



City of Cambridge

In the Year One Thousand, Nine Hundred

AN ORDINANCE

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Cambridge as follows:

Section 1. Section 2-35 of the Code of the City of Cambridge, as appearing in the 1970 edition, is amended by inserting after the second sentence the following sentence:

He shall devote full time to his duties during regular business hours and shall not otherwise at any time engage in the practice of law for compensation.

Section 2. Section 2-40 of the Code of the City of Cambridge, as so appearing, is amended by adding at the end the following sentence:

They shall devote full time to their duties during regular business hours and shall not otherwise at any time engage in the practice of law for compensation.

Section 3. Section 2-191 of the Code of the City of Cambridge, as appearing in Ordinance No. 903 of December 11, 1978, is amended by adding under "City Solicitor" the following line:

7-1-80 35,000 36,000 ---

Section 4. This Ordinance shall take effect on July 1, ~~1980~~ ¹⁹⁸³.

*In City Council November 8, 1982
Failed to pass to second reading by a
yea & nay vote!*

*4-4-N-5-A-0
ATTEST P.E.H. City Clerk*

*A true copy
attest:*

Paul E. Healy City Clerk.



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Yeas 4; Nays 5; Absent 0.

Attest:- Paul E. Healy, City Clerk.

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Paul E. Healy



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City of Cambridge

PUBLIC HEARING

The Committee on Ordinances, comprised of the entire membership of the City Council will conduct a public hearing on Thursday, September 25, 1980 in the City Council Chamber, City Hall, Cambridge, Massachusetts

The purpose of the hearing is as follows:

- 7:30 p. m. Proposed amendment to the General Ordinances regarding the office of the City Solicitor.
- 8:00 p. m. Proposed amendment to the General Ordinances regarding the appointment of Constables to serve civil process.

All persons interested in this matter may appear at this time and be heard.

For the Committee,

Councillor David A. Wylie,
Chairman, Committee on Ordinances.

City of Cambridge

CITY COUNCIL HEARING SCHEDULE

- Monday, September 22, 1980 5:00 p. m. Regular City Council Meeting.
- 6:30 p. m. The City Council will conduct a public hearing pursuant to an order introduced by Councillor Wylie relative to the sodium content of the public water supply in Cambridge. (Council Chamber)
- Thursday, September 25, 1980 7:30 p. m. The Committee on Ordinances will conduct a public hearing relative to a proposed amendment to the General Ordinances regarding the office of the City Solicitor. (Council Chamber)
- 8:00 p. m. The Committee on Ordinances will conduct a public hearing relative to a proposed amendment to the General Ordinances regarding the appointment of constables to serve civil process. (Council Chamber)
- Monday, September 29, 1980 5:00 p. m. Regular City Council Meeting.



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AN ORDINANCE

In amendment to an Ordinance formerly entitled: "The General Ordinances of the City of Cambridge" as revised in 1972 and now designated as "The Code of the City of Cambridge".

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Cambridge as follows:

Chapter Two entitled: "Administration" is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof a new Article XXXVIII entitled: "Appointment of Constables" which reads as follows:

The City Manager shall appoint, subject to the confirmation of the City Council, constables for the term of three years beginning with the first day of January in the year of appointment. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, all such constables shall be residents of the City of Cambridge upon appointment and shall remain residents of the City of Cambridge during their tenure in office, except for Health Inspectors in the Health Department who need not reside, but who shall cease to act as constables and shall be removed from such office immediately upon the termination of employment as a Health Inspector, unless they reside at that time in the City of Cambridge, as required of other constables.

Appointments of constables shall specify in each case whether the appointment is for a position connected with the city or county service to serve without bond, or for the service of civil process upon the filing of the bond required by law.



