\$ 2,669,400
% of all Taxes Collected to Current Levy.....	92.25%	95.47%
Miscellaneous Receipts	352,418.79	378,830
Total Receipts	<u>\$ 3,222,732.16</u>	<u>\$ 3,048,230</u>
 EXPENDITURES		
Ordinary Expenses—See Schedule A.....	\$ 1,708,617.00	\$ 1,689,100
Other Expenses—Schedule B	<u>1,251,469.71</u>	<u>1,156,220</u>
Total Expenditures	\$ 2,960,086.71	\$ 2,845,330
Current Year's Operating Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)	\$(+) 262,645.45	\$(+) 202,900
Cash Surplus (+) or Deficit (—) at beginning of year	(—) 234,493.89	(+) 36,260
Adjustment of Surplus of Prior Years Increase (+) Decrease (—)	(+) 8,117.34	(—) 2,940
General Fund Cash Surplus (+) at end of year after Reserves have been provided	<u>\$(+) 36,268.90</u>	<u>\$(+) 236,220</u>
 INDEBTEDNESS OUTSTANDING AT END OF YEAR		
Town	\$ 4,478,115.78	\$ 4,490,000
Sewers	<u>1,275,000.00</u>	<u>1,170,000</u>
Borough	<u>182,000.00</u>	<u>157,000</u>
Total	<u>\$ 5,935,115.78</u>	<u>\$ 5,817,000</u>

1933-1937

Compared with 1938 and the 1939 Budget

1935	1936	1937	1938	1939 Budget
38,588	38,588	40,758	41,830	43,000
173,050.00	\$ 174,280,680.00	\$ 175,095,990.00	\$ 178,866,500.00	\$ 180,522,230.00
.0155	.01575	.0159	.0169	.0165
27,577.54	\$ 2,744,918.11	\$ 2,784,023.71	\$ 3,022,847.98	\$ 2,978,616.80
53,280.46	181,469.13	141,445.87	151,488.75	163,823.92
9.29%	6.61%	5.08%	5.24%	5.5%
170,473.20	\$ 2,557,451.30	\$ 2,636,937.19	\$ 2,864,628.48	\$ 2,814,792.88
28,060.14	290,382.41	256,365.38	221,669.21	200,000.00
08,533.34	\$ 2,847,833.71	\$ 2,893,302.57	\$ 3,086,297.69	\$ 3,014,792.88
02.60%	103.75%	103.93%	102.10%	—
01,365.74	549,143.92	493,206.94	509,047.16	480,000.00
09,899.08	\$ 3,396,977.63	\$ 3,386,509.51	\$ 3,595,344.85	\$ 3,494,792.88
39,449.86	\$ 1,923,362.52	\$ 2,035,687.04	\$ 2,187,927.81	\$ 2,202,222.73
65,487.11	1,360,257.53	1,749,560.95	1,456,873.40	1,058,029.00
04,936.97	\$ 3,283,620.05	\$ 3,785,247.99	\$ 3,644,801.21	\$ 3,260,251.73
04,962.11	\$(+) 113,357.58	\$(—) 398,738.48	\$(—) 49,456.36	\$(+) 234,541.15
36,228.99	(+) 340,360.98	(+) 457,918.42	(+) 45,135.05	(—) 97,233.94*
9,169.88	(+) 4,199.86	(—) 14,044.89	(+) 25,700.85	—
40,360.98	(+) 457,918.42	(+) 45,135.05	(+) 21,379.54	(+) 137,307.21*
42,000.00	\$ 3,513,000.00	\$ 3,154,000.00	\$ 2,822,000.00	\$ 2,515,000.00
55,000.00	940,000.00	1,080,000.00	946,000.00	812,000.00
32,000.00	117,000.00	102,000.00	87,000.00	82,000.00
09,000.00	\$ 4,570,000.00	\$ 4,336,000.00	\$ 3,855,000.00	\$ 3,409,000.00

Comments on following pages.

Five-Year Summary of Expenditures (Continued)—Schedule A

EXPENDITURES

Ordinary Expenses:	1933	1934
General Government	\$ 172,343.19	\$ 151,086.01
Protection:		
Fire	65,534.29	68,508.01
Police	166,114.11	165,842.41
Dog Expenses.....	4,337.19	3,722.71
Tree Warden.....	11,113.29	10,614.51
Health:		
Health Officer	26,487.45	25,745.91
Municipal Hospital	24,214.56	33,691.31
Town Nursing Service	27,129.17	27,879.51
Sanitation	23,543.52	25,741.61
Highways:		
Highways	154,216.15	175,434.81
Street Lighting	48,291.90	47,968.31
Welfare	39,391.93	37,865.81
Education:		
Schools	812,133.85	780,785.51
Libraries and Museum.....	46,568.29	48,067.71
Recreation:		
Parks and Playgrounds.....	34,542.30	36,081.21
Island Beach and Boats.....	27,427.83	27,673.61
Recreation Board	16,802.98	17,827.91
Miscellaneous General Appropriations.....	8,425.00	4,568.51
Total Ordinary Expenses	<u>\$1,708,617.00</u>	<u>\$1,689,106.01</u>
% of Total Expenditures	57.72%	59.36%

Comments on

Five-Year Summary of General Fund and Indebtedness

- (1) The figures under the column headed "1939 Budget" are Budget estimates prepared in November, 1938. The amount of Cash Deficit at the Beginning of the Year, \$97,233.94 and the amount of Cash Surplus at the end of the Year, \$137,307.21, were estimated at that time.
- (2) After the closing of the books at the end of 1938, the estimated Cash Deficit of \$97,233.94 became an actual Cash Surplus of \$21,379.54.

