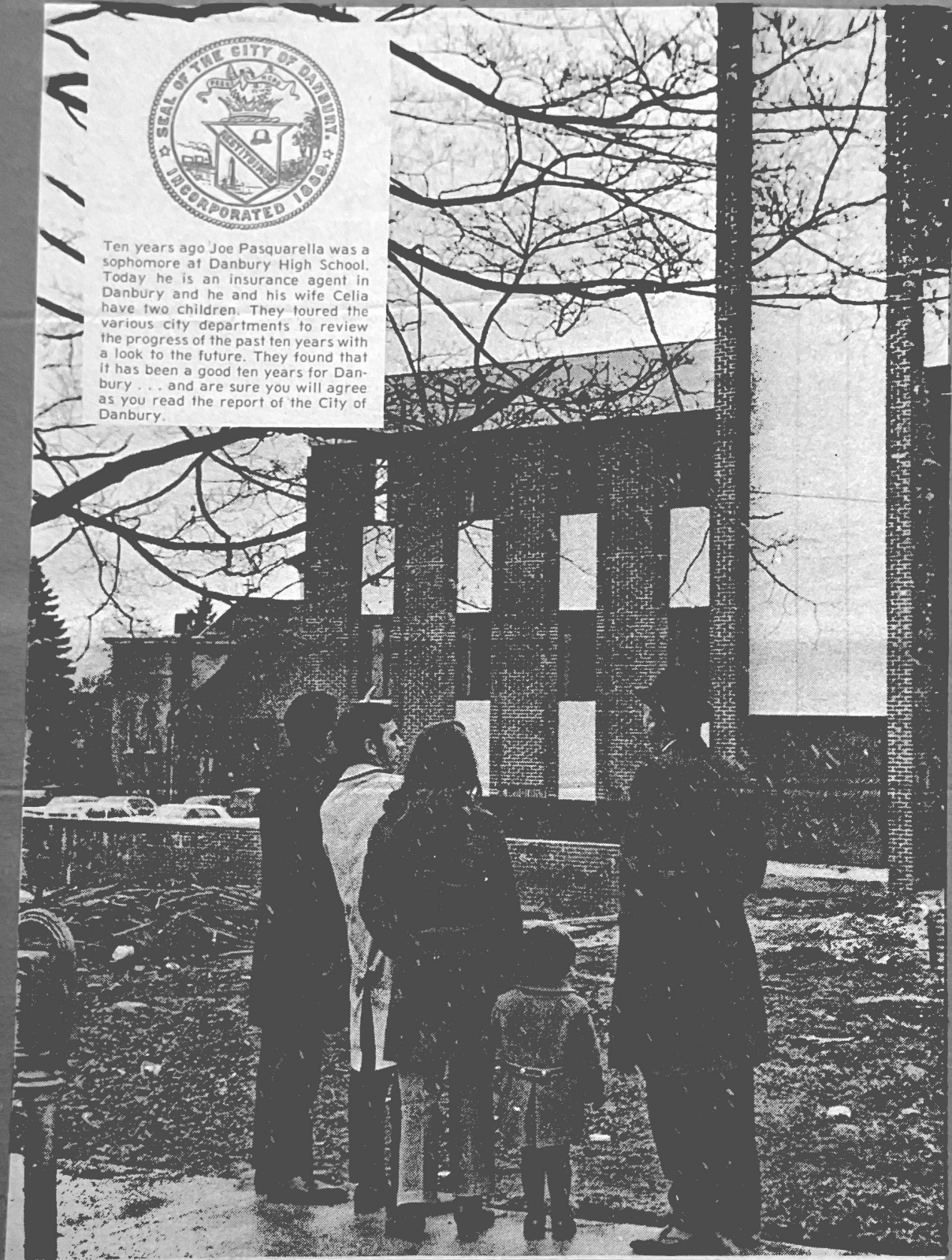


# Annual Report — 1969

## City of Danbury

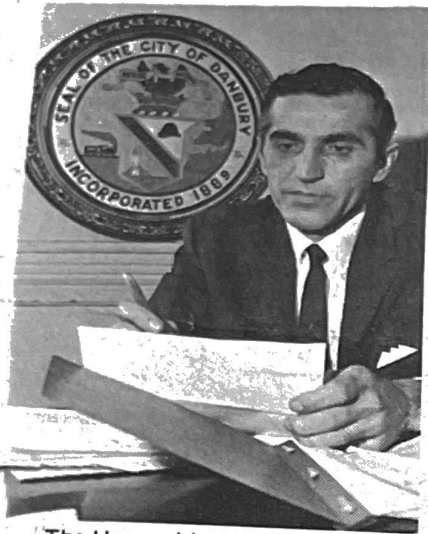


Ten years ago Joe Pasquarella was a sophomore at Danbury High School. Today he is an insurance agent in Danbury and he and his wife Celia have two children. They toured the various city departments to review the progress of the past ten years with a look to the future. They found that it has been a good ten years for Danbury . . . and are sure you will agree as you read the report of the City of Danbury.



### A Decade of Progress

### A Look to the Future



The Honorable Gino J. Arconti  
Mayor of Danbury, Conn.

## A Message From Danbury Mayor Gino J. Arconti

We are mindful of the fact that the primary function of government, whether federal, state or local, is to serve the people and influence the quality of life within the community. Thus, it becomes imperative that continual attention should be given by government to the physical development of the community, because it has a direct bearing on how persons relate to one another within the community.

We have, within this report, attempted to bring our citizens a knowledge of the major areas of service which city government performs as a steward of their land and resources.

The pivotal point of past and future performance lies in the interaction of our major departments and agencies, because all are interdependent. And on the cooperation of an enlightened citizenry. Presently, we live in a community of an estimated 50,000 residents. Within a decade we must wrestle with the problems of a projected 67,000 Danburians. Adequate planning for the future is both obligation and opportunity.

Our paramount areas of concern on a physical basis are:

- Housing
- Expansion of Public Works and Building Programs
- Pollution Control and Conservation
- Public Safety

**Housing:** As is pointed out elsewhere in this report, Danbury ranks higher than most Connecticut communities in the construction of new housing. However, the capacity of the community to house our ever expanding population has been severely strained. We have taken remedial action during this past year, as in previous years, to implement new projects to meet a critical need. Coupled with housing, of course, are the auxiliary needs of day care centers and nearby recreational facilities.

During 1969 the Planning Commission and Redevelopment Agency have cooperatively provided for multiple housing sites within the Mid-Town East Redevelopment project to alleviate somewhat the urgent conditions prevalent. The monies spent on redevelopment today will yield great benefits in future years.

The complexity of present and future growth problems can best be met by orderly, planned expansion and rebuilding. The revitalization of buildings must be coordinated with the resources of government and the aspirations of our citizens. To neglect the latter would detract from the vigor of the community.

**Public Works and Pollution Control—Key Areas:** The physical problems of public works, encompassing engineering, are frequently more important to the public welfare than is generally recognized. Not seeming as dramatic or as pressing as those of a social or economic nature, they are frequently by-passed in many communities in favor of more popular causes. Studies show, however, that public works programs are intertwined with pollution control and the maintenance of a healthy and esthetically appealing environment. It is far more attractive to the senses to demonstrate, from an emotional angle, the reasons for social and economic reforms than to cite the dry statistics of engineering or the cost studies for new catch basins, drains or sewers. Yet, the relationships can be established through the investigation of the pollutant effects of heavy storm run-offs over defecating materials and the resulting bacterial infection of streams and lakes.

The effect of municipal practices in curtailing contamination are long range and concern people, planning and the allocation of adequate funds to provide action programs.

**Pollution Control and Conservation Relationships:** New modes of living, with the swelling litter of a "throw away" age have mandated a reassessment of our conservation and anti-pollution techniques. Our ability to preserve our natural environment and irreplaceable land resources, a trust for future generations, rests not alone upon a chosen few conservators, but upon an educated public, sensitive to its responsibilities to the community and the nation.

