



City of Cambridge

31-A
IN CITY COUNCIL

November 20, 2000

COUNCILLOR REEVES

WHEREAS: The City of Cambridge welcomes Governor George H. Ryan of the Great State of Illinois; and

WHEREAS: Governor Ryan took the unprecedented step of declaring a moratorium on executions in Illinois and establishing a commission to comprehensively investigate the system of capital punishment; and

WHEREAS: In January, Governor George Ryan declared the moratorium on executions, citing evidence of coerced confessions, misconduct by prosecutors and incompetent defense lawyers. Thirteen people have been freed from death row since Illinois reinstated the death penalty in 1977. About 160 people are on death row now, but Illinois has not executed anyone since March, 1999; and

WHEREAS: Governor Ryan expressed his sentiment that "Until I can be sure, with moral certainty that no innocent man or woman is facing a lethal injection - no one will meet that fate;" and

WHEREAS: Governor Ryan's commitment to public service and his legislative accomplishments have resulted in his being named "Man of the Year." He also received various other awards from numerous organizations including: the City Club of Chicago, the Veterans Leadership Program, Arab American Business and Professional Association, Joint Civic Committee of Italian Americans, American Associates Ben Gurion University, Illinois Commission Against Handgun Violence and Coalition Unity Community Action; now therefore be it

RESOLVED: Governor Ryan, you are a brave elected official. You have taken strong principled stands on issues that would have allowed you to stand behind the *status quo*. Maybe it's because you are also a gifted pharmacist that you try to add new ingredients, or to use less of others, as you lead your state in finding the prescription for its brighter future, available to all. Cambridge adores different drummers. In the Peoples' Republic of Cambridge, drummers for justice have support of the people; and be it further

RESOLVED: That the City Clerk be and hereby is requested to prepare a suitably engrossed copy of this resolution for presentation to Governor George H. Ryan on behalf of the entire City Council.

In City Council November 20, 2000.

Adopted by the affirmative vote of eight members.

Attest:- D. Margaret Drury, City Clerk.

A true copy;

ATTEST:-

D. Margaret Drury

D. Margaret Drury
City Clerk

King news where morning

Nov. 20
2000
51-A

The City of Cambridge welcomes Governor George^{H.} Ryan of the Great State of Illinois.

Whereas: Gov. Ryan took the unprecedented step of declaring a moratorium on executions in Illinois and established a commission to comprehensively study the system of Capital Punishment.

And [Here] from white sheetshere.

Whereas:

Gov. Ryan expressed his sentiment that "Until I can be sure, with moral certainty that no innocent man or woman is facing a lethal

injection - - no one will
meet that fate."

Whereas

Governor Ryan's commitment
to public service and his
legislative accomplishments
have resulted in his being
named ~~man~~ "Man of the Year"
and received various other
awards by ~~numerous~~ numerous
organizations including: the City
Club of Chicago, the Veterans
Leadership Program, Arab American
Business and Professional Association,
Joint Civic Committee of Italian
Americans, American Associates
Ben Huron University, Illinois
Commission Against Handgun Violence
and Coalition Unity Community Action.

Resolved:

Governor Ryan you are
a brave elected official. You
have taken strong principled
stands on issues that would
have allowed you to stand
behind the Status quo.

~~May~~

Maybe its because you are
also a gifted Pharmacist that
you try to add new ingredients
or to use less of others as
you lead your state in finding
the prescription for its brighter
future -- Available to all.

Cambridge adores different Drummers.
In ^{the} Peoples Republic of Cambridge
for Justice have the Support of The People.

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Access No: 63351820000812 ProQuest - The New York Times (R) Ondisc
Title: Illinois Court Gives Hope to 6 On Death Row
Source: New York Times, Late Edition (East Coast)
Date: Aug 12, 2000 Sec: A National Desk p: 9
Length: Medium (370 words) Type: News
Subjects: Capital punishment; State court decisions; Torture; Judicial process
Names: King, Derrick; Patterson, Aaron; Madej, Gregory

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Article Text:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 11 -- In a single day, the Illinois Supreme Court gave new hope to six inmates on death row, including two men who say they were tortured into confessing.