1933-1937, Compared with 1938 and the 1939 Budget

1935	1936	1937	1938	1939 Budget
65,520.39	\$ 176,713.56	\$ 194,138.42	\$ 230,635.33	\$ 229,525.36
65,838.55	70,504.98	68,175.06	79,408.61	83,268.00
49,770.75	187,537.02	217,025.07	236,059.98	243,155.00
2,169.23	2,537.03	3,335.28	5,509.89	3,150.00
53,145.32	10,877.39	17,971.85	22,168.82	16,250.00
8,770.69	31,123.52	33,315.88	37,316.06	36,715.00
38,392.61	52,432.94	66,209.85	71,358.33	80,205.00
57,504.07	30,512.17	30,773.64	31,682.47	34,494.88
64,174.41	26,776.83	22,871.95	30,293.32	31,990.00
85,324.69	184,695.90	183,355.73	179,805.28	168,375.00
37,959.32	47,390.41	51,349.83	53,526.63	54,500.00
86,672.87	38,550.62	37,255.94	45,707.18	51,970.00
52,827.49	907,291.91	956,077.66	976,124.99	998,233.49
79,874.73	55,301.17	57,862.91	63,073.33	66,930.00
29,624.99	38,372.73	41,911.42	41,689.56	41,700.00
6,711.25	30,083.01	27,840.35	27,414.29	26,200.00
8,115.86	20,417.77	23,409.07	30,989.12	31,741.00
7,052.64	12,243.56	2,807.13	25,164.62	3,820.00
69,449.86	<u>\$1,923,362.52</u>	<u>\$2,035,687.04</u>	<u>\$2,187,927.81</u>	<u>\$2,202,222.73</u>
61.27%	58.57%	53.78%	60.03%	—

This difference between the estimated Deficit and the actual Surplus is \$118,613.48, which was due to the following:

- (a) Collection of \$67,722.89 of Receipts above the estimate;
- (b) Commitment of \$25,189.74 below the estimate; and
- (c) Adjustments of \$25,700.85 in Prior Years' Commitments for which Reserves had been set up but which were not used.

Five-Year Summary of Expenditures (Continued)—Schedule B

EXPENDITURES

Other Expenses:

	1933	1934
Principal of Bonds	\$ 552,000.00	\$ 558,000.00
Interest on Bonds	244,855.00	236,576.00
% Principal and Interest (Debt Service) of Total Expenditures	26.92%	27.93%
Payment to Other Civil Divisions (State and County)	\$ 84,418.35	\$ 87,424.00
% of Total Expenditures	2.85%	3.07%
Capital Improvements	\$ 37,996.48	\$ 4,484.00
% of Total Expenditures	1.28%	.16%
Equipment	\$ 24,247.50	\$ 2,245.00
% of Total Expenditures82%	.07%
Special Emergency Fund		
Outdoor Relief	\$ 283,685.71	\$ 239,751.00
% of Total Expenditures	9.59%	8.43%
Administration	\$ 24,266.67	\$ 27,743.00
% of Total Expenditures82%	.98%
Total Other Expenses	<u>\$1,251,469.71</u>	<u>\$1,156,225.00</u>

*This Item in 1938 of \$362,184.68 includes Actual Commitments of \$187,255.51 and Reserve Commitments of \$174,929.17, aggregating \$362,184.68.

(3) In addition to the \$72,000 included in the 1939 Budget for Improvements, provision was made by Reserves, at the end of 1938, to meet Appropriations already made for Improvements, but not committed in 1938, so that funds would be available in 1939 for such purpose. These uncommitted Appropriations were for the following Improvements: Bruce Park Improvement, \$1,346.50; Hamilton Avenue Sidewalk, \$639.57; Orchard Street Sidewalk, \$4,700; Pemberwick Road Sidewalk, \$346.87; Land Purchase—North Street, \$58.50; New Elementary School, Central District, Preliminary Expense, \$2,500; New Elementary School, Central District, Land Purchase, \$100,000; Hamilton Avenue School Addition, \$20,985.12; Grass Island Boat Basin, \$177.61; Greenwich Harbor Improvement, \$40,175.00; Bible Street Parking Space, \$2,500; and Bruce Park Land Purchase, \$1,500.

1933-1937, Compared with 1938 and the 1939 Budget

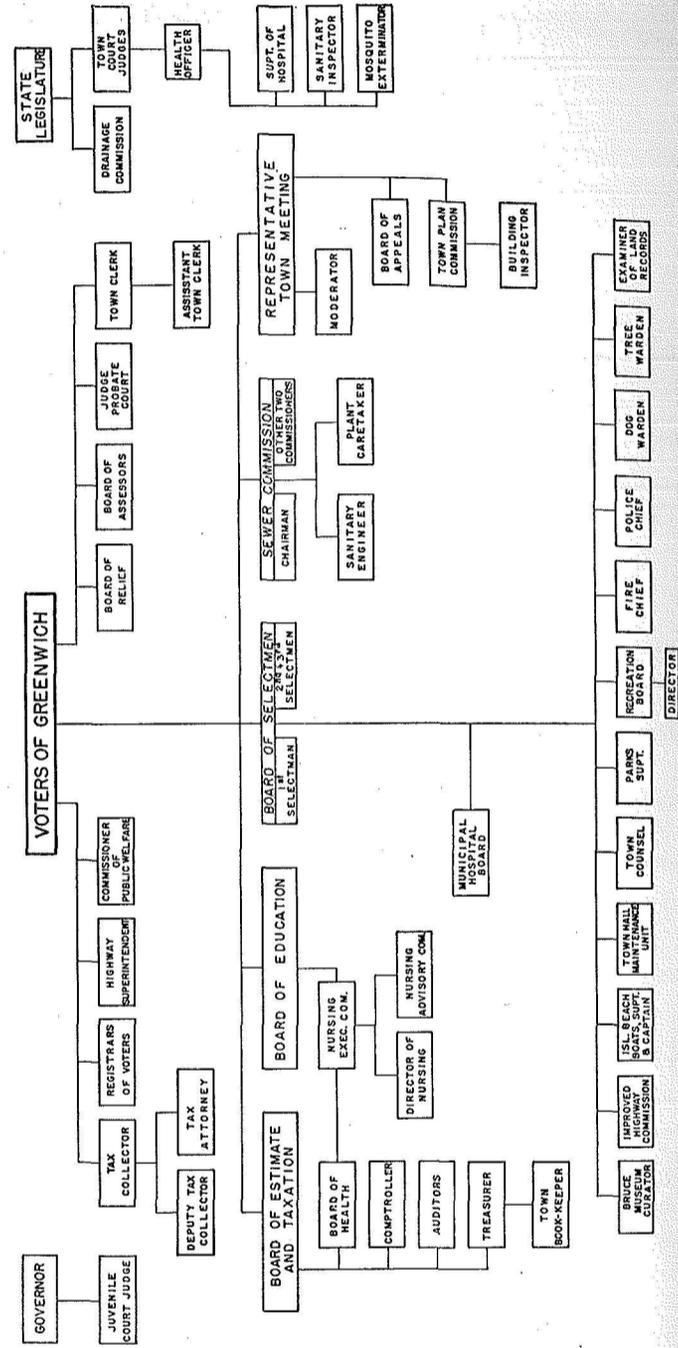
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939 Budget
	\$ 500,000.00	\$ 544,000.00	\$ 469,000.00	\$ 466,000.00	\$ 441,000.00
	76,452.50	195,181.25	174,765.00	160,695.00	143,043.75
	15.34%	22.52%	17.01%	17.19%	—
	24,674.67	148,645.74	149,818.62	159,216.86	159,000.00
	7.52%	4.52%	3.96%	4.37%	—
	84,082.99	190,059.97	645,509.76	362,184.68*	72,000.00**
	16.62%	5.79%	17.05%	9.94%	—
	45,240.23	11,416.75	80,739.66	28,151.32	11,945.25
	9.82%	.35%	2.13%	.77%	—
	51,217.34	247,281.54	202,661.44	252,136.48	200,000.00
	3.97%	7.53%	5.35%	6.92%	—
	43,819.38	23,672.28	27,066.47	28,489.06	31,040.00
	3.81%	.72%	.72%	.78%	—
	<u>25,487.11</u>	<u>\$1,360,257.53</u>	<u>\$1,749,560.95</u>	<u>\$1,456,873.40</u>	<u>\$1,058,029.00</u>