City of Cambridge

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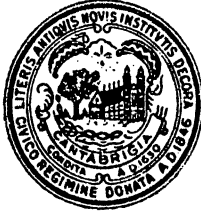
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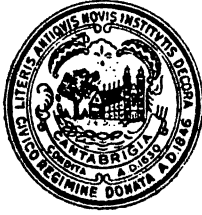
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CITY OF CAMBRIDGE

CITY HALL, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02139

(617) 498-9020

LAW DEPARTMENT

RUSSELL B. HIGLEY
CITY SOLICITOR

EDWARD A. CUNNINGHAM
ANDREW T. TRODDEN
MICHAEL C. COSTELLO
ROBERT F. SYDNEY
LEGAL COUNSEL

CHARLES A. WATSON
LEGISLATIVE AGENT

September 12, 1980

Mr. James L. Sullivan
City Manager
City Hall
Cambridge, MA

Re: Law Department's Annual Report for Fiscal
Year 1979/1980

Dear Mr. Sullivan:

In fiscal year 1979/1980, the Law Department's activities again primarily focused around litigation.

Approximately 120 civil law suits were commenced against the City in the Trial Courts of the Commonwealth and the U. S. District Court in which the Law Department filed appearances in defense of the City.

Since the Massachusetts Governmental Tort Claims Act became law, the City has been subjected to numerous claims to which it was immune in prior years. In fiscal year 79/80, this department handled approximately 160 separate claims which included participation in a hearing process involving individuals, attorneys and city officials.

The Law Department represented the City in approximately 125 claims which were heard by the Committee on Claims of the City Council.

The department is responsible for the handling of workmen's compensation claims brought by employees from all departments of the City. Workmen's compensation cases involve extensive administrative work as well as investigations and hearings at the Industrial Accident Board. Approximately 225 workmen's compensation claims were handled in fiscal 79/80.

September 12, 1980

The aforementioned enumeration of law suits include representation before the Appellate Tax Board, Contributory Retirement Appeal Board, Civil Service Commission, Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Massachusetts District Courts, Superior Court, Appellate Division of the District Court, Appeals Court, U. S. District Court, First Circuit Court of Appeals and the U. S. Supreme Court.

Since the case load is so numerous, it is impossible to identify all of the important pieces of litigation. However, a few should be identified.

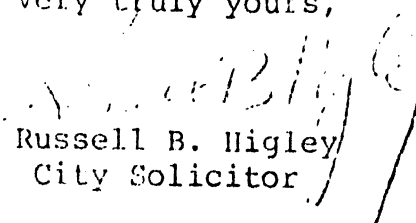
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Several other suits involving claims in excess of \$500,000. were dismissed by the Courts without the payment of any funds by the City.

During fiscal 79/80, the department also represented the City in several unusual and complicated real estate transactions. The City sold several properties and was involved in the subdivision and sale of house lots on the site of the former Russell School. The department was also involved in the negotiations and drafting of several leases involving various City properties.

The department also services all department heads of the City by providing written and oral opinions and advise.

Very truly yours,


Russell B. Higley
City Solicitor

RBH:jl

CAMBRIDGE PUBLIC SCHOOL DEPARTMENT



WILLIAM C. LANNON
SUPERINTENDENT
OF
SCHOOLS

159 THORNDIKE STREET - CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02141
498-9200

September 25, 1980

To: The Honorable Members of the City Council
From: William C. Lannon
Superintendent of Schools
Subject: Litigation and the Cambridge Public Schools

I am presenting this statement as Superintendent of Schools and within the context of my perceptions of the legal pressures which historically have beset my Office.

The schools' today are clearly caught in a campaign of federal, and state laws, which seemingly have as their intent the delivery of human services by the use of compliance pressures that impact on local decisions and budgets. Among those that have caused the School Department to expend extraordinary time and money on are:

1. 94-142 - 766 - These two laws on the handicapped literally guarantee special services to children, much of which is the result of litigation. Our Bureau of Special Education is often required to appear before various hearing officers on the issue of tuition payments. These payments may run as high as \$15,000 a year. The parents have access to legal assistance of a number of advocacy centers while we are often unrepresented.

The recent suit on the issue of welfare payments and children's custody is an example. The City of Cambridge is being sued by an advocacy agency and we are being represented by the City Solicitor. An adverse decision could cost up to a half million dollars.

2. Civil Rights Act and Bilingual Education - The use of the Civil Rights Act by the Federal arm of this agency has resulted in cost over runs both in terms of time and budget.