In a series of decisions on the death penalty on Thursday, the state's highest court ordered hearings on whether the two men, Derrick King and Aaron Patterson, had been given poor legal representation and had been tortured by Chicago police officers. Those hearings could lead to new trials.

Mr. King was convicted in 1979 of fatally shooting a store clerk. Mr. Patterson was convicted in 1986 of killing two people.

The state has been grappling with the death penalty because of a string of cases in which men were found to have been wrongly convicted.

In January, Gov. George Ryan declared a moratorium on executions, citing evidence of coerced confessions, misconduct by prosecutors and incompetent defense lawyers.

Thirteen people have been freed from death row since Illinois reinstated the death penalty in 1977. About 160 people are on death row now, but Illinois has not executed anyone since March 1999.

The Supreme Court had already reviewed the King and Patterson cases, upholding the convictions. But the court decided to relax its rules and revisit the cases, guided by principles of fundamental fairness, Justice Benjamin Miller wrote.

Flint Taylor, Mr. Patterson's new lawyer, said, It appears to us to be a very strong statement by the Supreme Court concerning the evidence of torture we presented.

The Cook County state's attorney, Richard Devine, defended prosecutors' handling of the cases and said his office might ask the court to reconsider its decisions.

In other rulings on Thursday, the Supreme Court ordered new trials and evidentiary hearings for four other men on death row. Two death row inmates' appeals were turned down.

The court rejected a Polish citizen's plea that his murder conviction and death sentence be overturned, but one justice raised the possibility of returning the man to Poland to serve a sentence there. The inmate, Gregory Madej, 40, was convicted in the

1981 rape and stabbing death of a Chicago woman.

Justices upheld the death sentence for Patrick Page, who had been found guilty of two killings in Cook County in the 1980's.

Credit: AP

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Access No: 04382620000703 ProQuest - The New York Times (R) Ondisc
Title: Governor Ryan's Brave Example
Source: New York Times, Late Edition (East Coast)
Date: Jul 3, 2000 Sec: A Editorial Desk p: 14
Length: Medium (584 words) Type: Editorial
Memo: [Editorial]

Subjects: Editorials; Capital punishment; Moratoriums; Governors; Capital Punishment

Names: Ryan, George; Ryan, George (Gov); Illinois

Abstract: Editorial hails Gov George Ryan for instigating new national debate on capital punishment by declaring moratorium on death penalty in face of statistical evidence that innocent people stand real chance of being executed in Illinois; says he has made it politically acceptable for conservative Republicans and Democrats alike to rethink death penalty

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Article Text:

Gov. George Ryan says he never expected the national attention he has received for declaring a moratorium on the death penalty in Illinois. Mr. Ryan found himself in the media spotlight recently as a counterexample to Gov. George W. Bush of Texas, who was presiding over his 135th execution in five years. Mr. Ryan is by no one's description a maverick. A pharmacist by training, he has spent nearly 30 years in state politics, first as a member of the Illinois Legislature, then as the Republican leader and speaker of the House, then for two terms as lieutenant governor and two terms as secretary of state, until he won election as governor in 1998.

Yet he has single-handedly instigated a new national debate on capital punishment by acting on conscience when faced with statistical evidence that innocent people stand a very real chance of being executed in Illinois. Since 1977, 13 inmates on death row in that state have been exonerated compared with 12 executed. A series in The Chicago Tribune found that of 260 capital cases that had been appealed, fully half have been reversed for a new trial or sentencing hearing. In more than 30 cases, the lawyers representing death row inmates were disbarred or suspended. New research nationwide has found that nearly 70 percent of capital cases that were fully reviewed were found to have reversible error.