Comments below.

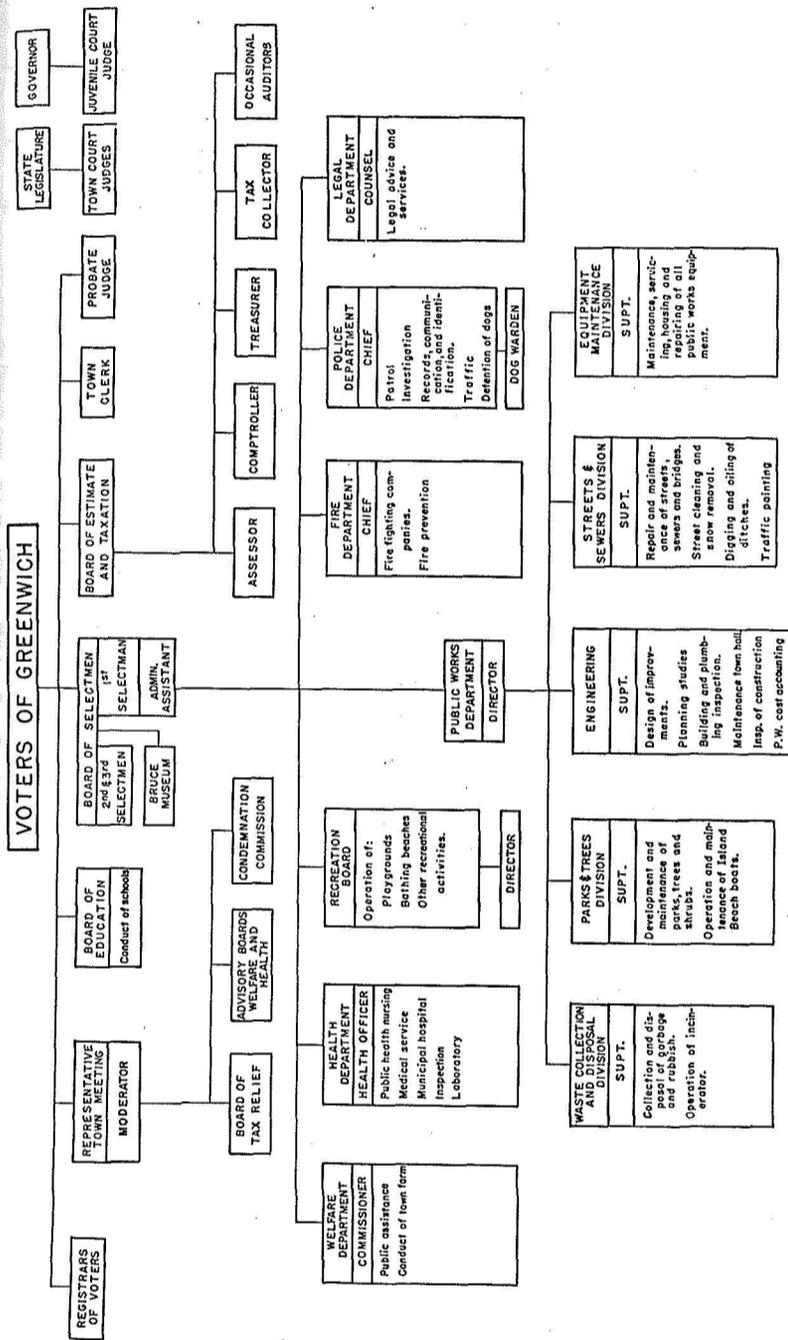
Total of such Reserves for Improvements.....\$174,929.17
 Improvements included in 1938 Budget..... 72,000.00
 Total Improvements expected to be
 committed during 1939.....\$246,929.17

i) By reason of the adjustment explained in (2) above, the estimated Cash Surplus of \$137,307.21, shown in the Budget figures, became an Estimated Cash Surplus of \$255,920.69, available for Additional Appropriations and Contingencies during 1939.

PRESENT ORGANIZATION OF GREENWICH TOWN GOVERNMENT



PROPOSED ORGANIZATION OF GREENWICH TOWN GOVERNMENT



Proposed by the Committee on Town Government Reorganization in its Report, which will be found in the Annual Report of the Town.

The Town Government

Greenwich, the most westerly town in Connecticut, was settled in 1640. It has an Area of about 50 square miles. It is a residential community with 7,183 dwellings and few industries. Its Government is the old New England Town Meeting form, modified by the creation of special Departments to fill the growing needs of the Town.

THE REPRESENTATIVE TOWN MEETING, adopted by Greenwich through a Special Act of the State Assembly in 1933, is the only one of its kind in the State. For this purpose, the Town is divided into eleven Districts and Representatives are elected by the voters of each District, one for every one hundred voters or major part thereof. There are 161 Voting Representatives and 22 Ex-Officio with no vote. They serve without compensation. The powers of the new Town Meeting are those of the old, including the passage of the Budget, and the approval of all appropriations exceeding \$2,500, and of all bond issues. The Budget is recommended by the Board of Estimate and Taxation, and the Town Meeting may reduce but not increase items. Appropriations of \$20,000 or more, passed by the Town Meeting, may be reviewed by Special Referendum upon petition of 3% of the registered voters of the Town and reversed, provided 25% of all registered voters vote to do so. All registered voters may attend Town Meetings and speak, but only Voting Representatives may vote.

THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND TAXATION, consisting of twelve elected members, serving without compensation, is the Finance Board of the Town, and is responsible for the preparation of the Budget and the fixing of the Town Tax Rate, and the Tax Rates for the Special Borough and Sewer Districts. It may, without ratification by the Town Meeting, make special appropriations during the Fiscal Year, not to exceed \$2,500 for any one appropriation. The Board appoints the Comptroller and the Treasurer, fixes the salaries of the Comptroller, Treasurer and Tax Collector, and prescribes the form in which the books and financial records of the Town shall be kept. No bonds may be issued without the recommendation of the Board.

THE BOARD OF SELECTMEN, consisting of three elected members, superintends the general concerns of the Town, and the First Selectman is the agent of the Town. The Board is responsible for Fire and

Police Protection, and maintains an Incinerator. It is charged with the acquisition and improvement of Parks and Beaches, operates the Island Beach Ferry, and appoints the Recreation Board, which directs the recreational facilities of the Town.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, consisting of six elected members, all, excepting the Secretary, serving without compensation, manages the Schools and all property pertaining to them.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF HIGHWAYS is elected and has charge of the construction and maintenance of highways and bridges. He has authority to designate the course, width, height and level of all sidewalks and curbs and the streets and highways of the Town. THE HIGHWAY COMMISSION has the power of condemnation.

THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WELFARE supervises the Public Welfare activities of the Town, including the Town Home, and administers the share of the Emergency Relief Fund allotted to her Department by the Board of Estimate and Taxation.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH consists of four members, serving without compensation, appointed by the Board of Estimate and Taxation, and a Health Officer appointed by the Senior Judge of the Town Court.

THE MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL is directed by a Board, consisting of the four members of the Board of Health, three additional members appointed by the Board of Selectmen, and the Commissioner of Public Welfare.

THE TOWN NURSING SERVICE, which includes both School and Health Department Nurses, is headed by a Director, who is responsible to an Executive Committee consisting of two members of the Board of Education and two members of the Board of Health.

THE SEWER COMMISSION, consisting of three elected members, has charge of the construction and maintenance of Sewers and Disposal Plants, and has the power to make and enforce Ordinances compelling property owners to connect with the public sewers.

THE JUDGES OF THE TOWN COURT are appointed by the General Assembly, or, failing such appointment, by the Governor. The Senior Town Judge appoints the Prosecutor and Assistant Prosecutor, the Clerk and Assistant Clerk of the Court, the Small Claims Clerk, the Probation Officer and the Health Officer.

The duties of the other Officials are obvious from their titles.

Elective Officers

How they are Nominated and Elected

SELECTMEN: There are two nominees from each party. Two may be voted for; three are elected. The term of office is two years. The First Selectman receives \$2,500 a year, with an additional compensation of \$1,000 appropriated for 1939; the other two each receive \$1,200 a year.

ASSESSORS: There is one nominee from each party. One may be voted for; one is elected. The term of office is six years. There are three assessors, one being elected every two years. The Chairman of the Board of Assessors receives \$4,500 a year, the other two each receive \$4,000 a year.

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WELFARE: There is one nominee from each party. One may be voted for; one is elected. The term of office is two years. The salary is \$2,500 a year, with \$1,000 additional for Emergency Relief service.

BOARD OF EDUCATION: There are two nominees from each party. Two may be voted for; four are elected, two to take office when elected and two the following year. The term of office is three years. The board serves without pay except for its Secretary, who receives \$2,500 a year.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND TAXATION: There are six nominees from each party. Six may be voted for; twelve are elected. The term of office is two years. There is no salary received by any member of the Board.

SUPERINTENDENT OF HIGHWAYS: There is one nominee from each party. One may be voted for; one is elected. The term of office is two years. The salary is \$6,000 a year.

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS: There is one nominee from each party. One may be voted for; two are elected, one from each party. The term of office is two years. Each receives \$1,500 a year.

BOARD OF RELIEF: There are two nominees from each party. Two may be voted for; three are elected. The term of office is two years. Each member receives \$200 a year.

SEWER COMMISSIONERS: There are two nominees from each party. Two may be voted for; three are elected. The term of office is two years. The Chairman of the Commission receives \$1,800 a year, the other two each receive \$1,200 a year.

TAX COLLECTOR: There is one nominee from each party. One may be voted for; one is elected. The term of office is two years. The salary is \$5,600 a year.

TOWN CLERK: There is one nominee from each party. One may be voted for; one is elected. The term of office is two years. The salary is \$500 a year and fees.

REPRESENTATIVE TOWN MEETING MEMBERS: Chosen by Districts. There is one Town Meeting Representative for each one hundred registered voters, or major part thereof. Non-partisan. No salary. There are 161 Voting Members, and 22 Ex-Officio with no vote.

JUDGE OF PROBATE: There is one nominee for each party. One may be voted for; one is elected. The term of office is two years. There is no salary. It is a fee office.

Official Directory

Town Officers

Board of Selectmen

Eugene S. Loughlin, <i>Chairman</i>	Wilbur M. Peck	Thomas J. English
<i>Town Clerk</i>		<i>Commissioner of Public Welfare</i>
Harold W. Allen		Georgina B. Davids
<i>Comptroller</i>		<i>Superintendent of Highways</i>
Marshall C. Allaben		Pierpont L. Minor
<i>Tax Collector</i>		<i>Tree Warden</i>
Robert M. Wilcox		T. F. Crowley, Jr.
<i>Town Treasurer</i>		<i>Dog Warden</i>
Floyd E. Barbour		Dr. E. F. Schofield
<i>Bookkeeper</i>		<i>Fire Warden</i>
Frank L. Carter		H. P. Crawford

Town Counsel

H. Allen Barton

Board of Assessors

Frank I. Palmer, *Chairman*, Term expires December, 1941
Clifford R. Wilmot, Term expires December, 1939
E. N. Meilinggaard, Term expires December, 1943

