CITY OF CAMBRIDGE

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

City Hall Annex - Inman & Broadway - Cambridge, Mass. 02139

498-9034

May 17, 1985

MEMORANDUM

TO: Robert W. Healy
City Manager

FROM: Kathy A. Spiegelman
Assistant City Manager
for Community Development

RE: BioTechnica UDAG
Public Hearing

Pursuant to your request regarding the above referenced subject, I am herewith providing information on the results of the public hearing held this past Tuesday concerning BioTechnica's amended project.

As you know, the City Council approved an Urban Development Action Grant (UDAG) application in late March to be submitted to HUD for consideration. The application, if approved, will provide financing assistance to BioTechnica International, Inc. in the expansion of their existing facility located at 85 Bolton Street. The UDAG would be used to finance only a portion of what essentially consisted of Phase II of a five year program. In their initial review of the application HUD has requested that the project be restructured to show the entire five year project rather than just one phase.

We have amended the application therefore, to include the entire project. While it has been restructured to accommodate HUD's concerns, the project has not essentially changed, except to show a five year projection rather than just the current phase.

The original application described the project as follows:

" Expansion plans involve both rehabilitation and new construction; 6,500 square feet of existing

floor space will be renovated into additional laboratories; 6,000 square feet of existing space will be developed into a pilot fermentation plant and recovery facility; and 10,000 square feet of new construction will house administrative and management offices. "

The amended project can be described as follows:

" The project involves the rehabilitation of 20,000 square feet of existing laboratory and office facilities; construction of a 6,000 square foot pilot plant; construction of 15,000 square feet of new office space; the purchase of 10,000 square feet of land; and the paving of a parking area. "

As can be seen from the above descriptions, the changes include an additional 13,500 square feet of rehabilitation work; additional 5,000 square feet of new construction; and a reduction of 500 square feet in the size of the facility housing the pilot plant. Further, paving of the parking lot currently owned by BioTechnica and purchase of additional land for future parking has been added.

The projected costs of the project have also been amended to reflect the above changes. The current phase was estimated to cost a total of $4,152,000. of which $684,000. would be in the form of a UDAG loan. The entire project as described in the amendment will cost $7,834,000. over five years of which $834,000. would be in the form of a UDAG loan.

In accordance with HUD regulations, a public hearing was held on the amended application at the offices of BioTechnica on Tuesday, May 14, 1985 at 7:30 p.m. The hearing was advertised in the Cambridge Chronicle, was posted on the City Clerk's bulletin board, and flyers were mailed to the entire North Cambridge Stabilization Committee. Additionally, the adjacent Walden Square Apartment complex was notified via notices posted in every doorway.

The hearing was attended by three persons, all residents of Bolton Street. They testified that while they didn't necessarily object to the project overall, they were

concerned about the possibility of a new parking lot being constructed at 69 Bolton Street (the site of the parcel of land to be purchased by BioTechnica). They further stated that they were concerned that cars entering and leaving the lot on to Bolton would pose a safety hazard to children. They also said that the parking lot would be an eyesore.

Officials from BioTechnica present at the hearing addressed the neighbor's concerns by agreeing to look into two options:

- to enter into talks with the Cambridge Redevelopment Authority about utilizing some of the land they are about to purchase from them (Parcel Three, located between BioTechnica and Walden Square Apartments) to accommodate their parking requirements in connection with the construction of a proposed landscape buffer

- to construct the parking lot at 69 Bolton such that access was via Sherman Street (contingent on City Traffic and Parking Department approval) with a thick landscape buffer zone between the lot and street to screen surrounding residential properties.

The neighbors indicated that they didn't want a parking lot in any manner to be constructed at 69 Bolton and would prefer the parking to be located on Parcel Three.

To follow up on this concern, we are presently in the process of setting up a meeting with BioTechnica and CRA officials to see if the first option as described above is feasible.

In closing, I would like to point out that due to the inability of BioTechnica to obtain a firm financing committment from a private bank by April 15, 1985, due to the restructuring, HUD has "held over" complete review of the UDAG application until the next round (July 31, 1985) which will delay any possible approval of the grant until September 30, 1985. Subsequent construction would also be delayed therefore, until late fall of this year or early spring, 1986.

KAS/jk

cc: Joseph Kellogg

C. C. 106

City of Cambridge

MASSACHUSETTS

In City Council June 10 1985

Biotechnica International - Amended UDAG Application

	YEA	NAY	ABSENT	PRESENT
Mr. Daniel J. Clinton	✓			
Mr. Thomas W. Danehy	✓			
Mr. Francis H. Duehay	✓			
Ms. Saundra Graham	(2) ✓		(2) ✓	
Mr. David E. Sullivan	✓			
Mr. Walter J. Sullivan	✓			
Mr. Alfred Vellucci	(2) ✓		✓	
Ms. Alice K. Wolf	✓			
Mayor Russell			✓	
	8	0	1	

R.W.S
MJ

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE

CITY HALL, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02139 • (617) 498-9017

OFFICE OF
THE CITY CLERK

May 29, 1985

Mr. Donald Pett
Chief Financial Officer
BioTechnica International, Inc.
85 Bolton Street
Cambridge, MA 02140

Dear Mr. Pett:

Please be advised that at the request of Councillor Alice K. Wolf, the City Council will hold a public hearing on Monday, June 10, 1985 beginning at 5:30 p.m. in the Council Chamber at City Hall. The purpose of this hearing will be to discuss the amended UDAG application regarding the expansion of your facility.

You and/or your appropriate designee are requested to attend at this time. Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph E. Connarton

Joseph E. Connarton
Deputy City Clerk.

JEC/mh

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02139
Tel. 498-9011

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
ROBERT W. HEALY
City Manager

May 20, 1985

To the Honorable, the City Council:

I transmit herewith communication received from Kathy A. Spiegelman, Assistant City Manager for Community Development, relative to the public hearing held in connection with BioTechnica's amended project.

Very truly yours,

Robert W. Healy
City Manager

RWH/b

Agenda Item No. 10

Re: comm. from Kathy Spiegelman, Asst. City Manager for Community Development, transmitting information on the results of the BioTechnica UDAG Public Hearing.

Hearing set for
6/10/85 at 5:30 pm
6/10/1985
Hearing held
Amendment Approved -

In City Council,

May 20, 1985

Copies of order authorizing filing of application delivered to City Mngrs Office + Council Office + copy sent to Leo Barbee, Comm. Dev. 5/29/85 mh

Hearing June 10, 1985

Letter sent to Donald Petti, Chief Financial Officer of BioTechnica International Inc. notifying them of 6/10/85 hearing. Letter sent 5/29/85 mh (copy within)

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

City Hall Annex - Inman & Broadway - Cambridge, Mass. 02139

498-9034

May 17, 1985

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KAS/jk

cc: Joseph Kellogg

CCM-101

City of Cambridge

AMENDED ORDER

IN CITY COUNCIL

~~March 18, 1985~~
March 29, 1985

WHEREAS: Section 119 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, authorizes the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to make Urban Development Action Grants (UDAG's) to cities and urban counties which are experiencing severe economic distress to help stimulate economic development activity needed to aid in economic activity, and

WHEREAS: The City of Cambridge is experiencing such economic distress, and

WHEREAS: BioTechnics International, Inc. has proposed a project involving the expansion of their existing facility located at 85 Bolton Street, which would alleviate said distress through a stabilization and enhancement of the City's tax base and through the provision of jobs for local residents, and

WHEREAS: Bio Technica International, Inc. is in need of financing assistance to accomplish said project, and

WHEREAS: The City of Cambridge is desirous of utilizing UDAG funding to assist BioTechnica in the development of its expansion project; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED: By the City Council of the City of Cambridge:

1. That an application be submitted by the City of Cambridge to the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development for Urban Development Action Grant assistance to assist BioTechnica International, Inc. in the development of its project located at 85 Bolton Street.

2. That the City Manager, or in his stead, the Assistant City Manager for Community Development, is hereby authorized and directed to file such application with the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, to make any amendments to the application or proposed program as may be necessary, to provide such additional information, furnish such documents and execute such contracts as may be required, and to act as the authorized correspondent and representative of the applicant in connection with said application.

3. That the U.S. Government and Secretary of Housing and Urban Development be and hereby are assured of full compliance with all assurances and understandings as may be required.

4. That the City Manager be directed to proceed with the necessary administrative tasks to carry out the project.

5. If the grant application is approved that any and all loan repayment proceeds be utilized for eligible community development activities to benefit the surrounding neighborhood including possibly a pedestrian bridge over the Boston and Maine Railroad tracks from Rindge Avenue to the Fresh Pond Shopping Mall.

In City Council March 29, 1985.
Adopted as amended by a roll call vote:-
Yeas 8; Nays 0; Absent 1.
Attest:- Paul E. Healy, City Clerk.

A true copy;

ATTEST:- Paul E. Healy

Paul E. Healy, City Clerk.

C. C. 106

City of Cambridge

MASSACHUSETTS

AGENDA ITEM NO. 8 In City Council March 18, 1985

RE: PROPOSED APPLICATION FOR UDAG FUNDING FOR BIOTECHNICA INTERNATIONAL, INC., TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE U.S. DEPT. OF HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT BY MARCH 31, 1985

	YEA	NAY	ABSENT	PRESENT
Mr. Daniel J. Clinton	✓			
Mr. Thomas W. Danehy	✓			
Mr. Francis H. Duehay	✓			
Ms. Saundra Graham			✓	
Mr. David E. Sullivan	✓			
Mr. Walter J. Sullivan	✓			
Mr. Alfred Vellucci	✓			
Ms. Alice K. Wolf	✓			
Mayor Russell	✓			

— Adopted as Amended —

COMMONWEAL COLLABORATIVE
66 WEST STREET, LEOMINSTER, MASSACHUSETTS 01453
617/537-6414

April 15, 1985

Ms. Irene Jenkins
CPD Representative
Boston Regional Office
U.S. Department of Housing
and Urban Development
15 New Chardon Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02114

Re: UDAG Application - BioTechnica International, Inc.
B-00-AA-25-0202, Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Ms. Jenkins:

Enclosed please find the following information requested by your office pertaining to the above referenced project:

1. Employment Plan (Part III, Section F (1)(b))
2. Market Feasibility Information (Part II, Section D)
3. Neighborhood Impact Assessment (Part III, Section A (1))
4. Project Pro Forma
5. Letter from Bond Purchaser

In addition, due to changes in the size of the project, we have provided the following revisions:

- Part III Section B 3b(a) Debt Financing
- Part III Section B 3b(c) UDAG Amount Requested
- UDAG Form 2b Alleviation of Physical Distress
- UDAG Form 3a Sources and Uses
- UDAG Form 4 Job Projection
- Revised "But For"

Please do not hesitate to call if you have any questions.

Respectfully,

Rick

Richard T. Lefferts

cc: Donald Pett, BioTechnica International, Inc.
Joseph Kellogg, City of Cambridge

UDAG FORM 4

A. PERMANENT JOBS PROJECTION (excluding construction jobs)

	FULL-TIME JOBS (a)	HALF-TIME JOBS (b)
1. Number of jobs projected for Action Grant site after completion of project:	193 (1a)	15 (1b)

Source (check box and enter figure if appropriate)

- ☐ Industry standard
  jobs/per square foot: _____
  jobs/per $ sales: _____
- ☐ Local industry statistics
- ☒ Developer/tenant estimates
- ☐ Other (explain w/attachments)

2. Number of jobs currently at Action Grant site:	80 (2a)	5 (2b)

Source (check box)

- ☒ Employer records
- ☐ Local industry statistics
- ☐ Other (explain)

3. Number of existing jobs projected to be transferred to Action Grant site:	0 (3a)	0 (3b)

Source (check box)

- ☒ Employer records/estimates
- ☐ Industry standards
- ☐ Local industry statistics
- ☐ Other (explain)

4. Net totals (line 1 - line 2 - line 3)	113 (4a)	10 (4b)
5. Net jobs (4a + 1/2 4b)	118 (5)	

UDAG FORM 4

b. PERMANENT JOB CHARACTERISTICS

Enter the % and number of NET JOBS (line 5 from previous page) which will fall in each of the categories described below.

6. NET JOBS (line 5) projected to be filled by CETA-eligible people: 25 % 30 jobs

7. NET JOBS (line 5) projected to pay less than 80% of the SMSA median income: 62 % 73 jobs

8. NET JOBS (line 5) projected to be entry level positions, open to low and moderate income persons, but paying over 80% of the SMSA median income: 10 % 18 jobs

9. NET JOBS (line 5) projected to be filled by minority people: 8 % 9 jobs

10. SMSA Minority % of population in the 1980 Census: 8 %

11. Net Jobs to be provided by companies which would have gone out of business, but for the Action Grant. (Signed statements to that effect may be required from company officers.) _____ jobs

C. CONSTRUCTION JOB PROJECTION

HUD keeps track of the number of construction jobs UDAG projects generate since they help alleviate distress. The form below estimates construction jobs to be created by Action Grant projects.

12. Total estimated construction cost of Action Grant project (from UDAG FORM 3a, lines c + d + e + f + g): $ 5,481,000

13. % of construction cost attributable to labor: 35 %

Source (check one box)
- [ ] Contractor's estimate
- [ ] local industry statistic
- [ ] national industry standards
- [XX] developer's estimate
- [ ] other (explain)

14. Labor cost of construction (line 12 x line 13): $ 1,918,350

15. Average annual construction salary and fringe benefits: $ 22,500

Source (check one box)
- [ ] Contractor's estimate
- [ ] local industry statistics
- [XX] developer's estimate
- [ ] other (explain)

16. Projected total Construction Jobs. 56

UDAG FORM (2b)

ALLEVIATION OF PHYSICAL DISTRESS

COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS*

	(A) New Construction	(B) Rehabilitation	(C) Historic Restoration
Number of Buildings	1	1	
Total Square Footage	15,000	12,500	

INFRASTRUCTURE FOR COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS (WHERE APPLICABLE)

	Linear Feet of New Pipe	Linear Feet of Pipe Replaced	Capacity Added
A. Water			
B. Sewer			
C. Sanitary			

*This form constitutes the response to Part III. Section B3.

SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS FOR PROJECT

This constitutes partial response to Part III. Section B 3b.

SOURCES OF FUNDS

Line Item Activity	UDAG Funds	Private Equity	Loans (Including Revenue Bonds)	Other*	Total
a. Land Acquisition					
b. Relocation of Persons and Businesses					
c. Clearance and Demolition					
d. Off-Site Improvements					
e. On-Site Improvements					
i. Building Construction	$5,216,000				$5,216,000
g. Parking Facilities	265,000				265,000
h. Capital Equipment	1,519,000		$834,000		2,353,000
i. Non-Capital Equipment (FFE, etc.)					
j. Professional Fees					
k. Interim Costs: Construction Period Interest, Real Estate Taxes					

UDAG Form 3a Cont'd.
SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS FOR PROJECTS

Line Item Activity	UDAG Funds	Private Equity	Loans (Including Revenue Bonds)	Other*	Total
l. Contingency					
m. Cost Subtotal (sum of lines a-l)	$7,000,000		$834,000		$7,834,000
n. Administration					
o. Working Capital					
p. Total Project Costs (sum of lines m + n + o)	$7,000,000		$834,000		$7,834,000

*On a separate page, specify the source and use of other funds if they are not included on UDAG Form 3b.

For Indian Tribes, Tribal Enterprise equity should be placed under "private equity." Tribal Trust Funds should be distinguished from other tribal funds.

b. Development Summary: Complete the following:

(1.) Developer(s): list and include minimal but relevant information on their background and development experience. Include name and telephone number of developer's contact person.

BioTechnica International, Inc. — Donald M. Pett
Genetic Engineering and Development — Financial Officer
85 Bolton Street, Cambridge, MA 02140 — (617) 864-0040

(2.) Sources of Funds and Amounts to complete project.
(Indian Tribes and Alaskan Native Village must indicate whether they are using tribal trust funds, and if so, must provide documentation allowing release of such funds).

(a) Debt Financing

Source	Amount	Rate/Term	Status	Contact Person	Contact Telephone Numb
I.R.B.	$7,000,000	85% P/Float 5 yr/10-15 amort.	intent	Susan Wittpenn	(617)654-3851

(b) Equity Investment by Developer(s), including limited partnerships, syndicates, corporations, individuals:

Source	Amounts

(c) ULAG Amount Requested: $834,000

(d) Other Public Funds: (Give source and amount) Not Applicable

(e) Other Funds (Specify) Not Applicable

(f) For a pocket of poverty project, provide source and use of pocket's 20% match

Not Applicable

(3). Consultants (name and addresses, if any)

Richard T. Lefferts
Commonweal Collaborative
66 West Street
Leominster, MA

617/537-6414

Complete Forms 3a, Sources and Uses of Funds and Form 3b, Other Public Financial Assistance Summary, and insert behind this page. Also include detailed unit cost construction estimate, detailed 10 year cash flow projections for commercial real estate projects, and 5 year cash flow projections for industrial projects.

BioTechnica International, Inc.
85 Bolton Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02140 (617) 864-0040

Cable: BIOTECH
Telex: 705219

Ralph W.F. Hardy, PhD
PRESIDENT AND CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER

Stan Newman, Director
Office of Action Grants, Room 7250
U.S. Department of Housing and
Urban Development
451 7th Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 02410

Dear Mr. Newman:

BioTechnica International, Inc. seeks to undertake a substantial expansion of its facilities in Cambridge, MA. During the next 2 years, the company plans to renovate 12,500 square feet of existing plant space into 6,500 square feet of new laboratories and 6,000 square feet of existing plant area into a pilot fermentation plant and recovery facility. An additional 15,000 square foot building will be constructed to house management/administration offices.

But for the aid of an Urban Development Action Grant Loan from the City of Cambridge, BioTechnica International, Inc., would not be able to engage in the project described in this grant application. BioTechnica International, Inc. requests the participation of UDAG funds in the project in order to enable the company to exceed the $10,000,000 capital investment limit over 3 years, imposed by the Internal Revenue Service, and retain tax-exempt revenue bond status. Captial expenditures through 1984 total $6,294,311. This phase of the proposed expansion project, at $7,834,000 will exceed the $10,000,000 cap. Ensuing expansion, already projected, will create additional laboratories at an estimated, added cost of $1,500,000.

Although legal opinions have indicated the UDAG funds in the amount of 5 to 7.5 percent of total project costs are adequate to assure tax-exempt status, additional, low-cost financing is required to make the project financially feasible and to assure the competitiveness of BioTechnica International, Inc. both within the industry and in the hgihly-speculative, equity market. Unlike many firms in the field of biotechnology, which remain in the research and development stage and continue to operate only on income from interest on funds from investors, BioTechnica International, Inc. has

BioTechnica International, Inc.
85 Bolton Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02140 (617) 864-0040

Cable: BIOTECH
Telex: 705219

Ralph W.F. Hardy, PhD
PRESIDENT AND CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER

purposely chosen a business strategy that believes in the commercial value of diverse organisms. The company concentrates on projects designed to develop biotechnologies that address business opportunities in the areas of agriculture, pharmaceuticals, food products and chemicals, and retains a royalty of proprietary interest in processes and products for subsequent commercialization.

Until more of company's research and development activities are successful and more of its products or processes are sold, revenues will not meet operating expenses and there will be no profit. The business plan expects that current research and development programs will begin to earn revenues in the upcoming year. BioTechnica International, Inc. brought its first product, a research enzyme, to the market last year and has secured $1,500,000 per quarter in research contracts. However, if the company is unable to secure low-cost debt fund to help finance necessary capital investments, it will have to reduce or eliminate certain research and development activities, not withstanding their status or potential. Such circumstances would be highly detrimental to BioTechnica International, Inc.'s position both in the equity market, which values a firm according to its remaining in the forefront of the product-development cycle, and in the industry. The company cannot afford to transfer the use of funds to cover capital costs.

As described in this application, the $7,834,000 expansion of BioTechnica International, Inc. cannot and will not occur without the benefit of an Urban development Action Grant loan of $834,000 from the City of Cambridge. If this grant proposal is approved, BioTechnica International, Inc. will enter into a legally-binding commitment with the City of Cambridge with respect to the terms and conditions of the UDAG loan.

Sincerely,

Ralph W. F. Hardy

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

BIOTECHNICA INTERNATIONAL, INC.
PLANT EXPANSION

URBAN DEVELOPMENT ACTION GRANT
MARCH 1985

OMB Approval No. 0348-0006

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

2. APPLICANT'S APPLICATION IDENTIFIER	a. NUMBER	3. STATE APPLICATION IDENTIFIER	a. NUMBER
	b. DATE Year month day 19	NOTE: TO BE ASSIGNED BY STATE	b. DATE ASSIGNED Year month day 19

1. TYPE OF SUBMISSION (Mark appropriate box)
- ☐ NOTICE OF INTENT (OPTIONAL)
- ☒ PREAPPLICATION
- ☒ APPLICATION

Leave Blank

SECTION I—APPLICANT/RECIPIENT DATA

4. LEGAL APPLICANT/RECIPIENT
- a. Applicant Name: City of Cambridge
- b. Organization Unit: Community Development Department
- c. Street/P.O. Box: City Hall Annex 57 Inman Street
- d. City: Cambridge
- e. County: Middlesex
- f. State: Massachusetts
- g. ZIP Code: 02139
- h. Contact Person (Name & Telephone No.): Joseph A. Kellogg 617/498-9034

5. EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (EIN): 04 600 1 383

6. PROGRAM (From CFDA): a. NUMBER 0|4|.|2|2|1 ☐ MULTIPLE; b. TITLE Urban Development Action Grant

7. TITLE OF APPLICANT'S PROJECT (Use section IV of this form to provide a summary description of the project.)

BioTechnica International, Inc.
Plant Expansion

8. TYPE OF APPLICANT/RECIPIENT (A—State; B—Interstate; C—Subdivision Organization; D—County; E—City; F—School District; G—Special Purpose District; H—Community Action Agency; I—Higher Educational Institution; J—Indian Tribe; K—Other (Specify):) Enter appropriate letter: E

9. AREA OF PROJECT IMPACT (Names of cities, counties, states, etc.): Cambridge, Massachusetts

10. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS BENEFITING: 95,332

11. TYPE OF ASSISTANCE (A—Basic Grant; B—Supplemental Grant; C—Loan; D—Insurance; E—Other) Enter appropriate letter(s): A

12. PROPOSED FUNDING

a. FEDERAL	$ 684,000.00
b. APPLICANT	.00
c. STATE	.00
d. LOCAL	.00
e. OTHER	3,468,000.00
f. Total	$ 4,152,000.00

13. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF:
- a. APPLICANT: 8th
- b. PROJECT: 8th

15. PROJECT START DATE Year month day: 19 85 6 15

16. PROJECT DURATION: 24 Months

17. DATE DUE TO FEDERAL AGENCY: Year month day 19 85 3 31

14. TYPE OF APPLICATION (A—New; B—Renewal; C—Revision; D—Continuation; E—Augmentation) Enter appropriate letter: A

17. TYPE OF CHANGE (For 14c or 14e) (A—Increase Dollars; B—Decrease Dollars; C—Increase Duration; D—Decrease Duration; E—Cancellation; F—Other (Specify):) N/A Enter appropriate letter(s):

19. FEDERAL AGENCY TO RECEIVE REQUEST: U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development

20. EXISTING FEDERAL GRANT IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

a. ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT (IF APPROPRIATE): Office of Action Grants

b. ADMINISTRATIVE CONTACT (IF KNOWN)

c. ADDRESS: 451 Seventh St., S.W. Room 7258
Washington, D.C. 20410

21. REMARKS ADDED ☐ Yes ☐ No

SECTION II—CERTIFICATION

22. THE APPLICANT CERTIFIES THAT: To the best of my knowledge and belief, data in this preapplication/application are true and correct, the document has been duly authorized by the governing body of the applicant and the applicant will comply with the attached assurances if the assistance is approved.

a. YES, THIS NOTICE OF INTENT/PREAPPLICATION/APPLICATION WAS MADE AVAILABLE TO THE STATE EXECUTIVE ORDER 12372 PROCESS FOR REVIEW ON: DATE _____

b. NO, PROGRAM IS NOT COVERED BY E.O. 12372 ☐ OR PROGRAM HAS NOT BEEN SELECTED BY STATE FOR REVIEW ☐

23. CERTIFYING REPRESENTATIVE
- a. TYPED NAME AND TITLE: Robert W. Healy, City Manager
- b. SIGNATURE:

AGENCY ACTION

24. APPLICATION RECEIVED Year month day 19

25. FEDERAL APPLICATION IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

26. FEDERAL GRANT IDENTIFICATION

27. ACTION TAKEN
- ☐ a. AWARDED
- ☐ b. REJECTED
- ☐ c. RETURNED FOR AMENDMENT
- ☐ d. RETURNED FOR E.O. 12372 SUBMISSION BY APPLICANT TO STATE
- ☐ e. DEFERRED
- ☐ f. WITHDRAWN

28. FUNDING

a. FEDERAL	$ .00
b. APPLICANT	.00
c. STATE	.00
d. LOCAL	.00
e. OTHER	.00
f. TOTAL	$ .00

29. ACTION DATE Year month day 19

30. STARTING DATE Year month day 19

31. CONTACT FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (Name and telephone number)

32. ENDING DATE Year month day 19

33. REMARKS ADDED ☐ Yes ☐ No

SECTION IV–REMARKS *(Please reference the proper item number from Sections I, II or III, if applicable)*

The City of Cambridge, Massachusetts requests $684,000 from the Urban Development Action Grant program to assist the facilities expansion of BioTechnica International, Inc. The project will rehabilitate 12,500 of existing floor space and construct an additional 10,000 square feet. Additional research and development as well as new management and administration. UDAG funds will be loaned to the company for the purchase of equipment.

BioTechnica International, Inc., is a research and development firm engaged in biotechnology. The firm is fully licensed by all local, state, and federal agencies.

Part II
Glossary of Terms
(See Also "Definitions" Section of
UDAG Regulations, Section 570.451)

1. "But For" - No project is awarded UDAG funding unless the participants can affirm that "but for the UDAG, the project would not be implemented" (Section 570.458(c)(14)(ii) and (iii)). There are several typical kinds of "but for" statements and situations which apply to projects. One or more of the following examples may apply to your project:

   a. A fully documented statement demonstrating the existence of a financing gap for the proposed project.

   b. A statement demonstrating that the project is not economically feasible if private funds must be substituted for the requested UDAG funding. This statement must be fully documented — i.e., explained and supported by detailed component cost construction estimates and cash flow projections and analyses.

   c. A statement demonstrating that private investment in the project is contingent upon and will be leveraged by public improvements or infrastructure which are beyond the scope and the means of any one or several private transactions involved in the project — e.g., as when industrial expansion in an industrial park requires overall infrastructure improvements to leverage several industries, or when a shopping mall or hotel will be built if a sewer line which also serves other businesses and residences will be constructed.

The applicant should also note that by statute and regulation the Action Grant amount awarded to a project must be the very least amount necessary to close the project's financing gap or make it economically feasible (Section 570.459 (q)(4)). In addition, where other public (State or local) funds are available for the project, they should substitute for and/or be used to reduce the Action Grant request.

"But For" statements pertaining solely to Pocket of Poverty applicants:

In a limited number of cases in pocket of poverty communities, HUD will approve a project on a site directly adjacent to rather than within the pocket. In addition to the above, where the proposed project is directly adjacent to the pocket, the "but for" statement also should include:

   a. A statement demonstrating that the project would not be economically feasible if located on a site in the pocket; and/or

   b. A statement demonstrating that the project's location on a site in the pocket would cause harm to the low- and moderate-income residents of the pocket and the area's overall physical and economic development.

2. Discounted Value - The dollar value today of a projected stream of payments over time, given current interest rates.

3. Equity Investment - Cash contributed to a project by developer(s) or investors upon which the return on the investment is calculated.

4. Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) - A written statement, prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and 40 CFR Part 1502 of the NEPA Regulations and CDBG regulations 24 CFR Part 58, Subparts H and I, describing any significant alteration of environmental conditions or the creation of a new set of environmental conditions, adverse or beneficial, caused or induced by the action or set of actions under consideration, and the alternatives to such actions or group of actions. Since an EIS is only necessary in the case of projects or activities which will have a significant effect on the human environment, the statement should also include a quantitative measure of magnitude and a qualitative measure of importance of the environmental impacts.

5. Financial Capacity - Ability of equity investors, lenders, or other participating parties to commit to provide private capital required.

6. Firm Commitment - Letters for project financing (loans, equity, etc.) which commit the participating parties to specific project activities. These must show that investment will occur contingent only upon the award of the UDAG. The participating parties must commit to a particular activity or to financing, and must also signify their willingness, once preliminary application approval is granted, to sign a legally binding commitment to that effect.

7. "Flip"— A transaction in which a transfer or refinancing of existing property takes place, but in which there is no net new private investment, as in the case of the sale of an occupied income-producing property. "Flips" cannot be counted as private investment for the purpose of the UDAG leverage ratio of private-to-public funds.

8. Historic Preservation - An effect on a property which is on, eligible for, or which meets the criteria for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, (NHPA) as amended, requires that certain procedures of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation are completed and that the applicant submit certifications with the application and prior to release of funds. The procedures and additional information are described in 36 CFR Part 801.

9. Level of Clearance Finding - The applicant's determination, pursuant to HUD CDBG regulation 24 CFR Part 58, as to which of the two levels — environmental assessment or EIS — of environmental clearance applies to its project or activity.

10. Minorities - Minorities include the following racial and/or ethnic groups:

    a. Black - A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa, but not of Hispanic origin.

    b. American Indian or Alaskan Native - A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North America, and who maintain cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition.

    c. Hispanic - A person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

    d. Asian or Pacific Islander - A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian sub-continent, or the Pacific Islands.

11. Net Cash Flow - All operating revenues less debt service, real estate taxes, and reasonable operating expenses deductible for Federal income tax purposes (without deductions for depreciation, capital improvements, or replacement reserves), including a management fee not exceeding 3-5% of gross revenues.

12. Participating Party - Any person, firm, corporation or entity which has agreed to perform activities related to the project.

13. Payments-In-Lieu-Of-Taxes (PILOT): Payments made to local governments as a substitute for tax payments. UDAG projects are evaluated, among other criteria, on their ability to generate taxes. If this, for some reason, is not possible, applicants may consider requiring PILOTS from appropriate participating parties.

14. Pocket of Poverty - A city or urban county which does not meet the minimum standards of physical and economic distress based on data for the community as a whole may quality as an applicant for Action Grants if it contains a "pocket" consisting of a specifically defined geographic area. (See 24 CFR Part 570.466).

15. Private Investment - Private Investment includes all funds from private sources to be expended in the project after UDAG award LESS:

    a. Discounted value of UDAG loan repayments from Triple A tenants in lieu of a firm loan commitment;
    b. Discounted value of repayment of all other loans of public funds;
    c. Present value of lease payments;
    d. Funds expended for non-capital equipment; and
    e. Working capital and inventory.