By being the first governor to impose a moratorium on executions, Mr. Ryan has made it politically acceptable for conservative Republicans and Democrats alike to rethink capital punishment and how it is carried out. Many politicians have avoided the issue for

fear of being called soft on crime. The situation in Illinois has caused even some prominent conservatives like the evangelist Pat Robertson to question the fairness of this system. Governor Ryan himself has long been a death penalty supporter. But given the record of mistakes, he says, we have no choice but to try to fix the system. He has appointed a commission to examine the administration of the death penalty and to make recommendations for change. He has set no deadline for the commission's work and recently said that the moratorium will stand indefinitely unless the commission can give him a 100 percent guarantee that the system can be made fair and just.

That high standard calls into question the record of other death penalty states. For death penalty supporters like Governor Bush and Vice President Al Gore, Mr. Ryan's cautious approach is a rebuke to their own blindness to the system's mistakes. He has instructed the nation on the only morally coherent position for supporters of capital punishment to take, and that is that no execution can go forward when there is abundant evidence that innocent people have been put on death row.

This page opposes the death penalty on a variety of humanitarian, egalitarian, constitutional and moral principles. But even those who do not share those principles ought to concede, as Governor Ryan has, that it is legally indefensible to execute a single innocent person. That means, by our lights, that capital punishment can never be acceptable as standard national practice for a practical, legal reason as well as for the reasons of principle listed above. For as Governor Ryan has pointed out, our national experience has shown that no system of investigations and trials can be so perfect, so free of human error or flawed evidence or mistaken identity as to guarantee that innocent people will not be executed.

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Access No: 61826820000201 ProQuest - The New York Times (R) Ondisc
Title: Illinois, Citing Faulty Verdicts, Bars Executions
Authors: Dirk Johnson
Source: New York Times, Late Edition (East Coast)
Date: Feb 1, 2000 Sec: A National Desk p: 1
Length: Long (1187 words) Type: News
Subjects: Capital punishment; Criminal justice; Moratoriums; Murders & Attempted Murders; Capital Punishment; Sentences (Criminal); Illinois; Discrimination; Blacks; Decisions & Verdicts; Nebraska
Names: Ryan, George; Ryan, George (Gov)
Companies: Supreme Court (US)

Abstract: Illinois Gov George Ryan, Republican who supports death penalty, halts all executions in first such moratorium in nation, citing 'shameful record' of convicting innocent people and putting them on death row; notes 13 men were sentenced to death in Illinois since 1977 for crimes they did not commit before ultimately being exonerated and freed by courts; move is hailed by death penalty opponents, who say mistakes in Illinois are common nationwide; passage of moratorium by Nebraska Legislature citing concerns over racial discrimination in sentencing discussed; move in Oregon for ballot initiative to eliminate executions and provide for life sentences noted; about 150 inmates are on death row in Illinois; more than 600 have been put to death nationwide since 1977, when Supreme Court allowed reinstatement of capital punishment; chart; photo (M)

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Article Text:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 31 -- Citing a shameful record of convicting innocent people and putting them on death row, Gov. George Ryan of Illinois today halted all executions in the state, the first such moratorium in the nation.

Governor Ryan, a moderate Republican who supports the death penalty but questions its administration, noted that 13 men had been sentenced to death in Illinois since 1977 for crimes they did not commit, before ultimately being exonerated and freed by the courts.

I cannot support a system, which, in its administration, has proven so fraught with error, he said, and has come so close to the ultimate nightmare, the state's taking of innocent life.

The move was hailed by opponents of the death penalty, who said mistaken convictions like those discovered in Illinois were common throughout the nation. Since 1973, 85 people have been found to be innocent and released from death row.

The Nebraska Legislature passed a moratorium on executions last year, citing concerns of racial disparity in sentencing, but the governor vetoed it. Bills that would halt executions are pending in 12 states.

In Oregon, an anti-death-penalty group led by Mark Hatfield, a former Republican senator and governor, hopes to put a measure on the ballot that would eliminate executions and instead provide for sentences of life without parole.