Sewer Commissioners

W. J. Willson, *Chairman*
Andrew J. Post, Jr., *Secretary*
Charles J. Fox

Board of Relief

Frederick J. Horton, *Chairman*
Robert M. Wellstood
Daniel F. Bella

Board of Education

Lloyd J. Vail, *Chairman*, Term expires October, 1941
J. Gerard Tobin, *Secretary*, Term expires October, 1940
Carleton W. Hubbard, Term expires October, 1941
Blossom R. Mills, Term expires October, 1939
Caroline Ruutz-Rees, Term expires October, 1940
Lewis E. Sisson, Term expires October, 1939

Maynard W. Linn, *Superintendent of Schools*

Board of Estimate and Taxation

Henry N. Flynt, *Chairman* Allan F. Kitchel, *Clerk*
Frederick H. Allen J. Taylor Foster A. P. Mazza
Roger S. Baldwin James G. Fox Charles F. McKeever
Henry Fletcher William E. Marble William Rowe
Donald F. Updike

Highway Commission

Carl J. Wold, *Chairman* F. Reginald Gisborne, *Secretary*
John L. Duge Edward Halligan Wilbur M. Peck
Pierpont L. Minor, *Ex-Officio*

Board of Appeals

Terms Expire December, 1939

Percy M. Tuthill, *Chairman* Walter X. Burns, *Secretary*
Allan J. Bartlett Abram J. Graves Harry H. Vought

Drainage Commission

Terms Expire June 3, 1939

Dr. Thomas J. Bergin, *Chairman* W. Jay Willson, *Secretary*
Eugene S. Loughlin Pierpont L. Minor

Town Plan Commission

Gilbert Kinney, *Chairman*, Term expires January, 1940

Lee Andrews, *Secretary*, Term expires January, 1941

Leonard S. Clark, Term expires January, 1942

Howard J. Duge, Term expires January, 1940

Roger C. Edson, Term expires January, 1941

Richard A. Monks, Term expires January, 1942

Eugene S. Loughlin, *First Selectman, Ex-Officio*

Pierpont L. Minor, *Highway Superintendent, Ex-Officio*

Building Department

Charles D. Crosby, *Inspector*
Vincent H. Deyber, *Electrical Inspector*

Registrars of Voters

M. Edward Haggerty
Edward L. Tracy

Board of Health

Dr. Charles W. Knapp, *Chairman*, Term expires November, 1939

William E. Finch, Term expires November, 1940

William H. Hoyt, Term expires November, 1940

Trenholm H. Marshall, Term expires November, 1939

Dr. Thomas J. Bergin, *Health Officer, Ex-Officio*

Municipal Hospital Board

Marjorie G. Brush William E. Finch William H. Hoyt
Georgina B. Davids William H. Hays, Jr. Dr. Charles W. Knapp
Trenholm H. Marshall Helen L. Relihan
Dr. Thomas J. Bergin, *Health Officer, Ex-Officio*

Bruce Museum

Paul G. Howes, *Curator*

Recreation Board

Terms Expire January 1, 1943

Curtis P. Fields, *Chairman* Cornelius F. McCarty, *Vice Chairman*
Gertrude M. Mead, *Vice Chm.* J. Burr Bartram, *Secretary*
Special Activities Georgina B. Davids
Carl A. Hatheway Walter B. Levering
Blossom R. Mills A. W. W. Marshall
George A. Smith J. Gerard Tobin, *Ex-Officio*
Eugene S. Loughlin, *Ex-Officio*

James S. Stevens, *Superintendent of Recreation*

Probate Court

Harold L. Knapp, *Judge*

Juvenile Court

Frederick W. Huxford, *Judge*

Town Court

Frederick J. Whelan, *Judge* Lewis E. Sisson, *Prosecutor*
L. Paul Burke, *Judge* J. Gerald Hannon, *Assistant Prosecutor*
Lloyd J. Vail, *Clerk* A. P. Mazza, *Small Claims Clerk*
J. Albert Hughes, *Asst. Clerk* Helen V. Bronson, *Probation Officer*

Police Commission

Eugene S. Loughlin, *Chairman* Wilbur M. Peck, *Secretary*
Thomas J. English

State Officers

Raymond E. Baldwin, *Governor*
James L. McConaughy, *Lieutenant Governor*
Sara B. Crawford, *Secretary of State*
Joseph E. Talbot, *Treasurer* Fred R. Zeller, *Comptroller*
Francis A. Pallotti, *Attorney General*

Town Representatives to State Assembly

L. Paul Burke Milo A. Mitchell

State Senator

Frederick H. Allen

United States Senators

John A. Danaher Francis T. Maloney

Representatives in Congress

Albert E. Austin, *Fourth District*
Boleslaus J. Monkiewicz, *At Large*

Representative Town Meeting Members

Prescott Bush, *Moderator*
Harold W. Allen, *Clerk Ex-Officio*

First District, South Center

L. Paul Burke, <i>Chairman</i>	Thomas J. Glines, <i>Secretary</i>	
Spencer F. Bain	John L. Duge	Cornelius F. McCarty
George S. Baird	Marietta Emery	Douglas A. Milward
W. Everett Barnes	Abram J. Graves	Philip F. Moore
Elizabeth S. Bigelow	Louis A. Hennessey	Howard W. Palmer
Eric T. Bradley	A. Frank Kinzel	Henry T. Quinn
J. Fred Collins	John J. Koellmer, Jr.	Earle F. Schofield
John J. Cumiskey	Thomas C. Lally	George Wanamaker
Joseph J. Doyle	Marie K. Latreille	Alonzo G. Webb
	A. W. Walton Marshall	

Second District, Harbor

William H. Brettman, <i>Chairman</i>	William A. Ferguson, <i>Secretary</i>	
J. Burr Bartram	Carlton O. Pate	Junius C. Rochester
Lee Garnett Day	Jacob B. Underhill, Jr.	Charles S. Wills

Third District, Chickahominy

Josephine Evaristo, <i>Chairman</i>	Josephine F. Fortugno, <i>Secretary</i>	
Josephine A. Borchetta	Charles J. Fox	Peter W. Oliver
Rose A. Caruso	Umile Imbrogno	Charles Roina
Emil D. Cecio	William Massie	Tony Salerno

Fourth District, East Port Chester

James A. Doughetry, <i>Chairman</i>	Carl A. Reich, <i>Secretary</i>	
Daniel Bella	Oscar Lindgren	Michael Stetz
Howard E. Conway	Robert M. Martin	Martin W. Texiere
Albert J. Firla	Albert N. Meilinggaard	Robert Walker
Joseph A. Kapp, Jr.	Paul F. Peters	Joseph Wanko
Peter Knudsen	George A. Smith	Ernest Weung
Herbert C. Krause		Louis S. Yelsik

