

RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL

No. 152

Approved March 10, 1971

RESOLVED,

THAT the City Solicitor is hereby requested to
urge passage by the General Assembly of an Act authorizing the
City of Providence to issue bonds in the amount of SEVEN
MILLION (\$7,000,000) DOLLARS for the construction and acquisition
of land for school purposes, and for construction of additions to
present facilities.

IN CITY COUNCIL

MAR 4 1971

READ and PASSED

William C. Crisp
President
Clerk

APPROVED

MAR 10 1971

Joseph A. Corby Jr.
MAYOR

RESOLUTION REQUESTING THE CITY
SOLICITOR TO APPLY TO THE GENERAL
ASSEMBLY TO AUTHORIZE ISSUANCE
OF BONDS IN THE AMOUNT OF SEVEN
MILLION (\$7,000,000) DOLLARS
FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES.

*Councilman Beardslee and
Councilman Japunt, by request*

March 11, 1971
James L. Japunt
THE COMMITTEE ON
APPROVES PASSAGE OF
THE WITHIN RESOLUTION

IN CITY
COUNCIL
FEB 13 1971
FIRST READING
REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON
MAN
Clerk

*File
City*

AN ACT PROVIDING FOR ACQUIRING LAND FOR AND CONSTRUCTING, EQUIPPING AND FURNISHING NEW SCHOOLS AND ADDITIONS TO EXISTING SCHOOLS BY THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE AND AUTHORIZING THE FINANCING THEREOF, INCLUDING THE ISSUE OF NOT MORE THAN \$7,000,000 BONDS THEREFOR.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The city of Providence is hereby authorized, in addition to authority previously granted, to issue bonds to an amount not exceeding \$7,000,000 from time to time under its corporate name and seal or a facsimile of such seal. The bonds of each issue shall mature in equal or diminishing annual installments of principal, the first installment to be not later than five years and the last installment not later than thirty years after the date of the bonds.

Section 2. The bonds shall be signed by the city treasurer and by the manual or facsimile signature of the mayor and shall be issued and sold at not less than par and accrued interest in such amounts as the city council may determine. The manner of sale, denominations, maturities, interest rates and other terms, conditions and details of any bonds or notes issued under this act may be fixed by the proceedings of the city council authorizing the issue or by separate resolution of the city council or, to the extent provisions for these matters are not so made, they may be fixed by the officers authorized to sign the bonds or notes. Interest coupons (if any) shall bear the facsimile signature of the city treasurer. The proceeds derived from the sale of the bonds shall be delivered to the city treasurer, and such proceeds exclusive of premiums and accrued interest shall be expended (a) for acquiring land for and constructing, equipping and furnishing new schools and additions to existing schools or (b) in payment of the principal of or interest on temporary notes issued under section three or (c) in repayment of advances under section four. No purchaser of any bonds or notes under this act shall be in any way responsible for the proper application of the proceeds derived from the sale thereof. The proceeds of bonds or notes issued under this act, any applicable federal or state assistance and the other moneys referred to in section six shall be deemed appropriated for the purposes of this act without further action than that required by this act.

Section 3. The city council of the city of Providence may by resolution pursuant to chapter 1017 of the public laws of 1902 authorize the issue from time to time of interest bearing or discounted notes in anticipation of the authorization or issue of bonds under section 2 of this act, provided that the last proviso of section 1 of chapter 1017 of the public laws of 1902 shall not apply to notes being refunded by the issue of bonds. The city council of the city of Providence may by resolution authorize the issue from time to time of interest bearing or discounted notes in anticipation of the receipt of federal or state aid for the purposes of this act. The amount of original notes issued in anticipation of federal or state aid may not exceed the amount of available federal or state aid as estimated by the city treasurer.

Section 4. Pending any authorization or issue of bonds hereunder or pending or in lieu of any authorization or issue of notes hereunder, the city treasurer, with the approval of the city council, may apply funds in the general treasury of the city to the purposes specified in section two, such advances to be repaid without interest from the proceeds of bonds or notes subsequently issued or from the proceeds of applicable federal or state assistance from other available funds.

Section 5. Any proceeds of bonds or notes issued hereunder or of any applicable federal or state assistance, pending their expenditure, may be deposited or invested by the city treasurer in demand deposits, time deposits or savings deposits in banks which are members of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or in obligations issued or guaranteed by the United States of America or by any agency or instrumentality thereof or as may be provided in any other applicable law of the State of Rhode Island.