We in Danbury, accordingly, within the year just passed, have enlarged upon recreational areas, so vital for spiritual and emotional renewal, and are establishing long range plans to combat the menacing pollution of air, land and water reserves, hopefully, in conjunction with contiguous townships.

It is interesting to note here, that Danbury had evidenced its concern in this field long before it became a nationally espoused cause through the enactment of an anti-pollution ordinance in 1956. Our Health and Housing Department has proved extremely effective in enforcing sanitation, health and anti-pollution codes in a stepped up campaign to rid the city of the elements of decay and lethargy.

**Building Programs as they relate to Education:** The quality of primary and secondary education is largely the responsibility of the local community. We have stated in our budget message this year, that one of the main factors affecting the budget was inflationary pressure. Our ability to curtail spending is limited to that which is over and above necessary services. As we know, a large percentage of our budget dollars must be funneled into our school system. Five schools have been built since 1960, physical expansion programs carried out at four more, or are in process. Two schools, Pembroke and Stadley Rough were underway in 1969 and Pembroke is nearly complete

at this date. With over 10,000 pupils to educate and more anticipated, we have developed future plans for additional junior high and elementary schools.

The requirements of our competitive world are for higher education, deeper comprehension, in a literal explosion of knowledge. Children must be educated to reach the potential of their mature natures. This is vital to the kind and quality of life they will lead.

**Public Safety:** Public Safety is a fundamental service of government and encompasses the necessary physical measures to avoid potential disasters through flood and erosion control methods, adequately maintained streets and roadways and the planning of arterial systems of traffic control.

These factors tie in closely, of course, with the basic protection provided by our modern Police, Fire and Civil Defense Departments. We were made vividly aware of the interaction and smooth functioning of these three departments during the recent bomb crisis.

The gauge of efficiency of any department is in the interest of its personnel in self-improvement. It is significant of the high morale and enthusiasm of our police and fire personnel to note that they have availed themselves of every opportunity to improve performance through in-service training, college level courses, command training, human relations courses and in the case of police officers courses on drug abuse.

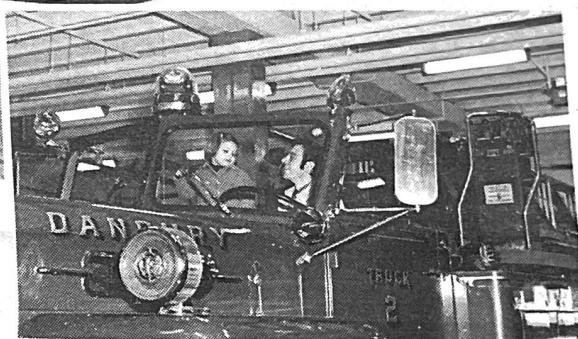
Although we have limited ourselves to touching on a few of the highlights, we must point out that we, in city government, are committed to a better life for all our people. They are important to us as individuals and not as a faceless mass. The future belongs not only to the economically and socially secure but to every man who calls himself American.

Respectfully submitted,  
Gino J. Arconti  
Mayor of the City of Danbury





## Fire Department



Climbing over a fire engine has an almost magical appeal to a child. Red and shiny, it's a symbol of a glamorous profession.

There is, however, nothing glamorous about a fire. In half an hour, all that a family has worked for can "go up in smoke," as the old adage says.

For the Pasquarellas, the presence of a fire department doesn't necessarily conjure up images of heroes splashing water on flames. For them, and everyone else, the department is a necessity.

The Pasquarellas live in a city with a good fire department.

The past decade for the fire department ended on one of the nicest possible notes when it moved into brand new fire headquarters on New Street, marking the end of years of frustration at three small stations.

As 1969 ended, so did the long career of Fire Chief George C. Hanna, who announced he was retiring after a career which spanned 32 years. Chief Hanna had been head of the department since 1954.

The 1960s saw many changes in the department, including the doubling of the paid staff. There are now 73 men in the department.

The new station is large enough to provide for the protection of the city for many years to come. It will provide increased protection for the thickly

populated central section of the city and also serve as a center for coordinated assistance to volunteer companies in the outlying areas.

In 1970, Danbury's fire protection will be further increased with the completion of a new firehouse in Commerce Park. This station is being built by developer Seymour Powers at no cost to the city and will be rented from Powers for one dollar per year for the next 99 years.

Firefighters will enter a new era this July 1 when their work week is reduced from 48 to 42 hours. A new platoon of firefighters must be provided but this has been taken care of through the orderly increase in the number of paid personnel.

The department has concerned itself greatly with fire prevention. Activities and lectures at local schools and with the public at large have had some results. In 1969, the department answered 1,242 calls. This is a small increase over 1968 figures, but fully one-third of those calls were for emergencies other than fires.

Equipment within the department constantly is being updated. The city has added a 100-foot aerial ladder truck and a 1,000-gallon-per-minute pumping engine and has rebuilt two 750-gallon pumpers. A compressor for servicing the self-contained breathing equipment also has been purchased.

Training is an on-going activity with

the fire department. A drill master has been appointed and has been trained at the New Haven Fire College. He has started a system of training for the paid branch and will begin training for the volunteers this year.

The State Board of Education is conducting classes on the college level at the New Street building each week. Both paid and volunteer firefighters attend and the graduates will provide a pool of well-trained men from which the future officers of the department may be drawn.

The staff of the Fire Marshal and Inspection Division has been enlarged and equipment added. Their workloads have increased through enforcement of safety codes and inspections of all fires.

Two years ago an ambulance and rescue division was established within the department. It was kept busy in 1969, answering almost 2,400 calls. All the men in this division have received specialized training.

Danbury not only receives fire protection from paid firefighters, but from the members of 13 volunteer companies throughout the city. Each volunteer company has its own apparatus.

The new decade, like the one just passed, will see many additional changes in the department.

Additional apparatus will be needed to cover the rapidly-growing outlying areas of the city, much of which was

added by consolidation of the city and town in 1965, thus placing a much greater strain on the department's facilities. This protection will include plans for areas not now covered by water mains and hydrants. The department operates on the idea that where the people go, so goes the department.

Chief Hanna envisions two more firehouses, one in the area of Danbury Airport and another in the King Street section.

One additional piece of needed equipment will help the department in fighting fires in taller buildings. Chief Hanna has recommended purchase of the "Big Squirt," a water-tower type of equipment which can deliver large quantities of water to the second, third and fourth stories of buildings.

A major concern of the department is fire protection at schools. The fire alarm systems in all schools in Danbury, with one remaining exception, now are directly connected to fire headquarters.



## Schools and Education



When Teresa starts going to school in the next year or so, she will be unaware of the changes that have taken place in the public school system during the 1960s as well as the changes that will continue to occur while she is in class.

But changes will continue. That's part of what education is all about — reacting to meet the ever-changing needs of society. Children must learn more complex subjects than were offered a decade ago and must be taught more, and faster. And they must be given what other outside services they need to improve their learning capability.

Schools are the future. Schools exist to prepare children for tomorrow.

Some of the greatest school growth in city history took place over the past decade. Schools which opened since 1960 include the high school, junior high school, Shelter Rock School, Great Plain School and King Street School. The old high school was sold to the State of Connecticut for use by Western Connecticut State College.

Schools have not only been built but expanded. An addition has been built to Great Plain School, to Beaver Brook School, to Morris Street School and a new library-gymnasium now is being added to Mill Ridge School.

This growth is bound to continue in the years ahead. Plans are almost completed for a new junior high school next to Rogers Park and voters will

consider a bond issue for it this year. A site for a new west-side school also will be voted on at this referendum.

Stadley Rough School already has been approved and contracts signed for its construction. A third junior high school and second high school also are envisioned in this decade as is an elementary school in the northwesterly section of the city.

The obvious reason for all this growth is the rapid increase in enrollment. In the years since Edward Sillari became superintendent of schools in 1963, enrollment in the grades kindergarten through sixth grade alone has jumped almost 50 per cent.