Fifth District, Riverside

Thomas H. Rossbottom, <i>Chairman</i>	Mary W. Foster, <i>Secretary</i>	
J. Lewis Benton	Clifton A. Hipkins	Carleton L. Marsh
William H. Crawford	Anthony V. Lynch, Jr.	James H. Moore
	George E. Marks	

Sixth District, Old Greenwich

Ernest G. Budington, <i>Chairman</i>	Frank S. Hartwright, <i>Secretary</i>	
Lee Andrews	Helen B. Kitchel	Edward R. Sandreuter
W. Burnham Ball	Robert B. Lockwood	Helene B. Sisson
H. Errol Coffin	Cecil R. Mortimer	Irving Squire
William C. Cooke	Walter B. Palmer	Robert G. Starr
F. R. Gisborne, Jr.	Walter Pendleton, Jr.	Samuel K. Thomas
	Grace H. Philbrick	

Seventh District, North Center

Richmond L. Brown, <i>Chairman</i>		
George S. Baldwin	Prescott S. Bush	William H. Hoyt
Theodore E. Blake	Reginald G. Coombe	Stewart L. Mims
William B. Brown	V. Hall Everson, Jr.	Franklin E. Parker, Jr.
Elizabeth H. Brownell	John Hansen	John E. Rovensky
Ralph E. Brush	Thomas D. Hewitt	Walter W. Taylor

Eighth District, Cos Cob

James B. Anderson, <i>Chairman</i>	Otto Klumpp, <i>Secretary</i>	
Albert E. Andersen	Lincoln L. Crosby	Fred C. Hoyns
Anthony R. Belmont	George F. Dean	Benjamin Levine
Harold H. Boswell	Georges C. Delage	Frank McKinley
Robert L. Chamberlain	Ernest J. Drenckhahn	John D. MacKay
Raymond F. Chandler	Whitney Eckert	Arthur A. Mitchell

Helen Relihan Oscar Thomson, Jr. George L. White
John J. Smith William L. Tierney, Jr. Allen L. Whitman
 Melville D. Truesdale

Ninth District, Pemberwick-Glenville

Philip E. Dattola, *Chairman* Thomas V. McGuire, *Secretary*
Walter J. Adams Arthur B. Cable Joseph Garr
William F. Angeley Charles Dattola Daniel T. Hurley

Tenth District, North West

J. Stillman Rockefeller, *Chairman* Curtis P. Fields, *Secretary*
Constance E. Brown Gilbert Kinney Arthur Calvert Smith
L. W. Dommerich Trenholm H. Marshall H. Danforth Starr
Frank D. Hendrickson Thomas F. Rowland William A. Sweeny
 Caroline Ruutz-Rees

Eleventh District, North East

Edward McFarlan, *Chairman* Orson L. St. John, *Secretary*
Sheldon Abbett Jacob Hekma James T. Soutter
Julian W. Curtiss Gertrude H. Mead W. B. Tubby, Jr.

Ex-Officio Members

Eugene S. Loughlin, *1st Selectman*
Harold W. Allen, *Town Clerk*
Floyd E. Barbour, *Treasurer*
Marshall C. Allaben, *Comptroller*
H. Allen Barton, *Town Counsel*
Lloyd J. Vail, *Chairman, Board of Education*
Georgina B. Davids, *Commissioner of Public Welfare*
Pierpont L. Minor, *Superintendent of Highways*
Thomas J. Bergin, *Health Officer*
Wm. Jay Willson, *Chairman, Sewer Commission*

Members of Board of Estimate and Taxation

Frederick H. Allen Henry N. Flynt Antonio P. Mazza
Roger S. Baldwin Joseph T. Foster Charles F. McKeever
Henry Fletcher Allan F. Kitchel William Rowe
James G. Fox William E. Marble Donald F. Updike

Regular and Special Meetings

THE REPRESENTATIVE TOWN MEETING meets on the call of the Moderator. The Town Meeting to Vote on the Proposed Budget must be held before November 20.

THE BOARD OF SELECTMEN meets at the convenience of the Public and on the call of the First Selectman, who is its chairman.

THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND TAXATION holds regular meetings, open to the Public, on the 2nd Tuesday of each month at 8 P.M., in the Court Room, Town Hall, and special meetings as necessary. The Public is urged to attend these meetings and especially the Budget Hearings in October.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION meets on the 3rd Tuesday of each month, at 8 P.M., in the office of the Superintendent, in the High School.

THE MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL BOARD holds regular meetings on the 3rd Tuesday of each month at 5:15 P.M., at the Municipal Hospital.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH meets on the 3rd Tuesday in each month at the Municipal Hospital, following the meeting of the Municipal Hospital Board.

THE RECREATION BOARD meets on the 1st Monday of each month, except July and August, at 8 P.M., at the Bruce Park Club House.

THE TOWN PLAN COMMISSION meets on the 1st Tuesday of each month at 4 P.M., in the Office of the Building Department, Town Hall. Public Hearings are held when necessary in the evening, in the Court Room of the Town Hall.

THE BOARD OF APPEALS, which passes on applications for variances under the Zoning Ordinances, meets on the 2nd Friday of each month at 8 P.M., in the Office of the Building Department, Town Hall.

THE SEWER COMMISSIONERS meet on the call of the Chairman. Meetings are held twice a month, usually about the 10th and 25th, in the Office of the Sewer Commission, Town Hall, at 5 P.M.

THE HIGHWAY COMMISSION meets on the call of the Chairman.

THE POLICE COMMISSION meets on the call of the First Selectman, who is its chairman.

Note—The dates above given are subject to change.