Private investment used by UDAG staff to calculate the private leverage ratio for the project includes all funds committed to the project and spent after the date of the UDAG award, INCLUDING:

a. Investment to develop improved real property, such as land acquisition, on-and off-site improvements and "hard" construction and renovation costs.

b. Equipment affixed to the real property which has a depreciable life of not less than 5 years.

c. "Soft" development costs, such as construction period interest and taxes, legal expenses, architectural and engineering fees, if paid to independent third parties, and other customary and appropriate fees paid to third parties.

d. The discounted value of loans made to the project from public sources, such as Farmers Home Administration, Small Business Administration or states if they are repaid by private parties at a fixed rate and term. Note that industrial revenue bonds and private loans backed by less than 90% guarantees are counted at face value.

e. The discounted value of UDAG loan repayment if it is repaid by private parties at a fixed rate and term. Note that this does not include repayments which are contingent on cash flow or profitability.

f. The discounted value of leases of real property or capital equipment.

g. Tenant improvements only if the tenant is signed and has supplied a firm commitment to spend funds.

EXCLUDING:

a. Any costs incurred prior to UDAG award, including any contractual obligations incurred prior to award unless they are contingent upon award of the UDAG.

b. Acquisition costs of an existing occupied building.

c. Equipment which is moveable or has a depreciable life of less than 5 years, such as office equipment, hotel room furnishings or minor tools.

d. Investment in working capital, advertising, training, operating losses or start-up costs.

e. Expenses paid to any individual or organization which is not an independent third party to the project.

f. Developer fees, profit and overhead.

16. Project - The group of integrally related activities which are to be carried out by the applicant or an agent or agency of the applicant and all public and private participating parties.

17. Recapture - The repayment of the Action Grant which can take several forms such as (but not limited to) those listed below:

    a. Amortized payments of interest only or interest and principal

    b. Participation in net cash flow

    c. Participation in gross receipts

    d. Participation in syndication proceeds, sales proceeds, residuals, etc.

    e. Lease payments.

18. Transaction - A major project component which can be undertaken as a separate development deal and be evaluated on its own merits. Many projects consist of a single transaction, while very complex projects generally consist of several transactions. Each transaction must have a minimum ratio of $2.50 of private investment to $1.00 of UDAG investment.

19. Unit - As in unit price per square foot, acre, parcel, bed, room, parking space, etc.

PART III

Description of Proposed Project

Section A - Statement of Problems and Objectives

The City of Cambridge, Massachusetts seeks $684,000 in Urban Development Action Grant funds to assist in financing a major expansion of BioTechnica International, Inc. This project addresses economic distress factors of the outmigration of population and industry and erosion of the tax base. It contributes to the stabilization of the local economy by creating 52 new employment opportunites and by promoting the transition from declining older industries to new enterprises which in recent years have begun to redeem the tax base.

Cambridge, often looked upon as a suburb of Boston and celebrated as a center of intellectualism due to its notable educational institutions, is in fact a distinct community of equal age that evolved into one of the state's most important industrial cities. Located across the Charles River, Cambridge was founded in 1630, the same year Boston was settled. As bridges were built across the river connecting the two communities, new areas opened up to settlement at the bridgeheads in Cambridge: Cambridgeport and East Cambridge (Lechmere Point). Life in "Old Cambridge" centered on Harvard College, but beginning in the nineteenth century, immigrants, first from inland farms and later from Europe began to settle in the Port and Point. They came to seek jobs in the industry and merchant enterprises which located there to take advantage of easy access to Boston. In 1846, these three centers were incorporated into a city.

The population of Cambridge grew at a rate three times that of the State between 1800 and 1850, but this development pales in comparison to the phenomenal expansion the community experienced in the second half of the nineteenth century. At each decennial census, the city recorded growth rates of never less than thirty percent. The combination of railroad construction, industrialization and immigration changed Cambridge into a modern manufacturing city. Cambridge developed a diverse industrial base. By the end of the First World War, it ranked second in the State in industrial production.

On the eve of the Depression, Cambridge had become the world's largest producer of soap, rubber clothing, mechanical rubber goods, writing inks, adhesives, carbon paper and typewritter ribbons. It housed the largest plant printing

school and college text books and the largest confectionary factory. The largest school supply house in the nation was located in the city. Other products manufactured in Cambridge included optical goods and machinery, laboratory equipment, valves, pianos, wooden and paper boxes.

The economic dislocations of the Depression were exacerbated by additional management problems. Between 1930 and 1940, the City lost population for the first time in its history. Assessed property values dropped while the tax rate rose. Cambridge fell increasingly into debt. Industry began its exodus. In 1940, Cambridge had a tax rate nearly the highest in the State.

The Depression abated with the industrial needs generated by World War II and expansion continued with consumer demands in the post war period, but Cambridge failed to regain its former prosperity. During the 1950's and 1960's, the Cambridge suffered central city decline with renewed outmigration of population and industry. Manufacturing facilities moved to out-of-town locations where taxes were lower and open space available to allow efficient, modern, one-level construction with parking. Blue-collar workers were increasingly displaced from their occupations. Between 1967 and 1982, manufacturing employment decreased from 38.0 percent to 15.5 percent of total employment. Over the same interval, 11,027 manufacturing jobs were lost, 44 percent of all manufacturing jobs in the city.

AVERAGE ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT IN SPECIFIED MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION: CAMBRIDGE, MA

Year	Total Employment	Manufacturing		Wholesale and Retail Trade		Services	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1967	65,798	25,028	38.0	17,429	26.5	9,245	14.1
1970	65,678	22,249	33.9	18,035	27.5	10,670	16.3
1972	86,153	19,214	22.3	16,858	19.6	34,506	40.1
1975	78,471	16,562	21.1	15,173	19.3	39,530	50.4
1980	92,044	16,260	17.7	14,932	16.2	46,177	50.0
1982	90,602	14,007	15.5	14,880	16.4	47,041	51.9

Commonwealth of Massachusetts Division of Employment Security, Employment and Wages in Massachusetts' Cities and Towns.

Between 1960 and 1980, blue collar workers declined from one-quarter to one-eighth of employed Cambridge residents. Employment in the often lower-

paying service industry increased by 19.0 percent between 1975 and 1982. Former manufacturing workers have been left to accept lesser-paying service jobs. Evidence to this effect can be derived from the income characteristics of the community. The mean family income for the City of Cambridge is 6 percent less than that of the State of Massachusetts and 14.8 percent less than that of the Boston SMSA.

INCOME CHARACTERISTICS, 1979

	Cambridge	Boston SMSA	Massachusetts
Mean Family Income	$22,639	$26,560	$24,105
Per Capita Income	7,957	8,182	7,458

Census of 1980

Cambridge also suffers from aging infrastructure and deteriorating housing stock. The phenomenal growth the community experienced in the latter nineteenth century had been largely unregulated and unplanned. By 1930, the city had become saturated with buildings and people. A survey by the Public Works Administration in 1941-1943 revealed in the most crowded districts of Cambridge, where 60 percent of its residents lived, 86 percent of the housing was substandard. Today workers still find it difficult to find adequate and affordable housing. Many of the 3 and 4-family buildings date from the turn of the century. The 1980 census recorded that 67.7 percent of Cambridge's year-round housing units were in structures 40 or more years old in comparison to 50.6 percent of such units in the Boston SMSA and 47.3 percent of such units statewide.

Rapid inflation in the 1960's and 1970's undermined the efforts of improved management and sent the tax rate soaring. Between 1967 and 1975, the cost of services rose by 149 percent while the tax base increased by only 11 percent. As a result, the tax rate more than doubled over the same interval from $82.50/ $1,000 to 185.30/$1,000. These circumstances left the City ill-prepared to cope with the budgetary restrictions imposed by the passage of Proposition $2\frac{1}{2}$.

In evaluating its situation, the City of Cambridge has defined the following Community development needs:

- Stabilization and expansion of the tax base

- Elimination of blighted, substandard areas of the City
- Stabilization of the employment rate
- Improvement of the City infrastructure

The project described in this application which will help finance the expansion of BioTechnica International, Inc. addresses the city's development problems and complies with the above described objectives.

- Assistance in the development of additional facilities for the plant enhances the attractiveness to BioTechnica International, Inc. of its congested, inner city location.

- New employment opportunties for 52 workers will be created.

- On-site improvements and creation of new landscaping amenities will help upgrade the area which borders on residential districts.

- Expansion of the research and development facility will increase the tax base and provide additional tax revenue.

- Repayment of the UDAG loan will provide additional funds to be used as community development resources.

Section B - Project Description

!. Brief Project Description

The City of Cambridge, Massachusetts requests $684,000 in Urban Development Action Grant funds to assist in the $4,152,000 expansion of the facilities of BioTechnica International, Inc. The proposed project will create 52 new employment opportunities. Expansion plans involve both rehabilitation and new construction: 6,500 S.F. of existing floor space will be renovated into additional laboratories; 6,000 S.F. of existing space will be developed into a pilot fermentation plant and recovery facility; and 10,000 S.F. of new construction will house administrative and management offices. UDAG funds will be used to purchase equipment for the laboratories and the fermentation plant.

BioTechnica International Inc., organized in 1981, is a research and development firm engaged in biotechnology. The company utilizes genetic technology, primarily recombinant DNA technology, in which various biological and biochemical procedures are used to alter organisms to possess specific desireable traits. Current policy is to conduct research both on a contractural basis for major companies in return for cash payments and a share of future revenues when the product is commercialized and to develop proprietary products and processes for industries which already utilize biotechnology: the chemical, food, alcoholic beverage and agriculture.

BioTechnica International Inc. is devising new methods to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of existing genetic engineering techniques and to create new processes that can be adapted to multiple uses. Currently, the firm is involved in producing advanced microbial production systems for products used in the food, beverage, chemical and pharmaceutical industries. Among these projects is the development of less expensive systems of biosynthesis of such products as: the amino acid, phenylalanine (used in the production of the artificial sweetener, aspartame); and the enzyme rennin (used in the manufacture of cheese); and a modification of brewer's yeast to make light beer.

In argriculture, BioTechnica International Inc. is involved in nitrogen fixation and plant molecular biology. Current projects include development of improved methods to enhance the nitrogen-fixing capability of crops such as soybeans, alphafa and clover to improve crop yield and rate of growth and

to introduce nitrogen-fixing capabilitiesinto plants such as wheat and corn, which now require fertilizer,

Low-cost financing and the co-operation of the City of Cambridge enhances the attractiveness of the congested, older industrial city location to this high-technology firm. Expansion of the plant in Cambridge will increase the tax base and create 52 new employment opportunites.

PART III
Description of Proposed Project

With exhibits as appropriate, respond to each of the following:

Section A - Statement of Problems and Objectives

1. In no more than three paragraphs, describe the relation between the proposed project and the residential or economic development needs of the community. Also discuss how the project will provide jobs for CETA eligible and minority persons, and, if applicable, what role minority businesses or contractors will play in the project. Description of projects with residential components should also address the question of the project's consistency with the city's Housing Assistance Plan (HAP) needs and goals, if the city has a HAP.

2. For pocket of poverty applicants only; If the proposed project is part of a pocket of poverty application, demonstrate the relation between the project and plans for the physical and economic development of the pocket that provide direct benefits to the pocket's low-and moderate-income residents.

Section B - Project Description

1. Brief Project Description: Describe the nature, size and scope of project, plus participating parties in one page or less.

2. Preliminary Information

(Check column for the correct answer below and explain as appropriate)

	Yes	No
(a) Have citizen participation hearings been held?	X	

If the answer is no, explain.

(b) Is the environmental level of clearance finding complete?	X	

Date of Clearance Finding March 30, 1985

(c) Does the project require an Environmental Impact Statement?		X

If the answer is yes, provide a schedule for completion.

	Yes	No
(d) Is an environmental review complete?	X	
Date March 30, 1985		
If the answer is no, provide a schedule for completion.		
(e) Is the project in a designated flood hazard area?		X
If the answer is yes, explain the impacts.		
(f) Will historic properties be affected?		X
If the answer is yes, explain the impact.		
(g) Will the proposed project result in the relocation of industrial or commercial facilities from one jurisdiction to another?		X
If the answer is yes, provide a detailed explanation.		
(h) Does the applicant have any unresolved issues arising from civil rights compliance reviews or previous CDBG conditions relating to fair housing issues, citizen participation allegations, lawsuits, or other allegations against the proposed or any other federally assisted project (or funding) administered by the applicant?		X
If answer is yes, explain.		

	Yes	No
(i) Will the project for which the assistance is requested directly cause the displacement of individuals, families, businesses or farms?	___	X

If the answer is yes, complete and attach Form 1, Relocation Effects.

UDAG FORM 1

RELOCATION EFFECTS

Instructions: Complete the table below with the numbers of families, individuals, farms, and businesses which will be relocated as a result of the proposed project.

NOTE: The following definitions apply to this table:

(1) Low and Moderate Income: Families or unrelated individuals whose income does not exceed the applicable income limit for eligibility for assistance under the Section 8 housing program. Where size of family is not known, use Section 8 limit for a family of four persons.

(2) Other Income Categories: Families or unrelated individuals whose income exceeds the applicable income limit for eligibility for assistance under the Section 8 program.

NOT APPLICABLE

	Low and Moderate Income		Other Income Categories		Total	
	Minority	Non-Minority	Minority	Non-Minority	Minority	Non-Minorit
1. Families Displaced						
2. Unrelated Individuals Displaced						
3. Farms Lost						
4. Businessess Displaced						
5. Jobs Lost From Businesses in Line 4						

*This form constitutes the response to Part III. Section B2(i).

3. Project Description by Transaction: Describe each transaction in detail, including the following information. If the proposed transaction involves infrastructure improvements or demolition, or if housing is to be provided, complete either Form 2a or 2b and insert:

a. Description of the Proposed Site

(1) Location of the site (include map); physical characteristics of site at present (existing buildings, utilities, special features, and current condition); The site is the present location of the facilities of BioTechnica International, Inc. The existing plant consists of a 36,000 S.F. building located at 85 Bolton Street.

(2) Acreage; or number of municipal lots or land parcels which will be assembled for project;

1.75 Acres

(3) Aggregate cost of acreage; attach, as appendix, information verifying cost;

Property is presently owned by BioTechnica International, Inc.

(4) Cost per square foot or acre of property; comparable land costs in local vicinity of transaction;

Not Applicable

(5) Proof of present ownership and public or private developer's control of site, such as through deed, title insurance policy, plat map, purchase contracts, options, leases, condemnation resolutions and authorizations.

See Attached

(6) Zoning of site: Is it appropriate for intended uses? Is re-zoning required? What is the status?

The site is located within an industrial zone. No re-zoning is necessary.

(7) If the transaction involves the rehabilitation of historic structures, briefly describe how structures will be restored or adapted to new uses. Where available and relevant, provide documentation from local Landmark Commissions, the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), the Keeper of the National Register of the Department of the Interior (for determination of historic eligibility), or the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

Not Applicable

UDAG FORM (2a)

ALLEVIATION OF PHYSICAL DISTRESS

RESIDENTIAL TRANSACTIONS OR COMPONENTS*

NOT APPLICABLE

	(A) New Construction		(b) Rehabilitation		(C)	(D)
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Single Family	Multi-Family	Demolished (% Substandard)	Historic Restoration
Number of Units						
Number of Occupants Before Project Completed	N/A	N/A				
Number of Occupants After Project Completed						

INFRASTRUCTURE FOR RESIDENTIAL PROJECTS (WHERE APPLICABLE)

	Linear Feet of New Pipe	Linear Feet of Pipe Replaced	Capacity Added (Units Served)
A. Water			
B. Sewer			
C. Sanitary			

*This form constitutes the response to Part III. Section B3.

UDAG FORM (2b)

ALLEVIATION OF PHYSICAL DISTRESS

COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS*

	(A) New Construction	(B) Rehabilitation	(C) Historic Restoration
Number of Buildings	1	1	
Total Square Footage	10,000	12,500	

INFRASTRUCTURE FOR COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS (WHERE APPLICABLE)

	Linear Feet of New Pipe	Linear Feet of Pipe Replaced	Capacity Added
A. Water			
B. Sewer			
C. Sanitary			

*This form constitutes the response to Part III. Section B3.

b. Development Summary: Complete the following:

(1.) Developer(s): list and include minimal but relevant information on their background and development experience. Include name and telephone number of developer's contact person.

BioTechnica International, Inc.
Genetic Engineering and Development
85 Bolton Street
Cambridge, MA 02140

Donald M. Pett
Financial Officer
617/864-0040

(2.) Sources of Funds and Amounts to complete project.
(Indian Tribes and Alaskan Native Village must indicate whether they are using tribal trust funds, and if so, must provide documentation allowing release of such funds).

(a) Debt Financing

Source	Amount	Rate/Term	Status	Contact Person	Contact Telephone Numb
Industrial Revenue Bond	$3,328,000	85 % Prime Floating/ 5 years 10-15 yr. schedule	Pending	Peyton Morris	451-2477

(b) Equity Investment by Developer(s), including limited partnerships, syndicates, corporations, individuals:

Source	Amounts
BioTechnica International, Inc.	$140,000

(c) ULAG Amount Requested: $684,000

(d) Other Public Funds: (Give source and amount) Not Applicable

(e) Other Funds (Specify) Not Applicable

(f) For a pocket of poverty project, provide source and use of pocket's 20% match

Not Applicable

(3). Consultants (name and addresses, if any)

Richard T. Lefferts
Commonweal Collaborative
66 West Street
Leominster, MA

617/537-6414

Complete Forms 3a, Sources and Uses of Funds and Form 3b, Other Public Financial Assistance Summary, and insert behind this page. Also include detailed unit cost construction estimate, detailed 10 year cash flow projections for commercial real estate projects, and 5 year cash flow projections for industrial projects.

SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS FOR PROJECTS

This constitutes partial response to Part III. Section B 3b.

SOURCES OF FUNDS

Line Item Activity	UDAG Funds	Private Equity	Loans (Including Revenue Bonds)	Other*	Total
a. Land Acquisition		$140,000			
b. Relocation of Persons and Businesses					
c. Clearance and Demolition					
d. Off-Site Improvements					
e. On-Site Improvements					
f. Building Construction			$2,613,000		$2,613,000
g. Parking Facilities					
h. Capital Equipment	$684,000		680,000		1,364,000
i. Non-Capital Equipment (FFE, etc.)					
j. Professional Fees					
k. Interim Costs: Construction Period Interest, Real Estate Taxes					

UDAG Form 3a Cont'd.
SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS FOR PROJECTS

Line Item Activity	UDAG Funds	Private Equity	Loans (Including Revenue Bonds)	Other*	Total
l. Contingency			35,000		35,000
m. Cost Subtotal (sum of lines a-l)	684,000	140,000	3,328,000		4,152,000
n. Administration					
o. Working Capital					
p. Total Project Costs (sum of lines m + n + o)	$684,000	$140,000	$3,328,000		$4,152,000

*On a separate page, specify the source and use of other funds if they are not included on UDAG Form 3b.

For Indian Tribes, Tribal Enterprise equity should be placed under "private equity." Tribal Trust Funds should be distinguished from other tribal funds.

UDAG FORM 3b

OTHER PUBLIC FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE SUMMARY

INSTRUCTIONS: Complete one row to describe each kind ot public financial assistance used in the proposed project.

NOT APPLICABLE

Public Entity Program Title Contact Person Address/Telephone Number	Amount	Type of Assistance (loan, grant)	Recipient of Public Funds	Use of Public Funds	Funding Status		
					Committed	Pending	Application not Submitted
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)

*With Form 3a, this form constitutes the response to Part III Section B 3b.

c. UDAG Repayment Summary (Complete the form below)

Amount of Action Grant to be repaid: $ 684,000

(Action Grant amount involved in recapture plan)

Term: 15 years

Interest Rate(s):

3 percent	years 1 - 5
5 percent	years 6 - 10
7 percent	years 11 - 15

Participation in Gross Revenues or Net Cash Flow:

Participation in Residuals (Sale, Refinance, etc.):

Describe the Administration of Repayment Process

The repayment of the UDAG will be administered by the Community Development Dept. City of Cambridge.

a. Project Schedule (Complete the form below)

	Start	Complete
Site Acquisition		
Private Construction	June 1985	June 1987
Public Construction		
New Permanent Jobs	October 1985	June 1988

Section C - Statement of "But For"

BioTechnica International, Inc.
85 Bolton Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02140 (617) 864-0040

Cable: BIOTECH
Telex: 705219

Ralph W.F. Hardy, PhD
PRESIDENT AND CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER

March 14, 1985

Stan Newman, Director
Office of Action Grants, Room 7250
U.S. Department of Housing and
Urban Development
451 7th Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 02410

Dear Mr. Newman:

BioTechnica International, Inc. seeks to undertake a substantial expansion of its facilities in Cambridge, MA. During the next 2 years, the company plans to renovate 12,500 square feet of existing plant space into 6,500 square feet of new laboratories and 6,000 square feet of existing plant area into a pilot fermentation plant and recovery facility. An additional 10,000 square foot building will be constructed to house management/administration offices.

But for the aid of an Urban Development Action Grant Loan from the City of Cambridge, BioTechnica International, Inc., would not be able to engage in the project described in this grant application. BioTechnica International, Inc. requests the participation of UDAG funds in the project in order to enable the company to exceed the $10,000,000 capital investment limit over 3 years, imposed by the Internal Revenue Service, and retain tax-exempt revenue bond status. Captial expenditures through 1984 total $6,294,311. This phase of the proposed expansion project, at $4,152,000 will exceed the $10,000,000 cap. Ensuing expansion, already projected, will create additional laboratories at an estimated, added cost of $1,500,000.

Although legal opinions have indicated the UDAG funds in the amount of 5 to 7.5 percent of total project costs are adequate to assure tax-exempt status, additional, low-cost financing is required to make the project financially feasible and to assure the competitiveness of BioTechnica International, Inc. both within the industry and in the hgihly-speculative, equity market. Unlike many firms in the field of biotechnology, which remain in the research and development stage and continue to operate only on income from interest on funds from investors, BioTechnica International, Inc. has

BioTechnica International, Inc.
85 Bolton Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02140 (617) 864-0040

Cable: BIOTECH
Telex: 705219

Ralph W.F. Hardy, PhD
PRESIDENT AND CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER

purposely chosen a business strategy that believes in the commercial value of diverse organisms. The company concentrates on projects designed to develop biotechnologies that address business opportunities in the areas of agriculture, pharmaceuticals, food products and chemicals, and retains a royalty of proprietary interest in processes and products for subsequent commercialization.

Until more of company's research and development activities are successful and more of its products or processes are sold, revenues will not meet operating expenses and there will be no profit. The business plan expects that current research and development programs will begin to earn revenues in the upcoming year. BioTechnica International, Inc. brought its first product, a research enzyme, to the market last year and has secured $1,500,000 per quarter in research contracts. However, if the company is unable to secure low-cost debt fund to help finance necessary capital investments, it will have to reduce or eliminate certain research and development activities, not withstanding their status or potential. Such circumstances would be highly detrimental to BioTechnica International, Inc.'s position both in the equity market, which values a firm according to its remaining in the forefront of the product-development cycle, and in the industry. The company cannot afford to transfer the use of funds to cover capital costs.

As described in this application, the $4,152,000 expansion of BioTechnica International, Inc. cannot and will not occur without the benefit of an Urban development Action Grant loan of $684,000 from the City of Cambridge. If this grant proposal is approved, BioTechnica International, Inc. will enter into a legally-binding commitment with the City of Cambridge with respect to the terms and conditions of the UDAG loan.

Sincerely,

Ralph W. F. Hardy

Section D - Market Feasibility

The Boston Herald
BUSINESS
28-PAGE PULLOUT SECTION

Biotech's first product wave rolls toward the marketplace

By GEOFFREY ROWAN

LATE IN 1980 a small California company with no products went public at $35 a share. Within hours investors, intoxicated by the promise of biotechnology, drove the price to $89.

More than four years later Genentech, based in South San Francisco, still doesn't have a product on the market. Though Genentech's stock price remains healthy, in the $55 range, the business of making products from living substances has lost some of its luster.

Ironically, it's just at this moment that biotech products are beginning to trickle into the marketplace. Genex, a Maryland company, is already selling a drain cleaner and an enzyme used to make Nutrasweet; Advanced Genetics of Greenwich, Conn., will soon begin selling Snomax, a product to double the output of man-made snow at ski resorts.

But while biotech products are becoming available for agriculture, food processing and other industries, the most controversial and exciting products, those to treat human illness, are still in the pipeline.

One of the closest to market is Johnson and Johnson. The company needs only final Food and Drug Administration approval to market the first therapeutic biotechnology product for humans, OKT3, which prevents the rejection of transplanted organs.

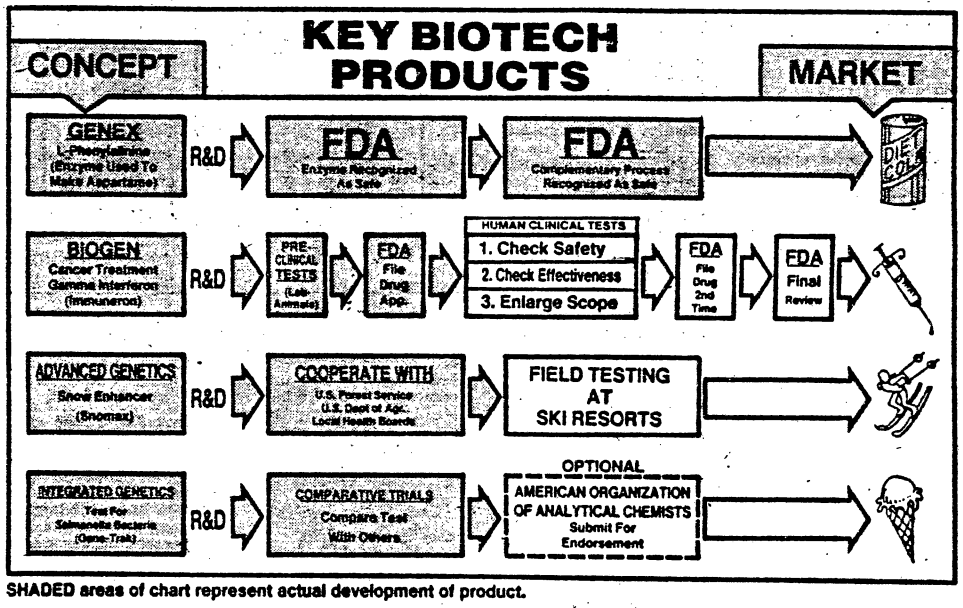
Cambridge BioScience is expected to come out this year with diagnostic products to test for a virus that hits children and an AIDS-like virus that affects cats.

Genentech has several products nearing the marketplace including human blood-clotting agent for hemophiliacs, anti-cancer agents and human growth hormone to treat dwarfism.

New England Nuclear, a division of Du Pont, has a diagnostic test for heart disease.

Cetus, of Emoryville, Calif., became the first company to receive FDA approval to test interleukin-2, an experimental drug, in patients with cancer and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). It has a diagnostic test coming out soon to detect prostate cancer.

Biogen, with U.S. headquarters in Cambridge, expects to market its antiviral, anti-cancer agent alpha interferon later this year. Its gamma interferon, also a cancer attacker, animal growth hormones and hepatitis vaccine won't be commercial for at least two years.



SHADED areas of chart represent actual development of product.

Damon Biotech of Needham Heights, is producing monoclonal antibodies — highly specific, pure antibodies used to make what are sometimes called magic bullets — for sale to several pharmaceutical companies. It is also developing its own biological therapeutics including a treatment for diabetes.

The medical products fall into two categories: therapeutic and diagnostic.

"Diagnostics seem to be on schedule," said Patrick Connoy, vice president of sales for Framingham-based Integrated Genetics

"The therapeutics, because of clinical evaluations, are taking longer to make it to market... The companies that got started the earliest, like Genentech, seem to be the first ones to bring (therapeutic) products to market. The newer ones, that got started in 1981-82, aren't quite there yet."

Where they are is somewhere along the regulatory process, which for a therapeutic drug for human use, takes 7 to 10 years.

That process begins with the identification of the agent in the ecompany's laboratory. It's followed by extensive pre-clinical testing, and then testing in lab animals and humans.

profits will come.

Some companies are now so close to market that they're starting to switch focus away from research.

"We see several indications of a transition from developmental mode to commercial mode," said Damon Biotech's British-born president, Nigel Webb.

"Look at the type of management. There has been a marked transition... to seasoned pharmaceutical executives as opposed to people coming from academia."

Webb said biotech companies are slowing the growth of their research staffs and building marketing and manufacturing capability.

"It has happened with Damon. Two years ago almost 100 percent of the head count was R&D (research and development). Now it's about 50 percent."

It also happened at Biogen, whose chief executive officer, Nobel laureate Walter Gilbert, stepped aside this year to let a more business-oriented executive guide the company.

"Wally decided, when the company reached a certain size it was time to change the leadership more toward businesspeople, even though research remains important," said Biogen acting chief executive Mark Skaletsky.

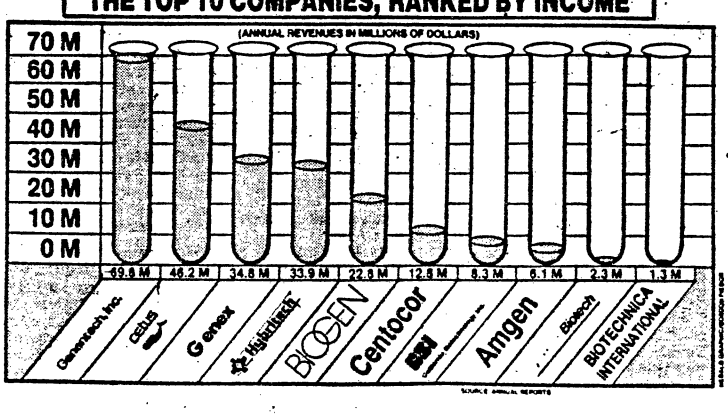
"I think generally the entire industry is beginning to move towards products. I think in 1984 we saw losses reduced, some companies turning profitable and some getting poised."

Of course, not everyone agrees.

"To a great extent the entire industry is still very much in the technology development stage," said Jim Smith, of New England Nuclear.

"There's still a lot of excitement about a new antibody for a new application but it's not for a common application. It's really just demonstrated potential ability..."

Turn to Page 61



Section E - Evidence of Developer, Private Investor and Other Public Commitments

Section F - Evidence of Meeting Program Objectives

ULAG FORM 4

A. PERMANENT JOBS PROJECTION (excluding construction jobs)

	FULL-TIME JOBS (a)	HALF-TIME JOBS (b)
1. Number of jobs projected for Action Grant site after completion of project:	130 (1a)	9 (1b)
Source (check box and enter figure if appropriate)		
☐ Industry standard jobs/per square foot: _____ jobs/per $ sales: _____		
☐ Local industry statistics		
☒ Developer/tenant estimates		
☐ Other (explain w/attachments)		
2. Number of jobs currently at Action Grant site:	80 (2a)	5 (2b)
Source (check box)		
☒ Employer records		
☐ Local industry statistics		
☐ Other (explain)		
3. Number of existing jobs projected to be transferred to Action Grant site:	0 (3a)	0 (3b)
Source (check box)		
☒ Employer records/estimates		
☐ Industry standards		
☐ Local industry statistics		
☐ Other (explain)		
4. Net totals (line 1 - line 2 - line 3)	50 (4a)	4 (4b)
5. Net jobs (4a + 1/2 4b)	52 (5)	

UDAG FORM 4

b. PERMANENT JOB CHARACTERISTICS

Enter the % and number of NET JOBS (line 5 from previous page) which will fall in each of the categories described below.