Enrollment increases like these are only part of the reason behind the growth of the educational system. Special programs have been instituted, such as the community-school project at Morris Street School, coordinated with Western Connecticut State College.

The schools are developing a system-wide library system, have expanded the audio-visual program and are now planning for centralized school lunch programs, with meals cooked at certain locations and trucked to nearby schools, to be served on disposable trays. This will mean a noticeable savings to the city.

In 1960-61 the enrollment was 6,160 pupils. Today it is 10,368. To keep up with that growth, the school system has

expanded its professional staff from 278 to 580 in the same period.

This past year, John Wolfkeil was named assistant superintendent of schools, replacing Dr. Ernest Weeks, who became Branford's school superintendent. Hollis Whitman was named director of personnel.

Last year, the Board of Education and the city agreed to trade the old Main Street School for the Osborne Street fieldhouse. The school system is renovating the field house into a storage area for audio-visual equipment and maintenance supplies.

This fall, the Pembroke Elementary School will open. Construction delays prevented the school from opening as originally planned during the 1969-70 academic year.

Construction of the junior high school won't come soon enough for the Board of Education. The board has reluctantly voted to approve double sessions at the junior high school to relieve overcrowding. The school was designed to accommodate 1,200 students. More than 1,500 are expected this September.

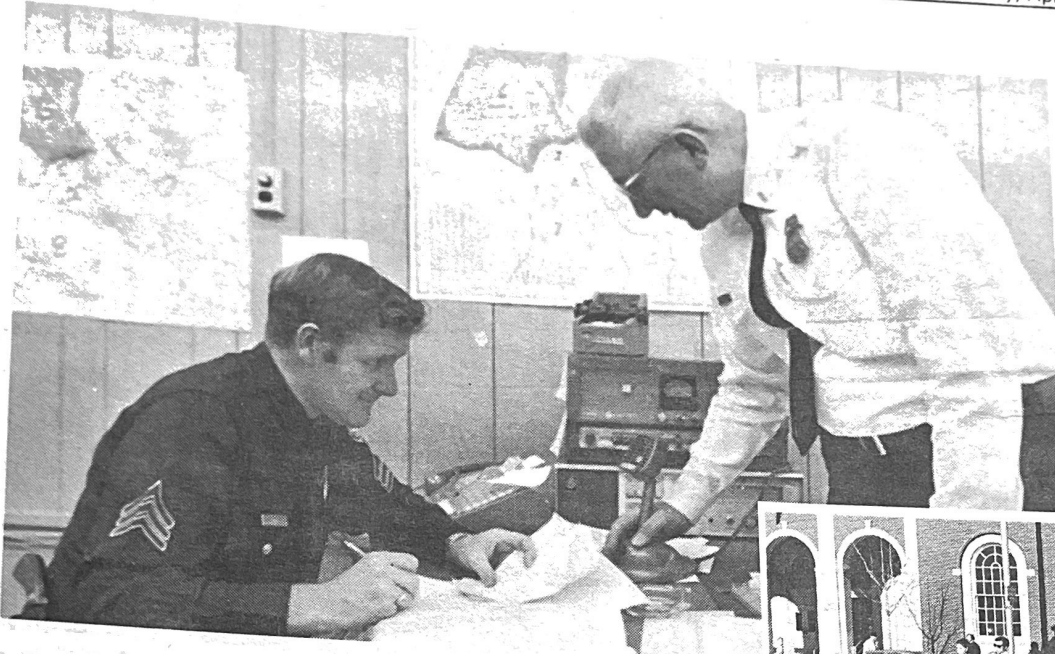
Expansion of the school system is based on the 1961 Master Plan for School Construction prepared by Engelhart, Engelhart and Leggett.

One new educational tool will come into importance in Danbury public schools during the next ten years. Educational television already has been provided for in the schools, with most

schools, now equipped for it. Plans call for completion of this phase of work in 1970.

The school system also has developed a program by which all students not going on to college can graduate from high school with a saleable skill. Expansion of vocational offerings has been undertaken and a Diversified Work Experience Program was begun successfully during the 1968-69 school year in cooperation with local industry.





## Police Department



The duties of a policeman are varied and stopping traffic to allow a family to cross the street is just one of them.

A police cruiser quietly passing down a street at night on patrol, a policeman trying to find out who or what caused an automobile accident, the recovery of a stolen television set and the arrest of the thief, an emergency trip to the hospital in the middle of a snowstorm. These, too, are the duties of a policeman.

You don't think about this kind of police work often because you don't see it happening often. But what the Pasquarellas don't see is as important to their safety as cars stopped on a street while they cross.

In a growing city such as Danbury, the police department must match that growth to keep up with increased demands of the public and the new and more complex techniques required to do an efficient job.

Danbury's police department has done a lot of growing in the last ten years. One example of this is the increase in personnel. In 1960, the police department had 46 paid uniform employees. Today the number has risen to 84.

The next ten years will see even more growth, partly due to the bombing of the police station on Main Street early in 1970. The station was so badly damaged that new facilities will have to be constructed.

The department was temporarily relocated at emergency quarters in the War Memorial Building in Rogers Park while a vacated supermarket across the street from the demolished station was renovated for use as a police headquarters.

Plans now are being discussed for a brand-new police station to be built on the site of the old one.

Training of police officers is given high priority by Danbury officials. New patrolmen are trained by the Municipal Police Training Academy. Three recruit patrolmen from Danbury attended an academy session in 1969, and one ranked first in his class.

Seventeen policemen are enrolled in police science and administration courses at New Haven College and Norwalk Community College. They attend class on their own time and pay their own travel expenses.

One ranking officer has completed the police command training course at Babson Institute in Massachusetts. A member of the detective bureau has completed an FBI course on advanced methods and techniques of fingerprinting. Four ranking officers have taken a course on community and human relations.

New challenges in law enforcement often require new ideas, new programs. Danbury has responded to these challenges by establishing a special unit within the detective bureau to deal

specifically with narcotics. Three officers have completed a course in narcotics and drug abuse and all department members have completed an in-service course on narcotics.

The department also is a member of the Fairfield County Narcotic Enforcement Unit. Members of one department are exchanged with those of another, permitting undercover work without officers being recognized by those involved in the illegal use of drugs.

The increase in the number of patrolmen has been matched by the addition of supervisory personnel, which now makes possible both inside and field supervision on all three shifts.

Last year, Danbury bought 14 new police cruisers for its department. The consolidation of the city and town in 1965 greatly increased the area which must be patrolled.

When Danbury's fire department moved into its new New Street headquarters this year, the police department took over the vacated Boughton Street firehouse for use by its maintenance division.

Ten years ago a maintenance division didn't even exist. Today, the unit handles such tasks as minor repair of the cruisers, repair of traffic control signals, maintenance of street signs and painting traffic lines on the streets.

Newly-purchased equipment has aided the unit in its work. A high-

pressure car wash unit is owned by the department and its use has resulted in a savings of both time and money. The division washes the cruisers at a central location, requiring them to be out of service only for a few minutes.

Street signs could cost hundreds of dollars but another piece of equipment has cut that cost considerably. It is used to make street signs from pre-printed forms.

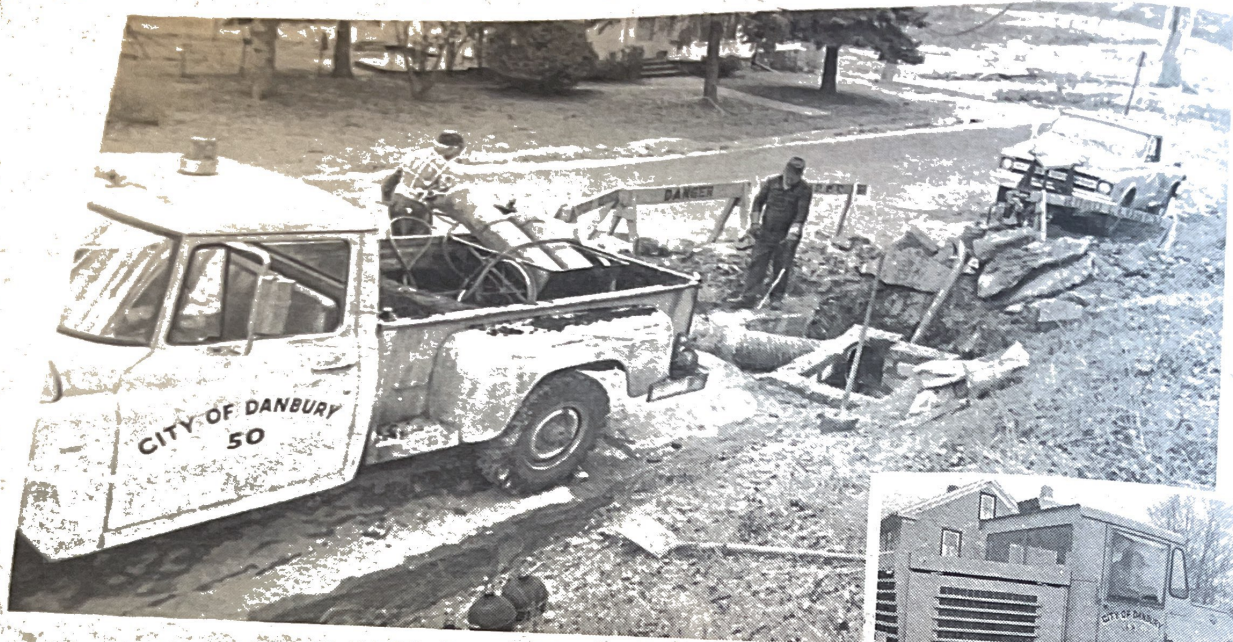
Chief William F. Tobin knows that Danbury's department must continue to expand in the next decade. Among the needed changes will be an increase in the department's record unit and possible expansion into a separate record division.

Also needed will be further additions to the uniformed staff, which hopefully will lead to establishment of a youth bureau and more concentrated training of policemen.

Increasing the size of the department doesn't just mean hiring whoever should apply. Danbury's standards for policemen are high and these standards have paid big dividends in terms of efficient, effective operations.

The ultimate beneficiaries of all these efforts are people like the Pasquarellas — whether the patrolman is stopping a criminal, or just traffic at an intersection.





## Public Works Department



Anyone who wants a graphic illustration of how fast the city has grown in the past ten years should take a look at the workload of the Public Works Department.

Joe may not be aware of what kind of work the department does. He may take for granted the fact that sand barrels are out every winter and streets are swept every summer.

With the consolidation of the city and town during the past decade, the responsibilities of the department have shot up markedly.

One example is the road maintenance responsibility. The department now has the job of maintaining more than 200 miles of public streets in the city.

Street maintenance often is considered by the citizenry as the department's only function. It is not, by any means.

The public works crews must take care of every public building in the city, including the schools. A tree division was established two years ago to remove dead trees and trunks, a situation which has caused some added problems to the department in the past.

The maintenance and operation of the city refuse disposal area, known more commonly as the city dump, is another area of importance to the department. The job of operating the dump has increased since a ban was placed on

burning, and now requires a modified sanitary land-fill operation.

There has been a decided new look at the refuse disposal area in the past two years with funds allocated to purchase three modern pieces of equipment including two large front end loaders and a ten-wheel dump truck.

Part of the reason for problems in the past stems from the demands placed on the department in winter. The department, in an effort to insure full-strength crews during the winter months, schedules no vacations during that time of year. Vacations must be taken in the "good weather months," which in the past has affected the ability of the department to repair city streets.

During 1969, the department undertook a major road repaving program, using private contractors. Triangle Street, Wildman Street, Hospital Avenue and Osborne Street were among the many which were paved.

The department, in the coming decade, will have to give serious consideration to further paving projects plus road reconstruction in some areas.

Drainage problems also are handled by the department. One job done by the public works crews this year was notable because it greatly improved traffic safety. Crews relocated a drainage ditch and thus got rid of what

area residents had come to call the "Kohanza Street ski jump."

In the past few years, the department has undertaken a program designed to replace and update its equipment. Superintendent of Public Works Arthur Tartaglia believes the city is doing a good job of "catching up."

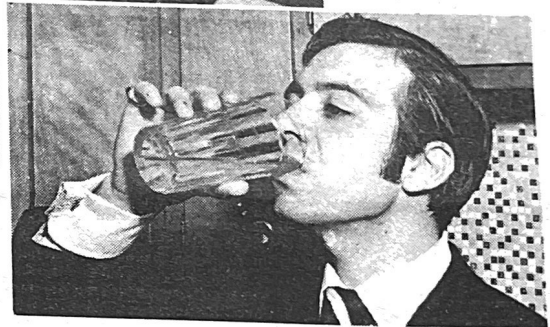
Several problems lie ahead for the department, as pointed out by Tartaglia in a recent report to the mayor. The solutions to these problems in the 1970s will have a bearing on the department's activities as the city continues to grow and take on a "big-city look."

The department, in the coming decade, will have to deal with the addition of personnel, both to the work crews and supervisory personnel. The addition of supervisors would allow for better daily scheduling of work projects.

Supt. Tartaglia also is recommending that a study be made of the responsibilities within the department, with a thought to transferring some duties to other departments.

The department's capital budget eventually will require provision for enlargement of the city garage as well as for the addition of more new equipment.





## Water-Sewage Department

### Water.

That precious substance which quenches our thirst, keeps us clean, cooks our food and helps that favorite flower to bloom, often times is taken for granted. Just turn the tap and there it is.

But it isn't quite that simple for the city employees whose task it is to bring that water from its storage area through the filtering plant and into your home.

Much of Danbury is serviced by municipal water lines. The coverage area is constantly expanding, and one barometer of the city's growth could easily be the number of water lines put into service in a given year.

Danbury has shown progress in its expansion of municipal water facilities, in part to prevent recurrence of a three-year drought several years ago which left the water level in the West Lake Reservoir at a critically low level.

That drought forced the city to seek new sources of water. A large underground water supply was discovered near Lake Kenosia and wells now have been excavated and capped.

It is expected that work will be started in 1970 on the installation of pumping facilities and necessary pipelines to connect the Lake Kenosia well field with the West Lake Reservoir. The additional three million gallons a day from these wells will

increase the city's water supply by 50 per cent.

The past decade has seen a major growth of industry. Industry needs water, and city water lines have been extended to those businesses.

During the 1968-69 budgetary year, water lines were completed in one project along Osborne Street, Germantown Road, Sandpit Road and Starr Road to Eagle Road. Federal Road, Grandview Avenue, Hayestown Road, Michael Street and Thomas Street also had water lines installed, in some cases by a housing developer with ownership turned over to the city.

The first part of the 1969-70 budget year has seen the replacement of the old Crane Street water line and extension of a new water line on Westville Avenue Extension and Middle River Road.

The 1970s will be a time of re-examination by the water department, a review made necessary in large part by the planned relocation of Western Connecticut State College to land on Middle River Road.

A booster line will be installed at the West Lake Filter Plant in the future to provide for better water pressure in the Westville Avenue Extension and Mill Ridge areas. Abbott Avenue and Myrtle Avenue also will be affected by improved pumping facilities.

Acting Director of Public Utilities Sydney Rapp also has recommended that the city again undertake underground water exploration and consider installation of water meters for all users within the next two years.

In 1969, voters also approved a \$9.1 million bond issue which will provide for a major expansion of the city's sanitary sewer system.

The money will provide for expansion of the sewage treatment plant and for additional trunk line sewers. But the next ten years may demand an additional expenditure to provide for necessary secondary sewer lines.

The expansion of the treatment plant will ease what now is full-capacity use of the system. At times the plant's capacity is exceeded.