Presently there are changes in Federal regulations dealing with native language instruction under the Bilingual laws. The Congress is resisting support for these services. The result of this locally could well be parent suits for continued services in native language.

September 25, 1980

3. Racial Desegregation - Our racial integration is in its second full year of implementation.

The School Department has I believe done this process in a well planned manner that has resulted in a calm and peaceful opening. This however should not lead us to believe that the future is free of potential litigation. Systems which desegregate must deal with appeals, equity of instruction and special service petitions. While I maintain that in this area special counsel with specialization is often needed, the general guidance could easily come from a city agency.

4. Negotiations and General Personnel Issues -

In the area above we often should use some specialization however as layoffs and affirmative action issues collide, we have been involved with numerous suits citing discrimination. There is no evidence that this will decrease.

The intent of this statement is to indicate the general concerns facing schools today. The Council, in its best judgement will address the problem with its best thinking. I do not presume to suggest solutions and my intent is to make known certain information which may help in your deliberation.

Finally I would suggest a new book for those who wish to pursue the Federal State intervention process.

Legislative Learning

The Bureaucratization of the Classroom by Arthur Wise

WCL:mm

GEORGE I. GOVERMAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW

367-9308
AREA CODE 617

148 STATE STREET
BOSTON, MA 02109

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Councillor David E. Sullivan
Cambridge City Council
City Hall
Cambridge, MA 02139

RE: Proposed ordinance on the Law Department

Dear Councillor Sullivan:

I am sorry that I will be unable to attend the ordinance committee's hearing this evening because I have given a fair amount of thought to the ordinance you have proposed which will make the Cambridge Law Department positions fulltime. Instead I offer this letter for the committee's consideration.

As a former fulltime assistant city solicitor in Newton and as a client of the Cambridge Law Department when I served as a Cambridge election commissioner, there are many observations I could make which would probably be germane to the Council's deliberations on the ordinance. Most, however, would probably duplicate observations and opinions you would receive from others, e. g., the utility of building an in-house expertise on municipal law subjects and having rapid access to informed legal counsel. Rather than repeat such generalized observations, I will limit myself to one specific observation which the committee may not be able to obtain elsewhere.

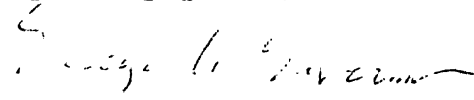
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I think the case of Toomey v. Samp et al. is an example of the failure of the formal opinion process, one which may have caused the City unnecessary expense in securing outside counsel to represent it. The Toomey case was, as you may recall, the lawsuit brought by former representative Toomey after the Election Commission corrected its street index, thereby bringing two college dormitories into the district in which he was a candidate for re-election. In my opinion, there were only two questions that were relevant to that controversy -- both questions of fact: 1) where were the district boundaries, and 2) where were the dormitories? These were not, however, the questions raised in the lawsuit. It is possible that the lawsuit could not have been prevented; however, I think that earlier and less formal consultation with the Law Department might have obviated the necessity for outside counsel.

I do not mean these observations as a criticism of the current City Solicitor. Even if he and his staff were fulltime employees, he would still be faced with the necessity of allocating his department's time in accordance with priorities which only he could set. But the failure to have a continuing and more informal relationship with the Law Department seems to be one drawback a full-time department might be able to overcome.

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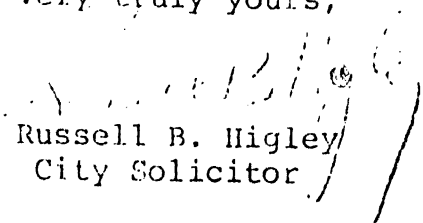
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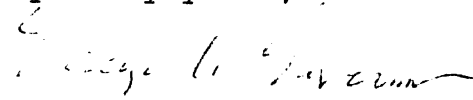
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September 25, 1980

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The intent of this statement is to indicate the general concerns facing schools today. The Council, in its best judgement will address the problem with its best thinking. I do not presume to suggest solutions and my intent is to make known certain information which may help in your deliberation.

Finally I would suggest a new book for those who wish to pursue the Federal State intervention process.