More than 600 inmates have been put to death since 1977, when the Supreme Court allowed the reinstatement of the death penalty. The death penalty is on the lawbooks in 38 states, and polls show that a strong majority of Americans favor it.

The Midwest has traditionally been a center of opposition to the death penalty. It is not allowed in Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota or Wisconsin.

In Illinois, about 150 inmates are on death row; none had an execution date. Governor Ryan's announcement of a moratorium met with little public criticism here, a measure of how public outrage over the wrongful convictions has changed the political landscape on the issue in this state.

Until I can be sure that everyone sentenced to death in Illinois is truly guilty, until I can be sure with moral certainty that no innocent man or woman is facing a lethal injection, no one will meet that fate, the governor said.

Mr. Ryan resisted calls for a moratorium last year, but he said that continuing evidence of flaws in the system, including still more reversals of convictions, had persuaded him to impose a moratorium.

One of the leading voices for a moratorium has been that of Mayor Richard M. Daley of Chicago, who, while he was Cook County state's attorney in the 1980's, prosecuted some of the death penalty cases that were later overturned.

Mayor Daley now contends that prosecutors did nothing improper in these cases but that defense lawyers were often poorly financed and sometimes incompetent.

In nine of the reversed Illinois cases, students and professors at Northwestern University unearthed pivotal evidence that freed the men from death row.

Lawrence Marshall, a law professor at Northwestern who is director of the Center for Wrongful Convictions at the university, said that the mistakes unearthed in Illinois surely existed in other states.

This should not be seen as an Illinois problem, Professor Marshall said. What happened here is that we got lucky in the first few cases, and found the evidence. After that, people were more willing to take a second look at other cases.

The willingness in Illinois to examine such cases, the professor said, means that letters from inmates protesting innocence are not ignored.

The political climate has changed here, he said. There has been an astonishing recognition that innocent people are being sent to death row. So now people are re-examining cases in Illinois that would not be re-examined in other states.

While Illinois seems to have become a center of debate over the death penalty, the issue is gaining resonance around the nation, after many years in which it was seen as essentially a dead letter in American politics.

Besides the halt on executions here, and the vetoed moratorium in Nebraska, the death penalty has been the focus of intense scrutiny in Florida and other states. Last

year, in a visit to the United States, Pope John Paul II called on Roman Catholics to oppose the death penalty. And a new movie, Hurricane, examines the life of a man, Rubin Carter, who was sent to death row for a crime he did not commit.

People are starting to raise more concerns about the death penalty, said Steven Hawkins, the executive director of the National Coalition to Abolish the Death Penalty. It's becoming obvious that mistakes can be made, and innocent people can be sent to death row.

While the wrongful convictions in Illinois have generated intense scrutiny and debate, Florida has had 18 death row cases reversed, the most of any state.

Governor Ryan, who said he would appoint a panel to study death penalty sentences, heads the Illinois campaign for Gov. George W. Bush of Texas, the state that executes more people than any other.

I believe that a public dialogue must begin on the question of fairness of the application of the death penalty in Illinois, Mr. Ryan said.

In about a year as governor, Mr. Ryan has taken some actions that have put him at odds with conservatives in his party. He has called for strict gun control, expressed support for the civil rights of gays and traveled to Cuba and met with Fidel Castro. Some suburban and downstate lawmakers complain that Mr. Ryan has maintained too cozy a political relationship with Mayor Daley, a Democrat.

Mr. Ryan has lately been beleaguered by an investigation into a bribery scandal at driver's license bureaus that occurred during his watch as the Illinois secretary of state. While Mr. Ryan has not been charged with wrongdoing, one of his top aides is expected to be indicted. Seventeen people have pleaded guilty to taking bribes to fix driver's license exams, and some of the money went to Mr. Ryan's campaign.

Since 1977, Illinois has executed 12 inmates, the most recent in March 1999, the lethal injection of Andrew Kokoraleis, a suburban Chicago man who had been convicted of an especially grisly murder.