Section 6. Any accrued interest received upon the sale of bonds or notes hereunder shall be applied to the payment of the first interest due thereon. Any premiums arising from the sale of bonds or notes hereunder, any net earnings or profits realized from the deposit or investment of funds hereunder and any balance of bond or note proceeds remaining after completion of the projects shall, in the discretion of the city treasurer, be applied to the cost of preparing, issuing and marketing bonds or notes hereunder to the extent not otherwise provided, to the payment of the cost of the projects or the cost of additional improvements coming within the description of the projects in section

two, to the payment of the principal of or interest on bonds or notes issued hereunder or to any one or more of the foregoing. The cost of preparing, issuing and marketing bonds or notes hereunder may also, in the discretion of the city treasurer, be met from bond or note proceeds exclusive of premium and accrued interest or from other moneys available therefor. In exercising any discretion under this section, the city treasurer shall be governed by any instructions adopted by resolution of the city council.

Section 7. All bonds and notes issued under this act and the debts evidenced thereby shall be obligatory on the city in the same manner and to the same extent as other debts lawfully contracted by it and shall be excepted from the operation of section 45-12-2 of the general laws. No such obligation shall at any time be included in the debt of the city for the purpose of ascertaining its borrowing capacity. The city shall annually appropriate a sum sufficient to pay the principal and interest coming due within the year on bonds and notes issued hereunder to the extent that moneys therefor are not otherwise provided. If such sum is not appropriated, it shall nevertheless be added to the annual tax levy. In order to provide such sum in each year and notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, all taxable property in the city shall be subject to ad valorem taxation by the city without limitation as to rate or amount.

Section 8. Any bonds or notes issued under the provisions of this act and coupons on any bonds, if properly executed by officers of the city in office on the date of execution, shall be valid and binding according to their terms notwithstanding that before the delivery thereof and payment therefor any or all of such officers shall for any reason have ceased to hold office.

Section 9. The city, acting by resolution of its city council, is authorized to apply for, contract for and expend any federal or state advances or other grants or assistance which may be available for the purposes of this act, and any such expenditures may be in addition to other moneys provided in this act. To the extent of any inconsistency between any law of this state and any applicable federal law or regulation, the latter shall prevail. Federal and state advances, with interest where applicable, whether contracted for prior to or after the effective date of this act, may be repaid as a cost of the projects under section two.

Section 10. In all matters related to the purposes of this act, including without limitation and where applicable, the condemnation of any land or interest in land and the levy and collection of assessments or other charges on account of the projects, all steps shall be taken which are necessary to meet constitutional requirements whether or not such steps are required by statute. The validity of bonds and notes issued hereunder shall in no way depend upon the validity or occurrence of any action required by the preceding sentence or of any other action not specifically required herein for the issue of such bonds or notes.

Section 11. The question of the approval of this act shall be submitted to the electors of the city at a special local election to be held on a date, which may be but need not be on the same date as any other election, prior to the regular municipal election of November 7, 1972 as shall be designated by resolution of the city council; but if a special local election is not so held, then at the regular municipal election to be held on November 7, 1972. The question shall be submitted in substantially the following form: "Shall an act, passed at the 1971 session of the general assembly, entitled 'an act providing for acquiring land for and constructing, equipping and furnishing new schools and additions to existing schools by the city of Providence and authorizing the financing thereof, including the issue of not more than \$7,000,000 bond therefor' be approved?" and the warning for the election shall contain the question to be submitted. From the time the election is warned and until it is held, it shall be the duty of the city clerk to keep a copy of the act available at his office for public inspection, but any failure of the clerk to perform this duty shall not affect the validity of the election. Sections 5(a) and 135 of chapter 832 of the public laws of 1940, as amended by Chapter 1266 of the public laws of 1943 shall not apply to the election hereunder and the validity of the election shall not be affected by the provisions of Section 2-296 of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Providence. Chapter 3526 of the public laws of 1955 shall apply.

Section 12. This section and the foregoing section shall take effect upon the passage of this act. The remainder of this act shall take effect upon the approval of this act by a majority of those voting on the question at the election prescribed by the foregoing section.

THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL

No. 153

Approved March 10, 1971

RESOLVED, that the following streets be established
as One-Way streets:

Bainbridge Ave., from Broadway to Westminster Street,
Harkness Street, from Broadway to Westminster Street,
Marshall Street, from Broadway to Westminster Street,

and that the following portions of streets be established as
One-Way streets:

Tobey Street, from Westminster Street to Broadway,
Almy Street, from Westminster Street to Broadway, and
Courtland Street, from Westminster Street to Broadway.