Legislative Learning
The Bureaucratization of the Classroom by Arthur Wise

WCL:mm



CITY OF CAMBRIDGE

CITY HALL, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02139

(617) 498-9020

LAW DEPARTMENT

RUSSELL B. HIGLEY
CITY SOLICITOR

EDWARD A. CUNNINGHAM
ANDREW T. TRODDEN
MICHAEL C. COSTELLO
ROBERT F. SYDNEY
LEGAL COUNSEL

CHARLES A. WATSON
LEGISLATIVE AGENT

September 12, 1980

Mr. James L. Sullivan
City Manager
City Hall
Cambridge, MA

Re: Law Department's Annual Report for Fiscal
Year 1979/1980

Dear Mr. Sullivan:

In fiscal year 1979/1980, the Law Department's activities again primarily focused around litigation.

Approximately 120 civil law suits were commenced against the City in the Trial Courts of the Commonwealth and the U. S. District Court in which the Law Department filed appearances in defense of the City.

Since the Massachusetts Governmental Tort Claims Act became law, the City has been subjected to numerous claims to which it was immune in prior years. In fiscal year 79/80, this department handled approximately 160 separate claims which included participation in a hearing process involving individuals, attorneys and city officials.

The Law Department represented the City in approximately 125 claims which were heard by the Committee on Claims of the City Council.

The department is responsible for the handling of workmen's compensation claims brought by employees from all departments of the City. Workmen's compensation cases involve extensive administrative work as well as investigations and hearings at the Industrial Accident Board. Approximately 225 workmen's compensation claims were handled in fiscal 79/80.

GEORGE I. GOVERMAN
ATTORNEY AT LAW

367-9305
AREA CODE 617

148 STATE STREET
BOSTON, MA 02109

September 25, 1980

Councillor David E. Sullivan
Cambridge City Council
City Hall
Cambridge, MA 02139

RE: Proposed ordinance on the Law Department

Dear Councillor Sullivan:

I am sorry that I will be unable to attend the ordinance committee's hearing this evening because I have given a fair amount of thought to the ordinance you have proposed which will make the Cambridge Law Department positions fulltime. Instead I offer this letter for the committee's consideration.

As a former fulltime assistant city solicitor in Newton and as a client of the Cambridge Law Department when I served as a Cambridge election commissioner, there are many observations I could make which would probably be germane to the Council's deliberations on the ordinance. Most, however, would probably duplicate observations and opinions you would receive from others, e. g., the utility of building an in-house expertise on municipal law subjects and having rapid access to informed legal counsel. Rather than repeat such generalized observations, I will limit myself to one specific observation which the committee may not be able to obtain elsewhere.

In general, I found that a formal request for an opinion from the Law Department was often an exercise of dubious utility. Responses were often too late and, when timely, did not satisfactorily address the concerns of the several commissioners. I believe a less formal procedure -- a Law Department employee sitting in on a Commission meeting -- might yield better results. (It might also limit the abuse of requests for legal opinions.) This does not appear possible under the current arrangements.

Councillor David E. Sullivan
September 25, 1980
Page 2

I think the case of Toomey v. Samp et al. is an example of the failure of the formal opinion process, one which may have caused the City unnecessary expense in securing outside counsel to represent it. The Toomey case was, as you may recall, the lawsuit brought by former representative Toomey after the Election Commission corrected its street index, thereby bringing two college dormitories into the district in which he was a candidate for re-election. In my opinion, there were only two questions that were relevant to that controversy -- both questions of fact: 1) where were the district boundaries, and 2) where were the dormitories? These were not, however, the questions raised in the lawsuit. It is possible that the lawsuit could not have been prevented; however, I think that earlier and less formal consultation with the Law Department might have obviated the necessity for outside counsel.

I do not mean these observations as a criticism of the current City Solicitor. Even if he and his staff were fulltime employees, he would still be faced with the necessity of allocating his department's time in accordance with priorities which only he could set. But the failure to have a continuing and more informal relationship with the Law Department seems to be one drawback a full-time department might be able to overcome.