The Cook County state's attorney's office has instituted special internal reviews for all cases that would be eligible for the death penalty. The prosecutor's office, which is headed by Richard Devine, a Democrat, has not called for an execution date since April 1998.

David Erickson, the first assistant state's attorney, said the governor's moratorium was appropriate.

The easy thing would have been to finger-point, and the governor did not do that, Mr. Erickson said. If something has fallen apart here, it is a systemic problem.

Caption:

Gov. George Ryan of Illinois yesterday announced the nation's first moratorium on executions. (Associated Press)(pg. A16)

BY THE NUMBERS: Released From Death Row

Since 1973, 85 people on death row have either been retried and acquitted, or had the charges against them dropped. Thirteen of these cases have been in Illinois, most of them in the last seven years. (Source: Death Penalty Information Center)(pg. A16)

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Access No: 60334120000131 ProQuest - The New York Times (R) Ondisc
Title: Illinois Governor Plans to Halt Death Penalty, a Report Says
Source: New York Times, Late Edition (East Coast)
Date: Jan 31, 2000 Sec: A National Desk p: 14
Length: Short (338 words) Type: News
Subjects: Capital punishment; Moratoriums; Legal reform; False arrests & convictions; Murders & Attempted Murders; Capital Punishment; Decisions & Verdicts; Illinois; Sentences (Criminal)
Names: Ryan, George; Ryan, George (Gov)
Abstract: Illinois Gov George Ryan will block all executions pending special investigation into why state has seen more of its death sentences overturned than carried out (S)

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Article Text:

CHICAGO, Jan. 30 — Gov. George Ryan plans to block executions pending a special investigation into why Illinois has seen more of its death sentences overturned than it has carried out, The Chicago Tribune reported today.

The decision, to be announced on Monday, would make Illinois the first state to stop executions while it reviews its death penalty procedures, the newspaper reported.

A spokesman for Governor Ryan, Dennis Culloton, told the Tribune that the criminal justice system is fraught with error and has innumerable opportunities for innocent people to be executed. The governor is determined not to make that mistake, Mr. Culloton said.

Governor Ryan still supports the death penalty, but Illinois has a problem that's too big for case-by-case review, Mr. Culloton said.

The governor will create a special panel to study the state's capital punishment system in general and determine what happened in the 13 cases in which men were wrongly convicted since Illinois reinstated the death penalty in 1977.

One of those inmates, Anthony Porter, spent 15 years on death row and once came within two days of being executed before a college journalism class found evidence of his innocence. Mr. Porter was released from prison last year.

The governor still can't answer the question: How do you prevent another Anthony Porter? Mr. Culloton said.

In the last month, Cook County prosecutors dropped charges against a former Chicago police officer who had been convicted and sentenced to die based on the word of a jailhouse informant.

Justice Moses Harrison II of the Illinois Supreme Court applauded Governor Ryan's decision.

I'm very pleased to hear that the governor is doing this, said Justice Harrison, the sole member of the high court who has said the state's death penalty should be held unconstitutional.

Of the 38 death penalty states, only Nebraska has taken a similar step. But after the state legislature passed a moratorium last year, the governor vetoed it.

The Illinois House approved a bill to impose a moratorium last year, but it failed in the Republican-controlled Senate.

Credit: AP



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Gen'l Reference Ctr (Magazine Index)

Article 1 of 1

☐ ***National Catholic Reporter***, March 17, 2000 v36 i20 p18

Mark

Hope scarce on death row. (visit to six prison inmates)(Brief Article) JEFF GUNTZEL.