IN CITY COUNCIL

MAR 4 - 1971
READ and PASSED
.....
President
Clerk

APPROVED
MAR 10 1971
.....
MAYOR

IN CITY
COUNCIL

FEB 18 1971

FIRST READING
REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON
PUBLIC WORKS

Vincent Vespe
CLERK

THE COMMITTEE ON

Public Works

Approves Passage of
The Within Resolution

Vincent Vespe
Feb 27, 1971
Chairman
Clerk

*Councilman DeBito and
Councilman Lorenzo, by request*

City of Providence, R. I.
Department of City Clerk

MEMORANDUM

DATE: February 19, 1971

TO: Traffic Engineer Tibaldi

SUBJECT: ONE-WAY TRAFFIC: BAINBRIDGE AVE, TOBEY, HARKNESS, ALMY,
MARSHALL, AND COURTLAND STREETS

CONSIDERED BY: Committee on Public Works

DISPOSITION: Attached is copy of Resolution establishing certain streets
as One-Way.

Ummant Vespa
City Clerk

FRANK A. TIBALDI
TRAFFIC ENGINEER



JOSEPH A. DOORLEY, JR.
MAYOR

TRAFFIC ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

60 ERNEST ST.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. 02905

781 - 4044

February 24, 1971

Committee on Public Works
The Honorable City Council
City Hall
Providence, Rhode Island

Gentlemen:

The Traffic Engineering Department has received resolutions from your Committee and offers no objection to the proposed one-way streets as follows:

Bainbridge Avenue, one-way in a southerly direction, from
Broadway to Westminster Street.

Harkness Street, one-way in a southerly direction, from
Broadway to Westminster Street.

Marshall Street, one-way in a southerly direction, from
Broadway to Westminster Street.

Tobey Street, one-way in a northerly direction, from
Westminster Street to Broadway.

Almy Street, one-way in a northerly direction, from
Westminster Street to Broadway.

Courtland Street, one-way in a northerly direction, from
Westminster Street to Broadway.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Frank A. Tibaldi".
Frank A. Tibaldi
Traffic Engineer

FAT/it

RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL

No. 154

Approved March 10, 1971

WHEREAS, United States Senator Claibourne Pell did Deliver, on the floor of the United States Senate, a talk on the plight of the Soviet Jews, a copy of which is attached hereto, noting that world wide voices of protest can make a difference to the Kremlin, in condemning continuing anti-semitism that is rampant in the Soviet Union today,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, That the thanks of and the congratulations of the residents of the City of Providence are hereby tended to United States Senator Claibourne Pell, upon his humanitarian address delivered on February 10, 1971 and incorporated in the Congressional Record of the 92nd Congress Vol. 117, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That a duly engrossed copy of this Resolution be transmitted by the City Clerk to Senator Pell.

IN CITY COUNCIL

MAR 4 - 1971

READ and PASSED
.....
President
.....
Clerk

APPROVED

MAR 10 1971

Joseph A. Doyle
.....
MAYOR

Cum gratia Petri et
Clementis Pontificum



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 92^d CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 117

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1971

No. 15

Senate

THE PLIGHT OF SOVIET JEWS

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, because we have recently had dramatic proof that the worldwide voice of protest can make a difference to the Kremlin, it is time that all men of good will join together in condemning the continuing anti-Semitism that today is so rampant in the Soviet Union. Our common conscience still bears the scars of our silence in the 1930's. History must not record that in the 1970's we again closed our eyes and our hearts to the persecution of the Jewish people.

When the Soviet leaders commuted the death sentences and lightened the other severe penalties that had been imposed against the alleged hijackers of a Russian aircraft, they demonstrated that they will not remain insensitive to an enraged world. But rather than allow this one victory to blind us to the continuing state of affairs behind the Iron Curtain, we should use it as an occasion to redouble our efforts in order that the Russian Government put to a stop, once and for all, its longstanding policy of anti-Semitism.