The sewer department also plans to do major preventive maintenance work, again required by the increased use of the sewer lines.

Strict enforcement of the city sewer ordinance will be undertaken. The city department, in cooperation with the State Health Department, now is undertaking a study to determine the source of illegal discharge into the sewer system.

During the past fiscal year, sanitary sewers were constructed on Fleetwood Drive, Lancey Street, Cowperthwaite

Street, Topstone Drive, Michael Street and Thomas Street.



# Revenues 1969



<b>TAX REVENUES</b>	<b>73%</b>
<b>ALL OTHER</b>	<b>27%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>

COPIES OF AUDITED FIGURES ARE AVAILABLE AT THE TOWN  
CLERK'S OFFICE FOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION

## Financial

### CONDITION OF RECORDS AND GENERAL CONDUCT

The basic financial books of the city are maintained on a double-entry system. Records, other than the basic financial records, were not examined. We are of the opinion that the offices of the City are properly maintained in accordance with applicable ordinances and statutes.

### REVIEW OF FINANCIAL POSITION:

As of June 30, 1969, the city had a fund balance available as indicated in the following analysis:

Cash on deposit .....  
United States Treasury Bills .....  
Accounts receivable .....  
Prepaid expenses .....

Less liabilities .....

Fund balance available for future budget operations .....

The general debt position of the City of Danbury (exclusive of \$912,000, including the appropriation of \$905,000 paid by the City for bond anticipation notes for school construction and general fund purchase in the amount of \$75,000 were issued during the year for school construction (\$3,921,250), sewer improvements and other authorized by the electors of the city but have not been issued).

### REVIEW OF FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS:

Appropriations for the year were approved by the Common Council. A summary follows:

#### Appropriations

##### City Operating Budget:

General government .....  
Public safety .....  
Public works .....  
Conservation of health .....  
Public welfare .....  
Libraries .....  
Recreation and parks .....  
Miscellaneous .....  
Airport .....

##### School department .....

Debt service .....  
Capital improvements .....

### A summary of estimated budget revenues and allocation of

#### Source

Property taxes (\$10,356,998) less allowance for uncollected .....  
Ordinary revenues .....  
Portion of general fund balance .....

At the same Common Council meeting held on May 7, 1967, tax rates on the grand list of October 1, 1967:

Basic tax district .....  
Urban tax district No. 1 .....  
Urban tax district No. 2 .....

### A summary of appropriations, expenditures and transfers

Original appropriations .....  
Additional appropriations .....

Expenditures .....

Underexpended .....

### A summary of revenues — compared with budget

Estimated revenues based on the budget for the year  
Property taxes (\$10,356,998.00) less allowance for  
Ordinary revenues .....

#### Actual revenues:

Property taxes .....  
Ordinary revenues .....

Excess of revenue over budget at June 30, 1969 .....



...basis and, in general, in a satisfactory manner.  
...of the city comptroller and the school department were  
...maintained and conducted substantially in compliance with ap-

...future budget operations in the amount of \$500,000.00, as in-

\$ 907,191.07  
2,900,442.21  
846,895.09  
17,883.03  
4,672,411.40  
4,172,411.40  
\$ 500,000.00

...the Water Fund) decreased during the year in the amount of  
...Fund, and \$7,000 paid by the Parking Authority. However,  
...ic improvement in the amount of \$3,930,000 and a note for land  
...ing the balance at June 30, 1969 to \$14,325,000. Additional bonds  
...and general and public improvements (\$4,014,650) have

...ncil meeting on May 7, 1968 in the total amount of \$14,545,957.

\$ 483,060  
1,586,583  
1,285,913  
156,661  
126,297  
91,950  
192,409  
718,355  
46,065  
4,687,293  
7,800,553  
12,487,846  
1,321,138  
736,973  
\$14,545,957

...nd balance to provide the necessary funds follows:

...ble taxes  
Amount  
\$10,163,884  
3,902,231  
479,842  
\$14,545,957

...was voted to finance the appropriations by setting the following

Mills  
36.64  
5.63  
7.71

...the year follows:

\$14,545,957.00  
119,002.55  
14,664,959.55  
14,224,459.07  
\$ 440,500.48

...follows:

June 30, 1969:  
...tible taxes  
\$10,163,884.00  
3,902,231.00  
14,066,115.00  
\$10,299,310.80  
3,768,998.97  
14,068,309.77  
\$ 2,194.77

## Expenditures 1969



Schools . . . . .	53.6%
Public Safety . . . . .	10.9%
Debt Retirement . . . . .	9.1%
Health Recreation-Welfare Library-Airport & Music . . . . .	9.2%
Public Works . . . . .	8.8%
Capital Improvements . . . . .	5.1%
General Government . . . . .	3.3%
Total . . . . .	100 %

# 1969 - Auditor's Letter and Report

**ERNST & ERNST**  
900 CHAPEL SQUARE  
NEW HAVEN, CONN. 06509

The Honorable Gino J. Arconti  
Mayor of Danbury  
Connecticut

We have examined the financial statements of the City of Danbury for the year ended June 30, 1969 as listed in the table of contents under the caption "Audited Financial Statements." Our examinations were made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and in conformity with the applicable requirements of the State Tax Commissioner concerning municipal audits, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

No provision has been made by the City for the reporting of city-owned land, buildings and equipment in a self-balancing group of accounts; accordingly, financial statements applicable to these assets are not included in this report.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to in the first paragraph above present fairly the financial positions, revenues and expenditures, and changes in fund balances and retained earnings of the respective funds of the City of Danbury at June 30, 1969, and for the years then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

ERNST & ERNST  
Certified Public Accountants  
by F. G. Fischer, CPA  
Partner

## Auditor's Comments and Recommendations

The audited financial statements of the respective funds of the City of Danbury and our report thereon are presented in the preceding section of this report. The information presented hereinafter and in the following comments was either derived from the accounting records tested by us as part of the auditing procedures followed in our examination of the aforementioned financial statements or from records reviewed by us under additional procedures required by the State of Connecticut, and in our opinion it is fairly presented in all material respects in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole; however, it is not necessary for a fair presentation of the financial positions, revenues and expenditures and changes in fund balances and retained earnings of the respective funds of the city.

### SCOPE OF EXAMINATION:

Our audit procedures included (but were not limited to) the following:

Cash on deposit in commercial banks was reconciled with the bank statements, and passbooks were inspected for cash on deposit in savings accounts. Bank balances were confirmed by direct correspondence with depositories as of June 30, 1969.

Book balances have been reconciled with bank balances monthly by employees of the city, except as noted in the recommendations included in this report. Bank statements and uncanceled checks subsequent to June 30, 1969 were examined to verify items in transit and outstanding checks at June 30, 1969. Cash receipts can be traced to definite groups of deposits and were found to be properly and promptly deposited.

Working cash funds were counted during our examination and reconciled with book balances.

As required by the State Tax Commissioner, written requests for remission of uncollected property taxes were prepared and mailed by us on May 31, 1969 covering at least 10% of the number and amount of delinquent taxes.

Confirmations were returned to the post office, and were remailed

to a better address obtained independently of the Tax Collector's office. Three replies from our requests for confirmation were received and cleared with the tax collector's records.

Disbursements were test-checked to the extent of at least ten per cent of all items, and twenty-five per cent of dollars disbursed by examination of the documents supporting payments such as canceled checks, invoices, approved payroll records, etc. Cash discounts are taken when allowed, with a few minor exceptions.

We found no evidence of loose or improper methods in the handling of cash, except as commented upon under "Recommendations".

### RECOMMENDATIONS:

The recommendations which follow are intended to indicate those areas of internal control and procedures which came to our attention either through observation or discussion with city officials, in which improvement of control or efficiency appears appropriate and desirable. Our recommendations are not intended to be all-inclusive nor to give blanket approval to procedures and controls not specifically commented upon.

1. Duplicate copies of program source decks should be stored away from the Data Processing premises. These programs would be expensive to replace in case of loss and should be stored elsewhere as a means of protection.