Full Text: COPYRIGHT 2000 National Catholic Reporter

Moratorium in Illinois welcome, but no joy among inmates It's my first visit to death row, and everything so far is just as I imagined it would be. In every direction I see stone-faced guards and steel bars. I feel cold. Every footstep, every slamming door and every holler echoes off the concrete and collides. The sound of it all makes silence seem impossible. My assignment, as part of a visiting team from the Illinois Coalition Against the Death Penalty, is to visit with six inmates. The first guy on my list is asleep. The next guy is using the legal phone to get an update on his case from his lawyer. On my way to the next cell I am called over by an inmate who wants to talk to me. He is not on my list. He wants to make sure I know about a new state-issued directive that has all the inmates upset. I begin taking notes. Documenting inmate grievances is one of my jobs as a visitor. We are barely 10 minutes into our exchange when suddenly, as if someone had thrown a switch, everything freezes, and the dizzying sound of 60 simultaneous top volume conversations ceases. Every television set in the unit is turned up and fixed to the same channel. Andre, the man I am visiting with, turns his on. Illinois Gov. George Ryan's voice resonates throughout the "gallery." He is announcing a moratorium on executions in Illinois. The governor is speaking from the James R. Thompson Center in downtown Chicago, but from where I'm standing he might as well be broadcasting from another planet. Andre, eyes fixed on his television screen, leans against one of the three empty white walls in his cell and listens patiently. I am standing just outside his cell. I rest my head against the bars. Elsewhere in the gallery a small number of inmates applaud the initial announcement. Andre is silent. He looks skeptical. I had heard news of the governor's decision the previous morning as I was leaving Chicago for Chester, a small Mississippi River town in Southern Illinois that is home to the Menard Correctional Center, which houses 51 of the inmates condemned by the state to die. I had imagined that the mood in the gallery would be one of excitement and hope; that I'd be able to feel the good news hanging in the air. I was naive. When the announcement is over, two news anchors appear for discussion of the governor's announcement.

Andre turns his back to the television and faces me again. He is an intense guy, a small-framed but stocky African-American man with eyes that look right through me. He's warm, too, even though he doesn't offer a single smile the entire time we are together. He tells me he's been in prison for more than 30 years. When I ask him what he thinks about the governor's announcement, Andre cocks his head and says that the moratorium won't be long enough. Someone had heard 18 months on the news the night before (the governor made no mention of a time frame in his announcement). Andre said if inmates and activists don't use this window of opportunity to put extra pressure on the state's policymakers, little will change, and soon it will just be business as usual on Illinois' death row. Andre was not celebrating. Later I asked another inmate what he thinks of the moratorium. He shook his head and said, "They say they don't want an innocent person to be executed. They say they're going to check into it. That's what they always say when there's a problem: 'We'll check into it,' but nothing ever happens." He was not hopeful. "For every innocent person let off death row, the state should be charged with attempted murder," he said. I did not expect this reaction. I had to ask myself, what should I expect from death row? After teaching themselves to survive months, years and decades captive to an equation that can only equal death, can these inmates afford hope? I had anticipated that the inmates I visited would want to talk about the moratorium and little else when in fact the story was quickly buried by a much older story that seems to be rewritten every day on death row -- the story of survival in a completely unnatural environment. Still, Ryan's move may have started something. Since the announcement Jan. 31, several of the 38 states that currently employ the death penalty are said to be considering their own moratoriums. "I am just thankful that God chose Illinois to be an example to The rest of the country," said another inmate I visited. "Whatever happens now is in God's hands." Jeff Guntzel, who works for Voices in the Wilderness, a group that opposes the U.S. sanctions against Iraq, writes from Chicago.

Mag.Coll.: 102H5647

Article A61184949

View other articles linked to these subjects:

Illinois Coalition Against the Death Penalty

View 1 Periodical reference

Capital Punishment

View 1 Encyclopedia excerpt

View 6 Reference Book excerpts

View 1849 Newspaper references

View 1215 Periodical references
Capital Punishment - Laws, Regulations, Etc.

See also 109 other subdivisions

Illinois

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Illinois - Laws, Regulations, Etc.

See also 90 other subdivisions

Prisons

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National Catholic Reporter, Mar 17, 2000

View other articles in this issue

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Article 1 of 1

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City of Cambridge

R-31.