6. NET JOBS (line 5) projected to be filled by CETA-eligible people: 10 % 4 jobs

7. NET JOBS (line 5) projected to pay less than 80% of the SMSA median income: 10 % 4 jobs

8. NET JOBS (line 5) projected to be entry level positions, open to low and moderate income persons, but paying over 80% of the SMSA median income: 10 % 4 jobs

9. NET JOBS (line 5) projected to be filled by minority people: 8 % 3 jobs

10. SMSA Minority % of population in the 1960 Census: 8 %

11. Net Jobs to be provided by companies which would have gone out of business, but for the Action Grant. (Signed statements to that effect may be required from company officers.) _____ jobs

C. CONSTRUCTION JOB PROJECTION

HUD keeps track of the number of construction jobs UDAG projects generate since they help alleviate distress. The form below estimates construction jobs to be created by Action Grant projects.

12. Total estimated construction cost of Action Grant project (from UDAG FORM 3a, lines c + d + e + f + g): $ 2,648,000

13. % of construction cost attributable to labor: 35 %

Source (check one box)
- [ ] Contractor's estimate
- [ ] local industry statistic
- [ ] national industry standards
- [X] developer's estimate
- [ ] other (explain)

14. Labor cost of construction (line 12 x line 13): $ 926,800

15. Average annual construction salary and fringe benefits: $ 20,000

Source (check one box)
- [ ] Contractor's estimate
- [ ] local industry statistics
- [X] developer's estimate
- [ ] other (explain)

16. Projected total Construction Jobs. 40

PART IV

ASSURANCES

The Applicant hereby assures and certifies that:

1. Prior to submission of its application, it has met the citizen participation requirements of Section 570.454(a) and has made the impact analysis required by Section 570.454(b).

2. The private development would not occur unless the public funding on which the development is based becomes available, in the opinion of the chief executive officer.

3. The action grant funds will not substitute for local public funds which are available for the project described in the action grant application.

4. It possesses legal authority to apply for the grant and to execute the proposed program.

5. Its governing body has duly adopted or passed as an official act, a resolution, motion or similar action authorizing the filing of the application, including all understandings and assurances contained therein, and directing and authorizing the person identified as the official representative of the applicant to act in connection with the application and to provide such additional information as may be required.

6. Its chief executive officer or other officer of the applicant approved by HUD:

   (A) Consents to assume the status of a responsible Federal official for environmental review, decision making and action pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and the other authorities listed in 24 CFR 58.1(a)(3) insofar as the provisions of such Act or other authorities apply to this part;

   (B) Is authorized and consents on behalf of the applicant and himself/herself to accept the jurisdiction of the Federal courts for the purpose of enforcement of his/her responsibilities as such official.

7. It will comply with the requirements for historic preservation identification and review set forth in Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 470), Executive Order 11593, and the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 469a, et seq.), regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation at 36 CFR 801, and any other regulations promulgated pursuant to Section 121 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended.

8. It has identified all properties, if any, which are included on the National Register of Historic Places and which as determined by the applicant, will be affected by the project; it has identified all other properties, if any, which will be affected by the project and which, as determined by the applicant, may meet the criteria established by the Secretary of Interior for inclusion in the Register, together with the documentation relating to the inclusion of such properties on the Register; and it has determined the effect as determined by the applicant, of the project on the identified properties.

9. It will comply with:

(A) Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Pub. L.88-352), and implementing regulations issued at (24 CFR Part 1), which provides that no person in the United States shall on the grounds of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination under any program or activity for which the applicant receives Federal financial assistance and will immediately take measures necessary to effectuate this assurance.

(B) Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (Pub. L. 90-284), as amended, administering all programs and activities relating to housing and community development in a manner to affirmatively further fair housing; and will take action to affirmatively further fair housing.

(C) Section 109 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended; and the regulations issued pursuant thereto (24 CFR 570.601), which provide that no person in the United States shall, on the grounds of race, color, national origin, or sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under, any program or activity funded in whole or in part with funds provided under 24 CFR Part 570.

(D) Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, as amended, and implementing regulations at 24 CFR Part 135, requiring that to the greatest extent feasible, opportunities for training and employment be given to lower-income residents of the project area and contracts for work in connection with the project be awarded to eligible business concerns which are located in, or owned in substantial part by, persons residing in the area of the project.

(E) Executive Order 11246, as amended by Executive Orders 11375 and 12086 and implementing regulations issued at 41 CFR Chapter 60, which provides that no person shall be discriminated against on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin in all phases of employment during the performance of Federal or federally assisted construction contracts.

(F) Executive Order 11063, and implementing regulations at 24 CFR Part 107, on equal opportunity in housing and non-discrimination on the sale or rental of housing built with Federal assistance.

(G) Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, (Pub. L. 93-112) and implementing regulations when published for effect. Section 504 provides that no qualified handicapped person shall, on the basis of handicap, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or otherwise be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity which receives or benefits from Federal financial assistance.

(H) The Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended, (Pub. L. 94-135) and implementing regulations (when published for effect);

(I) The relocation requirements of Title II and the acquisition requirements of Title III of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, implementing regulations at 24 CFR Part 42, and the special provisions of Section 570.457 concerning the relocation of residential tenants not covered by the Uniform Act;

(J) The labor standards requirements as set forth in Section 570.605 and HUD regulations issued to implement such requirements;

(K) The flood insurance purchase requirements of Section 102(a) of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, (Pub. L. 93-234);

(L) The regulations, policies, guidelines and requirements of OMB Circular Nos. A-102, Revised and A-87 as they relate to the acceptance and use of Federal funds under this Part;

(M) All requirements imposed by HUD concerning special requirements of law, program requirements and other administrative requirements approved in accordance with OMB Circular No. A-102, Revised.

10. It will establish safeguards to prohibit employees from using positions for a purpose that is or gives the appearance of being motivated by a desire for private gain for themselves or others, particularly those with whom they have family, business, or other ties.

11. It will comply with the provisions of the Hatch Act which limits the political activity of employees.

12. It will give HUD and the Comptroller General through any authorized representatives, access to and the right to examine all records, books, papers, or documents related to the grant.

13. It will insure that the facilities under its ownership, lease, or supervision which shall be utilized in the accomplishment of the program are not listed on the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) list of Violating Facilities and that it will notify HUD of the receipt of any communication from the Director of EPA Office of Federal Activities indicating that a facility to be used in the project is under consideration for listing by the EPA.

14. It will not, in carrying out the project, discriminate against any employee because of race, color, religion, sex, handicap, or national origin. It will take affirmative action to insure that applicants for employment are employed, and that employees are treated during employment, without regard to their race, color, religion, sex, handicap, or national origin. Such action shall include, but not be limited to, the following: Employment, upgrading, demotion or transfer; recruitment or recruitment advertising; layoff or termination; rates of pay or other forms of compensation; and selection for training, including apprenticeship. The applicant shall post in conspicuous places, available to employees and applicants for employment, notices to be provided by HUD setting forth the provisions of this non-discrimination clause. The applicant will in all solicitations or advertisements for employees placed by or on behalf of the applicant state that all qualified applicants will receive consideration for employment without regard to race, color, religion, sex, handicap or national origin. The applicant will incorporate the foregoing requirements of this paragraph in all of its contracts for project work, except contracts for standard commercial supplies or raw materials or contracts covered under 24 CFR Part 570 subsection (c)(14)(ix)(E), and will require all of its contracts for such work to incorporate such requirements in all subcontracts for work done with funds provided under 24 CFR Part 570.

15. It certifies that it has not knowingly and willfully made or used a document or writing containing any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement or entry. 18 U.S.C. 1001 provides that whoever does so within the jurisdiction of any department or agency of the United States shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned for not more than five years, or both.

_____ _____

Signature Date

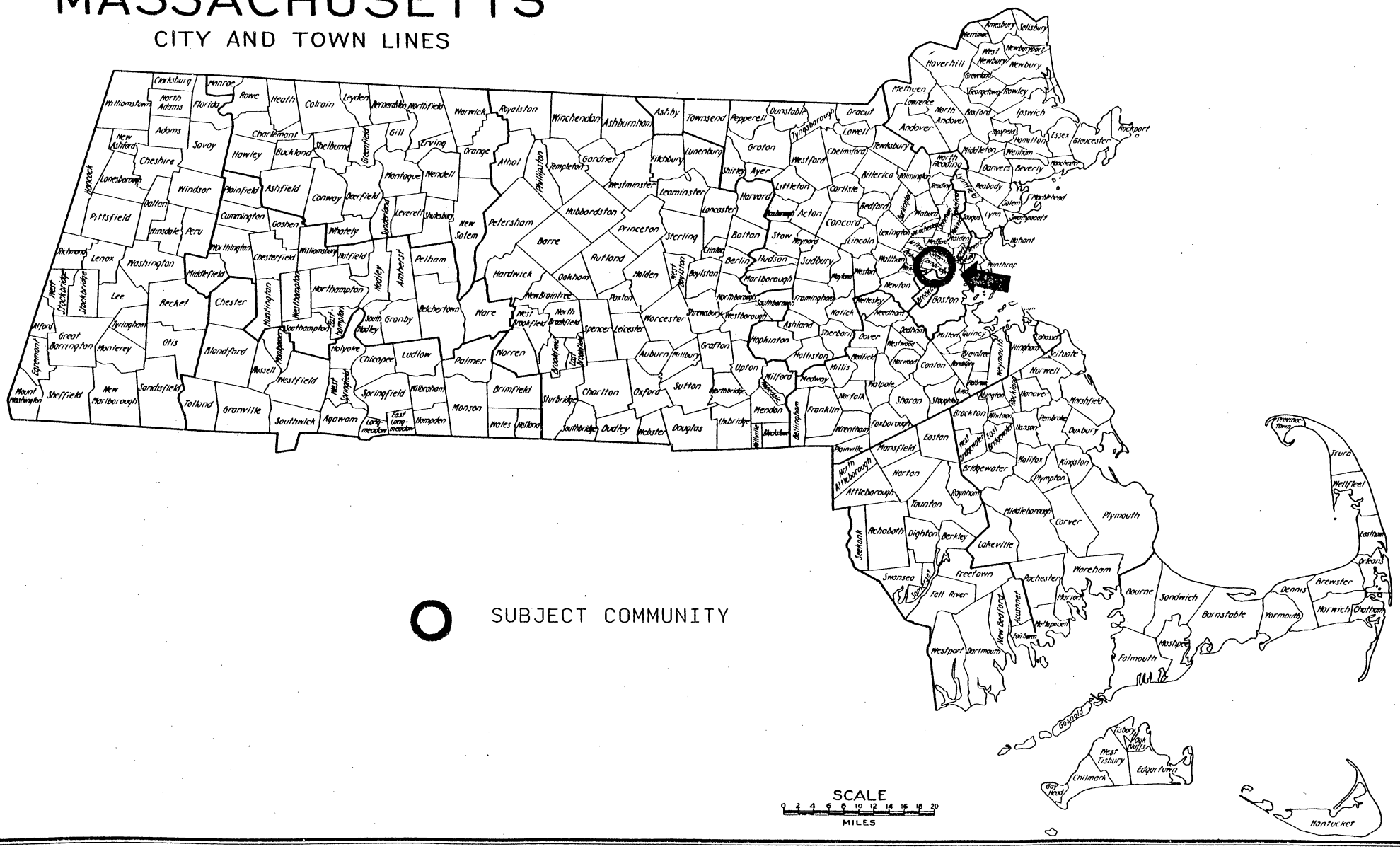
_____

Title

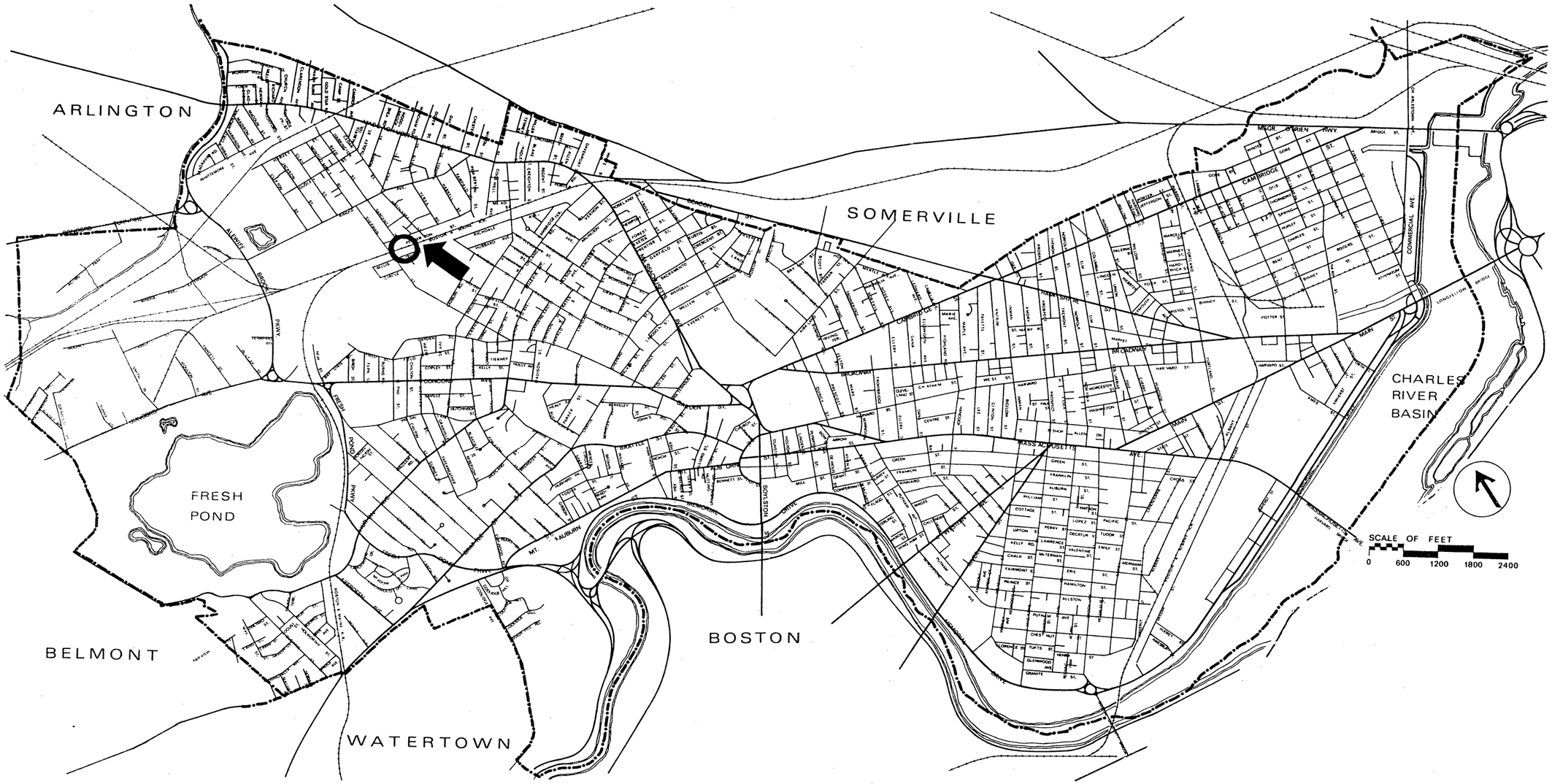
*Note: A separate set of Assurances for Indians Tribes will be issued in the near future.

MASSACHUSETTS

CITY AND TOWN LINES



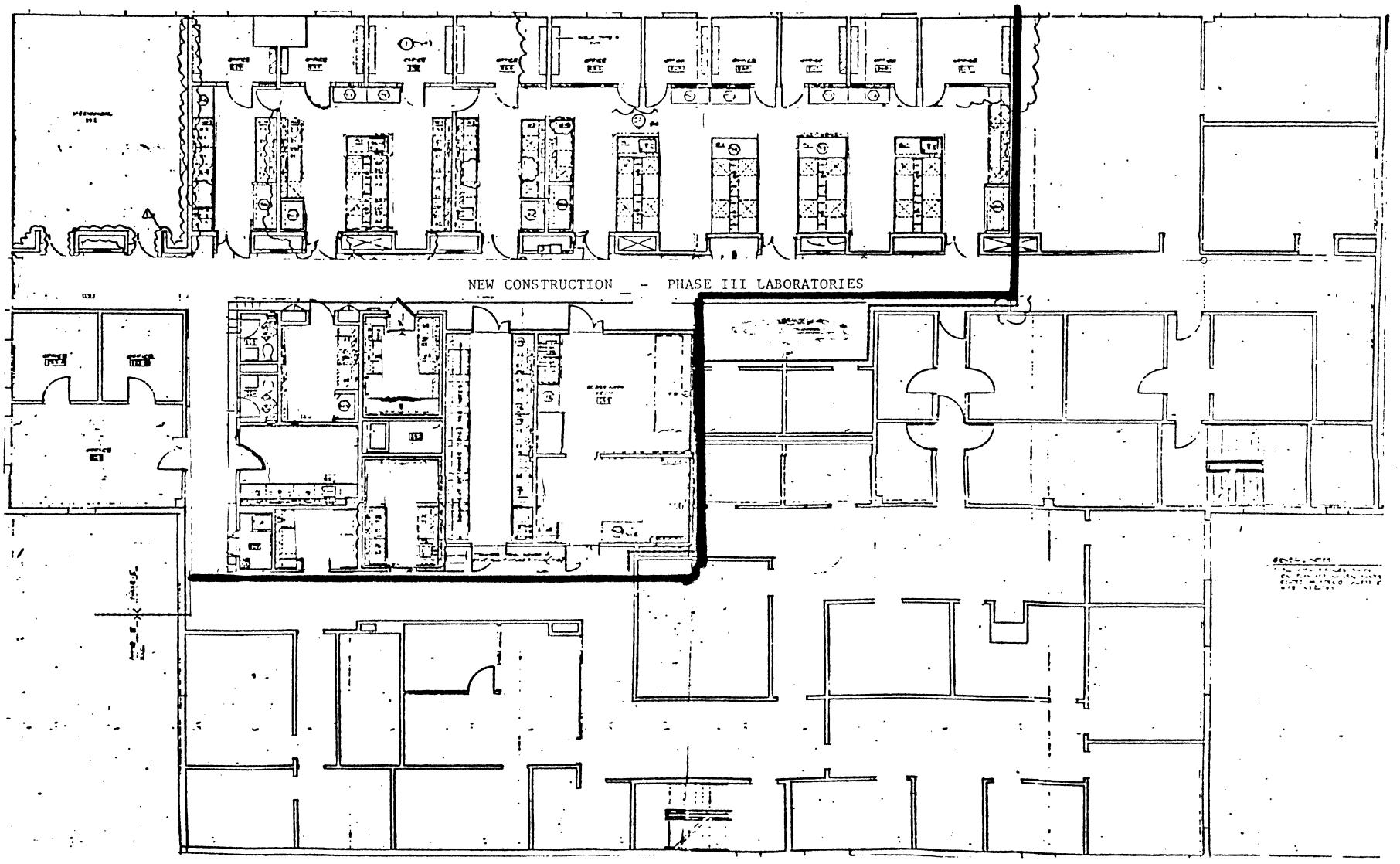
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

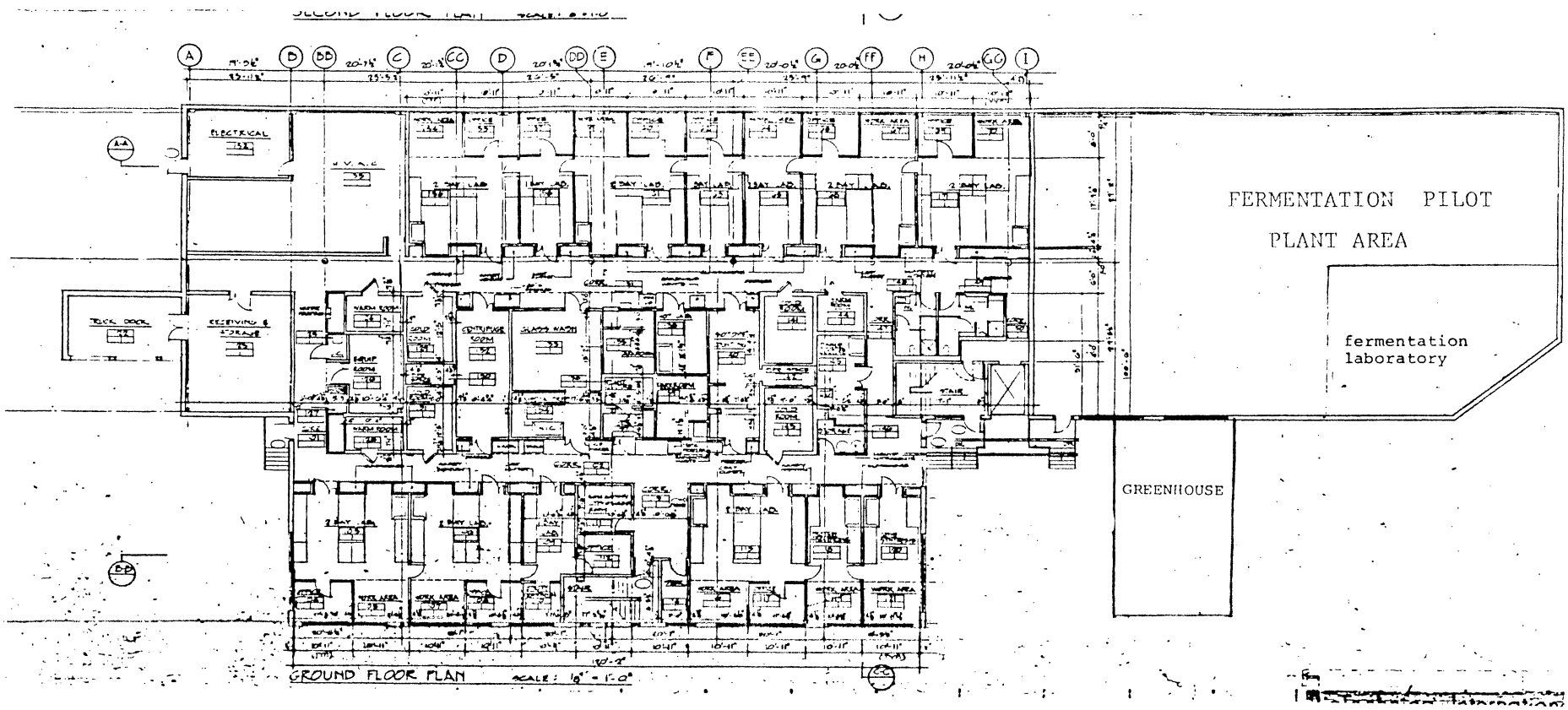


Community Development Department 1976

○ PROJECT LOCATION

SECOND FLOOR PLAN





FIRST FLOOR PLAN

MASSACHUSETTS

Statute Form of Quitclaim Deed

(INDIVIDUAL)

JAMES A. CURTO
VIRGINIA E. CURTO
TO

BIOTECHNICA INTERNATIONAL, INC.

....., 19.....

at..... o'clock and.....minutes.....m.

Received and entered with .....

..... Deeds

Book..... Page.....

Attest:

.....

Register

FROM THE OFFICE OF

Bond & Nickerson
55 Summer Street, 7th floor
Boston, MA 02110

RETURN TO →

HOBBS & WARREN, INC.
PUBLISHERS STANDARD LEGAL FORMS
BOSTON - MASS.
FORM 882
REVISED CHAPTER 497-1969 — 727-1980

(Please print or type)

Witness our hand s and seal s this fourth day of January 19 83

James A. Curto

Virginia E. Curto

James O. Peterson
Witness to Both

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Suffolk ss. January 4, 1983

Then personally appeared the above named James A. Curto and Virginia E. Curto

and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be their free act and deed, before me

James O. Peterson Notary Public — J[illegible]

My Commission Expires December 13, 19 85

CHAPTER 183 SEC. 6 AS AMENDED BY CHAPTER 497 OF 1969

Every deed presented for record shall contain or have endorsed upon it the full name, residence and post office address of the grantee and a recital of the amount of the full consideration thereof in dollars or the nature of the other consideration therefor, if not delivered for a specific monetary sum. The full consideration shall mean the total price for the conveyance without deduction for any liens or encumbrances assumed by the grantee or remaining thereon. All such endorsements and recitals shall be recorded as part of the deed. Failure to comply with this section shall not affect the validity of any deed. No register of deeds shall accept a deed for recording unless it is in compliance with the requirements of this section.

SOUTHWESTERLY one hundred thirty-three and 34/100 (133.34) feet to the point of beginning.

Containing 14,637.6 square feet, more or less.

The above parcel of land is shown on Assessors' Block Plan #203, and being a portion of Lot 30, said Plan being on file in the Office of the Board of Assessors, City Hall, Cambridge, Mass. See also Plan recorded with Middlesex South District Registry of Deeds in Book 7375, Page 409.

PARCEL 5

Beginning at a point in the Northeasterly line of Bolton Street, as extended, said point being distant one hundred thirty (130) feet Southeasterly from the Southeasterly end of Bolton Street, as accepted; thence

EASTERLY by Lot "A", one hundred thirty-three and 34/100 (133.34) feet to a point in the Southwesterly line of the B & M Railroad; thence
SOUTHWESTERLY forty-six and 10/100 (46.10) feet to a point; thence
WESTERLY ninety-three and 45/100 (93.45) feet to a point in the Northeasterly line of Bolton Street, as extended; thence
NORTHWESTERLY by said Bolton Street, as extended, nine and 85/100 (9.85) feet to point of beginning.

The above described parcel of land, containing 2217 square feet, is shown upon a plan entitled "Sub-Division of City Owned Land in Cambridge, Mass.", dated September 15, 1960, drawn by Donald J. Reardon, Acting City Engineer; a copy of said plan is filed.

Being the same five (5) parcels of land conveyed to us by deed of Bridget M. Curto, dated November 22, 1966, recorded with said Middlesex South District Deeds in Book 11257, Page 114.

PARCEL 6

The land in said Cambridge, with the buildings thereon, numbered 79 Bolton Street, shown as part of Lot 9 on "Plan of Land in North Cambridge belonging to the Estate of the late Solomon Sargent" by W. A. Mason, Surveyor, dated June 1867, recorded in Plan Book 19, Plan 57, and bounded and described as follows:

SOUTHERLY by Bolton Street, seventy-four and 75/100 (74.75) feet;
WESTERLY by Lot 8 on said plan, one hundred five and 58/100 (105.58) feet;
NORTHERLY by land of Fitchburg Railroad, seventy-four and 75/100 (74.75) feet; and
EASTERLY by land of Morrison-Stevens Co., one hundred five and 58/100 (105.58) feet.

Said Parcel 6 being the same premises conveyed to us by deed of Laura M. Bunheirao, formerly Laura M. Calbo, dated September 20, 1963, recorded with Middlesex South District Deeds in Book 10362, Page 525.

Parcels 3, 4 and 5, above-described, are conveyed together with the right to use the twenty-five (25) foot way shown on a plan entitled "Subdivision of City Owned Land in Cambridge, Mass." dated September 15, 1960, prepared by Donald J. Reardon, Acting City Engineer, recorded with said Deeds in Book 9797, Page 264, in common with all others legally entitled thereto for all purposes for which ways are commonly used in the City of Cambridge.

Parcel 6, above-described, is conveyed subject to a utility easement to Cambridge Electric Light Company as set forth in a grant dated November 5, 1982, recorded with said Deeds in Book 14781, Page 208.

Parcels 1, 2 and 6, above-described, are conveyed subject to a taking for the laying out of Bolton Street as a public way by the City of Cambridge by instrument dated April 27, 1905, recorded with said Deeds in Book 3157, Page 421

Grantors and Grantee by the acceptance of this Deed hereby confirm that the lease between the parties, a notice of which is recorded with said Deeds in Book 14506, Page 133, is hereby terminated and of no further force or effect.

All of the above-described six (6) parcels of land are conveyed subject to further easements and restrictions of record, if any there be, insofar as the same are now in force and applicable; to the taxes assessed for the current fiscal year; and to the zoning laws and building laws of the City of Cambridge.

(1)

We, James A. Curto and Virginia E. Curto, husband and wife, as tenants by the entirety, both

of Andover, Essex County, Massachusetts

being ~~married~~, for consideration paid, and in full consideration of Eight Hundred Thousand ($800,000.00) Dollars

grants to BioTechnica International, Inc., a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of Delaware, having its principal office at 79-89 Bolton Street, ~~of~~ Cambridge, Massachusetts, * with quitclaim covenants

the land in Cambridge, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, with the buildings and improvements thereon, commonly known as 79-89 Bolton Street, and more particularly bounded and described as follows: [Description and encumbrances, if any]

PARCEL 1

SOUTHWESTERLY by Bolton Street, twenty (20) feet;
SOUTHEASTERLY by Lot 10 on a plan hereinafter mentioned, about one hundred five (105) feet and seven (7) inches;
NORTHEASTERLY by Fitchburg Railroad, twenty (20) feet; and
NORTHWESTERLY by land now or formerly of Meade et al, about one hundred five (105) feet and seven (7) inches to said Bolton Street.

Being part of Lot numbered 9 on plan of land in North Cambridge belonging to the Estate of the late Solomon Sargent, W. A. Mason, Surveyor, June 1867, recorded with Middlesex South District Deeds, Plan Book 19B, Plan 57, and containing about 2100 square feet of land, more or less.

PARCEL 2

NORTHEASTERLY by land of the Fitchburg Railroad Company, ninety-four (94) feet and nine (9) inches;
SOUTHERLY by Lot numbered 11 on the plan hereinafter mentioned, one hundred five (105) feet and seven (7) inches;
SOUTHWESTERLY by Bolton Street, ninety-four (94) feet and nine (9) inches; and
NORTHWESTERLY by Lot 9 on said Plan, one hundred five (105) feet and seven (7) inches.

Being Lot 10 on plan of land in Cambridge belonging to S. Sargent, dated 1851, and made by W. A. Mason, Surveyor.

PARCEL 3

Beginning at a point in the Northerly line of Bolton Street at its intersection with the Easterly line of Bolton Street; thence

NORTHERLY along division line of land of Mary E. Hayes and Lot 35, one hundred three and 08/100 (103.08) feet to a corner; thence
EASTERLY along the Southerly location line of the Boston and Maine Railroad, Fitchburg Division, thirty (30) feet; thence
SOUTHERLY one hundred three and 08/100 (103.08) feet to a point in the Northerly line of Bolton Street, as extended; thence thirty (30) feet to the point of beginning.

Containing 3092 square feet, more or less.

This being a part of land deeded by the City of Cambridge to said Mary E. Hayes, dated December 16, 1948, and recorded at the Middlesex South District Registry of Deeds, Book 7375, Pages 409-410. The above parcel of land is shown on the City of Cambridge Assessors Block Plan No. 203. This instrument does not include any rights of way or other easements in or over the land in said Cambridge belonging to Hayes Oil Products Company, formerly held by said Mary E. Hayes.

PARCEL 4

Beginning at a point in the Northerly line of Bellis Circle as extended, now called Bolton Street, distant one hundred thirty (130) feet from the intersection of the Northerly line of Bellis Circle with the Easterly line of Bellis Circle; thence

WESTERLY along said extended Northerly line of Bellis Circle, one hundred (100) feet; thence
NORTHERLY one hundred three and 08/100 (103.08) feet to the Southerly location line of the Boston & Maine Railroad, Fitchburg Division, thence
EASTERLY along said Southerly location line of the Boston & Maine Railroad, Fitchburg Division, one hundred eighty-four (184) feet; thence

Property Address: 79-89 Bolton Street, Cambridge, MA

(*Individual — Joint Tenants — Tenants in Common.)

We, Arthur E. Boulger and Lorraine R. Boulger, husband and wife,

of Somerville, Middlesex County, Massachusetts

~~being unmarried~~, for consideration paid, and in full consideration of $70,000.00

grants to BioTechnica International, Inc., a Delaware Corporation * having an address of 85 Bolton Street, Cambridge, said County of and Commonwealth, with quitclaim covenants

~~the land in~~

~~[illegible]~~

A certain parcel of land with the buildings thereon situated in Cambridge, being now numbered 136 Sherman Street and being bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the Easterly side of said Sherman Street, formerly called Dublin Street distant Northerly from the corner of Sherman and Bolton Streets, fifty-nine and 42/100 (59.42) feet; thence running

NORTHERLY on said Sherman Street, fifty (50) feet to the Fitchburg Railroad; thence running

EASTERLY on said Fitchburg Railroad, one hundred nine and 04/100 (109.04) feet to land now or late of Collins; thence running

SOUTHERLY on said land now or late of Collins, forty-nine and 29/100 (49.29) feet; thence running

WESTERLY on land now or late of Patrick McCabe, ninety-six and 07/100 (96.07) feet to the point of beginning on said Sherman Street.

Containing 5000 square feet more or less or however otherwise the said premises may be bounded, measured or described; but excepting therefrom a certain parcel of land conveyed by Benjamin Margolin et als to the Boston and Maine Railroad by deed dated August 24, 1954, recorded with Middlesex South District Deeds, Book 8316, Page 597.

Being the same premises conveyed to said grantors by said Arthur E. Boulger, by deed dated September 11, 1969, recorded with said Deeds, Book 11965, Page 298.

Witness our hands and seals this 28th day of February 19 84

Arthur E. Boulger — Lorraine R. Boulger

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Middlesex ss. February 28, 19 84

Then personally appeared the above named Arthur E. Boulger and Lorraine R. Boulger and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be their free act and deed, before me

Richard D. Walsh Notary Public — ~~Justice of the Peace~~

My commission expires 1/18 19 91

(*Individual — Joint Tenants — Tenants in Common.)

CHAPTER 183 SEC. 6 AS AMENDED BY CHAPTER 497 OF 1969

Every deed presented for record shall contain or have endorsed upon it the full name, residence and post office address of the grantee and a recital of the amount of the full consideration thereof in dollars or the nature of the other consideration therefor, if not delivered for a specific monetary sum. The full consideration shall mean the total price for the conveyance without deduction for any liens or encumbrances assumed by the grantee or remaining thereon. All such endorsements and recitals shall be recorded as part of the deed. Failure to comply with this section shall not affect the validity of any deed. No register of deeds shall accept a deed for recording unless it is in compliance with the requirements of this section.

Address of property: #136 Sherman Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Middlesex South Dist.
12/21/84 - Inst 361

CAMBRIDGE REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY a public body, politic and corporate, duly organized and existing pursuant to the laws of Massachusetts and having its usual place of business in the City of Cambridge, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, in consideration of One Hundred Forty Thousand Four Hundred Dollars ($140,400) paid, grants unto BIOTECHNICA INTERNATIONAL, INC., a ~~Massachusetts~~ Delaware corporation having an office at 85 Bolton Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02140, with QUITCLAIM COVENANTS, the land in said City of Cambridge, described as follows:

That certain parcel of land situated in Cambridge, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, as shown as Parcel 62 on a plan entitled "Cambridge Redevelopment Authority, Plan of Land, Parcels 62 & 62A", dated Oct. 12, 1984, prepared by Fay, Spofford and Thorndike, Inc., Engineers, Lexington, Massassachusetts, to be recorded herewith, and bounded and described as set forth in Exhibit A attached hereto and made a part hereof.

The Grantee, for itself and its successors and assigns, hereby covenants and agrees that the Grantee, and its successors and assigns, shall not discriminate upon the basis of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin in the sale, lease or rental, or in the use or occupancy, of the granted premises, or any improvements erected or to be erected thereon, or any part thereof. The foregoing agreement and covenant, and all rights and obligations under said agreement and covenant, shall be in force and effect until the expiration of one hundred (100) years from the date of this Deed; provided, however, that the Grantee, and its successors and assigns, shall be liable under this Deed only for breaches occurring during its or their respective ownership of an interest in the granted premises and only with respect to and only for breaches occurring in respect of that portion of the granted premises as to which the Grantee, its successors or assigns, at the time of the breach holds an interest in such portion of the granted premises.

In amplification, and not in restriction, of the provisions hereof, it is intended and agreed that the Grantor, and its successors and assigns, and the City of Cambridge shall be deemed beneficiaries of such agreement and covenant, both for and in their or its own right and also for the purpose of protecting the interests of the community and other parties, public or private, in whose favor or for whose benefit such agreement and covenant have been provided. Such agreement and covenant shall run in favor of the Grantor, its successors and assigns, and the City of Cambridge for the entire period during which such agreement and covenant shall be in force and effect without regard to whether the Grantor, its successors and assigns, or the City of Cambridge has at any time been, remains, or is an owner of any land or interest therein to or in favor of which such agreement and covenant relate. The Grantor, its successors and assigns, and the City of Cambridge shall have the right, in the event of any breach of such agreement or covenant, to exercise all the rights and remedies, and to maintain any actions or suits at law or in equity

or other proper proceedings, to enforce the curing of such breach of agreement or covenant, to which it or any other beneficiaries of such agreement or covenant may be entitled; and the Grantee shall pay all reasonable costs and expenses of litigation, including attorneys' fees in reasonable amounts, which may be incurred by the other party in any proceeding brought to enforce compliance with such agreement or covenant, to the extent that such other party prevails.

Such agreement and covenant shall be a covenant running with the land and shall, in any event, and without regard to technical classification or designation, legal or otherwise, and except only as otherwise herein specifically provided, be binding, to the fullest extent permitted by law and equity, for the benefit and in favor of, and enforceable by, the Grantor, its successors and assigns, and the City of Cambridge against the Grantee, its successors and assigns, and every successor in interest to the granted premises, or any part thereof or any interest therein, and any party in possession or occupancy of the granted premises or any part thereof.

By the acceptance of this Deed, the Grantee, for itself and its successors and assigns, does accept the granted premises "as is", and does release the Grantor from any and all liability, losses, damages (including consequential damages), costs and claims arising from or on account of the condition of the premises.

WITNESS the execution hereof under seal this 21 day of December, 1984.

ATTEST:

(SEAL)

Joseph F. Palumbo
Executive Director and Secretary

CAMBRIDGE REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

By Charles C. Nowiszewski
Charles C. Nowiszewski
Chairman

ATTEST:

(SEAL) Donald M. Pell
(Name)
(Title) Treasurer

BIOTECHNICA INTERNATIONAL, INC.

By John Adam
(Name)
(Title) Chairman & CEO

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Middlesex, ss. December 21, 1984

Then personally appeared the above-named Charles C. Nowiszewski, and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be the free act and deed of Cambridge Redevelopment Authority.

Robert S. Kenner
Notary Public
My Commission Expires: 7/4/90

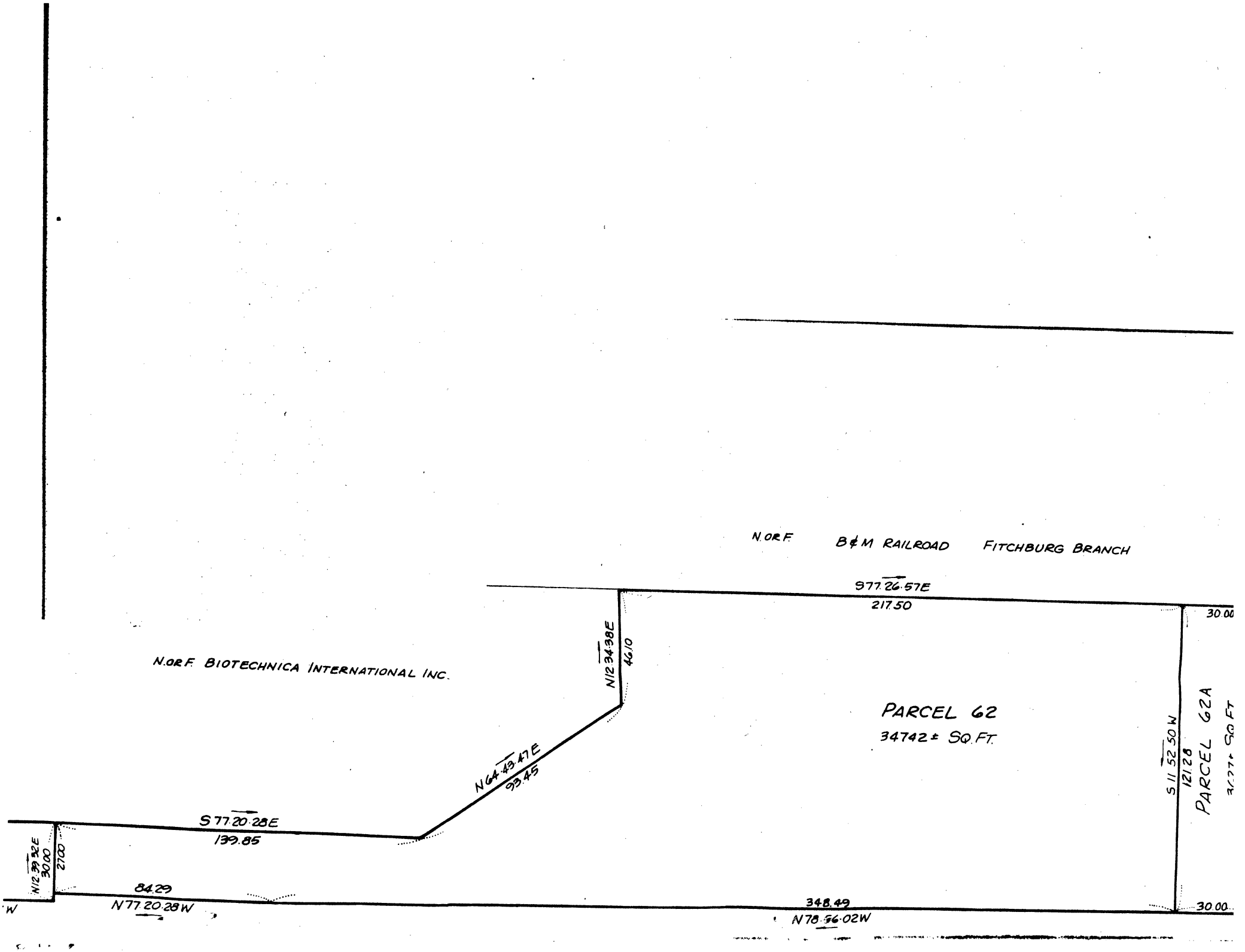
EXHIBIT A

A parcel of land in Cambridge, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, shown as Parcel 62 on a plan entitled "Cambridge Redevelopment Authority, Plan of Land, Parcels 62 & 62A", dated October 12, 1984, prepared by Fay, Spofford & Thorndike, Inc., Engineers, Lexington, Massachusetts, and bounded and described as follows:

NORTHERLY:	By land now or formerly of the B & M Railroad, Fitchburg Branch, two hundred seventeen and fifty one-hundredths (217.50) feet;
EASTERLY:	By land now or formerly of Cambridge Redevelopment Authority, one hundred twenty-one and twenty-eight one-hundredths (121.28) feet;
SOUTHERLY:	By land now formerly of Cambridge Redevelopment Authority in two lines, three hundred forty-eight and forty-nine one-hundredths (348.49) feet and eighty-four and twenty-nine one-hundredths (84.29) feet;
WESTERLY:	By the easterly line of Bolton Street, twenty-seven (27.00) feet; and
NORTHERLY, NORTHWESTERY AND WESTERLY:	By land now or formerly of BioTechnica International, Inc. in three lines, one hundred thirty-nine and eighty-five one-hundredths (139.85) feet, ninety three and forty-five one-hundredths (93.45) feet and forty-six and ten one-hundredths (46.10) feet.

Containing 34,742 square feet, according to said plan.

Title Reference: Deed from City of Cambridge to Cambridge Redevelopment Authority, dated July 9, 1970, and recorded with Middlesex South District Registry of Deeds, Book 11860, Page 451.


N.OR F. B&M RAILROAD FITCHBURG BRANCH
S77.26.57E
217.50
30.00
N.OR F. BIOTECHNICA INTERNATIONAL INC.
N12.34.38E
46.10
N64.43.47E
93.45
PARCEL 62
34742± SQ.FT.
S11.52.50W
121.28
PARCEL 62A
S77.20.28E
139.85
N12.39.32E
30.00
27.00
84.29
N77.20.28W
348.49
N78.56.02W
30.00

RESOLUTION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS INDUSTRIAL FINANCE AGENCY APPROVING PROJECT OF BIOTECHNICA INTERNATIONAL, INC. IN CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

SECTION 1. The Massachusetts Industrial Finance Agency (the "Agency") declares as follows:

1.1. The Agency is a body corporate and politic and a public instrumentality of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts established under Chapter 23A, as amended, of the Massachusetts General Laws ("Chapter 23A") with the power to issue revenue bonds to finance industrial development facilities pursuant to Chapter 23A, Sections 29-38, and, to the extent made applicable by Section 35 of Chapter 23A, to Chapter 40D, as amended, of the Massachusetts General Laws ("Chapter 40D"), such Chapters 23A and 40D being referred to collectively in this Resolution as the "Act".

1.2. BioTechnica International, Inc. Inc. (the "Borrower", which term includes in this Resolution any parent, subsidiary or other affiliate thereof) has proposed the financing by the Agency of certain industrial development facilities (the "Project") in Cambridge, Massachusetts (the "Municipality"), consisting generally of the following:

> The rehabilitation of 6,500 square feet of an existing laboratory facility and the construction of a 6,000 square foot pilot plant addition to the Borrower's existing facility, all as described in the Borrower's Project Information Statement dated December 18, 1984.

1.3. According to information furnished by the office of the Secretary of State of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the Municipality has an Industrial Development Financing Authority organized pursuant to Chapter 40D; the Agency has given the notice specified in Section 35(h)(1) of Chapter 23A; such Authority, acting in the name and behalf of the Municipality, has made the request to the Agency provided for in Section 35(h)(3) of Chapter 23A; and the Agency has received no notice of rejection of the Project pursuant to Section 35(h)(4) of Chapter 23A.

1.4. It has been represented to the Agency that the estimated cost of the Project is $2,650,000, of which not more than $2,650,000 is proposed by the Borrower to be financed by industrial revenue bonds to be issued by the Agency under the Act.

1.5. The Project appears to be eligible for financing under the provisions of the Act.

1.6. The Agency, by adopting this Resolution or by taking any other action in connection with the Project or the related bond or bonds (including the issuance by the Agency of such bond or bonds and the making by the Agency of any of the findings set forth in Section 12 of Chapter 40D) does not and cannot provide any assurance that the Project or the Borrower is financially viable or sound, that amounts owing on such bond or bonds will be paid or that any collateral which may be pledged to secure such bond or bonds would be sufficient to repay holders of such bond or bonds in the event of default and foreclosure; and neither the Borrower nor any prospective purchaser of such bond or

bonds nor any other person shall rely upon the Agency with respect to such matters.

1.7. This Resolution shall not constitute and shall not be relied on as a determination or allocation by either the Agency or The Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the purposes of the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984. The Agency makes no representation or warranty that interest on the Bonds is or will continue to be exempt from federal or state income taxation.

SECTION 2. The Project constitutes industrial development facilities or the construction, acquisition, equipping or improvement thereof or any combination of the foregoing, to finance costs of which the Agency is empowered to issue revenue bonds under and pursuant to the Act; and it is reasonable to expect that, upon review of appropriate financing documents and a trust agreement, the Agency will be able to make the findings required by Chapter 23A, Section 35(c).

SECTION 3. The Agency approves the Project and the estimated cost thereof and authorizes the financing of costs thereof by the issuance by the Agency of not more than $2,650,000 aggregate principal amount of industrial revenue bonds pursuant to the Act, the issuance of such bonds to be conditioned upon the following:

(a) The making by the Agency of the findings required by Section 35(c) of Chapter 23A; and

(b) The approval and authorization by the Agency of the financing documents and trust agreement to be adopted or entered

into by the Agency to carry out the issuance of such revenue bonds.

SECTION 4. This Resolution is intended as official action, as contemplated by the Treasury Regulations under Section 103(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, toward the issuance of industrial revenue bonds under the Act for financing costs of the Project and as an inducement for the Borrower to construct or acquire the Project in the Municipality.

BioTechnica International, Inc.
85 Bolton Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02140
(617) 864-0040 Telex: 705219

C. C. 106

City of Cambridge

March 27, 1985

Dear Councillor:

You are hereby notified to attend a SPECIAL MEETING of the City Council on Friday, March 29, 1985 at 4:00 P.M. in the City Council Chamber, City Hall.

By order of His Honor the Mayor.

Leonard J. Russell
Mayor.

* * * *

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

City Hall Annex - Inman & Broadway - Cambridge, Mass. 02139

498-9034

March 4, 1985

MEMORANDUM

TO: Robert W. Healy
City Manager

FROM: Kathy A. Spiegelman
Assistant City Manager
for Community Development

RE: BioTechnica International UDAG
Public Hearing

I am writing to request that a public hearing on the above referenced project be scheduled for the City Council meeting to be held on March 18, 1985.

We have been working with BioTechnica on their expansion project over the past several months, however they informed us just last Friday of their decision and need to pursue UDAG funding. The project will involve rehabilitation of their existing facility located at 85 Bolton Street plus construction of a new 10,000 square foot addition. Total project cost is $3,900,000. of which $684,000. would be in the form of a UDAG loan.

As you know, the current Federal budget proposes the total elimination of the UDAG program in FY 86 which means that the upcoming round of funding will probably be the last. I think it is important, therefore that we submit an application for this project in this round since it will most likely be our last chance.

In order to comply with HUD regulations, a public hearing that is properly advertised and noticed needs to be held prior to submission of the application. In connection with this public hearing, we also expect to submit for the same meeting, a resolution for consideration by City Council which would authorize the application. This resolution, along with a completed application, will be transmitted to you next week.

KAS/jk

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'CIVIL warS' is worth staying up for

By Tom Ehrenfeld
Staff Writer

Robert Wilson's "The CIVIL warS: a tree is best measured when it is down," currently playing at the American Repertory Theatre, defies a simple definition. The work is neither a play nor an opera, yet could loosely be called either, for it contains elements of both genres. Wilson creates a new world on the stage, blending media such as film, music, and elaborate stage technology, tearing apart causality and linear plot development in a highly ambitious work.

Theatre review

Wilson's work has invited a slew of criticism from both critics, who have had obvious trouble saying anything about the "play" itself, and from audiences, who were reported to be walking out of previews at a 40 percent clip.

"the CIVIL warS" draws such a mixed reaction in part because it differs greatly from much of the contemporary drama produced in this country. Wilson's work comes at the audience in a slew of ways. At one point, a character playing Frederick the Great dances to a flute concerto with two polar bears who have ascended from a trap door, while on stage right a a large film shows a flowing volcano; at the same time, phantasmagorical submariner faces in boxes arise from the floor to chant an absurd, fragmented chorus of terms such as "monolit figgle," "monolit figgle federal screw," "figgle national presto figgle," and "electric nuclear figgle." (And you thought you had trouble following "Tosca" without the libretto.)

The work, then, must not be viewed with the same expectations one would aproach a "Hamlet" or "Phaedre" — although Wilson quotes from both those texts in "the CIVIL warS." Instead, Wilson demands that the viewer take in the play as a "construction in time and space," to use his own words. He asks of the audience to react to the images and structure of the action upon the stage as much as the contents of the action. Wilson takes apart traditional ways of telling development and tale-telling in a work that requires one to respond almost as one would to a symphony.

The show at the ART is only a segment of "the CIVIL warS" as a whole. Conceived as a 5-act, 15-scene enterprise which runs 12 hours in its entirety, the ART presents three hours of the production: act III, scene E, act IV, scene A, and an epilogue. The show was to have been performed in its entirety at the 1984 Olympic Arts Festival in Los Angeles but was abandoned when the necessary funding could not be secured.

From the first scene presented at the ART the viewer must approach the show differently. The show opens with a burst of three shafts of light which are fixed upon three rifles as they descend to the stage, while three soldiers reach skyward to receive the weapons. No dialogue is spoken; the first action is that of a Civil War soldier making his morning rounds. His movement is slowed so that we see each fragment of his step — a focus on how he moves as much as the context of his movement. As the scene develops, more soldiers awaken and prepare for the day. A miked, fragmented text from them thunders throughout speakers all over the theatre. A spare, pretty melody repeats over and over, until all the soldiers hum along with it. In addition, a melange of characters — including a family and Frederick the Great — slowly cross the stage in a carriage, speaking a disjointed contrapuntal chorus.

The soldiers line up in formation and march off the stage in unison, in the opposite direction of the carriage. This completes the 35-minute scene (the only intermission of the show occurs here), leaving the audience to puzzle over this unorthodox theatrical collage.

The segment shows that the meaning of the tale is in the telling — is in fact, the telling itself. By taking away the explainable connections of plot and development, Wilson focuses the viewer's attention on how the story is told. Isolated movement and image become story and "meaning," which must be derived from the personal reaction to a ballet of sight and sound.

In some ways. it is easier to concentrate on Wilson's show than it is on a traditional play. Because events are not explained, and not tied down to past occurrences, one must take them in as images in themselves. Like a symphony, one listens, reacting on an emotional level; an understanding of how the parts interact is possible only with a familiarity of the piece or with the luxury of hindsight.

The second part of the production goes into far more elaborate use of different media, characters, and "plot." For two and a half hours a great parade of characters, sounds, props, and effects play across the stage and even into the theatre itself. A film of different subjects (the back of a man, glacial ice flows, faces, an eagle soaring, houses collapsing), plays on a scrim intermittently. A bronze spaceship appears, two polar bears arise from the depths of the stage, ominous ten-foot scribes enter from the exit doors, and a fat woman mouths the words to Shubert's "Erlkonig" while eating candy.

And that's not the half of it. The epilogue, for example, mixes a King Lear carrying a bundle of newspaper as Cordelia, a huge Snow Owl hooting and warbling a garbled text, a placid Earth Mother reciting a cosmic text, and a huge (about 25 feet) Abraham Lincoln reciting the Song of Solomon in Latin while slowly tumbling backwards.

All of these events occur simultaneously, with action often ocuring on several parts of the stage. Yet the second part of the evening is more discernable; themes and characters do emerge as the work goes on.

Slowly one begins to understand, if only in a visceral sense at first, the substance of Wilson's work. He claims it explores the rather ambitious theme of civil strife throughout history (hence the typography of the title), which he approaches through blending his tales in the work. While Frederick the Great plots a new conquest behind a scrim, an old woman downstage takes a ball away from a young child.

Overlapping images (Wilson's leitmotifs) recur throughout the show, all of them depicting the central theme of civil strife. The elaborate stage effects begin to come together to create the proverbial sum larger than its parts.

Polar bears are just one example of many images which tie into each aspect of the production, reinforcing Wilson's theme. At one point two bears, one white, the other black, emerge from a trap door and engage in a dance that could be construed as fighting. Here one could say that their colors represent a polarity within a family, that their tussling is emblematic of familial discord. Later a film of bears appears on the screen, developing this image in a new media. The bears also re-appear in a classroom scene, where one takes his place in a line of desks.

Wilson's quoted sources also reinforce his theme. In using parts of Kafka's letter to his father, Shakespeare's "Hamlet" and "King Lear," and sections of Racine's "Phaedra," (to name just a few), he weaves previous portrayals of the theme into his work. In this aspect Wilson is as ambitious as Eliot in "The Waste Land"; he even includes elborate notes for the viewer in the program.

"the CIVIL warS" does not explain the themes developed — what Wilson does more is create an iconography of strife. Content and form are linked, for discord throws the characters through time, and chaos links the separate motifs.

All this deflects attention from the production itself, which is superb. Complaints against Wilson's work have arisen because in mapping out mechanical, fixed motion for his characters, some claim that that limits their ability to act freely. This does not hold water for "the CIVIL warS" for two reasons. First, in those instances where actors move in an isolated, fixed pattern (such as a scene where a group enters one by one, slowly smiles, then departs one by one) characterization is still being expressed on stage.

Second, most of the characters portrayed are traditional roles. The ART ensemble shines in their versatility here, with some cast members playing vastly dissimilar parts. Frances Shrand, for example, steals the show at two different instances. Her wildly funny role of a cigar-chomping woman who delivers a crude litany of troubles in buying a car is executed with precision, while later in the play she realizes another comic character, a huge woman mouthing a German song. She plays both parts with astonishing conviction.

Priscilla Smith, who doubles as Frederick the Great and the Snow Owl, is also striking for her work. We first see her as Frederick behind a scrim, in a striking blue and red costume which somehow gives her the impression of being a hologram, since a film plays before her. Her movement is wonderful, expressing the rulers' haughtiness, grace, and even cruelty without saying a word.

The rest of the cast fill out their roles admirably. Ben Halley Jr. and Shirley Wilber are two others who stand out, while the other repertory members and the supporting cast of 18 men execute their parts with precision.

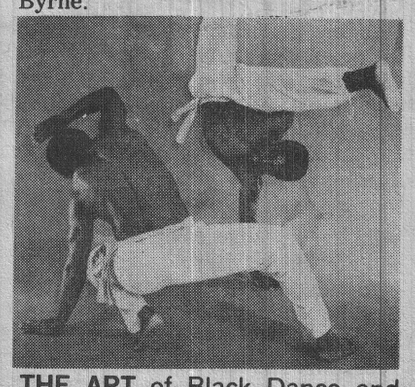
Yet all this should not slight the technical aspects of the show, which are vast. The sets range from a floating space ship which takes off during the production to a score with pieces from contemporary musicians such as Phillip Glass and David Byrne.

Because of the nature of the work, one would expect as much effort to go into the making of it and the specific parts which comprise it — and that is the case here. The show is worth seeing, if only for the special effects.

If your're willing to sit through a production which may, at times, test your patience and understanding, and if you're also willing to give iconoclasm on stage a chance, "the CIVIL warS" will not disappoint.

* * * *

"the CIVIL warS" is playing at the American Repertory Theatre's Loeb Drama Center, 64 Brattle St., Cambridge, in a straight run through March 17. Ticket prices vary depending on the date of performance and seat location in the theatre. For information and reservations, call 547-8300.



THE ART of Black Dance and Music will present a performance of capoeria and breakdance styles at the Martin Luther King Jr. School, 100 Putnam Ave., March 21 at 6:30 pm. Performances will be given by Nego Gato, Jose Sena and Joselito Santo, shown above, as well as the Rock House Crew, and the junior members of the Art of Black Dance and Music. For information, call 666-1859.

Tuesday Club to visit flower show

The Tuesday Club will sponsor a trip to the New England Flower Show on Tuesday, March 12.

the bus will lealve the club's headquarters, 3 Church St., Harvard Square, at 9:30 am. For further information, call 876-5059.

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Heaven help us R
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A Nightmare ON ELM STREET R
3:30-7:40
Fri-Sat 11:40
Vision Quest R
1:15-3:30-5:45-7:50-10:05
Fri-Sat 12:10 a.m.
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ANTHONY MICHAEL HALL
THE BREAKFAST CLUB R
A UNIVERSAL PICTURE
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Fri-Sat- 11:45 p.m.
TAB HUNTER · LAINIE KAZAN
LUST in the DUST
1:00-2:50-4:45-6:35-8:20
10:10 Fri-Sat 11:50 R
No one under 17 admitted without parent or guardian.
THE MUTILATOR
BUDDY COOPER
1:30-3:30-5:30-7:30
9:30 Fri-Sat 11:30
Harrison Ford
WITNESS R
1:00-3:20-5:40-7:55-10:15
Fri-Sat 12:20 a.m.
VIVECA LINDFORS
The Sure Thing
1:00-3:10-5:15-7:30-9:35
Fri-Sat 11:40 p.m. PG-13
JEFF GOLDBLUM MICHELLE PFEIFFER
into the night R
1:00-3:20-5:35-7:55
10:10 Fri-Sat 12:20am

NOTICE OF
PUBLIC HEARINGS
Notice is hereby given that the Cambridge City Council will hold a public hearing on the submission of an application for funding to be made to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).
The hearing will be held in Council Chambers, Cambridge City Hall, 795 Mass. Avenue, Cambridge on Monday, March 18, 1985 at 8:00 p.m.
The application will request funds in the amount of $684,000. to provide financing assistance to BioTechnica International, Inc. in the implementation of a development project at their facility located at 85 Bolton Street, Cambridge. The project will involve rehabilitation of an existing building plus construction of a new 10,000 square foot structure. Funds for the project will be requested from the Urban Development Action Grant Program (UDAG) as authorized by the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974. Applications are due by March 31, 1985.
The public hearing is being held in accordance with HUD regulations to hear comments about the proposed project. Any person or organization wishing to comment and wishing to have input into the planning process will be afforded that opportunity.
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Paul E. Healy,
City Clerk

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Dispute settlement

(Continued from page 1)

tant signals. And you have to earn the people's respect."

Schonberg learned the ins and outs of mediating as a volunteer for Dorchester Urban Court, the first mediation program in Massachusetts begun in 1975. Urban Court no longer exists, but the Cambridge center sprung up five years ago to carry on the tradition. It is part of the Cambridgeport Problem Center, and much of its $49,000 budget comes from United Way. Their services are free and they promise complete confidentiality.

It's a modest organization. Schonberg's office is small, below street level, and he is the only full-time staff member. He does intake, arranges trainings, does case follow-up and coordinates the efforts of his 30 mediators.

That is one of his easier tasks for the mediators, he says, are a happy group. Many have been volunteering for the program for three or four years, and few leave, even though they don't get paid. Schonberg's analysis is simple: "They love to mediate."

Apparently, mediators find what they do is tremendously satisfying. They come from all different occupations (though many are therapists and lawyers), range in age, and primarily live in Cambridge.

In his daily job, Joshua Jacks is a photography processor at MIT. But, in his life at the center, Jacks is a long-time mediator and now case coordinator for the program.

Though it was four years ago, the details of his first mediation are still fresh in his mind.

It was "a typical roommate case", Jacks recalls. Two people shared the same apartment but no longer talked to each other. That meant, among other things, their bills weren't getting paid.

"I was at a loss what to do," laughs Jacks as he recalls that night. "So I asked 'how did you get along before this problem arose?'". With that bit of common sense questioning, Jacks says the atmosphere in the room changed from hostility to, well, less hostility.

One roommate began confessing she had a hard time because it was the first time she lived on her own. "He was amazed," Jacks said in describing the other roommate. "He really understood that. He heard something." They walked in enemies, Jacks remembered, and they walked out friends again.

That was it for Jacks. He was hooked. Whatever skills he used, they worked. He had made a difference.

"One of the important things the mediator does," says Schonberg, in describing some of the techniques used, "is to draw out each party's view of the situation. They need to be sorted out and put on the table." He says mediators often look for clues in body language and voice inflection.

According to Schonberg, the center will not take cases that involve complex psychological problems. When he does intake, he sorts out what he thinks the center can help with, he finds the parts of disagreements that are "mediable."