While some may say that the Russian brand of cultural and religious discrimination is not the equivalent of the German slaughter of the 1930's and 1940's, to my mind they do have a common goal—the annihilation of a race and religion. One was physical extermination, the other is spiritual and cultural death. But both represent a similar kind of genocide. For this reason, freedom-loving people everywhere must vocalize their abhorrence of the way in which the Soviet Union is denying certain rights to three million of its citizens. We must do so for two reasons: first, because it is right; and second, because it has been shown that the protests of enraged men and women can affect Soviet policy.

Two factors in my own background have led me to take the floor on this subject. First, my father was the U.S. representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission. His was the voice and force in our Government that caused genocide to be considered as a war crime and handled as such at the Nuremberg trials. Originally, pussyfooting legalists in the State Department had opposed this concept and, because of my father's strong views, worked out his ouster from the War Crimes Commission. But he went to the bar of public opinion and won a reversal of policy to the effect that genocide would be considered a war crime by the U.S. Government. Earlier, his cousin, Robert T. Pell, had been in charge of the activities of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees in attempting to resettle the German Jews in Western Hemisphere countries. Arthur D. Morse has poignantly described these activities in his book, "While Six Million Died, A Chronicle of American Apathy."

Second, my own experience has made me conscious of the problem, too. I remember when in 1948, shortly after I opened the American Consulate General

our Consulate General. Then, for several years, I was vice president of the International Rescue Committee and in charge of their program of looking after Hungarian refugees from the 1956 revolution. The International Rescue Committee has always been particularly concerned with intellectuals and professional people who are political refugees.

For these reasons, I am particularly conscious of the oppression suffered by Jews and sympathetic to their plight.

Before we can decry the conditions that presently exist in the U.S.S.R., we must understand them. The Jews in Russia are recognized as a nationality and are permitted the same rights supposedly granted every nationality by the State. During the first 30 years after the Russian revolution, the Government supported a wide network of cultural and educational institutions for the Jews. Yiddish was recognized as an official national language; hundreds of thousands of books were published; there were 110 permanent Yiddish theaters; and as late as 1940 there were 100,000 youngsters in Yiddish schools. Although the regime was ideologically committed to atheism, in practice it permitted freedom of worship to all groups and asserted the principles of equality of religion. The ritual necessities of the Jewish faith—the prayerbooks, the devotional articles, religious calendars and the like were produced as needed. Jews were essentially the coequals of other religious groups and nationalities.

As a matter of fact, in the 1920's the new Russian leaders established the Jewish Autonomous Province of Biro-Bidjan as a center of Jewish settlement, culture and self-government within the Soviet Union. The idea of providing a separate area for Jewish colonization was first conceived in 1928. Its *raison d'être* was the necessity to find employment for the millions of small Jewish businessmen who had been forced from their previous occupations by the revolution. Because the new system abolished private enterprise, it required a complete change in the Jewish way of life in Russia. One way to solve this problem of what we today would call rehabilitation was to settle large numbers of Jews on the land. The Communists saw agriculture as a

constructive occupation which would turn the former Jewish bourgeoisie into a "productive" element of their new society. The site decided upon was Biro-Bidjan, taking its name from its two rivers which form the boundary of Manchuria. The area, over 22,000 square miles, is 5,000 miles from Moscow. It is land that is rich in resources, but poor in climate. Because the Government was interested in attracting Jewish settlers in the area—which became an autonomous state in 1934—every encouragement was given to the Jews to migrate there. By the end of World War II, Jewish population in the region had reached 30,000.

By 1948, however, things had changed. Stalin had by then destroyed all Jewish communal and cultural institutions.

and leaders were liquidated. There is today not a single Yiddish school or class in the Soviet Union. With the closing of synagogues, Jews have been deprived of a place in which to worship God in their own way, with the termination of seminaries, Jews cannot become educated to become rabbis.

Moscow, with half a million Jews, has one rabbi. With the closing of cemeteries, Jews cannot bury their dead according to their religious rights; with the elimination of the production of supplies, rituals cannot be observed. Hebrew prayer books, bibles and calendars can no longer be printed. Yiddish language literature in books, theaters, periodicals and newspapers have been virtually wiped out. No central organization to serve as a cohesive force is permitted. And the results of these prohibitions is a slow, certain strangulation of Jewish religion and culture. These anti-Jewish measures begun by Stalin also affected the Jewish autonomous region. Without Jewish schools or other cultural institutions, Biro-Bidjan is now Jewish in name only. Today fewer than 15,000 of the region's 163,000 inhabitants are Jewish. While the region still houses the Soviet Union's only surviving Yiddish language newspaper, the language is not taught in the schools, and there is virtually no living culture of a Jewish content.