IN CITY COUNCIL

November 20, 2000

COUNCILLOR REEVES
COUNCILLOR BORN
COUNCILLOR BRAUDE
COUNCILLOR DAVIS
COUNCILLOR DECKER
MAYOR GALLUCCIO
VICE MAYOR MAHER
COUNCILLOR SULLIVAN
COUNCILLOR TOOMEY

RESOLVED: That the City Clerk prepare suitable resolutions welcoming three distinguished visitors to the City of Cambridge.

In City Council November 20, 2000.

Adopted by the affirmative vote of nine members.

Attest:- D. Margaret Drury, City Clerk.

A true copy;

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "D. Margaret Drury". The signature is written in a cursive style.

ATTEST:-

D. Margaret Drury
City Clerk

NOV-16-2000 17:15

CHARLES OLGETREE HARVARD

617 496 3936

P.01/01

SATURDAY SCHOOL

Harvard Law School
320 Hauser Hall
Cambridge, MA 02138
(617) 496-2054

NAYO SANFORD
H39-5985

Director Professor J. Ogletree, Jr.

Administrative Coordinator: Leslie Adamson

FALL 2000 SATURDAY SCHOOL CALENDAR

#31
#30
#29
Professor Glenn Loury, Professor and Director of the Institute on Race and Social Division at Boston University, will be the guest speaker on Monday November 6, 2000 from 4:00 p.m. to 5:30 p.m. in Pound Hall 100, Harvard Law School. His remarks are entitled "*Racial Justice: The Superficial Morality of Colorblindness.*"

Tavis Smiley, host of BET News and The Smiley Group, will be the guest speaker on Monday November 13, 2000 from 12:00 p.m. to 1:30 p.m. in the Ames Courtroom, 2nd Floor, Austin Hall, Harvard Law School. His remarks are entitled "*Making Black America Better.*"

Marla Echaveste, Deputy Chief of Staff for the Clinton Administration, will be the guest speaker on Saturday November 18, 2000 from 10:00 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. in Pound Hall 100, Harvard Law School. Her remarks are entitled "*The Agenda for America's Next President.*"

Walter Leonard, Former Assistant to the President of Harvard University, will be the guest speaker on Monday November 20, 2000 from 4:00 p.m. to 5:30 p.m. in Austin Hall North, Harvard Law School. His remarks are entitled "*The Black Presence at Harvard.*"

Governor George H. Ryan, Governor of Illinois, will be the guest speaker on Tuesday, December 5, 2000 from 12:00 to 2:00 p.m. in the Ames Courtroom, 2nd Floor Austin Hall, Harvard Law School. His remarks are entitled "*Illinois Moratorium Against the Death Penalty.*" — Room will be changed.

All Saturday School Lectures are free and open to the public. The new Saturday School website is: <http://www.artbyartists.com/satschool>. Those who are unable to attend the lectures in person can participate via the Internet. Access to the web will be via <http://cyber.law.harvard.edu> starting approximately 20 minutes before each event begins. Web participants should feel free to e-mail comments to Ogletree@law.harvard.edu during and after the program. Live and archived access to Saturday School webcasts requires the Real Player version 5.0 or greater, which is available for free at <http://www.real.com/products/player>. You may also call Leslie Adamson at 617-496-2054 for further information.

I hope that you will attend or participate in all or some of these lectures and take part in the spirited discourse that the speakers' remarks are sure to inspire.

TOTAL P.01

MainEvents

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET

11/14/00

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Boston, Massachusetts 02210 • Telephone 617/439-5659 • Fax 617/439-5985

R 31

KR

Resolved: That the City Clerk prepare three
suitable resolutions welcoming their
distinguished visitors to the City of Cuba.



City of Cambridge

R-31.

IN CITY COUNCIL

November 20, 2000

COUNCILLOR REEVES

RESOLVED: That the City Clerk prepare suitable resolutions welcoming three distinguished visitors to the City of Cambridge.

R 1429

Resolution #31

Prepare three suitable resolutions
welcoming three distinguished visitors
to Cambridge.

Councillor Reeves

In City Council November 20, 2000

ORDER ADOPTED