Town Calendar 1939

- January 1 Fiscal Year begins.
The PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX IS DUE and is payable during January without penalty.
The TAX ON REAL PROPERTY IS DUE January 1 and is payable without penalty one-half on or before February 1 and one-half on or before August 1.
- February 1 The OLD AGE ASSISTANCE TAX OF \$3 IS DUE.
Penalty of \$1 added if not paid in 30 days. All persons between 21 and 60 inclusive, residing in the Town on October 1 preceding, except honorably discharged veterans, disabled as a result of service to a compensable degree, are liable for this tax.
- February 2 PENALTIES BEGIN FOR THE NON-PAYMENT OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY TAXES.
- March 1 Notification of any delinquent property taxes on registered motor vehicles is sent by the Tax Collector to the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, who then MUST suspend or revoke the Registration of such motor vehicle.
PENALTY BEGINS FOR THE NON-PAYMENT OF THE OLD AGE ASSISTANCE TAX.
- April 30 Liens for unpaid Sewer Maintenance Taxes, due on the preceding May 1, filed. Such liens exist for 10 years from date of recording, but may be enforced at any time during said period. Fee for the release of lien, \$3.75.
- May 1 Levy for Sewer Construction made, following completion of Sewers, and after public hearing thereon.
ALL SEWER TAXES, FOR CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE DUE. LAST DAY FOR LICENSING DOGS.
- May 27 Opening of Island Beach.
- June 1 Declaration of Personal Property other than Automobiles as of June 1 must be filed in the Assessors' Office.
to 1 Failure to file such lists incurs a penalty of 10%, with
July 1 inclusive 1 Failure to file such lists incurs a penalty of 10%, with
no appeal from the Assessors' listing and valuation of such property.
- June 23 Greenwich Public Schools close for the summer vacation.
- July 1 SECOND HALF OF REAL PROPERTY TAX DUE, AND PAYABLE ON OR BEFORE AUGUST 1, WITHOUT PENALTY.

- August 2 PENALTIES BEGIN FOR THE NON-PAYMENT OF THE SECOND HALF OF REAL PROPERTY TAX.
- August 4 Days for Party Enrollment.
and 11
- September 5 Greenwich Public Schools open for Fall Term.
- September 12 Last day for filing Application to become a Voter before Election. Application blanks are obtainable in the Registrar's Office, Town Hall, and may be mailed in at any time in advance of this date.
- September 15 Last day for Heads of all Town Departments to submit their Budget requests to the Board of Estimate and Taxation.
- September 16 Board of Registration in Session for the making of Voters
and 23 in the Court Room, Town Hall, between 9 A.M. and 8 P.M. A third Session will be held, if necessary.
- September 30 Last day for Assessors to send Notice of any addition to the list of any Taxpayer.
Last day for Assessors to lodge Lists in Assessors' Office and Abstracts in Town Clerk's Office, which are then open for inspection.
- October 1 Hearings before the Board of Relief on designated days,
to 21 on complaints of Taxpayers as to Assessments.
inclusive NO APPEAL AFTER THIS DATE.
- October 2 Election Day. Officers to be elected include: 1 Assessor, 3 members of the Board of Relief, 3 Selectmen, a Town Clerk, 6 Grand Jurors, a Tax Collector, 7 Constables, 2 Registrars of Voters, a Superintendent of Highways, a Commissioner of Public Welfare, 12 members of the Board of Estimate and Taxation, 4 members of the Board of Education, 3 Sewer Commissioners and all Town Meeting Representatives.
- October 16 Representative Town Meeting to elect a Moderator.
- October 17 Public Hearings before the Board of Estimate and Taxation on the Proposed Budget Appropriations for 1940, at
18
20 8 P.M., in the Court Room, Town Hall.
- November 10 Last day for statement of Appropriations deemed necessary for 1940 to be filed in the Town Clerk's Office by the Board of Estimate and Taxation.

- November 13 The Representative Town Meeting to Vote on the Appropriations proposed by the Board of Estimate and Taxation for the Town for 1940.
This meeting must be held on or before November 20, in order to allow a period of 5 days, not including Sunday, for the possibility of a Referendum Vote by the voters of the Town on the Budget action of the Town Meeting, before the final determination of the Tax Rate.
- November 25 Last day for the determination of the Town Tax Rate, except in case of Referendum, and of the Borough Tax Rate by the Board of Estimate and Taxation, such Taxes being due on the next 1st day of January; also of the Sewer Tax Rate necessary for the maintenance of Grass Island Sewage Disposal Works, such Taxes being due on the next 1st day of May.
Last day for filing of the Certificate of the Levying and Laying of the Town Tax in the Town Clerk's Office by the Board of Estimate and Taxation, unless a petition has been filed for a Referendum Vote on any question as to the Annual Appropriations, in which case the period for the Levying and Laying of the Town Tax is extended for at least five days after the Referendum Vote. Last day for filing of the Certificate of the Levying and Laying of the Borough District Tax.
- December 20 Last day for determination of the Tax Rate for the maintenance of all Sewage Disposal Plants except the Grass Island Plant; such taxes being due on the next 1st day of May.
- December 31 Tax Collector mails bills for taxes due January 1, next. Liens for unpaid Real Property Taxes for current year filed in the Town Clerk's Office. Present Liens exist for 15 years from date of recording, but may be enforced at any time during said period. Beginning with Taxes due in 1938, Liens continue for 10 years. Fee for Release of Lien, \$3.75.

Note--The dates above given, which are not fixed by Statute, are subject to change.

Town Publications

Annual Report, containing the Reports of the Heads of Departments and their Statistics and the Report of the Auditors.

Summary of Annual Report.

Tax Supplement to Annual Report.

Budget Documents, containing Estimates of Heads of Departments for ensuing Calendar Year and supporting Data and Tables.

Proposed Budget and Related Statements, prepared by Board of Estimate and Taxation and presented to the Representative Town Meeting for consideration.

Budget and Related Statements, containing Appropriations Approved by the Representative Town Meeting.

List of Real Estate, prepared by the Board of Assessors, with Assessed Valuation.

Report of National Board of Fire Underwriters, dated May, 1928; Supplement dated December 6, 1932.

Building Code, Edition 1929.

Plumbing Code, Edition 1937.

Building Zone Regulations, Edition 1927.

Representative Town Meeting Act and Maps of 11 Districts.

Election, Appointment or Organization and Duties of Officials and Boards of Greenwich, published in 1936.

Health Ordinances, Edition 1937.

Survey and Installation in the Highway Department of Greenwich, by Public Administration Service, made in 1936.

Report of Survey of Greenwich Schools, made by The Connecticut State Department of Education, dated October 1, 1936.

Report on Salaries of Teachers and Other Employees in the Greenwich School System, made by Willard S. Elsbree, dated August 24, 1937.

Survey of the Police Department of Greenwich, made by Public Administration Service, dated July, 1937.