But many are not. Of the 500 referrals from the District Attorney's office, only 100 actually enter mediation. What happens to the other 400? Some people prefer their day in court. Other cases are inappropriate for mediation. Often, one side will be interested in mediation, and the other will not. Once both sides meet on neutral ground, their chance of reaching a solution is good. But getting them there might be the most difficult part.

Miche Bator, head social worker at the Cambridge Court clinic, took the mediation training three years ago. She says that 80 percent of the cases she's mediated have been solved. As for the other 20 percent, Bator says, "I think those people really don't understand what it means to make an agreement."

All mediators have happy tales to tell and Bator is no exception. She remembers a case when two once friendly families found themselves embroiled in a good, old fashioned family feud which started when their children began fighting. Someone suggested mediation. In one three-hour session, months of antagonism faded. Gripes were aired, arguments laid out, concessions made. The families remained friends. The kids forgot their fighting.

Sometimes the fruits of mediation are even more immediate. She had a case involving a minor motor scuffle between a produce truck and a car. Two barrels of bananas were part of the settlement.

"If the process is right," comments Bator, "no one feels they've given up more than they gained."

Most mediations end with a written agreement that both parties sign. It is not a legal document, but does symbolize a mutual commitment both parties make to end the dispute.

Last year, the center took on a new specialty — mediating divorce settlements. According to Schonberg, that is an issue with a truckful of emotional baggage, especially when child custody is involved. Without a third party, he says it can be a long, bitter road to resolution. Although they take longer to resolve than other cases, usually about five sessions, Schonberg says the center is successfully helping people to reach amicable settlements.

John Yates, a Cambridge carpenter, came to the center about five months ago. Separated from his wife, with whom he had had minimal contact for the last two years, he and his wife were now filing for divorce. He and his wife needed to iron out details, including the custody of their young daughter, Sarah.

"We came to a point on our own where we disagreed," Yates says. "We didn't see any grey areas. Everything was black and white. It's real hard to get past that."

For Yates, the mediation sessions helped he and his wife start over and "create a new relationship."

Yates learned about the center from a therapist, and his wife agreed to try it. He says the hardest part was the beginning.

"Once we got started we both agreed it had potential." he says. "After the first session we weren't sure. But after the second session we were getting somewhere with it."

Yates says the mediator helped them maintain a focus for the issues, rather than getting sidetracked by emotional bickering. They knew they had a definite time and place to work things out, and had the help of an impartial third party to guide them past stumbling blocks.

After five sessions held over a four-month period, the Yates reached a settlement.

Mediation doesn't replace legal advice, Schonberg is quick to point out. He encourages people who come for divorce mediation to talk with their attorneys before, during and after mediation. That way, he says, the legal details are worked out alongside the emotional ones.

Besides getting a concrete, working agreement, Schonberg says the two people in a divorce mediation get a chance to clear the air and in a sense complete an important, painful phase in their lives. Then they are freer to move on.

The 100 cases the center handles a year are small compared to the thousands of daily disputes that people in Cambridge encounter. But though the numbers may be small for those who have made their way to 1 West St. to face their opponents across the mediation table, the results seem to have been worthwhile.

For more information about the Cambridge Dispute Settlement Center call 876-5376.

Nerve agent issue

(Continued from page 1)

Still, Koocher's letter and the publicity which it has generated has reopened wounds that CEOC officials hoped were beginning to heal.

"People have dedicated a lot of energy to making this place work, and it's pretty discouraging that every couple of years something like this comes up," said Cornelia Kane, director of CEOC since 1981 when she took over for John Sullivan who was subsequently convicted of embezzling money from the agency.

Following Sullivan's controversial tenure, CEOC was closely watched by EOCD and eventually denied funds for fuel assistance, Headstart and weatherization programs it had previously administered.

CEOC's persistent difficulties caused one observer to compare the agency recently to "a limping animal dragging itself across the scene without anyone willing to put it out of its misery or fix its broken leg."

Yet, Kane and other supporters of CEOC insist the agency has bounced back from those troubled times, and has been steadily making strides toward improving its image and effectiveness.

Currently, CEOC uses its $1.8 million in state and federal funds to administer after-school programs at several housing developments, family planning programs at local neighborhood health clinics, a job training program serving approximately 100 people a year, and a social advocacy program which does neighborhood organizing and promotes legislation on issues affecting poor people.

CEOC's free butter and cheese distribution program reaches 6000 families several times a year, according to program coordinator Karen Rosenberg. And Kane points out that CEOC is currently a joint sponsor with the Red Cross of an emergency food pantry for the poor, an activity which, she said, grew out of CEOC's focus on the hunger issue.

In addition, the agency provides money to social programs at the Cambridge Committee of Elders (CCOE), the Cambridge Haitian American Association (CHAMA), and the Tenant Council.

"They're in many ways the easiest source of funding for us," said CCOE Director Edward Cyr, adding "they've been very supportive."

Still, Cyr conceded, "I don't think CEOC is doing everything it should." He added that some reorganization of the agency might be in order.

In that, Cyr is in agreement with Assistant City Manager for Human Services Jill Herold who said last week that CEOC "needs a dramatic revitalization."

"CEOC can and should be a very vital agency advocating for the poor in Cambridge," Herold said.

Responding to persistent rumors that the city's Dept. of Human Services would like to take over CEOC's programs and has consequently contributed to the criticism of CEOC, Herold insisted that "we are not trying to do it in. We want it to prevail as a Community Action Agency."

Kane said she is not entirely convinced the city would not like to run CEOC's programs, and pointed to reductions in government funds for social services as a possible reason.

"Under the Reagan administration...you have a much smaller pie...and there is a movement between agencies that should cooperate to be competitive," she said.

As for Koocher's letter, Kane said most of the other board members were "aghast" at it.

"I think any reponsible board member would, if they had concerns, bring them before the board," she said. "That's why we have board meetings....Then, if he did not get satisfaction, he could go to a higher authority."

Koocher admits he found little support for his position among the other 20 members of the board. The board has since set up a committee to look into Koocher's complaints, according to Kane.

"The problem at the organization is one of gross incompetence as opposed to criminal intent," Koocher said last week, adding that, except for two incorrect dates, he stands by his October letter.

Kane said that, over the next few weeks, EOCD employees will be interviewing community, board, and staff members as well as city officials as part of its assessment.

"If that's the only way we can erase the memory of John Sullivan and our rocky past, we're glad to do it," said a CEOC employee this week.

CEOC study

(Continued from page 1)

Attorneys associated with the case have predicted that the matter may well worm its way to the US Supreme Court.

"It is the kind of question that from time to time has been resolved at the highest level of the judicial system," said Scott Lewis, an attorney for the law firm of Palmer and Dodge which the city has hired to work on the case.

In the meantime, the small but potentially lethal amounts of warfare agents that ADL had been experimenting with have been locked away in steel vaults, according to Triner.

As for the small number of researchers who had been doing work on the materials, Triner joked "Oh, we'll find something for them to do to keep them off the street."

But if the cessation of testing has caused few problems for ADL in the short term, it may cause more serious problems in the future, according to Dr. Judith Harris who is in charge of the Levins Laboratory where the experimentation takes place.

Harris pointed out that ADL is currently working on several DOD contracts with "several million dollars" in proposed contracts under consideration.

"If we are forced to close down for some time, I think there's going to be a serious problem," she said.

Assuming the ban holds, Harris said ADL might have to consider subcontracting its work on supertoxic agents to one of the 14 other high-security labs across the country.

"We'd have to send this to some other downtown area," she said, noting that most of the other labs are in densely populated areas like Birmingham, Alabama or Columbus, Ohio.

One of the principal objections to the work on warfare agents being done at ADL is that it is taking place in a densely populated urban neighborhood bordering on busy Route 2.

Should ADL's attorneys fail in their attempt to persuade an appeals judge to allow testing to continue pending appeal, City Manager Robert Healy said that in the next few weeks he would expect to oversee the "orderly removal" of the controversial material from the Arthur D. Little property.

—*JACK HAYES*

PoliTalks

Bon voyage

School committee Member **Joseph Maynard**, a lifelong resident of Cambridge, aired his views on foreign affairs at Tuesday night's committee meeting.

During a debate over the senior class trip, in which over 100 Rindge and Latin seniors will journey to the Bahamas for four days, committee Member **Jane Sullivan** wondered if perhaps a less expensive, closer vacation spot could be found.

Discussion somehow got around to Sullivan's own travels as she disclosed that she had visited Europe after graduating from college.

At this point, Maynard interrupted the talk of life in the fast lane by revealing "I made City Point when I was ten."

Dairy blues

Don't file this one under "The Milk Train Doesn't Stop Here Anymore," because unless the federal government can be convinced otherwise, the continuation of its free distribution of surplus dairy products may come to an end. The problem at this point, according to State Sen. **Michael LoPresti Jr.**, is one of transportation costs. While, in the past, the feds willingly picked up the tab for transporting the surplus dairyfoods to their various distribution points, the program's funding has been cut, forcing Cambridge's anti-poverty agency, the **Cambridge Economic Opportunity Committee (CEOC)**, to curtail the number of distribution sites for its upcoming distribution.

"According to the formula now being used, funding for this program is contingent upon the unemployment rate of each state. Because the Massachusetts unemployment rate has been steadily decreasing, the Commonwealth is receiving less federal money which has been used for the transportation of surplus foods," LoPresti said.

He urges citizens to contact their local, state and federal officials to inform them of their concern.

Photo Finish

Mayor Leonard J. Russell has announced the first Annual Mayor's Spring Photo Contest in the City of Cambridge. The contest is open to all regardless of residency or professional/amateur status. The only requirement is that the photos be taken in the City of Cambridge and that they be taken on March 20, the first day of Spring.

"Cambridge is a beautiful City, particularly at the turn of the seasons", Russell said. "I hope that the many photographers in the City will be able to capture on film that aspect of life, or that unique image, of Cambridge that appeals to them".

Prizes will be awarded to the top ten photographs as chosen by a special judging committee. The prizewinning photos will then be submitted to the U.S. Conference of Mayors for possible national publication.

Russell stressed that the contest is open to all with the only stipulation being that the **photos be taken in the City on March 20.** Contestants may submit any number or any size of color or black and white photographs that they wish.

Applications and guidelines will be available in the Mayor's Office, 2nd floor, City Hall, or check next week's Chronicle for details. Deadline for submission of photos will be May 1, 1985.

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'CIVIL warS' is worth staying up for

By Tom Ehrenfeld
Staff Writer

Robert Wilson's "The CIVIL warS: tree is best measured when it is own," currently playing at the nerican Repertory Theatre, defies simple definition. The work is ither a play nor an opera, yet could sely be called either, for it con- ins elements of both genres. Wilson creates a new world on the stage, blending media such as film, music, nd elaborate stage technology, tear- ng apart causality and linear plot evelopment in a highly ambitious ork.

Theatre review

Wilson's work has invited a slew of riticism from both critics, who have ad obvious trouble saying anything about the "play" itself, and from audiences, who were reported to be walking out of previews at a 40 percent clip.

"the CIVIL warS" draws such a mixed reaction in part because it differs greatly from much of the contemporary drama produced in this country. Wilson's work comes at the audience in a slew of ways. At one point, a character playing Frederick the Great dances to a flute concerto with two polar bears who have ascended from a trap door, while on stage right a a large film shows a flowing volcano; at the same time, phantasmagorical submariner faces in boxes arise from the floor to chant an absurd, fragmented chorus of terms such as "monolit figgle," "monolit figgle federal screw," "figgle national presto figgle," and "electric nuclear figgle." (And you thought you had trouble following "Tosca" without the libretto.)

The work, then, must not be viewed with the same expectations one would aproach a "Hamlet" or "Phaedre" — although Wilson quotes from both those texts in "the CIVIL warS." Instead, Wilson demands that the viewer take in the play as a "construction in time and space," to use his own words. He asks of the audience to react to the images and structure of the action upon the stage as much as the contents of the action. Wilson takes apart traditional ways of telling development and tale-telling in a work that requires one to respond almost as one would to a symphony.

The show at the ART is only a segment of "the CIVIL warS" as a whole. Conceived as a 5-act, 15-scene enterprise which runs 12 hours in its entirety, the ART presents three hours of the production: act III, scene E, act IV, scene A, and an epilogue. The show was to have been performed in its entirety at the 1984 Olympic Arts Festival in Los Angeles but was abandoned when the necessary funding could not be secured.

From the first scene presented at the ART the viewer must approach the show differently. The show opens with a burst of three shafts of light which are fixed upon three rifles as they descend to the stage, while three soldiers reach skyward to receive the weapons. No dialogue is spoken; the first action is that of a Civil War soldier making his morning rounds. His movement is slowed so that we see each fragment of his step — a focus on how he moves as much as the context of his movement. As the scene develops, more soldiers awaken and prepare for the day. A miked, fragmented text from them thunders throughout speakers all over the theatre. A spare, pretty melody repeats over and over, until all the soldiers hum along with it. In addition, a melange of characters — including a family and Frederick the Great — slowly cross the stage in a carriage, speaking a disjointed contrapuntal chorus.

The soldiers line up in formation and march off the stage in unison, in the opposite direction of the carriage. This completes the 35-minute scene (the only intermission of the show occurs here), leaving the audience to puzzle over this unorthodox theatrical collage.

The segment shows that the meaning of the tale is in the telling — is in fact, the telling itself. By taking away the explainable connections of plot and development, Wilson focuses the viewer's attention on how the story is told. Isolated movement and image become story and "meaning," which must be derived from the personal reaction to a ballet of sight and sound.

In some ways. it is easier to concentrate on Wilson's show than it is on a traditional play. Because events are not explained, and not tied down to past occurrences, one must take them in as images in themselves. Like a symphony, one listens, reacting on an emotional level; an understanding of how the parts interact is possible only with a familiarity of the piece or with the luxury of hindsight.

The second part of the production goes into far more elaborate use of different media, characters, and "plot." For two and a half hours a great parade of characters, sounds, props, and effects play across the stage and even into the theatre itself. A film of different subjects (the back of a man, glacial ice flows, faces, an eagle soaring, houses collapsing), plays on a scrim intermittently. A bronze spaceship appears, two polar bears arise from the depths of the stage, ominous ten-foot scribes enter from the exit doors, and a fat woman mouths the words to Shubert's "Erlkonig" while eating candy.

And that's not the half of it. The epilogue, for example, mixes a King Lear carrying a bundle of newspaper as Cordelia, a huge Snow Owl hooting and warbling a garbled text, a placid Earth Mother reciting a cosmic text, and a huge (about 25 feet) Abraham Lincoln reciting the Song of Solomon in Latin while slowly tumbling backwards.

All of these events occur simultaneously, with action often ocuring on several parts of the stage. Yet the second part of the evening is more discernable; themes and characters do emerge as the work goes on.

Slowly one begins to understand, if only in a visceral sense at first, the substance of Wilson's work. He claims it explores the rather ambitious theme of civil strife throughout history (hence the typography of the title), which he approaches through blending his tales in the work. While Frederick the Great plots a new conquest behind a scrim, an old woman downstage takes a ball away from a young child.

Overlapping images (Wilson's leitmotifs) recur throughout the show, all of them depicting the central theme of civil strife. The elaborate stage effects begin to come together to create the proverbial sum larger than its parts.

Polar bears are just one example of many images which tie into each aspect of the production, reinforcing Wilson's theme. At one point two bears, one white, the other black, emerge from a trap door and engage in a dance that could be construed as fighting. Here one could say that their colors represent a polarity within a family, that their tussling is emblematic of familial discord. Later a film of bears appears on the screen, developing this image in a new media. The bears also re-appear in a classroom scene, where one takes his place in a line of desks.

Wilson's quoted sources also reinforce his theme. In using parts of Kafka's letter to his father, Shakespeare's "Hamlet" and "King Lear," and sections of Racine's "Phaedra," (to name just a few), he weaves previous portrayals of the theme into his work. In this aspect Wilson is as ambitious as Eliot in "The Waste Land"; he even includes elborate notes for the viewer in the program.

"the CIVIL warS" does not explain the themes developed — what Wilson does more is create an iconography of strife. Content and form are linked, for discord throws the characters through time, and chaos links the separate motifs.

All this deflects attention from the production itself, which is superb. Complaints against Wilson's work have arisen because in mapping out mechanical, fixed motion for his characters, some claim that that limits their ability to act freely. This does not hold water for "the CIVIL warS" for two reasons. First, in those instances where actors move in an isolated, fixed pattern (such as a scene where a group enters one by one, slowly smiles, then departs one by one) characterization is still being expressed on stage.

Second, most of the characters portrayed are traditional roles. The ART ensemble shines in their versatility here, with some cast members playing vastly dissimilar parts. Frances Shrand, for example, steals the show at two different instances. Her wildly funny role of a cigar-chomping woman who delivers a crude litany of troubles in buying a car is executed with precision, while later in the play she realizes another comic character, a huge woman mouthing a German song. She plays both parts with astonishing conviction.

Priscilla Smith, who doubles as Frederick the Great and the Snow Owl, is also striking for her work. We first see her as Frederick behind a scrim, in a striking blue and red costume which somehow gives her the impression of being a hologram, since a film plays before her. Her movement is wonderful, expressing the rulers' haughtiness, grace, and even cruelty without saying a word.

The rest of the cast fill out their roles admirably. Ben Halley Jr. and Shirley Wilber are two others who stand out, while the other repertory members and the supporting cast of 18 men execute their parts with precision.

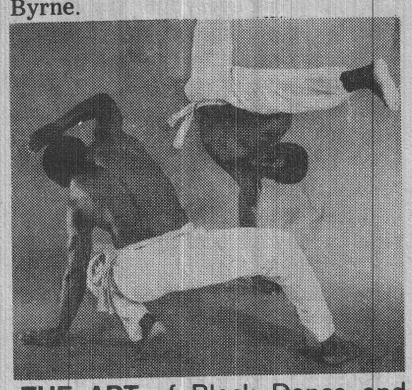
Yet all this should not slight the technical aspects of the show, which are vast. The sets range from a floating space ship which takes off during the production to a score with pieces from contemporary musicians such as Phillip Glass and David Byrne.

Because of the nature of the work, one would expect as much effort to go into the making of it and the specific parts which comprise it — and that is the case here. The show is worth seeing, if only for the special effects.

If your're willing to sit through a production which may, at times, test your patience and understanding, and if you're also willing to give iconoclasm on stage a chance, "the CIVIL warS" will not disappoint.

* * * *

"the CIVIL warS" is playing at the American Repertory Theatre's Loeb Drama Center, 64 Brattle St., Cambridge, in a straight run through March 17. Ticket prices vary depending on the date of performance and seat location in the theatre. For information and reservations, call 547-8300.



THE ART of Black Dance and Music will present a performance of capoeria and breakdance styles at the Martin Luther King Jr. School, 100 Putnam Ave., March 21 at 6:30 pm. Performances will be given by Nego Gato, Jose Sena and Joselito Santo, shown above, as well as the Rock House Crew, and the junior members of the Art of Black Dance and Music. For information, call 666-1859.

Tuesday Club to visit flower show

The Tuesday Club will sponsor a trip to the New England Flower Show on Tuesday, March 12.

the bus will lealve the club's headquarters, 3 Church St., Harvard Square, at 9:30 am. For further information, call 876-5059.

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CHUCK NORRIS MISSING IN ACTION 2 1:15-3:15-5:15-7:30-9:30 R Fri-Sat 11:30 p.m.
Heaven help us 1:10-5:30-9:30 R
A Nightmare ON ELM STREET 3:30-7:40 Fri-Sat 11:40 R
Vision Quest 1:15-3:30-5:45-7:50-10:05 R Fri-Sat 12:10 a.m.
MOLLY RINGWALD ANTHONY MICHAEL HALL THE BREAKFAST CLUB R A UNIVERSAL PICTURE 1:15-3:30-5:30-7:40-9:45 Fri-Sat- 11:45 p.m.
TAB HUNTER · LAINIE KAZAN LUST in the DUST 1:00-2:50-4:45-6:35-8:20 10:10 Fri-Sat 11:50 R
No one under 17 admitted without parent or guardian. THE MUTILATOR BUDDY COOPER 1:30-3:30-5:30-7:30 9:30 Fri-Sat 11:30
Harrison Ford WITNESS R 1:00-3:20-5:40-7:55-10:15 Fri-Sat 12:20 a.m.
VIVECA LINDFORS The Sure Thing 1:00-3:10-5:15-7:30-9:35 Fri-Sat 11:40 p.m. PG-13
JEFF GOLDBLUM MICHELLE PFEIFFER into the night R 1:00-3:20-5:35-7:55 10:10 Fri-Sat 12:20am

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NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARINGS

Notice is hereby given that the Cambridge City Council will hold a public hearing on the submission of an application for funding to be made to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).
The hearing will be held in Council Chambers, Cambridge City Hall, 795 Mass. Avenue, Cambridge on Monday, March 18, 1985 at 8:00 p.m.
The application will request funds in the amount of $684,000. to provide financing assistance to BioTechnica International, Inc. in the implementation of a development project at their facility located at 85 Bolton Street, Cambridge. The project will involve rehabilitation of an existing building plus construction of a new 10,000 square foot structure. Funds for the project will be requested from the Urban Development Action Grant Program (UDAG) as authorized by the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974. Applications are due by March 31, 1985.
The public hearing is being held in accordance with HUD regulations to hear comments about the proposed project. Any person or organization wishing to comment and wishing to have input into the planning process will be afforded that opportunity.
By order of the City Council,

Paul E. Healy,
City Clerk

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Dispute settlement

(Continued from page 1)

tant signals. And you have to earn the people's respect."

Schonberg learned the ins and outs of mediating as a volunteer for Dorchester Urban Court, the first mediation program in Massachusetts begun in 1975. Urban Court no longer exists, but the Cambridge center sprung up five years ago to carry on the tradition. It is part of the Cambridgeport Problem Center, and much of its $49,000 budget comes from United Way. Their services are free and they promise complete confidentiality.

It's a modest organization. Schonberg's office is small, below street level, and he is the only full-time staff member. He does intake, arranges trainings, does case follow-up and coordinates the efforts of his 30 mediators.

That is one of his easier tasks for the mediators, he says, are a happy group. Many have been volunteering for the program for three or four years, and few leave, even though they don't get paid. Schonberg's analysis is simple: "They love to mediate."

Apparently, mediators find what they do is tremendously satisfying. They come from all different occupations (though many are therapists and lawyers), range in age, and primarily live in Cambridge.

In his daily job, Joshua Jacks is a photography processor at MIT. But, in his life at the center, Jacks is a long-time mediator and now case coordinator for the program.

Though it was four years ago, the details of his first mediation are still fresh in his mind.

It was "a typical roommate case", Jacks recalls. Two people shared the same apartment but no longer talked to each other. That meant, among other things, their bills weren't getting paid.

"I was at a loss what to do," laughs Jacks as he recalls that night. "So I asked 'how did you get along before this problem arose?'". With that bit of common sense questioning, Jacks says the atmosphere in the room changed from hostility to, well, less hostility.

One roommate began confessing she had a hard time because it was the first time she lived on her own. "He was amazed," Jacks said in describing the other roommate. "He really understood that. He heard something." They walked in enemies, Jacks remembered, and they walked out friends again.

That was it for Jacks. He was hooked. Whatever skills he used, they worked. He had made a difference.

"One of the important things the mediator does," says Schonberg, in describing some of the techniques used, "is to draw out each party's view of the situation. They need to be sorted out and put on the table." He says mediators often look for clues in body language and voice inflection.

According to Schonberg, the center will not take cases that involve complex psychological problems. When he does intake, he sorts out what he thinks the center can help with, he finds the parts of disagreements that are "mediable."

But many are not. Of the 500 referrals from the District Attorney's office, only 100 actually enter mediation. What happens to the other 400? Some people prefer their day in court. Other cases are inappropriate for mediation. Often, one side will be interested in mediation, and the other will not. Once both sides meet on neutral ground, their chance of reaching a solution is good. But getting them there might be the most difficult part.

Miche Bator, head social worker at the Cambridge Court clinic, took the mediation training three years ago. She says that 80 percent of the cases she's mediated have been solved. As for the other 20 percent, Bator says, "I think those people really don't understand what it means to make an agreement."

All mediators have happy tales to tell and Bator is no exception. She remembers a case when two once friendly families found themselves embroiled in a good, old fashioned family feud which started when their children began fighting. Someone suggested mediation. In one three-hour session, months of antagonism faded. Gripes were aired, arguments laid out, concessions made. The families remained friends. The kids forgot their fighting.

Sometimes the fruits of mediation are even more immediate. She had a case involving a minor motor scuffle between a produce truck and a car. Two barrels of bananas were part of the settlement.

"If the process is right," comments Bator, "no one feels they've given up more than they gained."

Most mediations end with a written agreement that both parties sign. It is not a legal document, but does symbolize a mutual commitment both parties make to end the dispute.

Last year, the center took on a new specialty — mediating divorce settlements. According to Schonberg, that is an issue with a truckful of emotional baggage, especially when child custody is involved. Without a third party, he says it can be a long, bitter road to resolution. Although they take longer to resolve than other cases, usually about five sessions, Schonberg says the center is successfully helping people to reach amicable settlements.

John Yates, a Cambridge carpenter, came to the center about five months ago. Separated from his wife, with whom he had had minimal contact for the last two years, he and his wife were now filing for divorce. He and his wife needed to iron out details, including the custody of their young daughter, Sarah.

"We came to a point on our own where we disagreed," Yates says. "We didn't see any grey areas. Everything was black and white. It's real hard to get past that."

For Yates, the mediation sessions helped he and his wife start over and "create a new relationship."

Yates learned about the center from a therapist, and his wife agreed to try it. He says the hardest part was the beginning.

"Once we got started we both agreed it had potential." he says. "After the first session we weren't sure. But after the second session we were getting somewhere with it."

Yates says the mediator helped them maintain a focus for the issues, rather than getting sidetracked by emotional bickering. They knew they had a definite time and place to work things out, and had the help of an impartial third party to guide them past stumbling blocks.

After five sessions held over a four-month period, the Yates reached a settlement.

Mediation doesn't replace legal advice, Schonberg is quick to point out. He encourages people who come for divorce mediation to talk with their attorneys before, during and after mediation. That way, he says, the legal details are worked out alongside the emotional ones.

Besides getting a concrete, working agreement, Schonberg says th two people in a divorce mediation ge a chance to clear the air and in sense complete an important, painfu phase in their lives. Then they ar freer to move on.

The 100 cases the center handles year are small compared to th thousands of daily disputes that peo ple in Cambridge encounter. Bu though the numbers may be sma for those who have made their way 1 West St. to face their oppone across the mediation table, results seem to have been w thwhile.

For more information about t Cambridge Dispute Settlemen Center call 876-5376.

Nerve agent issue

(Continued from page 1)

Still, Koocher's letter and the publicity which it has generated has reopened wounds that CEOC officials hoped were beginning to heal.

"People have dedicated a lot of energy to making this place work, and it's pretty discouraging that every couple of years something like this comes up," said Cornelia Kane, director of CEOC since 1981 when she took over for John Sullivan who was subsequently convicted of embezzling money from the agency.

Following Sullivan's controversial tenure, CEOC was closely watched by EOCD and eventually denied funds for fuel assistance, Headstart and weatherization programs it had previously administered.

CEOC's persistent difficulties caused one observer to compare the agency recently to "a limping animal dragging itself across the scene without anyone willing to put it out of its misery or fix its broken leg."

Yet, Kane and other supporters of CEOC insist the agency has bounced back from those troubled times, and has been steadily making strides toward improving its image and effectiveness.

Currently, CEOC uses its $1.8 million in state and federal funds to administer after-school programs at several housing developments, family planning programs at local neighborhood health clinics, a job training program serving approximately 100 people a year, and a social advocacy program which does neighborhood organizing and promotes legislation on issues affecting poor people.

CEOC's free butter and cheese distribution program reaches 6000 families several times a year, according to program coordinator Karen Rosenberg. And Kane points out that CEOC is currently a joint sponsor with the Red Cross of an emergency food pantry for the poor, an activity which, she said, grew out of CEOC's focus on the hunger issue.

In addition, the agency provides money to social programs at the Cambridge Committee of Elders (CCOE), the Cambridge Haitian American Association (CHAMA), and the Tenant Council.

"They're in many ways the easiest source of funding for us," said CCOE Director Edward Cyr, adding "they've been very supportive."

Still, Cyr conceded, "I don't think CEOC is doing everything it should." He added that some reorganization of the agency might be in order.

In that, Cyr is in agreement with Assistant City Manager for Human Services Jill Herold who said last week that CEOC "needs a dramatic revitalization."

"CEOC can and should be a very vital agency advocating for the poor in Cambridge," Herold said.

Responding to persistent rumors that the city's Dept. of Human Services would like to take over CEOC's programs and has consequently contributed to the criticism of CEOC, Herold insisted that "we are not trying to do it in. We want it to prevail as a Community Action Agency."

Kane said she is not entirely convinced the city would not like to run CEOC's programs, and pointed to reductions in government funds for social services as a possible reason.

"Under the Reagan administration...you have a much smaller pie...and there is a movement between agencies that should cooperate to be competitive," she said.

As for Koocher's letter, Kane said most of the other board members were "aghast" at it.

"I think any reponsible board member would, if they had concerns, bring them before the board," she said. "That's why we have board meetings....Then, if he did not get satisfaction, he could go to a higher authority."

Koocher admits he found little support for his position among the other 20 members of the board. The board has since set up a committee to look into Koocher's complaints, according to Kane.

"The problem at the organization is one of gross incompetence as opposed to criminal intent," Koocher said last week, adding that, except for two incorrect dates, he stands by his October letter.

Kane said that, over the next few weeks, EOCD employees will be interviewing community, board, and staff members as well as city officials as part of its assessment.

"If that's the only way we can erase the memory of John Sullivan and our rocky past, we're glad to do it," said a CEOC employee this week.

CEOC study

(Continued from page 1)

Attorneys associated with the case have predicted that the matter may well worm its way to the US Supreme Court.

"It is the kind of question that from time to time has been resolved at the highest level of the judicial system," said Scott Lewis, an attorney for the law firm of Palmer and Dodge which the city has hired to work on the case.

In the meantime, the small but potentially lethal amounts of warfare agents that ADL had been experimenting with have been locked away in steel vaults, according to Triner.

As for the small number of researchers who had been doing work on the materials, Triner joked "Oh, we'll find something for them to do to keep them off the street."

But if the cessation of testing has caused few problems for ADL in the short term, it may cause more serious problems in the future, according to Dr. Judith Harris who is in charge of the Levins Laboratory where the experimentation takes place.

Harris pointed out that ADL is currently working on several DOD contracts with "several million dollars" in proposed contracts under consideration.

"If we are forced to close down for some time, I think there's going to be a serious problem," she said.

Assuming the ban holds, Harris said ADL might have to consider subcontracting its work on supertoxic agents to one of the 14 other high-security labs across the country.

"We'd have to send this to some other downtown area," she said, noting that most of the other labs are in densely populated areas like Birmingham, Alabama or Columbus, Ohio.

One of the principal objections to the work on warfare agents being done at ADL is that it is taking place in a densely populated urban neighborhood bordering on busy Route 2.

Should ADL's attorneys fail in their attempt to persuade an appeals judge to allow testing to continue pending appeal, City Manager Robert Healy said that in the next few weeks he would expect to oversee the "orderly removal" of the controversial material from the Arthur D. Little property.