2. Checks drawn for the payment of payroll withholdings should not be held until quarterly returns are filed. We recommend a separate bank account be established to accumulate these withholdings until payment is due.

3. Receipts for special police services, conveyance tax, and welfare reimbursements should be deposited at least weekly to the General Fund. Also transfers between funds should be deposited on a timely basis.

4. Monthly bank balances (general and payroll accounts) should be reconciled to the general ledger as well as to the daily cash balance sheets.

5. In accordance with Section 12-165 of the General Statutes, the tax collector's name should appear in the rate book next to the items transferred to the suspense tax book.

6. The general ledger of the Water Fund should be maintained on a current basis with all applicable accounts (i.e. materials and supplies, utility plant, etc.) adjusted at least quarterly to properly reflect the current position of the fund.

The budget accounts and applicable expenditures should be maintained separately from the general ledger on a memorandum basis.

7. A system of internal auditing should be established to determine that the proper revenue accounts are being credited when remittances are received. It was noted during the year that many items were misclassified.

8. General ledger accounts should be analyzed on a monthly basis, and details of the balance maintained. All differences should be localized and promptly adjusted.

The following recommendations, similar to those submitted in the prior year or years, have not as yet been implemented. These recommendations are repeated because we believe they are still worthy of consideration.

1. During the course of our examination, a considerable number of adjusting journal entries were required (fifty-six in the General Fund, twenty-nine in the Water Fund and fifteen in the School Construction and General and Public Improvement Funds). The year-end adjusting journal entries should be initiated by city personnel.

2. In regard to the Water Department:

a) The water rent billing cards should be updated to indicate the facilities for which the water rent is being levied and the applicable billing rate.

b) Purchase requisitions and purchase orders should be coded by account classification in accordance with the Public Utilities Commission chart of accounts, and should also be reviewed in the controller's office to verify the account classification.

c) Inventory stock should be located in one area and grouped by like items. The taking of the inventory should be performed by people familiar with these items, and the count should be compared to the inventory records to ascertain their accuracy. Items no longer usable should be segregated from usable stock or disposed of and should be reported to the accounting department in order that a proper inventory write-down can be made.

3. The City should establish a system of departmental reports of property acquisitions, disposals, transfers, and periodic physical inventories in order to maintain the property records on a current basis.

4. Invoices should be promptly rendered for new sewer installations as they are completed.

5. In some cases, purchase orders were prepared subsequent to delivery and billing for materials. The purchasing function should be reviewed to insure that encumbrances are properly charged against appropriation accounts on a timely basis.

6. The City's annual report should include, among other things, a list of the certificates of correction of error and a list of tax refunds as required by the state statutes.

7. A central personnel history file should be established which would include the employment application, date of employment, pay rate increases, authorization for payroll deductions, vacation schedule, etc.

8. The details of amounts withheld from payrolls should be reconciled on a monthly basis to the applicable control accounts maintained in the general ledger.

9. During our examination, surety bonds could not be located for all constables. A review should be made of surety bond coverage for constables to determine that the City is complying with the applicable state statutes.



**Prior lists:**

The ratio of current tax collections to the adjusted property taxes levied for the current list is 98.04%.

(a) per Court Order.

(b) Includes interest refunded of \$93.64.

**Suspense tax book collections**  
(including interest of \$26.07)

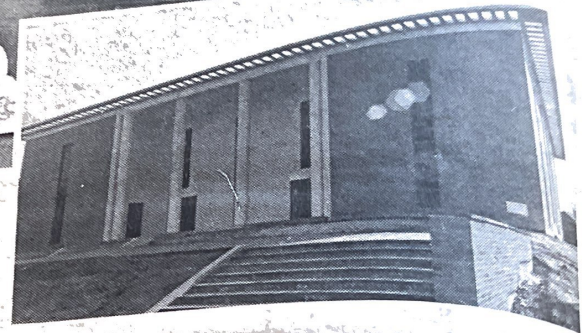
111.71

**\$7,077.61**





## Public Library



The library is a place where there's something for everyone. Celia can learn new cooking tricks or read a "whodunnit." The children can find interesting books on a wide range of topics and Joe can get tips on how to fix anything from the books on the shelves.

A modern library is more than just a place for books. The Danbury Public Library, however, has not been able to provide additional services in the past because of a lack of space but as the new decade begins, so does the second life of the city library.

This year the library will move into a new, spacious two-story facility on Main Street. After surviving under crowded conditions, the library now will begin to grow and expand its services.

Every inch of usable space has been taken up at the old library at Main Street and Library Place. The size of the book collection has not increased at all in the last ten years because there simply is no room to put new books.

In June of 1959, the library had 60,308 volumes. Ten years later, the total number of books actually went down, to 60,131. And in the same period the circulation of books dropped by more than 6,000 books per year.

Even though the 1969 collection was smaller than that of ten years ago, it was composed of more up-to-date, higher quality, more attractive books.

The library may not have increased its collection, but the space that was available was occupied by the best possible materials.

A larger 1969-70 budget, a federal grant and improved purchasing procedures enabled the library to add 5,000 volumes to its collection. These books now are in cartons and will be shelved for use by the public as soon as the new facility opens this spring.

The new library will be more than just a place to house books. Libraries today are expanding into a wide variety of areas and are providing many related services such as phonograph records, art works, musical scores and films, and Danbury's new facility will be among the leaders in this field.

Children's department plans include regular picture-book hours for preschoolers, restarting of story hours for older children for the first time since 1949, book clubs, regular class visits in cooperation with the public schools, and all augmented with a full range of audio-visual equipment.

Plans for the coming years in the adult department include offering of free movie programs for teenagers and adults, special services for shut-ins, and special programs in cooperation with existing community groups. A free-circulating record library is seen in the future, as well. Discussion and lecture rooms also will be available.

How can so many services be provided by the library. It's comparatively easy when one realizes that the new library, with 36,000 square feet of floor space, is ten times larger than the present one. The \$1.45 million needed to build the library was approved in a June, 1968 referendum.

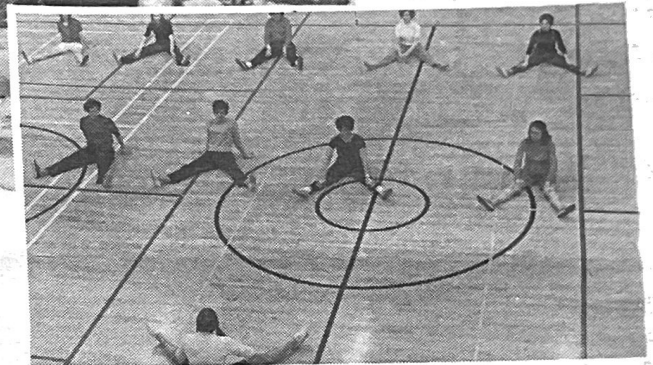
Progress during the past year included replacement of the hand-stamp check-out system with a more efficient film check-out method, the addition of a second fully-qualified professional librarian to the staff and transfer of all library employees to city civil service.

The library, previously governed by the Library Board of Trustees, now is governed by the Danbury Library Board of Directors, a municipal body.





## Parks and Recreation



Americans today are finding they have more leisure time on their hands and more leisure time usually means greater demands on recreational facilities.

Recreation can mean many things, from a slide or merry-go-round in a park or a fast-paced basketball game, to a summer camp for underprivileged children, the challenge of a golf course or a swim at a lake beach.

Danbury is meeting all of these demands.

Each member of the Pasquarella families has different recreational needs and three agencies are working to provide the facilities to meet those needs.

The Parks and Recreation Department is but one of three such public departments. It operates most of the public recreational facilities and programs.

The Richter Memorial Park Authority was set up in 1968 to develop and operate the Stanley Lasker Richter Memorial Park, a municipal golf course now being built off Aunt Hack Road.

The Danbury Conservation Commission, organized in 1964, has taken an active role in acquiring sites for numerous activities.