Voting Lists of Registered Voters by Town Meeting Districts (1) Men (2) Women.

Party Lists made by Town Meeting Districts—Men and Women listed separately for Democrats and Republicans.

Compilation—Special Acts of Greenwich, including Acts Passed at the January Session, 1933.

Report of the Committee on Town Government Reorganization, dated January, 1939.

Note—For information about the above Publications, inquire at the Town Hall.

Suggestions as to the form and contents of this Summary of Annual Report and corrections will be appreciated by the Board of Estimate and Taxation.

Glossary of Terms

An **APPROPRIATION** is an authorization by the legislative body to make expenditures and to incur liabilities for specific purposes and is usually limited in amount and as to the time when it may be expended.

An **ASSESSED VALUATION** is a valuation set upon real estate or other property by government assessors as a basis for levying taxes.

An **ASSESSMENT ROLL OF GRAND LIST** is the list showing the assessed valuation of each parcel of taxable real property and the assessed valuation of other taxable property for each owner thereof.

A **BUDGET** is an estimate of proposed expenditures for a given period or purpose and the means of financing them, as expressed in appropriation and revenue acts, ordinances, or resolutions.

A **BUDGET DOCUMENT** is the instrument used by the budget-making authority to present a comprehensive financial program to the appropriating body. It includes a balanced statement of the revenues and expenditures of the government and other exhibits to report the financial condition of the several funds of the government: (1) at the end of the preceding completed fiscal period, (2) the estimated condition at the end of the fiscal period in progress, and (3) the estimated condition at the close of the ensuing fiscal period based on the financial proposals contained in the Budget Document.

BUDGETARY CONTROL is the control or management of a governmental unit or enterprise in accordance with an approved Budget with a view of keeping expenditures within the limitations of available appropriations or revenues.

A **CASH BASIS** is when revenues are accounted for when received in cash, and expenditures are accounted for when paid, in which event the system of accounting is said to be on the cash basis.

A **COMMITMENT** is an **ENCUMBRANCE** and is an obligation in the form of a purchase order or contract which is to be met from an appropriation and for which a part of the appropriation is reserved. It ceases to be a Commitment or Encumbrance when paid or approved for payment.

DEBT SERVICE is the amount of money necessary annually to pay the interest on the outstanding debt, and the principal of maturing bonded debt not payable from a sinking fund, and to provide a fund for the redemption of bonds payable from a sinking fund.

A **DEFICIT** is the excess of the liabilities and reserves of a fund over its assets; or the excess of the obligations, reserves, and unencumbered appropriations of a fund over its resources.

An **EXPENDITURE** is an amount paid or incurred for all purposes, including expenses, provision for retirement of debt, and capital outlays. If ac-

counts are kept on the cash basis the term covers only actual disbursements. If the accounts are kept on the accrual basis the term also includes charges incurred but not paid.

EXPENSES, however, are expenditures for operation, maintenance, interest, and other current purposes for which no permanent or subsequently convertible value is derived.

FISCAL PERIOD is a period at the end of which a municipality closes its books in order to determine its financial condition and the results of its operations. It is usually a year, though not necessarily a calendar year.

A **FUND** is a sum of money or other resources (gross or net) set aside for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions, or limitations. A fund is a distinct financial or fiscal entity.

The **GENERAL FUND** is the fund that is unrestricted as to use and, therefore, available for any purpose.

A **LEVY** is the total of taxes or special assessments imposed by a governmental unit.

A **PURCHASE ORDER** is a document executed by a municipality authorizing a vendor to deliver specified merchandise and to make a charge therefor.

A **RESERVE** is an amount set aside out of the surplus of a fund to provide for estimated future expenditures or losses, for working capital, or for other specified purposes.

REVENUES are additions to cash or other current assets which do not increase any liability or reserve, nor represent the recovery of an expenditure.

SERIAL BONDS are issues redeemable by installments, each of which is to be paid in full out of revenues of the year in which it matures, or revenues of the preceding year.

SURPLUS is the excess of assets over liabilities and reserves. The term should not be used without a properly descriptive adjective.

TAXES are compulsory charges levied by a governmental unit against the income or wealth of persons, natural or corporate, for the common benefit of all the residents of the governmental unit.

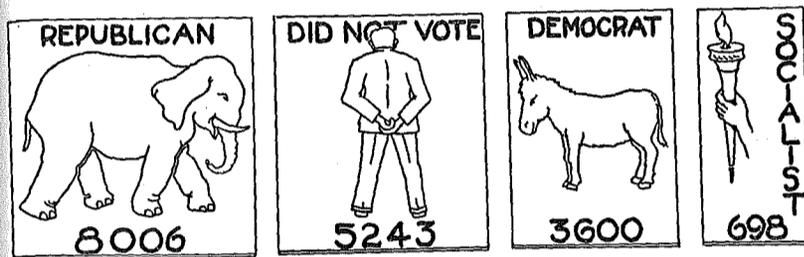
A **TRUST FUND** is a fund consisting of resources received and held by the municipality as trustee to be expended or invested in accordance with the conditions of the trust.

An **UNENCUMBERED BALANCE** is that portion of an appropriation or allotment not yet expended or encumbered.

The above definitions are taken from "Municipal Accounting Terminology" for State, Municipal and Other Local Governments, published by the National Committee on Municipal Accounting in August, 1936.

Voters and Votes

HOW GREENWICH VOTED IN 1938



MINOR PARTIES = 48 VOTES

Note—The figures used in this chart were compiled from the Congressional vote. 186 people who voted cast no ballot for Congressman.

Population of Greenwich	41,834
Total Registered Voters	17,564
Enrolled Voters—Republican	4,493
Democratic	2,127
New Voters Made—1937	668
1938	1,433
1936 National Election Vote	13,804
1937 Town Election Vote	9,818
1938 State Election Vote	12,538

How To Be Made a Voter

Who may vote: Citizens of the United States, 21 years of age, residents of the United States for 5 years, of the State for 1 year, and of the Town for 6 months, who have applied and been made voters.

How to apply: On or before Tuesday, September 12 at 5 P.M., application blanks, which may be obtained from the office of the Registrars in the Town Hall (phone 1792), must be filled out and returned to the Registrars.

How to "be made": On Saturday, September 16, or Saturday, September 23, between 9 A.M. and 8 P.M., the applicant must go in person to the Town Hall to be made a voter.

Town Election — Monday, October 2