—*JACK HAYES*

PoliTalks

Bon voyage

School committee Member **Joseph Maynard**, a lifelong resident of Cambridge, aired his views on foreign affairs at Tuesday night's committee meeting.

During a debate over the senior class trip, in which over 100 Rindge and Latin seniors will journey to the Bahamas for four days, committee Member **Jane Sullivan** wondered if perhaps a less expensive, closer vacation spot could be found.

Discussion somehow got around to Sullivan's own travels as she disclosed that she had visited Europe after graduating from college.

At this point, Maynard interrupted the talk of life in the fast lane by revealing "I made City Point when I was ten."

Dairy blues

Don't file this one under "The Milk Train Doesn't Stop Here Anymore," because unless the federal government can be convinced otherwise, the continuation of its free distribution of surplus dairy products may come to an end. The problem at this point, according to State Sen. **Michael LoPresti Jr.**, is one of transportation costs. While, in the past, the feds willingly picked up the tab for transporting the surplus dairyfoods to their various distribution points, the program's funding has been cut, forcing Cambridge's anti-poverty agency, the **Cambridge Economic Opportunity Committee (CEOC)**, to curtail the number of distribution sites for its upcoming distribution.

"According to the formula now being used, funding for this program is contingent upon the unemployment rate of each state. Because t Massachusetts unemployment ra has been steadily decreasing, th Commonwealth is receiving less federal money which has been usec for the transportation of surplus foods," LoPresti said.

He urges citizens to contact their local, state and federal officials to inform them of their concern.

Photo Finish

Mayor Leonard J. Russell has announced the first Annual Mayor's Spring Photo Contest in the City o Cambridge. The contest is open to al regardless of residency or professional/amateur status. The only requirement is that the photos be taker in the City of Cambridge and that they be taken on March 20, the first day of Spring.

"Cambridge is a beautiful City, particularly at the turn of the seasons", Russell said. "I hope that the many photographers in the City will be able to capture on film that aspect of life, or that unique image, of Cambridge that appeals to them".

Prizes will be awarded to the top ten photographs as chosen by a special judging committee. The prizewinning photos will then be submitted to the U.S. Conference of Mayors for possible national publication.

Russell stressed that the contest is open to all with the only stipulation being that the **photos be taken in the City on March 20.** Contestants may submit any number or any size of color or black and white photographs that they wish.

Applications and guidelines will be available in the Mayor's Office, 2nd floor, City Hall, or check next week's Chronicle for details. Deadline for submission of photos will be May 1, 1985.

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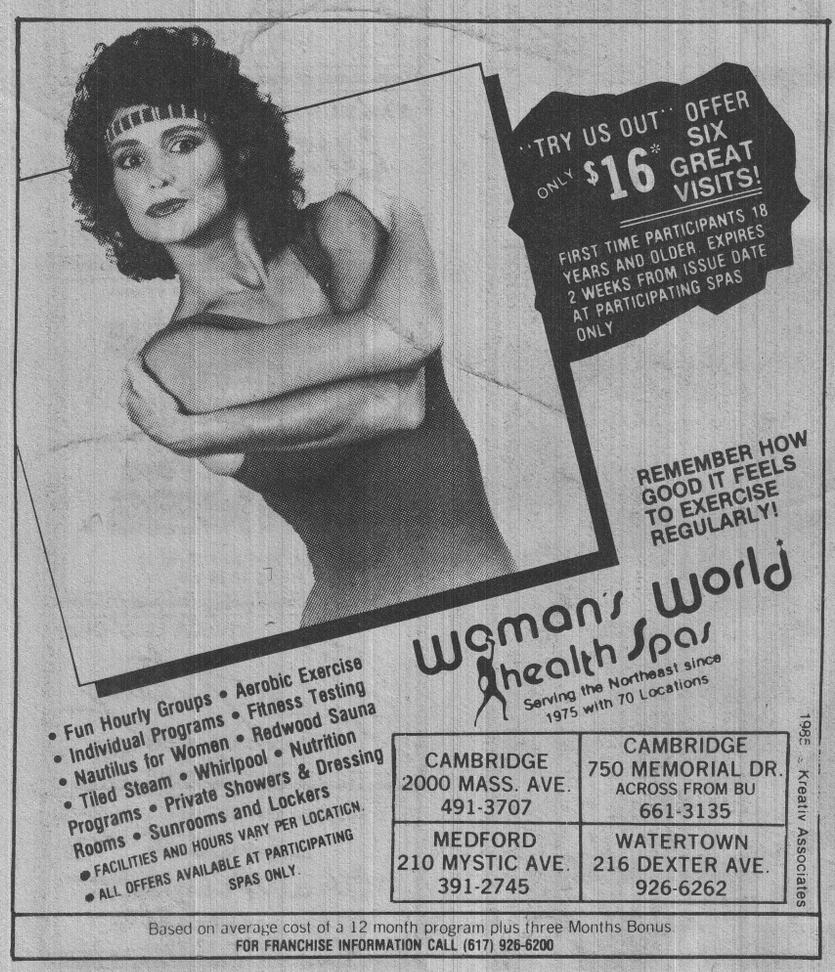

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'CIVIL warS' is worth staying up for

By Tom Ehrenfeld
Staff Writer

Robert Wilson's "The CIVIL warS: a tree is best measured when it is down," currently playing at the American Repertory Theatre, defies a simple definition. The work is neither a play nor an opera, yet could loosely be called either, for it contains elements of both genres. Wilson creates a new world on the stage, blending media such as film, music, and elaborate stage technology, tearing apart causality and linear plot development in a highly ambitious work.

Theatre review

Wilson's work has invited a slew of criticism from both critics, who have had obvious trouble saying anything about the "play" itself, and from audiences, who were reported to be walking out of previews at a 40 percent clip.

"the CIVIL warS" draws such a mixed reaction in part because it differs greatly from much of the contemporary drama produced in this country. Wilson's work comes at the audience in a slew of ways. At one point, a character playing Frederick the Great dances to a flute concerto with two polar bears who have ascended from a trap door, while on stage right a a large film shows a flowing volcano; at the same time, phantasmagorical submariner faces in boxes arise from the floor to chant an absurd, fragmented chorus of terms such as "monolit figgle," "monolit figgle federal screw," "figgle national presto figgle," and "electric nuclear figgle." (And you thought you had trouble following "Tosca" without the libretto.)

The work, then, must not be viewed with the same expectations one would aproach a "Hamlet" or "Phaedre" — although Wilson quotes from both those texts in "the CIVIL warS." Instead, Wilson demands that the viewer take in the play as a "construction in time and space," to use his own words. He asks of the audience to react to the images and structure of the action upon the stage as much as the contents of the action. Wilson takes apart traditional ways of telling development and tale-telling in a work that requires one to respond almost as one would to a symphony.

The show at the ART is only a segment of "the CIVIL warS" as a whole. Conceived as a 5-act, 15-scene enterprise which runs 12 hours in its entirety, the ART presents three hours of the production: act III, scene E, act IV, scene A, and an epilogue. The show was to have been performed in its entirety at the 1984 Olympic Arts Festival in Los Angeles but was abandoned when the necessary funding could not be secured.

From the first scene presented at the ART the viewer must approach the show differently. The show opens with a burst of three shafts of light which are fixed upon three rifles as they descend to the stage, while three soldiers reach skyward to receive the weapons. No dialogue is spoken; the first action is that of a Civil War soldier making his morning rounds. His movement is slowed so that we see each fragment of his step — a focus on how he moves as much as the context of his movement. As the scene develops, more soldiers awaken and prepare for the day. A miked, fragmented text from them thunders throughout speakers all over the theatre. A spare, pretty melody repeats over and over, until all the soldiers hum along with it. In addition, a melange of characters — including a family and Frederick the Great — slowly cross the stage in a carriage, speaking a disjointed contrapuntal chorus.

The soldiers line up in formation and march off the stage in unison, in the opposite direction of the carriage. This completes the 35-minute scene (the only intermission of the show occurs here), leaving the audience to puzzle over this unorthodox theatrical collage.

The segment shows that the meaning of the tale is in the telling — is in fact, the telling itself. By taking away the explainable connections of plot and development, Wilson focuses the viewer's attention on how the story is told. Isolated movement and image become story and "meaning," which must be derived from the personal reaction to a ballet of sight and sound.

In some ways. it is easier to concentrate on Wilson's show than it is on a traditional play. Because events are not explained, and not tied down to past occurrences, one must take them in as images in themselves. Like a symphony, one listens, reacting on an emotional level; an understanding of how the parts interact is possible only with a familiarity of the piece or with the luxury of hindsight.

The second part of the production goes into far more elaborate use of different media, characters, and "plot." For two and a half hours a great parade of characters, sounds, props, and effects play across the stage and even into the theatre itself. A film of different subjects (the back of a man, glacial ice flows, faces, an eagle soaring, houses collapsing), plays on a scrim intermittently. A bronze spaceship appears, two polar bears arise from the depths of the stage, ominous ten-foot scribes enter from the exit doors, and a fat woman mouths the words to Shubert's "Erlkonig" while eating candy.

And that's not the half of it. The epilogue, for example, mixes a King Lear carrying a bundle of newspaper as Cordelia, a huge Snow Owl hooting and warbling a garbled text, a placid Earth Mother reciting a cosmic text, and a huge (about 25 feet) Abraham Lincoln reciting the Song of Solomon in Latin while slowly tumbling backwards.

All of these events occur simultaneously, with action often ocuring on several parts of the stage. Yet the second part of the evening is more discernable; themes and characters do emerge as the work goes on.

Slowly one begins to understand, if only in a visceral sense at first, the substance of Wilson's work. He claims it explores the rather ambitious theme of civil strife throughout history (hence the typography of the title), which he approaches through blending his tales in the work. While Frederick the Great plots a new conquest behind a scrim, an old woman downstage takes a ball away from a young child.

Overlapping images (Wilson's leitmotifs) recur throughout the show, all of them depicting the central theme of civil strife. The elaborate stage effects begin to come together to create the proverbial sum larger than its parts.

Polar bears are just one example of many images which tie into each aspect of the production, reinforcing Wilson's theme. At one point two bears, one white, the other black, emerge from a trap door and engage in a dance that could be construed as fighting. Here one could say that their colors represent a polarity within a family, that their tussling is emblematic of familial discord. Later a film of bears appears on the screen, developing this image in a new media. The bears also re-appear in a classroom scene, where one takes his place in a line of desks.

Wilson's quoted sources also reinforce his theme. In using parts of Kafka's letter to his father, Shakespeare's "Hamlet" and "King Lear," and sections of Racine's "Phaedra," (to name just a few), he weaves previous portrayals of the theme into his work. In this aspect Wilson is as ambitious as Eliot in "The Waste Land"; he even includes elborate notes for the viewer in the program.

"the CIVIL warS" does not explain the themes developed — what Wilson does more is create an iconography of strife. Content and form are linked, for discord throws the characters through time, and chaos links the separate motifs.

All this deflects attention from the production itself, which is superb. Complaints against Wilson's work have arisen because in mapping out mechanical, fixed motion for his characters, some claim that that limits their ability to act freely. This does not hold water for "the CIVIL warS" for two reasons. First, in those instances where actors move in an isolated, fixed pattern (such as a scene where a group enters one by one, slowly smiles, then departs one by one) characterization is still being expressed on stage.

Second, most of the characters portrayed are traditional roles. The ART ensemble shines in their versatility here, with some cast members playing vastly dissimilar parts. Frances Shrand, for example, steals the show at two different instances. Her wildly funny role of a cigar-chomping woman who delivers a crude litany of troubles in buying a car is executed with precision, while later in the play she realizes another comic character, a huge woman mouthing a German song. She plays both parts with astonishing conviction.

Priscilla Smith, who doubles as Frederick the Great and the Snow Owl, is also striking for her work. We first see her as Frederick behind a scrim, in a striking blue and red costume which somehow gives her the impression of being a hologram, since a film plays before her. Her movement is wonderful, expressing the rulers' haughtiness, grace, and even cruelty without saying a word.

The rest of the cast fill out their roles admirably. Ben Halley Jr. and Shirley Wilber are two others who stand out, while the other repertory members and the supporting cast of 18 men execute their parts with precision.

Yet all this should not slight the technical aspects of the show, which are vast. The sets range from a floating space ship which takes off during the production to a score with pieces from contemporary musicians such as Phillip Glass and David Byrne.

Because of the nature of the work, one would expect as much effort to go into the making of it and the specific parts which comprise it — and that is the case here. The show is worth seeing, if only for the special effects.

If your're willing to sit through a production which may, at times, test your patience and understanding, and if you're also willing to give iconoclasm on stage a chance, "the CIVIL warS" will not disappoint.

* * * *

"the CIVIL warS" is playing at the American Repertory Theatre's Loeb Drama Center, 64 Brattle St., Cambridge, in a straight run through March 17. Ticket prices vary depending on the date of performance and seat location in the theatre. For information and reservations, call 547-8300.

Tuesday Club to visit flower show

The Tuesday Club will sponsor a trip to the New England Flower Show on Tuesday, March 12.

the bus will lealve the club's headquarters, 3 Church St., Harvard Square, at 9:30 am. For further information, call 876-5059.

THE ART of Black Dance and Music will present a performance of capoeria and breakdance styles at the Martin Luther King Jr. School, 100 Putnam Ave., March 21 at 6:30 pm. Performances will be given by Nego Gato, Jose Sena and Joselito Santo, shown above, as well as the Rock House Crew, and the junior members of the Art of Black Dance and Music. For information, call 666-1859.

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NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARINGS
Notice is hereby given that the Cambridge City Council will hold a public hearing on the submission of an application for funding to be made to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).
The hearing will be held in Council Chambers, Cambridge City Hall, 795 Mass. Avenue, Cambridge on Monday, March 18, 1985 at 8:00 p.m.
The application will request funds in the amount of $684,000. to provide financing assistance to BioTechnica International, Inc. in the implementation of a development project at their facility located at 85 Bolton Street, Cambridge. The project will involve rehabilitation of an existing building plus construction of a new 10,000 square foot structure. Funds for the project will be requested from the Urban Development Action Grant Program (UDAG) as authorized by the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974. Applications are due by March 31, 1985.
The public hearing is being held in accordance with HUD regulations to hear comments about the proposed project. Any person or organization wishing to comment and wishing to have input into the planning process will be afforded that opportunity.
By order of the City Council,
Paul E. Healy, City Clerk

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Dispute settlement

(Continued from page 1)

tant signals. And you have to earn the people's respect."

Schonberg learned the ins and outs of mediating as a volunteer for Dorchester Urban Court, the first mediation program in Massachusetts begun in 1975. Urban Court no longer exists, but the Cambridge center sprung up five years ago to carry on the tradition. It is part of the Cambridgeport Problem Center, and much of its $49,000 budget comes from United Way. Their services are free and they promise complete confidentiality.

It's a modest organization. Schonberg's office is small, below street level, and he is the only full-time staff member. He does intake, arranges trainings, does case follow-up and coordinates the efforts of his 30 mediators.

That is one of his easier tasks for the mediators, he says, are a happy group. Many have been volunteering for the program for three or four years, and few leave, even though they don't get paid. Schonberg's analysis is simple: "They love to mediate."

Apparently, mediators find what they do is tremendously satisfying. They come from all different occupations (though many are therapists and lawyers), range in age, and primarily live in Cambridge.

In his daily job, Joshua Jacks is a photography processor at MIT. But, in his life at the center, Jacks is a long-time mediator and now case coordinator for the program.

Though it was four years ago, the details of his first mediation are still fresh in his mind.

It was "a typical roommate case", Jacks recalls. Two people shared the same apartment but no longer talked to each other. That meant, among other things, their bills weren't getting paid.

"I was at a loss what to do," laughs Jacks as he recalls that night. "So I asked 'how did you get along before this problem arose?'". With that bit of common sense questioning, Jacks says the atmosphere in the room changed from hostility to, well, less hostility.

One roommate began confessing she had a hard time because it was the first time she lived on her own. "He was amazed," Jacks said in describing the other roommate. "He really understood that. He heard something." They walked in enemies, Jacks remembered, and they walked out friends again.

That was it for Jacks. He was hooked. Whatever skills he used, they worked. He had made a difference.

"One of the important things the mediator does," says Schonberg, in describing some of the techniques used, "is to draw out each party's view of the situation. They need to be sorted out and put on the table." He says mediators often look for clues in body language and voice inflection.

According to Schonberg, the center will not take cases that involve complex psychological problems. When he does intake, he sorts out what he thinks the center can help with, he finds the parts of disagreements that are "mediable."

But many are not. Of the 500 referrals from the District Attorney's office, only 100 actually enter mediation. What happens to the other 400? Some people prefer their day in court. Other cases are inappropriate for mediation. Often, one side will be interested in mediation, and the other will not. Once both sides meet on neutral ground, their chance of reaching a solution is good. But getting them there might be the most difficult part.

Miche Bator, head social worker at the Cambridge Court clinic, took the mediation training three years ago. She says that 80 percent of the cases she's mediated have been solved. As for the other 20 percent, Bator says, "I think those people really don't understand what it means to make an agreement."

All mediators have happy tales to tell and Bator is no exception. She remembers a case when two once friendly families found themselves embroiled in a good, old fashioned family feud which started when their children began fighting. Someone suggested mediation. In one three-hour session, months of antagonism faded. Gripes were aired, arguments laid out, concessions made. The families remained friends. The kids forgot their fighting.

Sometimes the fruits of mediation are even more immediate. She had a case involving a minor motor scuffle between a produce truck and a car. Two barrels of bananas were part of the settlement.

"If the process is right," comments Bator, "no one feels they've given up more than they gained."

Most mediations end with a written agreement that both parties sign. It is not a legal document, but does symbolize a mutual commitment both parties make to end the dispute.

Last year, the center took on a new specialty — mediating divorce settlements. According to Schonberg, that is an issue with a truckful of emotional baggage, especially when child custody is involved. Without a third party, he says it can be a long, bitter road to resolution. Although they take longer to resolve than other cases, usually about five sessions, Schonberg says the center is successfully helping people to reach amicable settlements.

John Yates, a Cambridge carpenter, came to the center about five months ago. Separated from his wife, with whom he had had minimal contact for the last two years, he and his wife were now filing for divorce. He and his wife needed to iron out details, including the custody of their young daughter, Sarah.

"We came to a point on our own where we disagreed," Yates says. "We didn't see any grey areas. Everything was black and white. It's real hard to get past that."

For Yates, the mediation sessions helped he and his wife start over and "create a new relationship."

Yates learned about the center from a therapist, and his wife agreed to try it. He says the hardest part was the beginning.

"Once we got started we both agreed it had potential." he says. "After the first session we weren't sure. But after the second session we were getting somewhere with it."

Yates says the mediator helped them maintain a focus for the issues, rather than getting sidetracked by emotional bickering. They knew they had a definite time and place to work things out, and had the help of an impartial third party to guide them past stumbling blocks.

After five sessions held over a four-month period, the Yates reached a settlement.

Mediation doesn't replace legal advice, Schonberg is quick to point out. He encourages people who come for divorce mediation to talk with their attorneys before, during and after mediation. That way, he says, the legal details are worked out alongside the emotional ones.

Besides getting a concrete, working agreement, Schonberg says the two people in a divorce mediation get a chance to clear the air and in a sense complete an important, painful phase in their lives. Then they are freer to move on.

The 100 cases the center handles a year are small compared to the thousands of daily disputes that people in Cambridge encounter. But though the numbers may be small for those who have made their way to 1 West St. to face their opponents across the mediation table, the results seem to have been worthwhile.

For more information about the Cambridge Dispute Settlement Center call 876-5376.

Nerve agent issue

(Continued from page 1)

Still, Koocher's letter and the publicity which it has generated has reopened wounds that CEOC officials hoped were beginning to heal.

"People have dedicated a lot of energy to making this place work, and it's pretty discouraging that every couple of years something like this comes up," said Cornelia Kane, director of CEOC since 1981 when she took over for John Sullivan who was subsequently convicted of embezzling money from the agency.

Following Sullivan's controversial tenure, CEOC was closely watched by EOCD and eventually denied funds for fuel assistance, Headstart and weatherization programs it had previously administered.

CEOC's persistent difficulties caused one observer to compare the agency recently to "a limping animal dragging itself across the scene without anyone willing to put it out of its misery or fix its broken leg."

Yet, Kane and other supporters of CEOC insist the agency has bounced back from those troubled times, and has been steadily making strides toward improving its image and effectiveness.

Currently, CEOC uses its $1.8 million in state and federal funds to administer after-school programs at several housing developments, family planning programs at local neighborhood health clinics, a job training program serving approximately 100 people a year, and a social advocacy program which does neighborhood organizing and promotes legislation on issues affecting poor people.

CEOC's free butter and cheese distribution program reaches 6000 families several times a year, according to program coordinator Karen Rosenberg. And Kane points out that CEOC is currently a joint sponsor with the Red Cross of an emergency food pantry for the poor, an activity which, she said, grew out of CEOC's focus on the hunger issue.

In addition, the agency provides money to social programs at the Cambridge Committee of Elders (CCOE), the Cambridge Haitian American Association (CHAMA), and the Tenant Council.

"They're in many ways the easiest source of funding for us," said CCOE Director Edward Cyr, adding "they've been very supportive."

Still, Cyr conceded, "I don't think CEOC is doing everything it should." He added that some reorganization of the agency might be in order.

In that, Cyr is in agreement with Assistant City Manager for Human Services Jill Herold who said last week that CEOC "needs a dramatic revitalization."

"CEOC can and should be a very vital agency advocating for the poor in Cambridge," Herold said.

Responding to persistent rumors that the city's Dept. of Human Services would like to take over CEOC's programs and has consequently contributed to the criticism of CEOC, Herold insisted that "we are not trying to do it in. We want it to prevail as a Community Action Agency."

Kane said she is not entirely convinced the city would not like to run CEOC's programs, and pointed to reductions in government funds for social services as a possible reason.

"Under the Reagan administration...you have a much smaller pie...and there is a movement between agencies that should cooperate to be competitive," she said.

As for Koocher's letter, Kane said most of the other board members were "aghast" at it.

"I think any reponsible board member would, if they had concerns, bring them before the board," she said. "That's why we have board meetings....Then, if he did not get satisfaction, he could go to a higher authority."

Koocher admits he found little support for his position among the other 20 members of the board. The board has since set up a committee to look into Koocher's complaints, according to Kane.

"The problem at the organization is one of gross incompetence as opposed to criminal intent," Koocher said last week, adding that, except for two incorrect dates, he stands by his October letter.

Kane said that, over the next few weeks, EOCD employees will be interviewing community, board, and staff members as well as city officials as part of its assessment.

"If that's the only way we can erase the memory of John Sullivan and our rocky past, we're glad to do it," said a CEOC employee this week.

CEOC study

(Continued from page 1)

Attorneys associated with the case have predicted that the matter may well worm its way to the US Supreme Court.

"It is the kind of question that from time to time has been resolved at the highest level of the judicial system," said Scott Lewis, an attorney for the law firm of Palmer and Dodge which the city has hired to work on the case.

In the meantime, the small but potentially lethal amounts of warfare agents that ADL had been experimenting with have been locked away in steel vaults, according to Triner.

As for the small number of researchers who had been doing work on the materials, Triner joked "Oh, we'll find something for them to do to keep them off the street."

But if the cessation of testing has caused few problems for ADL in the short term, it may cause more serious problems in the future, according to Dr. Judith Harris who is in charge of the Levins Laboratory where the experimentation takes place.

Harris pointed out that ADL is currently working on several DOD contracts with "several million dollars" in proposed contracts under consideration.

"If we are forced to close down for some time, I think there's going to be a serious problem," she said.

Assuming the ban holds, Harris said ADL might have to consider subcontracting its work on supertoxic agents to one of the 14 other high-security labs across the country.

"We'd have to send this to some other downtown area," she said, noting that most of the other labs are in densely populated areas like Birmingham, Alabama or Columbus, Ohio.

One of the principal objections to the work on warfare agents being done at ADL is that it is taking place in a densely populated urban neighborhood bordering on busy Route 2.

Should ADL's attorneys fail in their attempt to persuade an appeals judge to allow testing to continue pending appeal, City Manager Robert Healy said that in the next few weeks he would expect to oversee the "orderly removal" of the controversial material from the Arthur D. Little property.

—*JACK HAYES*

PoliTalks

Bon voyage

School committee Member **Joseph Maynard**, a lifelong resident of Cambridge, aired his views on foreign affairs at Tuesday night's committee meeting.

During a debate over the senior class trip, in which over 100 Rindge and Latin seniors will journey to the Bahamas for four days, committee Member **Jane Sullivan** wondered if perhaps a less expensive, closer vacation spot could be found.

Discussion somehow got around to Sullivan's own travels as she disclosed that she had visited Europe after graduating from college.

At this point, Maynard interrupted the talk of life in the fast lane by revealing "I made City Point when I was ten."

Dairy blues

Don't file this one under "The Milk Train Doesn't Stop Here Anymore," because unless the federal government can be convinced otherwise, the continuation of its free distribution of surplus dairy products may come to an end. The problem at this point, according to State Sen. **Michael LoPresti Jr.**, is one of transportation costs. While, in the past, the feds willingly picked up the tab for transporting the surplus dairyfoods to their various distribution points, the program's funding has been cut, forcing Cambridge's anti-poverty agency, the **Cambridge Economic Opportunity Committee (CEOC)**, to curtail the number of distribution sites for its upcoming distribution.

"According to the formula now being used, funding for this program is contingent upon the unemployment rate of each state. Because the Massachusetts unemployment rate has been steadily decreasing, the Commonwealth is receiving less federal money which has been used for the transportation of surplus foods," LoPresti said.

He urges citizens to contact their local, state and federal officials to inform them of their concern.

Photo Finish

Mayor Leonard J. Russell has announced the first Annual Mayor's Spring Photo Contest in the City of Cambridge. The contest is open to all regardless of residency or professional/amateur status. The only requirement is that the photos be taken in the City of Cambridge and that they be taken on March 20, the first day of Spring.

"Cambridge is a beautiful City, particularly at the turn of the seasons", Russell said. "I hope that the many photographers in the City will be able to capture on film that aspect of life, or that unique image, of Cambridge that appeals to them".

Prizes will be awarded to the top ten photographs as chosen by a special judging committee. The prizewinning photos will then be submitted to the U.S. Conference of Mayors for possible national publication.

Russell stressed that the contest is open to all with the only stipulation being that the **photos be taken in the City on March 20.** Contestants may submit any number or any size of color or black and white photographs that they wish.

Applications and guidelines will be available in the Mayor's Office, 2nd floor, City Hall, or check next week's Chronicle for details. Deadline for submission of photos will be May 1, 1985.

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'CIVIL warS' is worth staying up for

By Tom Ehrenfeld
Staff Writer

Robert Wilson's "The CIVIL warS: a tree is best measured when it is down," currently playing at the American Repertory Theatre, defies a simple definition. The work is neither a play nor an opera, yet could loosely be called either, for it contains elements of both genres. Wilson creates a new world on the stage, blending media such as film, music, and elaborate stage technology, tearing apart causality and linear plot development in a highly ambitious work.

Theatre review

Wilson's work has invited a slew of criticism from both critics, who have had obvious trouble saying anything about the "play" itself, and from audiences, who were reported to be walking out of previews at a 40 percent clip.

"the CIVIL warS" draws such a mixed reaction in part because it differs greatly from much of the contemporary drama produced in this country. Wilson's work comes at the audience in a slew of ways. At one point, a character playing Frederick the Great dances to a flute concerto with two polar bears who have ascended from a trap door, while on stage right a a large film shows a flowing volcano; at the same time, phantasmagorical submariner faces in boxes arise from the floor to chant an absurd, fragmented chorus of terms such as "monolit figgle," "monolit figgle federal screw," "figgle national presto figgle," and "electric nuclear figgle." (And you thought you had trouble following "Tosca" without the libretto.)

The work, then, must not be viewed with the same expectations one would aproach a "Hamlet" or "Phaedre" — although Wilson quotes from both those texts in "the CIVIL warS." Instead, Wilson demands that the viewer take in the play as a "construction in time and space," to use his own words. He asks of the audience to react to the images and structure of the action upon the stage as much as the contents of the action. Wilson takes apart traditional ways of telling development and tale-telling in a work that requires one to respond almost as one would to a symphony.

The show at the ART is only a segment of "the CIVIL warS" as a whole. Conceived as a 5-act, 15-scene enterprise which runs 12 hours in its entirety, the ART presents three hours of the production: act III, scene E, act IV, scene A, and an epilogue. The show was to have been performed in its entirety at the 1984 Olympic Arts Festival in Los Angeles but was abandoned when the necessary funding could not be secured.

From the first scene presented at the ART the viewer must approach the show differently. The show opens with a burst of three shafts of light which are fixed upon three rifles as they descend to the stage, while three soldiers reach skyward to receive the weapons. No dialogue is spoken; the first action is that of a Civil War soldier making his morning rounds. His movement is slowed so that we see each fragment of his step — a focus on how he moves as much as the context of his movement. As the scene develops, more soldiers awaken and prepare for the day. A miked, fragmented text from them thunders throughout speakers all over the theatre. A spare, pretty melody repeats over and over, until all the soldiers hum along with it. In addition, a melange of characters — including a family and Frederick the Great — slowly cross the stage in a carriage, speaking a disjointed contrapuntal chorus.

The soldiers line up in formation and march off the stage in unison, in the opposite direction of the carriage. This completes the 35-minute scene (the only intermission of the show occurs here), leaving the audience to puzzle over this unorthodox theatrical collage.

The segment shows that the meaning of the tale is in the telling — is in fact, the telling itself. By taking away the explainable connections of plot and development, Wilson focuses the viewer's attention on how the story is told. Isolated movement and image become story and "meaning," which must be derived from the personal reaction to a ballet of sight and sound.

In some ways. it is easier to concentrate on Wilson's show than it is on a traditional play. Because events are not explained, and not tied down to past occurrences, one must take them in as images in themselves. Like a symphony, one listens, reacting on an emotional level; an understanding of how the parts interact is possible only with a familiarity of the piece or with the luxury of hindsight.

The second part of the production goes into far more elaborate use of different media, characters, and "plot." For two and a half hours a great parade of characters, sounds, props, and effects play across the stage and even into the theatre itself. A film of different subjects (the back of a man, glacial ice flows, faces, an eagle soaring, houses collapsing), plays on a scrim intermittently. A bronze spaceship appears, two polar bears arise from the depths of the stage, ominous ten-foot scribes enter from the exit doors, and a fat woman mouths the words to Shubert's "Erlkonig" while eating candy.

And that's not the half of it. The epilogue, for example, mixes a King Lear carrying a bundle of newspaper as Cordelia, a huge Snow Owl hooting and warbling a garbled text, a placid Earth Mother reciting a cosmic text, and a huge (about 25 feet) Abraham Lincoln reciting the Song of Solomon in Latin while slowly tumbling backwards.

All of these events occur simultaneously, with action often ocuring on several parts of the stage. Yet the second part of the evening is more discernable; themes and characters do emerge as the work goes on.

Slowly one begins to understand, if only in a visceral sense at first, the substance of Wilson's work. He claims it explores the rather ambitious theme of civil strife throughout history (hence the typography of the title), which he approaches through blending his tales in the work. While Frederick the Great plots a new conquest behind a scrim, an old woman downstage takes a ball away from a young child.