The parks and recreation function of city government involves more than

providing some flat ground for children to run on. The department provides a large number of activities for Danbury citizens.

During the summer, the department operates eight full-time playgrounds with a registration of some 1,500 children. Playground activities include swimming lessons, inter-park playday and special events at each playground.

Camp Thunderbird's second year in 1969 provided recreation for 283 youngsters in two, four-week sessions for underprivileged children. The camp is located on Lake Kenosia.

The department operates several municipal parks, including Danbury Candlewood Park with its 700 feet of lakefront beach area.

Winter and spring activities have not been disregarded. Danbury High School is used four nights per week for adult recreation, five elementary school gymnasiums are used for fifth and sixth grade boys basketball, ice-skating is provided at Rogers Park, and elementary school baseball teams are sponsored in the spring, plus junior and senior leagues during the summer.

The past ten years has seen the development of new adult recreation programs, a Saturday program for junior and senior high school boys, expanded elementary school activities, an adult square dance program, construction of swimming pools at the

Highland Avenue and Balmforth Avenue playgrounds.

The department works closely with the school system for use of its facilities when school is not in session. Projections include expansion of the recreational program as Pembroke and Stadley Rough Schools open. Where possible, the department provides neighborhood recreational activities.

The Richter Park property was donated by Mrs. Richter in honor of her late husband. In 1968, voters approved a bond issue to build the golf course and work began last spring. Projections made last year called for the first tee off date sometime this summer.

The construction of the course will add a major new facility to the city recreational program. The par-72, 18-hole course is being laid out on a 140-acre tract bounded in part by West Lake Reservoir.

Martens Goos, chairman of the Conservation Commission, was among those who carried on negotiations for purchase of the site. The commission also has been active in acquisition of other properties.

Plans have been formulated for development of the Bear Mountain Reservation which will contain hiking and riding trails, wildlife and skating ponds, a practice ski slope, archery field range and picnicking and camping areas.

The commission took an active role in acquisition of a 63-acre tract from the federal government and helped acquire the site and develop the programs for the Old Quarry Nature Center.

# Community Development Action Plan

The 1960s have been a decade of progress for Danbury. The Community Development Action Plan (CDAP) agency intends to see that the 1970s are as progressive.

Created in late 1967, Danbury's CDAP agency was among the first of its kind in Connecticut. The agency cooperates with city and state funds and working to provide Danbury with a comprehensive plan that will be a guide for future development of the city for the next five years.

The agency itself is composed of a five-member board, and is aided by a five-member advisory and review committee. The CDAP office was established in January, 1968 and a full-

time coordinator, David Mackenzie, was hired last October.

This year CDAP began its first major task, the surveying of all agencies, departments, commissions and organizations in the city that related to any of the 12 CDAP community functions: recreation, culture and community activities, transportation and circulation, public utilities, public safety, interpersonal communication, social services, health, economic development, education, municipal government and housing.

Seventy public and private agencies have been surveyed. These results were compiled and analyzed this past summer.

The new coordinator's first duty was to begin preparations for the public workshops which were initiated in the fall. Beginning in November and extending into early March, 1970, 24 workshops were scheduled.

Upon completion of the workshop project and review of its results, a preliminary plan will be drafted that will be presented to the public through a similar workshop format. The final Community Development Action Plan will then be prepared in light of the response the preliminary plan receives. After a formal public hearing and review by the Common Council, the CDAP will be submitted to the

Department of Community Affairs for approval.

Under recent State legislation, all agencies or organizations applying to the State Department of Community Affairs for funds must first receive the approval of the local CDAP agency prior to submission to the department. This requirement has had a profound impact in Danbury because, for the first time in the city's history, one agency is in the position to be knowledgeable of all new programs initiated in Danbury.

No application to either the state or federal governments leaves the city without the knowledge of, and in most cases, the approval of, the CDAP agency.

## Redevelopment Agency

The books were closed on a ten-year urban renewal project and plans laid for another major development program during the next ten years.

The Redevelopment Agency sold the last parcel of property in the Central Wood Urban Renewal Project in 1969, ending work that had begun in 1959.

The agency has resubmitted plans for its Mid-Town East Neighborhood Development Program under new guidelines recommended by the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The Mid-Town East project now is pending, with review by regional HUD officials and a decision on funding by the national office holding up work on the project at this time.

Agency officials believe that because they were among the first to be submitted under HUD's new Neighborhood Development Program, funding will be forthcoming and the next stage of work can be started in 1970.

## Housing Authority

The most urgent need in Danbury today is for more housing.

Danbury continually ranks among the top Fairfield County communities in number of housing construction starts. The city annually approves plans for new apartment buildings.

Each year families such as the Pasquarellas move from private rentals into their own homes.

Many, however, do not make that kind of move. Without the Housing Authority, some families would find it financially impossible to live in the city.

The authority, over the last ten years, has constructed two elderly projects, Glen Apartments adjacent to Rogers Park, and Wooster Manor, a high-rise structure on West Wooster Street which opened in 1969.

Last year, the authority cleared the last hurdle blocking construction of the Beaver Brook housing project, a proposal delayed many years by legal challenges. The plans for the Beaver Brook project mark a major change which slowly has taken place in the past decade.

The federal government, which funds the construction of low-income housing in Danbury, no longer believes it is enough just to provide "safe and sanitary" housing. Today, additional funds are allotted to provide such services as community rooms, day care centers and recreational facilities.

Public housing now also serves the social needs of families.

Another change, this one initiated by the city, takes advantage of a unique approach to the housing problem.

In 1968, the Common Council approved formation of the Housing Site Development Agency. This group, whose members are made up of the Housing Authority's board of directors, works to find non-profit developers for housing.

The agency coordinates the efforts of city, state and federal governments and the private developer in an attempt to redevelop small rundown residential areas.

The first such project, in the Beaver Street area, was approved in 1969 and is to be developed in cooperation with Interfaith Social Action Corp. Three other non-profit developers have expressed an interest in similar projects.

Housing Authority officials visualize a busy ten years ahead. The State Department of Community Affairs has given Danbury \$725,000 for a 50-unit elderly project and sites now are being investigated. The authority has asked for funds to build still another 100 units of housing for the elderly, with over 400 persons eligible when the units are opened.

The authority, in 1969, announced the first rent increase in its moderate rental projects in three years. Higher costs have forced the increase.

## Civil Defense

Everytime someone hears the name "Civil Defense" he thinks of a nuclear war. But that part of community activity prepares for many other kinds of emergency.

A graphic illustration of the value of Civil Defense came early this year when the city's police station was bombed.

Police moved down the street to Civil Defense headquarters in the War Memorial, where the basic needs of the police already had been duplicated. Radio communications equipment, maps, telephones all had been installed long in advance by Civil Defense, just in case.

Much of civil defense's work is far less publicized. CD volunteers participate in weekly schooling and discussion groups, attend college training courses and patrol major events with emergency equipment.

In 1969, CD personnel rebuilt the old Miry Brook School into a police shooting range for city and civil defense police use. This work was done solely by CD personnel, with no outside contractors.

CD also converted a truck into a traveling kitchen, established a cooperative agreement with other CD units for coordinated work in major emergencies and established an alert system for all emergencies.

## Health Department

An expanding, growing community is an expanding, growing health department and that is just what will be seen to the department in the 1970s.

Danbury now is seeking a full-time health director to coordinate the public health programs in the city. The health department already has expanded its activities and now is affected by a new concept — environmental health.

In 1969, the department made 7,988 inspections. Most people think that's a dry statistic but those inspections showed that the kitchen of every city,

restaurant was clean, as was every market, hot dog stand, coffee truck, bakery and vending machine.

The department has much broader responsibilities in the area of housing code enforcement, mainly because of a new, much stricter housing code approved by the Common Council in January, 1969. The department found 2,950 housing code violations.

The new programs which are becoming more prevalent in health departments have as an objective the total health care of every city resident. To this end, there will be a closer

working relationship with nursing associations, Danbury Hospital, social service agencies, school health tuberculous, and more clinics and tuberculosis, pre-natal care and well health.

Problems such as air and water pollution do not stop at a city's boundary. Open burning of everything other than demolition material and brush has been banned at the city dump. In the future, cooperation will be sought on air and water pollution through some sort of regional arrangement. Plans now are being

considered for some new type of refuse disposal.

Putting your finger on the success of the health department is a difficult task. The department's work is largely preventive. It's success is in the cases of food poisoning which don't occur, of illness which doesn't strike, and of pollution which does not occur.

The city now works closely with the hospital and annually contributes part of city funds to the hospital. The 1969-70 budget calls for a \$65,000 expenditure to Danbury Hospital.



## Danbury Airport

Growth has been the key to progress in Danbury over the past decade and some of the greatest growth has been shown in the activities of Danbury Municipal Airport.

Ten years ago, the airport was used mostly by pleasure aircraft and for instructional purposes. Today the airport is a full-time airport. Runway lights have been added and the airport which have moved here in the 1960s. Ten years ago, aircraft based at the airport was worth \$155,520. Today, the

amount has increased nearly tenfold. Flights into the airport already have exceeded the predictions for airport usage in 1974 made by the Federal Aviation Agency.

Growth at the airport will continue, and much of it will be based on whether a recommended east-west runway is built. Such a runway was recommended in a study by Metcalf and Eddy, Consultants.

The runway would provide much-improved approaches to the airport and

would permit electronic all-weather approach systems to be installed.

Construction of the runway also would permit propeller passenger aircraft to land at Danbury, linking the city directly with major eastern airports. No jet passenger planes will use the airport at any time. There is no way the airport could accommodate such aircraft.

Congress has approved FAA funds for construction of airport control towers. One of those towers will be built at Danbury Airport and will be

constructed, equipped and manned by the federal government.

The Danbury Aviation Commission, which governs airport activities, has prepared a set of "leasing standards" which, when adopted, will result in added income for the city as the airport's usage increases.

Among the other needs identified by the commission over the next ten years will be construction of a terminal building, an increase in hangar and aircraft tie-down areas, and a larger security staff.

## Welfare Department

The Welfare Department, in the past several years, has set out to implement the recommendations of the Mayor's Conference on Human Rights and Opportunities.

Various benefits such as good, shelter, utilities, clothing, hospital care medical care and payments for children in foster homes were distributed to some 2,700 persons. The department handled 750 cases and expended \$55,186 by the end of past fiscal year.

Net cost to the city for this work was \$3,577 with the State of Connecticut reimbursing the city by \$5,659 and welfare recipients paying back \$5,948. Standards for general assistance are set by the State Welfare Department.

## Planning Commission

The Planning Commission has the task of coordinating the use of land within Danbury — a job which is bound to get tougher in the next ten years.

The commission has projected a 50 per cent increase in population over the next 15 years, and recognizes that still more planning activity will be needed in the years ahead.

During 1969, the commission considered petitions for 12 multiple housing designations, three of which were approved, three of which still are pending and six of which were denied.

Ten major industrial site plans and 12 site plans for commerce were approved

during the past year. The greatest request for special use of property has been by child day care centers, five of which were approved in 1969.

The commission saw a decrease in the number of subdivision plans, partially because of the higher cost of land and the higher interest rates on mortgage money. Still, the commission reviewed 18 separate subdivision plans accounting for 233 building lots.

The commission also worked with the Redevelopment Agency to include multiple housing sites within the agency's proposed Mid-Town East Redevelopment Project.

## Human Rights

Discrimination is an ugly word and the Commission on Human Rights in Danbury is operating to eliminate it.

The commission handles approximately 40 to 50 claims per year, many dealing with claims of discrimination in housing or hiring.

The nine-man commission meets once a month at the State National Bank executive office and maintains its own office on Elm Street.

During 1969, the city hired its first community relations officer, Samuel Baldwin, who works out of the commission offices. His job includes the coordination of municipal government departments in relation to human rights activities.

Robert Dyer became chairman of the commission in September, being elected to replace Edward H. Martin.

## Charter Revision

The Charter Revision Commission was reorganized in December after the first group appointed to study possible changes in the charter failed to complete its work by the state's October deadline.

The new commission consists of Warren Marble, chairman, Wayne Baker, John Baird, Daniel Trocolla, Fred Otto III, Hugh Morgan, John E. Baker, Carl Susnitzky and Alfred Correa.

## Engineering Department

a road, expand a sewage treatment plant, extend a water line.

simple, doesn't it? But all proposals, and many more, must be done by a lot of work. This work involves digging ditches or heavy equipment, but of planning and drawing up the plans form the basis for all the work which passers-by see.

Engineering Department is involved in the planning and design of various projects for departments, including utilities and public works. Drives over Nabby Road, he

may remember back several years ago when it was anything but the straight, well-paved street it is today. He may think of the construction that took place but he probably won't think of the work the engineering department did in planning and supervising that work.

A similar project on Palmer Road will be completed this spring. Surveys, engineering and plans have been prepared for the reconstruction of Hawley Road, expected to begin in 1970. Most of the paper work is done for a similar project on Rockwell Road.

The department not only prepares plans but also anticipates the future

needs of the community and undertakes those projects which are considered essential. The department, for example, has undertaken the job of planning work on roads which are or soon will be used as school bus routes.

The department also has recommended widening of Rose Street from Main Street westerly by 350 feet, connecting up with an already-widened portion.

City Engineer Sydney Rapp believes the expansion of the sewage treatment plant will require an additional \$5 million for extension of trunk and

collecting sewers in the next decade. Those new lines will have to be laid out by his department.

A start has been made by the department on preparation of an up-to-date map of all city water lines plus a survey of all water properties and easements.

The department's workload has increased dramatically in the last ten years, and it is now in the process of increasing its staff to handle the additional work.

The last decade saw completion of the Central Flood Urban Renewal Project, a program for which the engineering department did the bulk of the engineering and supervision.

# Department Heads — 1969



**First Row Seated** — left to right: Corp. Counsel Richard L. Nahley, City Clerk Charles A. Ducibella, Mayor Gino J. Arconti, Council President Albert R. Cavalier, Assistant City Clerk Mary A. Rickert. **Second Row Standing** — Councilmen: Roy Swenson, Roy A. Costa, Norman Winnerman, Ann Eriquez, Gloria Putnam, Betty Swartz, Joseph W. Pepin, Frederick Visconti, Sr., William J. Mulvihill, Norman P. Basher. **Third Row Standing** — Councilmen: Thomas J. Dyer, Vittell B. Walkovich, George Massoud, Philip Colla, Aldo Serafin, Norman Zimmer, Arthur C. Smith, Jr., Henrique Antonio, Kenneth E. Griswold, Albert J. Addressi, Jr. Missing from photo: City Treasurer William J. McNamara.



**Seated** — left to right: Civil Service Examiner Frances Abbott, City Clerk Charles A. Ducibella, Mayor Gino J. Arconti, Police Chief William F. Tobin, Fire Chief Joseph J. Bertalovitz, Jr., Town Clerk Margaret M. Yacko. **Standing** — **Second Row**: Civil Defense Director William A. Sullivan, Airport Manager Clifford Sadler, Planning Commission Member Bryon T. Johnson, City Housing Director Joseph E. Canale, Jr., Data Processing Manager Frank Mastriani, Dir. of Environmental Health Vernon E. Williams, Tax Collector Louis C. Charles. **Standing** — **Third Row**: City Engineer Sydney A. Rapp, Dir. Parks & Recreation Edward J. Crotty, Comptroller John P. Edwards, Tax Assessor Evo J. Butera, Social Service Dir. Orlando Salvatore, Purchasing Agent Robert P. Burns, General Foreman Public Works Edward Fusek. Absent: City Treas. William J. McNamara, Superintendent of Public Works Arthur Tartaglia.

# Common Council — 1969