Very truly yours,



George I. Goverman

BY HAND

September 12, 1980

The aforementioned enumeration of law suits include representation before the Appellate Tax Board, Contributory Retirement Appeal Board, Civil Service Commission, Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Massachusetts District Courts, Superior Court, Appellate Division of the District Court, Appeals Court, U. S. District Court, First Circuit Court of Appeals and the U. S. Supreme Court.

Since the case load is so numerous, it is impossible to identify all of the important pieces of litigation. However, a few should be identified.

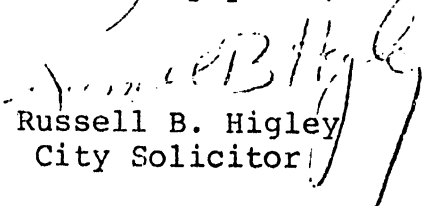
The Law Department was successful in obtaining an order from the Court placing 38 parcels of real property into receivership in order to remedy the outstanding building code and sanitary code violations. The owners of these properties incurred expenses in excess of \$600,000.

Several other suits involving claims in excess of \$500,000. were dismissed by the Courts without the payment of any funds by the City.

During fiscal 79/80, the department also represented the City in several unusual and complicated real estate transactions. The City sold several properties and was involved in the subdivision and sale of house lots on the site of the former Russell School. The department was also involved in the negotiations and drafting of several leases involving various City properties.

The department also services all department heads of the City by providing written and oral opinions and advise.

Very truly yours,


Russell B. Higley
City Solicitor

RBH:jl



THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

JOHN W. Mc CORMACK STATE OFFICE BUILDING
ONE ASHBURTON PLACE, BOSTON 02108

FRANCIS X. BELLOTTI
ATTORNEY GENERAL

September 19, 1980

David Sullivan
City Councillor
City of Cambridge
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139

Dear Dave:

Enclosed, as you requested, is the Table of Contents of the Department of the Attorney General's Staff Manual and that portion of the manual which governs outside employment of lawyers. We have found these rules effective in minimizing the potential for conflicts of interest while attracting and retaining a competent, dedicated staff.

If you need any further information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Dwight Golann".

Dwight Golann
Deputy Chief
Public Protection Bureau

DG:kal

Enclosure

CHAPTER V

Conduct of EmployeesSECTION 5.1 Conduct of Employees

Employees are not to engage in any conduct which reflects unfavorably upon the Attorney General or the Department. They are to perform their official duties at all times with complete fairness and impartiality. Employees are prohibited from engaging in any conduct which is intended to secure private gain, give preferential treatment to any person or prevent any person from securing benefits to which he or she is entitled. They are also prohibited from engaging in any conduct which creates the impression that they will use their offices for these purposes.

SECTION 5.2 Outside Employment

Employees are not to engage in any business or perform work for anyone other than the Department during working hours.

All Assistant Attorneys General, including Division and Bureau Chiefs and the First Assistant Attorney General, shall devote their entire time during ordinary business hours to their respective duties and shall not engage directly or indirectly in the private practice of law.

Upon appointment, all Assistant Attorneys General shall immediately file notices of withdrawal from all criminal cases or cases involving agencies or authorities of the Commonwealth

of Massachusetts in which they have been involved. Appearances in other pending matters may be maintained for a reasonable time to allow for an orderly transition; however, there may be no physical court appearances in these matters. Similarly, non-business hours may be devoted to meetings or conferences required for the purpose of disposition of private legal matters.

No new private legal matters may be undertaken by any Assistant Attorney General with the exception of non-compensated matters related to the attorney's immediate family. Even in the case of family matters, there may be no court appearances.

Within five days of appointment as an Assistant Attorney General each attorney shall submit a letter to the First Assistant Attorney General stating that (s)he has read this section and that (s)he is not directly or indirectly engaged in the private practice of law, and will not be so engaged during his/her employment within the Department.

Any special problems or circumstances in this regard should be immediately brought to the attention of the First Assistant Attorney General.

SECTION 5.3 Financial Interests Affected by Official Action

Employees who in the discharge of their duties for the Department know or reasonably should know that they would be required to take an action which would substantially affect their financial interest, or the financial interest of a member of their immediate family must file a written disclosure statement with their division and bureau chiefs and with the First Assistant Attorney General. The provisions of this Section shall not apply if the effect on the employee's financial interest or that of a member of his immediate family is no greater than on the general public. The disclosure statement shall include a description (1) of the required action (2) of the affected financial interest and (3) of the potential conflict of interest. For purposes of this Section and Sections 5.4 and 5.5, "immediate family" includes the employee's spouse, and the parents, children, brothers and sisters and their spouses, of both the employee and his spouse.

SECTION 5.4 Financial Interests in Contracts

Employees are prohibited from having any direct or indirect financial interests in contracts made by the Department or for the benefit of the Department, or contracts in which the Department has a direct and substantial interest. Employees who know or reasonably should know that the making of such a contract is being considered by, or has been proposed to the Department or any other state agency must immediately disclose in writing the nature and scope of their

financial interests to their division and bureau chiefs and to the First Assistant Attorney General. The disclosure requirements of this paragraph apply to all contracts whether written or oral and including, but not limited to, those made through competitive bidding.

SECTION 5.5 Financial Interests in Contracts - Immediate Family Members

Employees who know or reasonably should know that any member of their immediate families has a direct or indirect financial interest in a contract made by the Department or for the benefit of the Department, or a contract in which the Department has a direct and substantial interest, must immediately disclose in writing the nature and scope of the financial interest, and the name(s) of the family member(s) so interested, to their division and bureau chiefs and to the First Assistant Attorney General. Employees who know or reasonably should know that the making of such a contract is being considered by, or has been proposed to the Department or any other state agency must immediately make the same written disclosure to their division and bureau chiefs and to the First Assistant Attorney General as is described in the preceding sentence. The disclosure requirements of this paragraph apply to all employment contracts and all other contracts whether written or oral, including, but not limited to, those made through competitive bidding.

SECTION 5.6 Disclosure of Financial Interest

Employees who know that they have financial interests which could be affected by plans or activities of the Department must immediately disclose such interests to their division chiefs, bureau chiefs and the First Assistant Attorney General, if they have not already made disclosure pursuant to Sections 5.3, 5.4, 5.5 and 5.11.

SECTION 5.7 Use of Confidential Information

Employees are to maintain the confidentiality of information obtained by them in the course of their employment. They are prohibited from disclosing privileged information or using such information to obtain benefits, financial or otherwise, for themselves, their families, or their friends.

SECTION 5.8 Release of Information to Press

All contacts with the press or media must be approved in advance by the Chief of the Public Information Bureau. This means not only that all news releases will be disseminated through the Public Information Bureau, but also that all requests for information or documents from the press or media will be handled by, and all correspondence to the press or media must be mailed from, the Public Information Bureau. Documents will be made available only after payment of a reasonable fee paid to the Chief Clerk's Office to cover the cost of reproduction.

SECTION 5.9 Use of State Property

Employees should not, directly or indirectly, use or allow the use of state property of any kind for other than official activities.

Section 5.10 Elections

Employees are prohibited from using their offices to influence, interfere with or affect the results of an election or nomination for office.

Employees are prohibited from soliciting or receiving, directly or indirectly, any gift, payment, contribution, assessment, subscription or promise of money or other thing of value for the political campaign purpose of any candidate for public office or of any political committee or for any political purpose whatsoever. This prohibition specifically includes hosting a testimonial reception or other function having the purpose of raising political contributions for any candidate or political committee.

Section 5.11 Testimonial Dinners

Employees are prohibited from selling or accepting payment for tickets, admissions or contributions for a testimonial dinner or function or any affair by whatever name it may be called having a purpose similar to a testimonial dinner or function held on behalf of any employee of this Department. No employee shall allow tickets or admissions to be sold or contributions to be received for any testimonial dinner or function or any affair by whatever name it may be called having a similar purpose, held on his behalf while he is an employee of this Department.