Overlapping images (Wilson's leitmotifs) recur throughout the show, all of them depicting the central theme of civil strife. The elaborate stage effects begin to come together to create the proverbial sum larger than its parts.

Polar bears are just one example of many images which tie into each aspect of the production, reinforcing Wilson's theme. At one point two bears, one white, the other black, emerge from a trap door and engage in a dance that could be construed as fighting. Here one could say that their colors represent a polarity within a family, that their tussling is emblematic of familial discord. Later a film of bears appears on the screen, developing this image in a new media. The bears also re-appear in a classroom scene, where one takes his place in a line of desks.

Wilson's quoted sources also reinforce his theme. In using parts of Kafka's letter to his father, Shakespeare's "Hamlet" and "King Lear," and sections of Racine's "Phaedra," (to name just a few), he weaves previous portrayals of the theme into his work. In this aspect Wilson is as ambitious as Eliot in "The Waste Land"; he even includes elborate notes for the viewer in the program.

"the CIVIL warS" does not explain the themes developed — what Wilson does more is create an iconography of strife. Content and form are linked, for discord throws the characters through time, and chaos links the separate motifs.

All this deflects attention from the production itself, which is superb. Complaints against Wilson's work have arisen because in mapping out mechanical, fixed motion for his characters, some claim that that limits their ability to act freely. This does not hold water for "the CIVIL warS" for two reasons. First, in those instances where actors move in an isolated, fixed pattern (such as a scene where a group enters one by one, slowly smiles, then departs one by one) characterization is still being expressed on stage.

Second, most of the characters portrayed are traditional roles. The ART ensemble shines in their versatility here, with some cast members playing vastly dissimilar parts. Frances Shrand, for example, steals the show at two different instances. Her wildly funny role of a cigar-chomping woman who delivers a crude litany of troubles in buying a car is executed with precision, while later in the play she realizes another comic character, a huge woman mouthing a German song. She plays both parts with astonishing conviction.

Priscilla Smith, who doubles as Frederick the Great and the Snow Owl, is also striking for her work. We first see her as Frederick behind a scrim, in a striking blue and red costume which somehow gives her the impression of being a hologram, since a film plays before her. Her movement is wonderful, expressing the rulers' haughtiness, grace, and even cruelty without saying a word.

The rest of the cast fill out their roles admirably. Ben Halley Jr. and Shirley Wilber are two others who stand out, while the other repertory members and the supporting cast of 18 men execute their parts with precision.

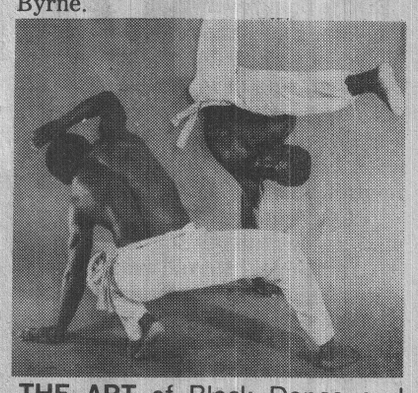
Yet all this should not slight the technical aspects of the show, which are vast. The sets range from a floating space ship which takes off during the production to a score with pieces from contemporary musicians such as Phillip Glass and David Byrne.

Because of the nature of the work, one would expect as much effort to go into the making of it and the specific parts which comprise it — and that is the case here. The show is worth seeing, if only for the special effects.

If your're willing to sit through a production which may, at times, test your patience and understanding, and if you're also willing to give iconoclasm on stage a chance, "the CIVIL warS" will not disappoint.

* * * *

"the CIVIL warS" is playing at the American Repertory Theatre's Loeb Drama Center, 64 Brattle St., Cambridge, in a straight run through March 17. Ticket prices vary depending on the date of performance and seat location in the theatre. For information and reservations, call 547-8300.



THE ART of Black Dance and Music will present a performance of capoeria and breakdance styles at the Martin Luther King Jr. School, 100 Putnam Ave., March 21 at 6:30 pm. Performances will be given by Nego Gato, Jose Sena and Joselito Santo, shown above, as well as the Rock House Crew, and the junior members of the Art of Black Dance and Music. For information, call 666-1859.

Tuesday Club to visit flower show

The Tuesday Club will sponsor a trip to the New England Flower Show on Tuesday, March 12.

the bus will lealve the club's headquarters, 3 Church St., Harvard Square, at 9:30 am. For further information, call 876-5059.

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NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARINGS

Notice is hereby given that the Cambridge City Council will hold a public hearing on the submission of an application for funding to be made to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).
The hearing will be held in Council Chambers, Cambridge City Hall, 795 Mass. Avenue, Cambridge on Monday, March 18, 1985 at 8:00 p.m.
The application will request funds in the amount of $684,000. to provide financing assistance to BioTechnica International, Inc. in the implementation of a development project at their facility located at 85 Bolton Street, Cambridge. The project will involve rehabilitation of an existing building plus construction of a new 10,000 square foot structure. Funds for the project will be requested from the Urban Development Action Grant Program (UDAG) as authorized by the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974. Applications are due by March 31, 1985.
The public hearing is being held in accordance with HUD regulations to hear comments about the proposed project. Any person or organization wishing to comment and wishing to have input into the planning process will be afforded that opportunity.
By order of the City Council,

Paul E. Healy,
City Clerk



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A Nightmare ON ELM STREET R
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Vision Quest R
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10:10 Fri-Sat 11:50 R
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1:30-3:30-5:30-7:30
9:30 Fri-Sat 11:30
Harrison Ford
WITNESS R
1:00-3:20-5:40-7:55-10:15
Fri-Sat 12:20 a.m.
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JEFF GOLDBLUM MICHELLE PFEIFFER
into the night R
1:00-3:20-5:35-7:55
10:10 Fri-Sat 12:20am

Dispute settlement

(Continued from page 1)

tant signals. And you have to earn the people's respect."

Schonberg learned the ins and outs of mediating as a volunteer for Dorchester Urban Court, the first mediation program in Massachusetts begun in 1975. Urban Court no longer exists, but the Cambridge center sprung up five years ago to carry on the tradition. It is part of the Cambridgeport Problem Center, and much of its $49,000 budget comes from United Way. Their services are free and they promise complete confidentiality.

It's a modest organization. Schonberg's office is small, below street level, and he is the only full-time staff member. He does intake, arranges trainings, does case follow-up and coordinates the efforts of his 30 mediators.

That is one of his easier tasks for the mediators, he says, are a happy group. Many have been volunteering for the program for three or four years, and few leave, even though they don't get paid. Schonberg's analysis is simple: "They love to mediate."

Apparently, mediators find what they do is tremendously satisfying. They come from all different occupations (though many are therapists and lawyers), range in age, and primarily live in Cambridge.

In his daily job, Joshua Jacks is a photography processor at MIT. But, in his life at the center, Jacks is a long-time mediator and now case coordinator for the program.

Though it was four years ago, the details of his first mediation are still fresh in his mind.

It was "a typical roommate case", Jacks recalls. Two people shared the same apartment but no longer talked to each other. That meant, among other things, their bills weren't getting paid.

"I was at a loss what to do," laughs Jacks as he recalls that night. "So I asked 'how did you get along before this problem arose?'". With that bit of common sense questioning, Jacks says the atmosphere in the room changed from hostility to, well, less hostility.

One roommate began confessing she had a hard time because it was the first time she lived on her own. "He was amazed," Jacks said in describing the other roommate. "He really understood that. He heard something." They walked in enemies, Jacks remembered, and they walked out friends again.

That was it for Jacks. He was hooked. Whatever skills he used, they worked. He had made a difference.

"One of the important things the mediator does," says Schonberg, in describing some of the techniques used, "is to draw out each party's view of the situation. They need to be sorted out and put on the table." He says mediators often look for clues in body language and voice inflection.

According to Schonberg, the center will not take cases that involve complex psychological problems. When he does intake, he sorts out what he thinks the center can help with, he finds the parts of disagreements that are "mediable."

But many are not. Of the 500 referrals from the District Attorney's office, only 100 actually enter mediation. What happens to the other 400? Some people prefer their day in court. Other cases are inappropriate for mediation. Often, one side will be interested in mediation, and the other will not. Once both sides meet on neutral ground, their chance of reaching a solution is good. But getting them there might be the most difficult part.

Miche Bator, head social worker at the Cambridge Court clinic, took the mediation training three years ago. She says that 80 percent of the cases she's mediated have been solved. As for the other 20 percent, Bator says, "I think those people really don't understand what it means to make an agreement."

All mediators have happy tales to tell and Bator is no exception. She remembers a case when two once friendly families found themselves embroiled in a good, old fashioned family feud which started when their children began fighting. Someone suggested mediation. In one three-hour session, months of antagonism faded. Gripes were aired, arguments laid out, concessions made. The families remained friends. The kids forgot their fighting.

Sometimes the fruits of mediation are even more immediate. She had a case involving a minor motor scuffle between a produce truck and a car. Two barrels of bananas were part of the settlement.

"If the process is right," comments Bator, "no one feels they've given up more than they gained."

Most mediations end with a written agreement that both parties sign. It is not a legal document, but does symbolize a mutual commitment both parties make to end the dispute.

Last year, the center took on a new specialty — mediating divorce settlements. According to Schonberg, that is an issue with a truckful of emotional baggage, especially when child custody is involved. Without a third party, he says it can be a long, bitter road to resolution. Although they take longer to resolve than other cases, usually about five sessions, Schonberg says the center is successfully helping people to reach amicable settlements.

John Yates, a Cambridge carpenter, came to the center about five months ago. Separated from his wife, with whom he had had minimal contact for the last two years, he and his wife were now filing for divorce. He and his wife needed to iron out details, including the custody of their young daughter, Sarah.

"We came to a point on our own where we disagreed," Yates says. "We didn't see any grey areas. Everything was black and white. It's real hard to get past that."

For Yates, the mediation sessions helped he and his wife start over and "create a new relationship."

Yates learned about the center from a therapist, and his wife agreed to try it. He says the hardest part was the beginning.

"Once we got started we both agreed it had potential." he says. "After the first session we weren't sure. But after the second session we were getting somewhere with it."

Yates says the mediator helped them maintain a focus for the issues, rather than getting sidetracked by emotional bickering. They knew they had a definite time and place to work things out, and had the help of an impartial third party to guide them past stumbling blocks.

After five sessions held over a four-month period, the Yates reached a settlement.

Mediation doesn't replace legal advice, Schonberg is quick to point out. He encourages people who come for divorce mediation to talk with their attorneys before, during and after mediation. That way, he says, the legal details are worked out alongside the emotional ones.

Besides getting a concrete, working agreement, Schonberg says the two people in a divorce mediation get a chance to clear the air and in a sense complete an important, painful phase in their lives. Then they are freer to move on.

The 100 cases the center handles a year are small compared to the thousands of daily disputes that people in Cambridge encounter. But though the numbers may be small for those who have made their way to 1 West St. to face their opponents across the mediation table, the results seem to have been worthwhile.

For more information about the Cambridge Dispute Settlement Center call 876-5376.

Nerve agent issue

(Continued from page 1)

Still, Koocher's letter and the publicity which it has generated has reopened wounds that CEOC officials hoped were beginning to heal.

"People have dedicated a lot of energy to making this place work, and it's pretty discouraging that every couple of years something like this comes up," said Cornelia Kane, director of CEOC since 1981 when she took over for John Sullivan who was subsequently convicted of embezzling money from the agency.

Following Sullivan's controversial tenure, CEOC was closely watched by EOCD and eventually denied funds for fuel assistance, Headstart and weatherization programs it had previously administered.

CEOC's persistent difficulties caused one observer to compare the agency recently to "a limping animal dragging itself across the scene without anyone willing to put it out of its misery or fix its broken leg."

Yet, Kane and other supporters of CEOC insist the agency has bounced back from those troubled times, and has been steadily making strides toward improving its image and effectiveness.

Currently, CEOC uses its $1.8 million in state and federal funds to administer after-school programs at several housing developments, family planning programs at local neighborhood health clinics, a job training program serving approximately 100 people a year, and a social advocacy program which does neighborhood organizing and promotes legislation on issues affecting poor people.

CEOC's free butter and cheese distribution program reaches 6000 families several times a year, according to program coordinator Karen Rosenberg. And Kane points out that CEOC is currently a joint sponsor with the Red Cross of an emergency food pantry for the poor, an activity which, she said, grew out of CEOC's focus on the hunger issue.

In addition, the agency provides money to social programs at the Cambridge Committee of Elders (CCOE), the Cambridge Haitian American Association (CHAMA), and the Tenant Council.

"They're in many ways the easiest source of funding for us," said CCOE Director Edward Cyr, adding "they've been very supportive."

Still, Cyr conceded, "I don't think CEOC is doing everything it should." He added that some reorganization of the agency might be in order.

In that, Cyr is in agreement with Assistant City Manager for Human Services Jill Herold who said last week that CEOC "needs a dramatic revitalization."

"CEOC can and should be a very vital agency advocating for the poor in Cambridge," Herold said.

Responding to persistent rumors that the city's Dept. of Human Services would like to take over CEOC's programs and has consequently contributed to the criticism of CEOC, Herold insisted that "we are not trying to do it in. We want it to prevail as a Community Action Agency."

Kane said she is not entirely convinced the city would not like to run CEOC's programs, and pointed to reductions in government funds for social services as a possible reason.

"Under the Reagan administration...you have a much smaller pie...and there is a movement between agencies that should cooperate to be competitive," she said.

As for Koocher's letter, Kane said most of the other board members were "aghast" at it.

"I think any reponsible board member would, if they had concerns, bring them before the board," she said. "That's why we have board meetings....Then, if he did not get satisfaction, he could go to a higher authority."

Koocher admits he found little support for his position among the other 20 members of the board. The board has since set up a committee to look into Koocher's complaints, according to Kane.

"The problem at the organization is one of gross incompetence as opposed to criminal intent," Koocher said last week, adding that, except for two incorrect dates, he stands by his October letter.

Kane said that, over the next few weeks, EOCD employees will be interviewing community, board, and staff members as well as city officials as part of its assessment.

"If that's the only way we can erase the memory of John Sullivan and our rocky past, we're glad to do it," said a CEOC employee this week.

CEOC study

(Continued from page 1)

Attorneys associated with the case have predicted that the matter may well worm its way to the US Supreme Court.

"It is the kind of question that from time to time has been resolved at the highest level of the judicial system," said Scott Lewis, an attorney for the law firm of Palmer and Dodge which the city has hired to work on the case.

In the meantime, the small but potentially lethal amounts of warfare agents that ADL had been experimenting with have been locked away in steel vaults, according to Triner.

As for the small number of researchers who had been doing work on the materials, Triner joked "Oh, we'll find something for them to do to keep them off the street."

But if the cessation of testing has caused few problems for ADL in the short term, it may cause more serious problems in the future, according to Dr. Judith Harris who is in charge of the Levins Laboratory where the experimentation takes place.

Harris pointed out that ADL is currently working on several DOD contracts with "several million dollars" in proposed contracts under consideration.

"If we are forced to close down for some time, I think there's going to be a serious problem," she said.

Assuming the ban holds, Harris said ADL might have to consider subcontracting its work on supertoxic agents to one of the 14 other high-security labs across the country.

"We'd have to send this to some other downtown area," she said, noting that most of the other labs are in densely populated areas like Birmingham, Alabama or Columbus, Ohio.

One of the principal objections to the work on warfare agents being done at ADL is that it is taking place in a densely populated urban neighborhood bordering on busy Route 2.

Should ADL's attorneys fail in their attempt to persuade an appeals judge to allow testing to continue pending appeal, City Manager Robert Healy said that in the next few weeks he would expect to oversee the "orderly removal" of the controversial material from the Arthur D. Little property.

—JACK HAYES

PoliTalks

Bon voyage

School committee Member **Joseph Maynard**, a lifelong resident of Cambridge, aired his views on foreign affairs at Tuesday night's committee meeting.

During a debate over the senior class trip, in which over 100 Rindge and Latin seniors will journey to the Bahamas for four days, committee Member **Jane Sullivan** wondered if perhaps a less expensive, closer vacation spot could be found.

Discussion somehow got around to Sullivan's own travels as she disclosed that she had visited Europe after graduating from college.

At this point, Maynard interrupted the talk of life in the fast lane by revealing "I made City Point when I was ten."

Dairy blues

Don't file this one under "The Milk Train Doesn't Stop Here Anymore," because unless the federal government can be convinced otherwise, the continuation of its free distribution of surplus dairy products may come to an end. The problem at this point, according to State Sen. **Michael LoPresti Jr.**, is one of transportation costs. While, in the past, the feds willingly picked up the tab for transporting the surplus dairyfoods to their various distribution points, the program's funding has been cut, forcing Cambridge's anti-poverty agency, the **Cambridge Economic Opportunity Committee (CEOC)**, to curtail the number of distribution sites for its upcoming distribution.

"According to the formula now being used, funding for this program is contingent upon the unemployment rate of each state. Because the Massachusetts unemployment rate has been steadily decreasing, the Commonwealth is receiving less federal money which has been used for the transportation of surplus foods," LoPresti said.

He urges citizens to contact their local, state and federal officials to inform them of their concern.

Photo Finish

Mayor Leonard J. Russell has announced the first Annual Mayor's Spring Photo Contest in the City of Cambridge. The contest is open to all regardless of residency or professional/amateur status. The only requirement is that the photos be taken in the City of Cambridge and that they be taken on March 20, the first day of Spring.

"Cambridge is a beautiful City, particularly at the turn of the seasons", Russell said. "I hope that the many photographers in the City will be able to capture on film that aspect of life, or that unique image, of Cambridge that appeals to them".

Prizes will be awarded to the top ten photographs as chosen by a special judging committee. The prizewinning photos will then be submitted to the U.S. Conference of Mayors for possible national publication.

Russell stressed that the contest is open to all with the only stipulation being that the **photos be taken in the City on March 20.** Contestants may submit any number or any size of color or black and white photographs that they wish.

Applications and guidelines will be available in the Mayor's Office, 2nd floor, City Hall, or check next week's Chronicle for details. Deadline for submission of photos will be May 1, 1985.

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Quentin Regestein M.D.
Director, Sleep Clinic
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Programs are presented by Mount Auburn Hospital and the health professionals listed. All programs are from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. in the hospital cafeteria. Fee $3 per program. Free to people over 65.

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BEVERLY HILLS, CA — An exciting new "all natural" weight-loss "Super" Pill developed by the JMA (Japanese Medical Association) has just been approved for distribution in the United States. Reportedly, it can guarantee that you will lose more than a pound a day without dieting, from the very first day until you reach your ideal weight and figure. News of this "Super Pill" is literally sweeping the country. It's called Amitol and there has never been anything quite like it before.

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And who can disagree! Amitol (although brand new to this country) is already being called by many people, "the most exciting weight-loss breakthrough of the century." In fact, everywhere there are reports of easy and fast weight-loss from formerly overweight people (in all walks of life) who are now slim, trim, and attractive again.

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Women's Day...tribute to women

On March 8, 1985, women and men in Cambridge and all over the world will celebrate International Women's Day. It was first observed almost 75 years ago as a tribute to those working class women in the United States who made labor history and helped lay the foundations for a better life for all workers.

Darleen Bonislawski

In 1909, millions of women and children as young as seven worked fourteen hours a day in factories, mills, farms and other workplaces. They labored under the killing conditions of fire, fumes, unsafe buildings and dangerous machinery. According to the U.S. Government Commission on Industrial Relations of that time, over 37 percent of working class mothers were forced by economic conditions to work for wages in addition to caring for their families.

Men and women suffered these and other brutal conditions at work but women who worked in factories were bullied and humiliated in special ways. They were often locked inside like prisoners, body-searched at the end of the day, and frequently required to scrub factory floors. Like their sister workers in other occupations, they were also subjected to the insults of bosses who demanded sexual favors from their female employees.

It was against such intolerable abuses that women of all ages, immigrant and native-born, revolted. During the bitter cold winter of 1909 over 20,000 New York garment workers, three-fourths of them women, went on strike. For 13 weeks they endured beatings, cold, hunger, jail and grueling days and nights on picket lines. By the time it ended, 312 shops had union contracts.

Although victorious, they did not rest on their accomplishments. Several weeks later, on March 8, 1909, thousands of workers poured into the streets of New Yorks' lower East Side to join with other women and workers to demand an end to child labor, the right to vote and better living conditions.

Over the next few years, women workers all over the U.S. followed their example. Not only were more women unionized than ever before, but as a direct result of their efforts, by 1913 thirty-two states had recommended enactment of Workers' Compensation Laws in addition to stronger legislation for safer work conditions to protect workers.

Workers in other parts of the world, many involved in their own labor struggles, did not let these events go unnoticed. On March 8, 1911 at an international conference in Europe, the first International Women's Day was observed as a tribute to the courage and accomplishments of American women. Since that time, workers all over the world have celebrated this day.

In 1985, as in 1909, economic conditions are again forcing more women to work for wages in addition to caring for their families. Under the burdens of inadequate childcare, unequal wages and rising costs, women at home and in the workplace are demanding a better quality of life.

In the past 20 years, after decades of silence and small paragraphs in books, women have reclaimed our rightful place in history. As we celebrate this day of tribute to all women, we can feel pride knowing the role we played in making American history is recognized again in the country where International Women's Day began.

Darleen Gondola Bonislawski, a lifelong Cambridge resident and former union vice president, is a Commissioner on the Cambridge Commission on the Status of Women. The Women's Commission is accepting applications from Cambridge women for positions on the Commission. Call 498-9014 for information.

WMBR plans 24 hours of women's programs

For the 24 hours of March 10, WMBR (88.1 FM) celebrates the achievements, music and struggles of women around Boston, around the country and around the world. The seventh annual International Women's Day Radio Program (IWD) will begin at midnight Saturday, March 9 and end at midnight March 10.

Produced exclusively by women from local radio stations and the Greater Boston community, the programs will include music, poetry, news, call-in talkshows and documentaries.

The day will open with reggae and jazz. Tenatively scheduled highlights include programs on North Carolina mill working women, women in rock and roll, the recent renaissance of Boston gospel, Thirty Big Minutes on Fat Liberation, poetry from the Jefferson Park Housing project and much more.

According to IWD programmer Ramona Monteverde, "The day is designed to unite women of all races, cultural and religious backgrounds through the power of the airwaves. The programs, produced by experienced and first-time programmers, reflect our diversity, our heritages and our visions."

North Shore ends NCC tourney hopes

The North Cambridge Catholic High School boys varsity basketball team saw its season come to an end last week with a 69-62 loss to North Shore Regional Vocational High School in the first round of the state tournament.

NCC had to play without starting center Eugene Kalaw and reserve gaurd Chris Moniz, both out because of illness. But the Panthers were able to stay close to North Shore throughout the game, in spite of getting into early foul troulbe. North Shore's outstanding foulshooting down the stretch proved to be too much for NCC.

NCC led by as many as five points late in the first quarter. North Shore came back and gained the lead they would never relinquish with four minutes left in the second period. North Shore led 30-27 at halftime.

NCC managed to pull even at 42-all with two minutes remaining in the third quarter, but then North Shore outscored the Panthers 16-6 over the next five minutes to seal the victory.

NCC did narrow the gap to 60-57 with only two minutes left in the game, but the Panthers could get no closer.

Senior guard Rile Rhodes led all scorers with 21 points before fouling out. Senior forward Paul Igoe added 15 and senior forward Tom Card contributed 14 before he also fouled out of the game.

Igoe has been selected to the Catholic Suburban League all-star team by the league coaches. Igoe and other all stars will be honored at awards ceremonies to be held at NCC on March 21.

Archbishop honors choir school head

By Jack Hayes
Staff writer

It's not often that local people are singled out for special recognition by the Pope. But that's exactly what happened to Theodore Marier, archdiocesan choir director at St. Paul's Church on Arrow street.

At a special Mass on Sunday, Archbishop Bernard Law, presented Marier — known to parishioners and admirers as Ted — with a certificate making him a Knight of the Order of St. Gregory in recognition of his 50 years of service to the church. The certificate came from Pope John Paul II in Rome.

"I think it's great," Marier, who is a resident of Belmont, said Monday, "and it's especially appropriate because I've been a student of the Gregorian chant for many years."

Marier is recognized the world over for his work with the ancient church music known as the Gregorian chant. He has written several texts on the music, and has incorporated the chants into the repertoires of both the archdiocesan adult and boys choirs.

Marier explained that St. Gregory, for whom both the papal award and the chant were named, founded the Catholic Church's first choir school in Rome several centuries before Marier began to teach at the Archdiocesan Boys Choir School at St. Paul's.

Archbishop Law, who sang in the archdiocesan adult choir while attending Harvard University in the 1950s, presented the award to Marier before a congregation that filled the church to overflowing.

The 72-year-old choir director said that half a century of service to the church has not slowed him down a bit.

"I did turn my skateboard in for a 50-mile checkup though," the ever-energetic Marier joked.

As far as plans for the future, Marier pointed out that he will be taking part in a Gregorian Chant Weekend at Catholic University in June and attending the International Congress of Church Music in Rome in November. In addition, he will continue to direct the boys choir which performs at daily Mass at St. Paul's and has frequently sung with the Boston Symphony Orchestra Orchestra and other renowned musical groups.

As a postscript to the Pope's award to Marier, the city council voted Monday to extend its congratulations to Marier upon his receipt of the papal honor and to thank him for "his tireless dedication to the church and to the choir."

Firefighter cited for heroism

By Tom Ehrenfeld
Staff Writer

Firehouse magazine has awarded Cambridge Firefighter William J. McGovern a prize for heroism for rescuing a man from a burning house last summer.

McGovern, a Cambridge resident, works with Engine Company Five, but was commended for work he performed while off-duty. Last August 1, McGovern said in an interview with the Chronicle, he was on Concord avenue in Somerville when he noticed a building on fire.

McGovern saw a man leave the back of the building, then return inside to search for a dog. At that point, McGovern and another man went into the burning house and brought the already-injured man out. McGovern then gave assistance to the Somerville firefighters in quelling the blaze.

For his efforts, McGovern will receive $100 and will be mentioned in the special March heroism issue of the national publication.

When asked about the prize the two-year veteran of the force said modestly, "I feel pretty good."

City offers free tax assistance

Every Thursday, beginning March 7 from 1 to 5 pm, the Department of Human Service Programs' Council on Aging in cooperation with the VITA program will offer professional tax preparation assistance at no charge.

Volunteers assist people with simple tax returns, particularly low income, elderly, non-English speaking and handicapped taxpayers.

Assistance is available to anyone who is unable to afford professional tax help, and whose taxes are relatively simple.

Tax assistance will be available at 51 Inman St. every Thursday, through April 11. No appointments are necessary — clients may walk in, but should bring all relevant income and expense information with them.

Births

At Hunt Memorial Hospital:

To Diane (Hayes) and William Bartley of Andover, a son, Sean Michael born January 2. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Jospeh C. Bartley of Andover and Mrs. Ellen T. Hayes of Cambridge. Great-grandparents are Mrs. Irene Mitchell of Cambridge and Mrs. Helena Reilly of North Andover.

ST. JUDE NOVENA

O Holy St. Jude, Apostle and Martyr, great in virtue and rich in miracles, near kinsman of Jesus Christ, Faithful Intercessor of all who invoke your special patronage in time of need, to you I have recourse from the depth of my heart and humbly beg to whom God has given such great power to come to my assistance. Help me in my present urgent petition. In return I promise to make your name known and cause you to be invoked. Say 3 Our Fathers, 3 Hail Marys, and 3 Glorias. Publication must be promised. St. Jude pray for us and all who invoke your aid. Amen.

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CITY OF CAMBRIDGE
NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING
Notice is hereby given that the City of Cambridge, acting by and through its community Development Department will hold a public hearing on the submission of an application for funding to be made to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).
The hearing will be held at the offices of **BioTechnica International, Inc., 85 Bolton Street, Cambridge** on **Tuesday, March 12, 1985** at **7:30 p.m.** The application will request funds in the amount of $684,000. to provide financing assistance to BioTechnica International, Inc. in the implementation of a development project at their facility located at 85 Bolton Street, Cambridge. The project will involve rehabilitation of an existing building plus construction of a new 10,000 square foot structure. Funds for the project will be requested from the Urban Development Action Grant (UDAG) program as authorized by the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974. Applications are due by March 31, 1985.
The public hearing is being held in accordance with HUD regulations to hear comments about the proposed project. Any person or organization wishing to comment and wishing to have input into the planning process will be afforded that opportunity. For more information, contact Mr. Joseph Kellogg at the Community Development Department Tel: 498-9034.
Kathy A. Spiegelman
Assistant City Manager
for Community Development

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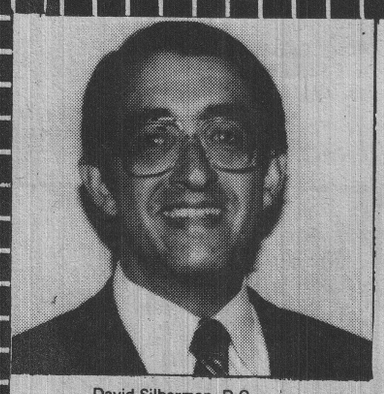
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Obituaries

SUSAN THOMAS

Benjamin Katz, USN Ret.

Rear Admiral Benjamin Katz, 80, retired Naval officer, author and businessman died February 24, at the Hospice of Northern Virginia, of cancer.

Born in Lithuania, he came to the U.S. an an infant, attended grammar school and two years of high school at Bacon Academy in Colchester, Conn., but graduated from Chelsea High School in 1922. He graduated from U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1926. Following his first retirement from the Navy in 1957, he received a master's degree in engineering administration from the George Washington University, in Washington D.C. in 1958.

During World War II he commanded the destroyer Dallas on convoy duty in the North Atlantic. In 1942 he was named Captain of the Taylor and sailed her into the South Pacific. He took part in the campaign for the Solomon Islands including an action in which he led a Task Group through waters never previously traversed by a U.S. Man-of-War to rescue survivors from the cruiser Helena stranded on the Japanese held island of Vella Lavella 250 miles north of Guadalcanal. For his work during this period Adm. Katz received the Navy Cross, the Navy's highest decoration for valor (except the Medal of Honor) the Silver Star, the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star and the Navy Unit citation.

Later in the war he commanded the Rocky Mount, the flagship of the commander of the Seventh Fleet in the Southwest Pacific. At the end of World War II while in command of the Rocky Mount he led all American and Allied ships up the Yangtze River to Shanghai, and flew the first American flag on a U.S. ship to sail to that port since the war began in 1941.

Post World War II sea duties included Chief Staff Officer of Service Squadron Two, Atlantic fleet, and Commander of Destroyer Squadron One, Pacific Fleet. Shore duties were as Communication Officer, 3rd Naval District, New York City; Logistics and Communication Officer at Navy Headquarters, Tokyo during the Korean War; Communication Officer at Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor and Deputy Director of Communication Electronics of the Joint Chief of Staffs, Washington, D.C., the post he held at his second retirement about 1970. He received a second Bronze Star for duty as Logistics and Communication Officer at Navy Headquarters Tokyo during the Korean War. The Veterans Wireless Operators Association awarded him the Marconi Gold Medal of Merit for his contributions to U.S. Naval Communications.