But cultural repression is not the only evidence of anti-Semitism in the U.S.S.R. The official Soviet press deliberately holds Jews up to ridicule and scorn, picturing them as black-marketeers and economic scavengers. Despite the public statements of leaders from Lenin to Kossygin assailing anti-Semitism, there have been frightening manifestations in practice. From 1962 to 1964 a campaign to stabilize the economy included efforts to blame the Jews for all of the failures of the production system. The so-called economic trials and the simultaneous mass media offensive were deliberately anti-Jewish, and a high proportion of those purged, tried, and sentenced to prison or death were Jews. It was the first time in the history of the Soviet Government that capital punishment was invoked for economic crimes.

Many of the later attacks on Judaism have been equally virulent and racist.

While there was official criticism of the notorious "Judaism Without Embellishment"—Trofim Kitchko's vitriolic tome published by the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences—and worldwide protest finally resulted in a partial retraction, other equally vicious material has continued to be distributed by Government and party publishing houses, newspapers, and on broadcasts by state radio.

One of the most poisonous of these was an article issued in 1965 by the state publishing house and entitled "Contemporary Judaism and Zionism." In this work, Jews were depicted as being anti-social, antigovernment, anti-Russian, agents of the CIA, and tools of imperialism. Although this kind of propaganda is contrary to the Russian Constitution, there is little attempt to enforce the

continues to incite hatred and discrimination against Jews and further separates the Jew from his fellow Russian.

Most distressing to many, perhaps, is the fact that the Soviet Government has not lived up to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, which was ratified by the Supreme Soviet in 1969, and which says that any citizen has the right to leave any country, including his own. It is this refusal to allow Jews to emigrate to Israel which has aroused tremendous indignation on the part of Russian Jews and their coreligionists throughout the world.

It is interesting to note that 5 years ago the Jews in Russia were silent despite the severe conditions under which they lived. But two things happened: the intensification of Soviet anti-Semitic practices and the 5-day war in the Middle East combined to bring a revival of Jewish consciousness. Denied the rights extended to other ethnic groups, and suffering intense feelings of humiliation engendered by the vicious anti-Jewish propaganda, Jews in Russia reacted to the Israeli success in the 5-day war with both pride and a new sense of defiance. The efforts of the Russians to weaken the Jews as a nationality succeeded only in strengthening them in their self-awareness. While this new reawakening must be viewed as part of the overall growth of the struggle over human rights within the entire Soviet Union, it has one feature which differentiates it from the reactions of other ethnic minorities: it has focused in a growing desire for emigration to the national homeland, in this case Israel.

For whatever the reason—and probably it has a lot to do with the Russian leaders' unwillingness to have it be known that there is dissatisfaction within the nation, that people would actually prefer living elsewhere, the Government has refused to allow migration to take place. Perhaps a substantial portion of the 3 million Jews in Russia would want to go to Israel, but the exodus has been kept to a trickle. It is an indication of the depth of feeling that 80,000 have announced their desire to move to Israel, despite the very real consequences of merely requesting an exit visa. Because of their requests, thousands have suffered economic consequences, demotion in their jobs, and the loss of higher educational opportunities for their children. But still the demands pour in.

Mr. President, the world community has repeatedly and emphatically asserted its dedication to the principle that there are basic human rights that should be observed by all nations and all peoples. Most notably the principles were enunciated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948.

Article 13 of the declaration states that:

Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

Article 18 states that:

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

It is clear that the policies and actions of the Soviet Government in regard to its Jewish citizens are not in accordance with the International Bill of Human Rights. While the Soviet Union abstained from the vote on the declaration, the overwhelming majority of the United Nations members voted for and adhere to it.

Mr. President, the United Nations Human Rights Commission will be meeting later this month in New York. I believe the U.S. Government as a matter of conscience and concern should bring before the Commission the question of persecution and discrimination against Jewish citizens of the Soviet Union. I am of the strong belief that President Nixon should instruct the U.S. representative at the Human Rights Commission to do so.

We have seen that the Soviets will respond to pressures of this kind. We would be remiss if we did not exert the strongest moral persuasion to convince them that crimes against one religious group are crimes against all religion; that the Jews in their nation should be allowed the rights guaranteed by their own constitution; that Jewish education should be allowed to exist, Jewish culture allowed to flourish, and the Jewish people permitted to live in dignity.