Section 5.12 Disclosure of Prospective Employment:

An employee who participates in a matter of financial interest to a prospective employer with whom the employee is engaged in employment negotiations or with whom an arrangement concerning prospective employment has been finalized, shall make full disclosure to his division chief, bureau chief, the first assistant attorney general, and the State Ethics Commission of the fact of the prospective employment and the employee's present involvement with the prospective employer.

For purposes of this section, negotiations exist as soon as both the employee and the prospective employer show any interest in the employee working for the prospective employer; i.e., disclosure must be made as soon as an employment interview is scheduled.

In addition to the other provisions of this section, employees must notify their division chief, bureau chief and the first assistant attorney general if they receive offers of employment from any person or organization dealing with the employee in his/her official capacity, whether or not the employee is interested in negotiating future employment with such person or organization.

Employees interested in prospective employment who are actively engaged in litigation against persons or organizations

shall not directly contact the individuals within those organizations with whom they are dealing directly in their official capacity, unless said individual is (a) a sole practitioner or (b) the only individual within the prospective organization authorized to hire.

CAMBRIDGE PUBLIC SCHOOL DEPARTMENT



WILLIAM C. LANNON
SUPERINTENDENT
OF
SCHOOLS

159 THORNDIKE STREET - CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02141
498-9200

September 25, 1980

To: The Honorable Members of the City Council

From: William C. Lannon
Superintendent of Schools

Subject: Litigation and the Cambridge Public Schools

I am presenting this statement as Superintendent of Schools and within the context of my perceptions of the legal pressures which historically have beset my Office.

The schools' today are clearly caught in a campaign of federal, and state laws, which seemingly have as their intent the delivery of human services by the use of compliance pressures that impact on local decisions and budgets. Among those that have caused the School Department to expend extraordinary time and money on are:

1. 94-142 - 766 - These two laws on the handicapped literally guarantee special services to children, much of which is the result of litigation. Our Bureau of Special Education is often required to appear before various hearing officers on the issue of tuition payments. These payments may run as high as \$15,000 a year. The parents have access to legal assistance of a number of advocacy centers while we are often unrepresented.

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September 25, 1980

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Legislative Learning
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WCL:mn

CAMBRIDGE PUBLIC SCHOOL DEPARTMENT



WILLIAM C. LANNON
SUPERINTENDENT
OF
SCHOOLS

159 THORNDIKE STREET - CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02141
498-9200

September 25, 1980

To: Paul Healy
City Clerk

From: William C. Lannon *WCL*
Superintendent of Schools

Subject: Litigation and the Cambridge Public Schools
Attached Statement

This is the Statement. I would appreciate it being read into the record
at tonight's meeting.

WCL:mn

Attachment

City of Cambridge

PUBLIC HEARING

The Committee on Ordinances, comprised of the entire membership of the City Council will conduct a public hearing on Thursday, September 25, 1980 in the City Council Chamber, City Hall, Cambridge, Massachusetts

The purpose of the hearing is as follows:

- 7:30 p. m. Proposed amendment to the General Ordinances regarding the office of the City Solicitor.
- 8:00 p. m. Proposed amendment to the General Ordinances regarding the appointment of Constables to serve civil process.

All persons interested in this matter may appear at this time and be heard.

For the Committee,

Councillor David A. Wylie,
Chairman, Committee on Ordinances.



City of Cambridge

CALENDAR ITEM NO. 8

4.

IN CITY COUNCIL

April 7, 1980

COUNCILLOR D. SULLIVAN

ORDERED:

That the enclosed proposed Ordinance be referred to the Ordinance Committee of the City Council.

In City Council April 14, 1980

Adopted by the affirmative vote of 7 members.

Attest: Paul E. Healy, City Clerk

A true copy,

ATTEST:

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Paul E. Healy".

CAI # 8

Order #4

0-35

C. D. Sullivan re: referring the proposed ordinance re: City Solicitor to the Ordinance Committee.

11/8/82 - Failed to pass to second reading 4-5-0
4/14/80

Copy to be sent for study to City future Order return to City

In City Council,

April 7, 1980

CPS 4/7/80
Order referred

to
Charter Right

By
Councilor Powell.

4/14/80

es/ Order Adopted
to Ordinance Committee
Referred to the
City Solicitor for study