After his second retirement from the Navy, Admiral Katz was active in business and community afairs in Alexandria, Virginia. He was an official of IMC Systems, Inc., and an advisor of other firms. He was a director of the Alexandria Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Salvation Army Advisory Board, and the Advisory Committee, to the Superintendent of Schools on Vocational training. He participated in several United Givers Fund campaigns and was a member of several civic and military organizations. He was inducted into the Golden Age Hall of Fame by the National Alliance of Senior Citizens. He was a life member of Mizpah-Faith Lodge AF and AM. He was nationally known as an advocate for small business enterprises and authored two books on management of small business. He also wrote and published a handbook for survivors of deceased persons titled "Now Is The Time To Prepare a Guide for Your Survivor" which the Library of Congress has produced in braille for National Inter-Library loan distribution.

Many groups invited him to lecture on his professional expertise and he counseled men and women on their business matters without compensation and helped many set up their business records.

His last official act as Admiral was his delivery on September 18, 1983, of the invocation at the dedication exercises of the Pearl K. Wise Library at Cambridge Rindge and Latin School, at the invitation of the City of Cambridge School Committee.

He is survived by his wife, Beulah, of Alexandria, Va., a daughter, Susan Katz Clark, of Washington, D.C., a daughter Mildred K. Sams and grandson Jeremy of Greensboro, N.C., two sisters, Pearl K. Wise and Ruth K. Margolin and a brother Abraham Katz, all of Cambridge. He was the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Julius Katz of Cambridge, and the brother of the late Anna K. Shlager of Brookline.

Admiral Katz was buried in Arlington National Cemetery with full military honors.

John Murphy

Retired State Police Sgt. John F. Murphy, 64, died suddenly March 3 in Bradenton, Florida. A pro burial Mass will be said in St. Mary of the Annunciation Church in Cambridge on March 16 at 10am. He will be buried in Falmouth.

Donations may be made in his memory to the Massachusetts Heart Association.

Born in Cambridge, Sgt. Murphy attended St. Mary's Elementary School and graduated from Cambridge High and Latin School. He was a World War II Army veteran.

He was the husband of Barbara (Harris) and father of John L. of Dedham, William J., James T. Kowalski, and Judith K, Laughead, all of Falmouth, and the late Robert E. Kowalski. He was the brother of J.F. Murphy of Waltham, Joseph F. Murphy of Cambridge, Ann M. Gallagher of Arlington, Rosemary E. Sugrue of Hingham, and the late William M. Murphy.

Margaret Shea

Donations may be made to Children's Hospital, 300 Longwood Ave., Boston, in the memory of Margaret (Hartney) Shea who died Febraury 26 in Wentworth Douglas Hospital in New Hampshire after a long illness.

Mrs. Shea was a clerk in a Cambridge candy store for many years before retirement. She was born in Cambridge and lived here until 1969 when she moved to Melrose. She moved to New Hampshire in 1977.

A funeral Mass was said in The Most Blessed Sacrament Church in Wakefield on March 1 followed by burial in Cambridge Cemetery.

Funeral arrangements were made by Gately Funeral Home.

She was the wife of the late James J. Shea, a former Cambridge Police patrolman, and mother to Dorothy M. of New Hampshire and James R. of Melrose. She also leaves her brother, William Hartney of Cambridge and four grandchildren.

Philip Nason

Philip Wentworth Nason of Casa Grande, Arizona, died February 25 in Scottsdale Memorial Hospital after a long illness. He will be buried in Mount Auburn Cemetery on March 8 at 2pm.

Memorial donations may be made in his memory to the American Cancer Fund.

Mr. Nason, 48, was a geologist with Casa Grande Copper Company and member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. He was born in Cambridge and attended Cambridge public schools. He was a graduate of Hoosack Preparatory School in Hoosick, New York and attended Union College, also in New York. He was a 1964 graduate of University of Massachusetts in Amherst.

He is survived by his two sons, Daniel and Michael Nason of Casa Grande, and his mother Mrs. Raymond L. Nason of Cambridge. He was the brother of Mrs. Leif J. Robinson of Wellesley and Mrs. Charles H. Lyons of Derwood, Maryland.

Funeral arrangements were made by McHoul's Funeral Home.

George Miller

Cambridge jeweler and watchmaker George E. Miller, 89, died February 26 in South Shore Hospital after a brief illness. He worked in his family owned Miller's Jewelers business in Cambridge for many years before retiring in 1966.

He was a former deacon and 60 year member of First Baptist Church in Arlington and communicant of First Baptist Church in Scituate. He was a member of the Sixty Plus Club in Scituate. He was an Arlington resident before moving to Scituate in 1975.

During World War I, Mr. Miller served in the Army with the 55th coast artillery at Chateau Thierry and Argonne Forest in France.

Funeral services were held in Ernest Richardson Funeral Home in Scituate on March 1.

He leaves his daughters, Ruth G. Crawford of Scituate, Barbara L. Burns of Hampton, Virginia, and Pauline E. Barnum of Ridgefield, Connecticut. He was the brother of Stanley Miller of Arlington. He is also survived by ten grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren.

Sarah Brown

Sarah (Jordan-Clements) Brown, 95, died March 3 in Mount Auburn Hospital after a long illness. Funeral services were held at A.J. Spears Funeral Home on March 5 followed by burial in Edgell Grove Cemetery in Framingham on March 6.

Mrs. Brown was born in Nova Scotia, Canada and lived in Cambridge for many years. She was a member of the Canadian Legion William H. White Post.

She was the mother of Esther Foster. She also leaves her brother-in-law Amos Clements, two sisters-in-law, Helen and Fannie Mae Clements, and many other relatives and friends.

Mark Walker

A memorial funeral service will be held on March 9 at 12 noon in Trinity Episcopal Church on River road in Topsfield for Mark L. Walker, 29, who died March 1 in his Cambridge home after an illness of several months.

Donations may be made in his memory to Appalachian Mountain Club, 5 Joy St., Boston, Ma., 02108.

Mr. Walker was born in Fall River and lived in Boxford. He had been a Cambridge resident since 1981. He was a 1974 graduate of Masconomet Regional High School and graduated magna cum laude from Dartmouth College in 1979.

He was a laboratory technician at Dana Farber Institute in Boston. He was an Eagle Scout and was an outdoor activist. He enjoyed bicycling and hiking.

He was the husband of Giselle (Falkenberg) and the son of Constance A. (Nelson) Walker of Haverhill and Roland E. Walker of Boxford. He was the brother of Roland E. Jr. of Oakland, California and Jeffrey A. Walker of Peabody. He also leaves his niece and godchild, Meaghan A. Walker of West Peabody.

Funeral arrangements were made by Peterson Funeral Home in Danvers.

Viktors Sils

Viktors Janis Sils, 32, died February 26 in Townsend after a long illness. Donations may be made in his memory to the Latvian Lutheran Church in Brookline.

Funeral services were held in Latvian Lutheran Church on March 1 followed by burial in Forest Hills Cemetery. Funeral arrangements were made by Mann, Mann & Rogers Funeral Home.

Mr. Sils recently graduated from Harvard Architechural School. He was the son of Viktors and Velta (Indare) Sils of North Reading. He was the brother of Peter and Juris Sils.

Bertha O'Neill

Bertha (Bourgeois) O'Neill, 76, died February 7 in Cardinal Cushing Hospital in Brockton after a long illness.

Born in New Brunswick, she was a longtime Cambridge homemaker.

A funeral Mass was offered in Our Lady of the Rosary Church in Stoughton followed by burial in Fox Hill Cemetery in Billerica. Funeral arrangements were made by the Sheehan Funeral Home.

She was the wife of the late Bernard L. O'Neill. She is survived by her son, Bernard of Billerica and her three daughters, Mariann of Holliston, Patricia of Belmont, and Eileen Connors of Stoughton. She is also survived by seven grandchildren.

Walter White

Lifelong Cambridge resident, Walter White, 61, died March 1 in Cambridge home after a long illness.

Donations may be made in his memory to Hospice of Cambridge, 35 Bigelow St., Cambridge, 02139.

Memorial services were held in A.E. Long Funeral Home on March 5 followed by burial in Forest Dale Cemetery in Malden.

Mr. White was a member of the Somerville Grange No.350. He was the brother of Thomas L. White of Maynard, Irene H. Rowe of Maynard, Iris M. McDonald of Cambridge, and Harold E. White of Arlington. He is also survived by several nieces and nephews.

Mary Barry

Mary L. (Shea) Barry, 87, died February 26 in Youville Hospital after a long illness.

Born and raised in Cambridge, she was the wife of the late William Barry. She was the mother of William, Manuel, and Francis Barry. She is also survived by eight grandchildren and 15 great-grandchildren.

A funeral Mass was said in St. Paul's Church on March 2 followed by burial in St. Paul's Cemetery. Funeral arrangements were made by Daniel F. O'Brien Funeral Home.

Mary Dombrowski

Born in Maynard, Mary A. (Bajgot) Dombrowski, 70, died February 25 after a long illness. She was a Cambridge resident for many years.

She was the wife of the late Robert and mother of Rose and the late Robert Jr. and Joseph Dombrowski. She was the sister of Stanley, Lucy Shuman and Anthony Bajgot. She is also survived by two grandchildren.

A funeral Mass was said in St. Hedwig's Church on March 1 followed by burial in Cambridge Cemetery. Funeral arrangements were made by Szulewski & Son Funeral Home.

Katheryn Kelsey

Katheryn "Katie" Bridget Kelsey, the infant daughter of James E. and Kathleen (Murphy) Kelsey, died suddenly February 26 in her Cambridge home at the age of five months.

Donations may be made in her memory to Massachusetts Center for S.I.D.S. (Sudden Infant Death Syndrome), Boston City Hospital, 818 Harrison Ave., Boston, 02118.

A Mass of the Angels was said February 28 in Sacred Heart Church followed by burial in Cambridge Cemetery. Funeral arrangements were made by Stanton Funeral Home.

Katie was the sister of David J. Adams, William C. Adams, Allison M. Adams, Pauline E. Adams, James E. Jr. and Jeffery P. Kelsey.

James Gibbons

Retired chef James Gibbons, 64, died suddenly February 25 in his Cambridge home. Funeral services were held in G.F. McKenna & Son Funeral Home on March 1 followed by burial in Woodlawn Cemetery in Everett.

Mr. Gibbons was the brother of Michael Walker of Somerville and Flora L. Lees of New Hampshire.

P-8689-000

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
Notice of Application Filed with the Commission
(February 22, 1985)

Take notice that the following hydroelectric application has been filed with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and is available for public inspection:

a. Type of Application: Preliminary Permit
b. Project No: 8689-000
c. Date Filed: October 29, 1984
d. Applicant: **The Burlington Energy Development Associates**
e. Name of Project: Fort Devens Dam
f. Location: Nashua River in Middlesex and Worcester Counties, Massachusetts
g. Filed Pursuant to: Federal Power Act, 16 U.S.C. §791(a) - 825(r)
h. Contact Person: Mr. John R. Anderson and Mr. Joseph D. Brostmeyer, Burlington Energy Development Associates. 64 Blanchard Road, Burlington, Massachusetts 01803
i. Comment Date: April 22, 1985
j. Description of Project: The proposed project would consist of: (1) an existing 11-foot-high, 168-foot-long piled rock and concrete gravity dam; (2) a reservoir with a surface area of 0.7 acre, no usable storage capacity, and a normal water surface elevation of 215 feet m.s.l.; (3) an existing intake structure; (4) an existing powerhouse containing two generating units with a capacity of 200 kW each for a total installed capacity of 400 kW; (5) an existing 50-foot-wide, 390-foot-long concrete tailrace; (6) a new transmission line 100 feet long; and (7) appurtenant facilities. The Applicant estimates the average annual generation would be 2,000,000 kWh. The existing dam is owned by Anna Horgan, Ayer, Massachusetts.
k. Purpose of Project: Project power would be sold to the Massachusetts Electric Company.
l. This notice also consists of the following standard paragraphs: A5, A7, A9, B, C & D2.
m. Proposed Scope of Studies under Permit: A preliminary permit, if issued, does not authorize construction. Applicant seeks issuance of a preliminary permit for a period of 18 months during which time it would investigate project design alternatives, financial feasibility, environmental effects of project construction and operation, and project power potential. Depending upon the outcome of the studies, the Applicant would decide whether to proceed with an application for FERC license. Applicant estimates that the cost of the studies under permit would be $18,500.

A5. Preliminary Permit: Existing Dam or Natural Water Feature Project -- Anyone desiring to file a competing application for preliminary permit for a proposed project at an existing dam or natural water feature project, must submit the competing application to the Commission on or before 30 days after the specified comment date for the particular application (see 18 CFR 4.30 to 4.33 (1982)). A notice of intent to file a competing application for preliminary permit will not be accepted for filing.

A competing preliminary permit application must conform with 18 CFR 4.33(a) and (d).

A7. Preliminary Permit -- Except as provided in the following paragraph, any qualified license, conduit exemption, or small hydroelectric exemption applicant desiring to file a competing application must submit to the Commission, on or before the specified comment date for the particular application, either a competing license, conduit exemption, or small hydroelectric exemption application or a notice of intent to file such an application. Submission of a timely notice of intent to file a license, conduit exemption, or small hydrolectric exemption application allows an interested person to file the competing application no later than 120 days after the specified comment date for the particular application:

In addition, any qualified license or conduit exemption applicant desiring to file a competing application may file the subject application until: (1) a preliminary permit with which the subject license or conduit exemption application would compete is issued, or (2) the earliest specified comment date for any license, conduit exemption, or small hydroelectric exemption application with which the subject license or conduit exemption application would compete; whichever occurs first.

A competing license application must conform with 18 CFR 4.33(a) and (d).

A.9 Notice of intent -- A notice of intent must specify the exact name, business address, and telephone number of the prospective applicant, include an unequivocal statement of intent to submit, if such an application may be filed, either (1) a preliminary permit application or (2) a license, small hydroelectric exemption, or conduit exemption application, and be served on the applicant(s) named in this public notice.

B. **Comments, Protests, or Motions to Intervene** - Anyone may submit comments, a protest, or a motion to intervene in accordance with the requirements of the Rules of Practice and Procedure, 18 C.F.R. §§385.210, .211, .214. In determining the appropriate action to take, the Commission will consider all protests or other comments filed, but only those who file a motion to intervene in accordance with the Commission's Rules may become a party to the proceeding. Any comments, protests, or motions to intervene must be received on or before the specified comment date for the particular application.

C. **Filing and Service of Responsive Documents** - Any filings must bear in all capital letters the title "COMMENTS", "NOTICE OF INTENT TO FILE COMPETING APPLICATION", "COMPETING APPLICATION", "PROTEST", or "MOTION TO INTERVENE", as applicable, and the Project Number of the particular application to which the filing is in response. Any of the above named documents must be filed by providing the original and those copies required by the Commission's regulations to: Kenneth F. Plumb, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 825 North Capitol Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20426. An additional copy must be sent to: Fred E. Springer, Director, Division of Project Management Branch, Office of Hydropower Licensing, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Room 208 RB at the above address. A copy of any notice of intent, competing application or motion to intervene must also be served upon each representative of the Applicant specified in the particular application.

D2. **Agency Comments** - Federal, State, and local agencies are invited to file comments on the described application. (A copy of the application may be obtained by agencies directly from the Applicant.) If an agency does not file comments within the time specified for filing comments, it will be presumed to have no comments. One copy of an agency's comments must also be sent to the Applicant's representatives.

Kenneth F. Plumb
Secretary

(C)Feb.28,Mar.7,14,21

LEGAL NOTICE

TO ALL INTERESTED PARTIES:

Employment Resources, Inc. (ERI) of 50 Essex Street, Cambridge, MA 02139 wishes to announce that it has received a notice of allocation from the Massachusetts Office of Economic Affairs, Office of Training & Employment Policy, for the next Fiscal Year (July 1, 1985 to June 30, 1986) in the amount of $2,405,880 under Title IIA of the federal Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) and $1,285,485 under Title IIB (Summer Youth Employment Program) of JTPA. These monies are allocated to ERI to provide employment and training services to unemployed residents of the following cities and towns:

Arlington	Everett	Reading	Watertown
Belmont	Malden	Revere	Wilmington
Burlington	Medford	Somerville	Winchester
Cambridge	Melrose	Stoneham	Winthrop
Chelsea	North Reading	Wakefield	Woburn

Additionally, ERI wishes to announce its intention to modify its current Job Training Plan.

(C)Mar.7

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE
NOTICE OF A PUBLIC HEARING

The Cambridge City Council will hold a public hearing on Monday, March 11, 1985 at 7:30 p.m. in the City Council Chamber, City Hall, Cambridge on a proposal to amend the **Lechmere Canal Development (UDAG)** to allow the city to build a 540 car parking garage on the site bounded by Second, Spring and Thorndike Streets and to approve the taking of this site by Eminent Domain.

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

By order of the City Council,

Paul E. Healy,
City Clerk

(C)Mar.7

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE
BOARD OF ZONING APPEAL

The Board of Zoning Appeal will hold a public hearing on Thursday, March 21, 1985 in Room 200, City Hall, Cambridge, Massachusetts. The following cases will be heard:

7:00 P.M. Case No. 5172:

135-137 Pearl Street, Residence C-1 Zone, **Michael Dull.** Variance: Conversion of basement space into a dwelling unit. Article 5.000, Section 5.26 (conversion); 5.31 (Table Dimensional Requirements); Article 6.000, Section 6.35 (reduction of required parking) of the Zoning Ordinance. (rescheduled from 1/3/85)

7:20 P.M. Case No. 5187:

12 Copley Street, Residence B Zone, **Eldred L. and Elizabeth Johnson.** Variance: Construction of an addition to the three-family dwelling. Violation of Article 5.000, Section 5.31 (Table Dimensional Requirements); Article 8.000, Section 8.22 (alterations to a non-conforming structure) of the Zoning Ordinance. Special Permit: Reduction of required parking. (Article 6.000, Section 6.35) of the Zoning Ordinance.

7:40 P.M. Case No. 5188:

71-73 Norfolk Street AKA 1-2 Florence Place, Residence B Zone, **Matthew W. Cassis.** Variance to allow construction of two-story addition to a non-conforming two-family dwelling; conversion to a four-family dwelling. Article 5.000, Section 5.26 (conversion); 5.31 (Table of Dimensional Requirements); Article 8.000, Section 8.22e (alteration of non-conforming structure) of the Zoning Ordinance.

8:00 P.M. Case No.5189:

245 Chestnut Street, Residence C-1 Zone, **Laura B. Turner.** Variance: Addition to the rear of the dwelling for additional living space. Article 5.000, Section 5.31 (Table of Dimensional Requirements); Article 8.000, Section 8.22e (alteration of a non-conforming structure) of the Zoning Ordinance.

8:20 P.M. Case No. 5190:

496-498 Green Street, Residence C-1 Zone, **Thomas E. Reisz.** Variance: Subdivision of the lot; insufficient parking. Article 5.000, Section 5.15 (subdivision); Article 6.000, Section 6.361 (parking) of the Zoning Ordinance.

8:40 P.M. Case No. 5191:

8-12 Magazine Street/259 Franklin Street/304-306 Green Street, Church Corner Limited Partnership, Business B. Zone. Comprehensive Permit to allow development of 85-unit mixed-income rental housing project, including 23 units for low-and moderate-income tenants. Article 5.000, Section 5.31.1(1) (floor area ratio); 5.31.1(3) (maximum lot area per dwelling unit); 5.31.1(5) (minimum yards); Article 6.000, Section 6.361(g) (off-street parking); 6.371 (bicycle parking) of the Zoning Ordinance.

Eileen McGaughey
Secretary

(C)Mar.7,14

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
Middlesex, ss. **Probate Court**
No. 117824
NOTICE OF FIDUCIARY'S ACCOUNT

To all persons interested in the estate of **Rebecca F. Reed** (late) of Cambridge in said county:

You are hereby notified pursuant to Mass. R. Civ. P. Rule 72 that the 57th through 64th accounts of **The First National Bank of Boston** as (fiduciary) of said estate as trustee (Fiduciary) under Article 1 of the will of said deceased for the benefit of **Helen S. Reed** and others have been presented to said court for allowance.

If you desire to preserve your right to file an objection to said account(s), you or your attorney must file a written appearance in said court at Cambridge on or before the 22nd day of March, 1985, the return day of this citation. You may upon written request by registered or certified mail to the fiduciary or to the attorney for the fiduciary obtain without cost a copy of said account(s). If you desire to object to any item of said account(s), you must, in addition to filing a written appearance as aforesaid, file within thirty days after said return day or within such other time as the court upon motion may order a written statement of each such item together with the grounds for each objection thereto, a copy to be served upon the fiduciary pursuant to Mass. R. Civ. P. Rule 5.

Witness, Sheila E. McGovern, Esquire, First Judge of said Court this 20th day of February, 1985.

Paul J. Cavanaugh
Register

(C)Mar.7

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
THE TRIAL COURT
THE PROBATE AND FAMILY COURT DEPARTMENT
Probate of Will With/Without Sureties
Middlesex Division **Docket No. 85P1073E**
Estate of **James J. Dawson**
late of **Cambridge**
in the County of **Middlesex**
NOTICE

A petition has been presented in the above-captioned matter praying that a certain instrument purporting to be the last will of said deceased may be proved and allowed and that **David J. Dawson** of Arlington in the County of Middlesex be appointed executor without giving surety on his bond.

If you desire to object to the allowance of said petition, you or your attorney must file a written appearance in said Court at Cambridge on or before 10:00 in the forenoon on March 26, 1985.

In addition you must file a written statement of objections to the petition, giving the specific grounds therefore, within (30) days after the return day (or such other time as the court, on motion with notice to the petitioner, may allow) in accordance with Probate Rule 2A.

Witness, Sheila E. McGovern, Esquire, First Justice of said Court at Cambridge, the twenty-second day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighty five.

Paul J. Cavanaugh
Register of Probate

(C)Mar.7

DEPARTMENT OF
TRAFFIC & PARKING

By force of the power vested in me by Special Act of the Legislature of 1961 (Chapter 455), I hereby amend the Traffic Regulations of the City of Cambridge by adding the following regulation.

REGULATION NO. 85-9

Regulation No. 66-1 Schedule 6A "Parking Prohibited At All Times On Certain Sides Of Certain Streets, Tow Away Zone" is hereby amended by striking out the following:

Rindge Ave. Ext., north side, from R.R. tracks to 450' west of R.R. tracks.

And is further amended by adding the following:

Cambridgepark Drive, north and south sides, from Alewife Brook Parkway westerly to End.

This regulation shall take effect 21 March 1985.

PROMULGATED
DATE
Feb. 25, 1985

George Teso
Traffic Director

(C)Mar.7,14,21

CARD OF THANKS

Vicki DeFilippis
February 7, 1985

Perhaps you sent a lovely card,
Or sat quietly in a chair,
Perhaps you sent a floral piece,
If so, we saw it there.
Perhaps you spoke the kindest words,
That any friend could say,
Perhaps you were not there at all,
Just thought of us that day.
Whatever you did to console our hearts,
We thank you so much whatever the part.

Armando
"Red" DeFilippis,
son Rod,
Grandson Noah



SPREAD THE WORD

THE CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE NEEDS CAMBRIDGE STUDENTS

The Cambridge Chronicle needs Cambridge students to deliver their community's news. Keep your family and neighbors informed with the best coverage of local issues. Delivering the Chronicle is more than just a job. It is part of a great institution, that of the free press! You have the opportunity and the responsibility to spread the word!

Not only do you have a steady income each week, you also gain the chance to win cash bonuses and over 150 prizes in the 1985 carriers' contest. Routes are now available on Holworthy St., Cushing St., Lawn St., and May St. Take the challenge! For more information, call 625-6300 or stop in the circulation office Tuesday to Friday 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. or Saturday morning 9:00 A.M. to 1:30 P.M.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

Notice is hereby given that the Cambridge City Council will hold a public hearing on the submission of an application for funding to be made to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

The hearing will be held in Council Chambers, Cambridge City Hall, 795 Mass. Avenue, Cambridge on Monday, March 18, 1985 at 8:00 p.m.

The application will request funds in the amount of $684,000. to provide financing assistance to BioTechnica International, Inc. in the implementation of a development project at their facility located at 85 Bolton Street, Cambridge. The project will involve rehabilitation of an existing building plus construction of a new 10,000 square foot structure. Funds for the project will be requested from the Urban Development Action Grant Program (UDAG) as authorized by the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974. Applications are due by March 31, 1985.

The public hearing is being held in accordance with HUD regulations to hear comments about the proposed project. Any person or organization wishing to comment and wishing to have input into the planning process will be afforded that opportunity.

By order of the City Council,

Paul E. Healy,
City Clerk

BioTechnica International, Inc.
85 Bolton St., Cambridge, Massachusetts 02140 (617) 864-0040

Telex: 705219
Cable: BIOTECH

4/1/85

March 29, 1985

To the Honorable, The City Council
Cambridge, MA

BioTechnica International, Inc. (the Company) recently purchased the site designated Lot 62 from the Cambridge Redevelopment Authority (CRA) with the express intention of using the site for constructing a building and for additional parking, with appropriate landscaping, to fulfill Cambridge mandated parking requirements for its facility. The CRA has also expressed a desire to sell to the Company Tract 3, directly across Bolton Street from the Company, for use as a buffer area to be preserved as open space. The process of conveyance will involve City Council approval and requires a landscape proposal be submitted by the Company. As part of its commitment to the city and immediate neighborhood, in the event UDAG funding is made available, the Company hereby commits to improve and maintain Tract 3, consisting of mowing, weed removal, trash removal, and minor landscaping consistent with improving the general appearance of the area, regardless of whether actual title to Tract 3 is conveyed to the Company.

In addition, the Company has agreed to abide by the Cambridge Employment Plan, in co-operation with Employment Resources, Inc. to attempt to fill as many of its positions with Cambridge residents as possible with a targeted goal of 25% Cambridge residents.

In addition, the Company hereby agrees that it will advertise for appropriate job openings at the main office of the Walden Square Residential Complex and any other locations recommended by ERI.

The Company currently covers the cost to employees of enhancing their job skills through courses offered at area colleges and technical training institutions. In addition, certain training is provided on the job, such as word processing, provided basic skills such as typing are already present.

Circumstances which help the Company to grow and prosper, such as the availability of low cost financing, will only serve increase the Company's ability to fulfill these goals, since the success of the Company will mean more jobs and a greater variety of tasks to be carried out.

DP/cor/129E

BioTechnica International, Inc.
85 Bolton St., Cambridge, Massachusetts 02140 (617) 864-0040

Telex: 705219
Cable: BIOTECH

March 29, 1985

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Cambridge, MA

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DP/cor/129E

8

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02139
Tel. 498-9011

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
ROBERT W. HEALY
City Manager

March 18, 1985

To the Honorable, the City Council:

Enclosed please find copy of a communication from Kathy A. Spiegelman, Assistant City Manager for Community Development, enclosing for Council consideration an application for UDAG funding for BioTechnica International, Inc. to be submitted to the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development by March 31, 1985.

Very truly yours,

Robert W. Healy
City Manager

RWH/mbf
Enc.

Agenda Item No. 8

Re: enclosing for Council consideration a copy of the application for UDAG funding for Bio Technica International, Inc., to be submitted to the US Dept. of Housing & Urban Development by March 31, 1985.

3/18/85

In City Council,

March 18, 1985

3/18/1985

Charter Right

by

Councilor Danehy

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

City Hall Annex - Inman & Broadway - Cambridge, Mass. 02139

498-9034

March 14, 1985

MEMORANDUM

TO: Robert W. Healy
City Manager

FROM: Kathy A. Spiegelman
Assistant City Manager
for Community Development

RE: BioTechnica International, Inc.
UDAG Application

Pursuant both to my memorandum of March 4, 1985 and to the public hearing to be held on March 18, 1985, regarding the above referenced subject, I am herewith transmitting, for Council consideration, an application for UDAG funding to be submitted to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development by March 31, 1985.

As noted in my March 4 memo, BioTechnica is proposing a project which will involve an expansion of their existing facility located at 85 Bolton Street, and for which they are in need of assistance. In accordance with HUD regulations, our Department held a public hearing on March 12, 1985 in the neighborhood to obtain comments from residents on the project. While the hearing was properly advertised and noticed, including a mailing and posting of flyers at the adjacent Walden Square Apartments, only three persons attended. They had many questions which, in my opinion, were satisfactorily addressed by either BioTechnica or Community Development staff.

The project involves the rehabilitation of an existing 6,500 square foot facility for use as a pilot fermentation plant and the construction of a new two story addition which will contain a total of 10,000 square feet for use as management offices. Additionally, there will be some minor landscaping and construction of a new parking lot.

It is expected that this project will involve the creation and/or retention of 120 jobs. Of this figure, it is estimated that 40 will be new employment opportunities.

Total project cost is $4,152,000., of which $684,000. is proposed to be in the form of a UDAG loan from the City to the developer. Although HUD will set the actual terms for the loan payback, we are proposing that the UDAG funds be loaned to UST at an annual interest rate of 3% for the first 5 years; 5% for the second 5 years; and 7% for the last 5 years, the total term being 15 years. While we have no current plans for the loan repayment proceeds, we would hope to expend such funds in the same neighborhood to accomplish existing community development objectives.

Please find enclosed a proposed Council resolution which would authorize you to submit the applications and to make certain assurances to HUD in connection with said application as required by Federal regulations.

KAS/jk

Attachments

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

City Hall Annex - Inman & Broadway - Cambridge, Mass. 02139

498-9034

March 4, 1985

MEMORANDUM

TO: Robert W. Healy
City Manager

FROM: Kathy A. Spiegelman
Assistant City Manager
for Community Development

RE: BioTechnica International UDAG
Public Hearing

I am writing to request that a public hearing on the above referenced project be scheduled for the City Council meeting to be held on March 18, 1985.

We have been working with BioTechnica on their expansion project over the past several months, however they informed us just last Friday of their decision and need to pursue UDAG funding. The project will involve rehabilitation of their existing facility located at 85 Bolton Street plus construction of a new 10,000 square foot addition. Total project cost is $3,900,000. of which $684,000. would be in the form of a UDAG loan.

As you know, the current Federal budget proposes the total elimination of the UDAG program in FY 86 which means that the upcoming round of funding will probably be the last. I think it is important, therefore that we submit an application for this project in this round since it will most likely be our last chance.

In order to comply with HUD regulations, a public hearing that is properly advertised and noticed needs to be held prior to submission of the application. In connection with this public hearing, we also expect to submit for the same meeting, a resolution for consideration by City Council which would authorize the application. This resolution, along with a completed application, will be transmitted to you next week.

KAS/jk

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02139
Tel. 498-9011

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
ROBERT W. HEALY
City Manager

March 4, 1985

To the Honorable, the City Council:

Enclosed please find copy of a communication from Kathy A. Spiegelman, Assistant City Manager for Community Development, requesting that a public hearing on the Bio Technica[redacted]tional UDAG funding request be held in conjunction with the City Council meeting of March 18, 1985.

Very truly yours,

Robert W. Healy
City Manager

RWH/mbf
Enc.

F-107

Agenda Item No. 11

Re: comm. from Kathy Spiegelman, Asst. City Manager for Community Development requesting that a public hearing on the Bio Technica International UDAG funding be held in conjunction with the City Council meeting of March 18, 1985.

3/29/85 - Order adopted 8-0-1 as amended at Special City Council meeting.

7/19/85 Ltr from Mr Kellogg - Requested See May 1985 of Kathy Spiegelman - BHQ March Grant Application -

In City Co[illegible]l,

March 4, 19[illegible]

- 3/4/1985 -

Hearing Request for March 18, 1985 at 8 PM

Adot - Hearing