COUNCILMAN
EDWARD S. GOLDIN
118 WARRINGTON ST.

CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

COMMITTEES
CLAIMS AND PENDING SUITS
CHAIRMAN
ORDINANCES
VICE CHAIRMAN

March 1, 1971

Mr. Vincent Vespia
City Clerk
City of Providence
City Hall
Providence, Rhode Island

Dear Vinny:

Enclosed herewith please find a copy of the Congressional Record of the 92d Congress (Volume 117) February 10, 1971 - No. 15 which contains a short speech by Senator Claiborne Pell of the plight of Soviet Jews. It is an outstanding speech and I would appreciate if you would introduce a Resolution in the City Council, City of Providence by Councilmen Pearlman and the undersigned thanking Senator Pell and congratulating him on the eloquence of the speech on behalf of the residents of the City of Providence.

Many thanks.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "E. S. Goldin", written over a circular stamp or seal.

EDWARD S. GOLDIN

ESG:lp

Enc.

53

RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL

No. 155

Approved March 10, 1971

WHEREAS, death has claimed the life of Dr. Walter I. Lunt formerly a resident of South Providence and a prominent practicing dentist of our community for the past thirty years, and

WHEREAS, Dr. Lunt, whose distinguished career in his chosen profession, included a tour of duty in the Korean War, where he served as a Major in the Army Dental Corps, and

WHEREAS, as a sportman, Dr. Lunt was well regarded as a owner and breeder of race horses, many of which brought victory to the colors of his stable, and

WHEREAS, included in his affiliations were memberships in the Rhode Island Dental Society; American Dental Association; Alumni of Providence College and the University of Tennessee and the Horsemen's Benevolent and Protective Association,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, That in the death of Dr. Walter I. Lunt, Mayor Joseph A. Doorley, Jr., and the Members of the City Council express their sympathy to his bereaved wife and their family.

IN CITY COUNCIL
READ AND PASSED
BY A UNANIMOUS RISING VOTE

MAR 4 - 1971
Robert J. Foster
PRESIDENT
Winnifred C. Gaspard
CLERK

APPROVED
MAR 10 1971
Joseph A. Doorley Jr.
MAYOR

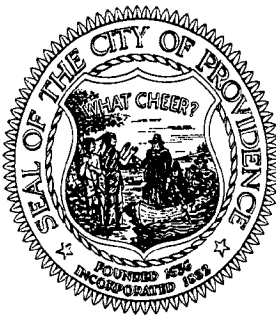
Councilmen Mc Keown and
Councilman Johnson.

State of Rhode Island

and

Providence Plantations

THE CITY OF



PROVIDENCE

This is to Certify, and Make Known Unto All to Whom These Presents Shall Come
that HARRY A. JOHNSON has been by the ELECTORS
of the City of Providence duly elected COUNCILMAN
to hold his said office for four years ending on the first Monday in
January A. D. 1975 and until his successor is elected and qualified
to act.

In Attestation Whereof, We have hereunto set our hands and affixed the
Seal of said City this TWENTY SECOND day of FEBRUARY, A. D. 19 71

State of Rhode Island, &c.
Providence, &c.

John Leneis
Metano Luzzi
Francis J. Dean Jr.
Board of Canvassers and Registration.

In the City of Providence,

Personally appeared the above named Harry A. Johnson
and made solemn oath that he would be true and faithful unto this State and support
the Laws and Constitution thereof, and the Constitution of the United States, and
well and truly execute the office aforesaid for the ensuing years, or until another be
engaged in his place, or until he be legally discharged therefrom.

Before me,

Frank B. Brown
Judge of Probate



THE CITY COUNCIL
OF THE
CITY OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

February 23, 1971

Vincent Vespia
City Clerk
City Hall
Providence, Rhode Island

Dear Mr. Vespia:

In accordance with the Provisions of Resolution of the City Council No. 113, approved February 22, 1971, I hereby appoint two additional Members of the City Council to the Special Committee Created for the Purpose of Studying the Continuation of Existing Tax Exemptions on Real and Personal Property in the City of Providence, namely:

Councilman Louis A. Mascia, and

Councilman Francis J. Darigan, Jr.

Very sincerely yours,

Robert J. Haxton, President
City Council

IN CITY COUNCIL
MAR 4 1971

READ: ✓

WHEREUPON IT IS ORDERED THAT
THE SAME BE RECEIVED.

Vincent Vespia
CLERK