

SENATE No. 570

To accompany the petition of Rexford A. Bristol that provision be made for reimbursement of certain estate taxes collected from the estate of Bennet B. Bristol, late of the town of Foxborough. Joint Ways and Means.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

In the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty-Four.

AN ACT PROVIDING FOR REIMBURSEMENT FOR CERTAIN ESTATE TAXES COLLECTED FROM THE ESTATE OF BENNET B. BRISTOL, LATE OF THE TOWN OF FOXBOROUGH.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1 SECTION 1. Notwithstanding any provisions of law
2 to the contrary, there shall be allowed and paid out of
3 the state treasury to the estate of Bennet B. Bristol,
4 late of the town of Foxborough, deceased, the sum of
5 sixteen thousand, six hundred and ninety-seven dol-
6 lars and forty-two cents, in reimbursement for an
7 estate tax of like amount collected from said estate
8 under the provisions of chapter sixty-five A of the
9 General Laws, which tax, in such sum, is refundable
10 by reason of certain changes in the law relating to the
11 taxation of estates of deceased persons made by the
12 enactment of the so-called "Technical Changes Act
13 of 1949" (Public Law No. 378 of the 81st Congress)
14 by the Congress of the United States, enacted on or
15 about October twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and
16 forty-nine, and effective as of October eighth, nine-
17 teen hundred and forty-nine.

1 SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its
2 passage.

The first step in the process of the Senate is to receive the bill from the House of Representatives. The bill is then read and discussed in the Senate chamber. The Senate may then pass the bill, reject it, or amend it. If the Senate passes the bill, it goes to the President for his signature. If the President signs the bill, it becomes law. If the President vetoes the bill, the Senate may override the veto with a two-thirds majority vote.

The Constitution of the United States

The Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land. It defines the powers and responsibilities of the federal government and the states. The Constitution is divided into seven articles. Article I establishes the legislative branch, the United States Congress, which consists of the House of Representatives and the Senate. Article II establishes the executive branch, the President of the United States. Article III establishes the judicial branch, the Supreme Court and the lower federal courts. The Constitution also includes a Bill of Rights, which guarantees the fundamental rights and liberties of the people.

The Constitution is a living document that has been amended several times since its adoption in 1787. The amendments have expanded the rights of the people and clarified the powers of the government. The Constitution is the foundation of the American government and the source of its authority. It is the duty of every citizen to understand and respect the Constitution. The Senate plays a crucial role in the process of amending the Constitution, as it must approve any proposed amendment by a two-thirds majority vote. The Senate also has the power to ratify or reject treaties negotiated by the President. The Constitution is the cornerstone of the American way of life and the source of our freedom and democracy.

Article I. The first three articles of the Constitution establish the three branches of the federal government: the legislative, executive, and judicial branches. Article I, Section 1, states that "All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives."