

---

---

To accompany the petition of Rosaire J. Rajotte for legislation relative to the appointment of election officers in certain cities and towns. Election Laws.

---

---

**The Commonwealth of Massachusetts**

---

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

---

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE APPOINTMENT OF ELECTION OFFICERS  
IN CERTAIN CITIES AND TOWNS.

*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. Chapter 54 of the General Laws is hereby  
2 amended by striking out section 11, as most recently amended  
3 by section 1 of chapter 432 of the acts of 1941, and inserting  
4 in place thereof the following section: —  
5 *Section 11.* The political committees of every city, elected  
6 as provided in chapter fifty-two, shall annually not earlier  
7 than July fifteenth nor later than August fifteenth appoint as  
8 election officers for each voting precinct one warden, one  
9 deputy warden, one clerk, one deputy clerk, four inspectors  
10 and four deputy inspectors, who shall, at the time of their  
11 appointment, be enrolled voters in the ward of which such  
12 precinct forms a part. Said committee may, in like manner,  
13 appoint two inspectors and two deputy inspectors in addition,  
14 and such additional inspectors as they may deem necessary,  
15 not less than two nor more than four for each three hundred  
16 voters, to count and tabulate the votes or to serve at any  
17 election. Every such appointment shall be filed in the office  
18 of the city clerk of such city within forty-eight hours after it  
19 is made. Records of appointments made under authority of  
20 this section shall be open to public inspection.

1 SECTION 2. Sections eleven A and eleven B of said chapter  
2 fifty-four are hereby repealed.

1 SECTION 3. Said chapter 54 is hereby further amended by  
2 striking out section 12, as most recently amended by chapter  
3 363 of the acts of 1945, and inserting in place thereof the fol-  
4 lowing section:—

5 *Section 12.* The political committees of every town divided  
6 into voting precincts elected as provided in chapter fifty-two,  
7 shall annually, not earlier than July fifteenth nor later than  
8 August fifteenth, appoint as election officers for each voting  
9 precinct one warden, one deputy warden, one clerk, one  
10 deputy clerk, two inspectors and two deputy inspectors, who  
11 shall be enrolled members of political parties and voters of  
12 the town. They may, in like manner, appoint two inspectors  
13 and two deputy inspectors in addition. No person shall be  
14 appointed as an election officer until he is found qualified to  
15 act as such as herein provided.

1 SECTION 4. Said chapter 54 is hereby further amended by  
2 striking out section 14, as most recently amended by section 5  
3 of chapter 411 of the acts of 1943, and inserting in place  
4 thereof the following section:—

5 *Section 14.* If there is a vacancy in the number of the  
6 election officers, or if an election officer declines his appoint-  
7 ment and gives notice thereof to the city or town clerk within  
8 ten days following the date of his appointment, the political  
9 committee which he represents shall, except as provided in  
10 section sixteen, fill the vacancy; and the appointment shall  
11 be so made as to preserve the equal representation of the two  
12 leading political parties.

1 SECTION 5. Said chapter 54 is hereby further amended by  
2 striking out section 21, as most recently amended by section 5  
3 of chapter 158 of the acts of 1934, and inserting in place thereof  
4 the following section:—

5 *Section 21.* The political committees of towns, elected as  
6 provided in chapter fifty-two shall, at least five days before a  
7 state or town election, appoint voters as tellers to assist at the

8 ballot box and in checking the names of voters upon the voting  
9 lists, and in canvassing and counting the votes. Presiding  
10 officers in such towns, at state and town elections, may ap-  
11 point voters as additional tellers, and they shall do so on the  
12 written request of ten voters of the town. Tellers appointed  
13 at elections where official ballots are used shall be so appointed  
14 that the election officers making and assisting in the canvass  
15 and count of votes shall be enrolled voters equally representing  
16 the two leading political parties.

2. Explain the following in short:

- (a) The process of photosynthesis.
- (b) The structure of a flower.
- (c) The difference between a flower and a fruit.
- (d) The process of seed germination.
- (e) The structure of a seed.
- (f) The process of fertilisation.
- (g) The difference between a zygote and an embryo.
- (h) The process of development of a zygote into an embryo.
- (i) The process of development of an embryo into a foetus.
- (j) The process of development of a foetus into a baby.

3. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Why is photosynthesis called an endothermic reaction?
- (b) Why is photosynthesis called an anabolic reaction?
- (c) Why is photosynthesis called a biosynthetic reaction?
- (d) Why is photosynthesis called a reductive reaction?
- (e) Why is photosynthesis called a synthetic reaction?
- (f) Why is photosynthesis called a constructive reaction?
- (g) Why is photosynthesis called a life-sustaining reaction?
- (h) Why is photosynthesis called a life-giving reaction?
- (i) Why is photosynthesis called a life-making reaction?
- (j) Why is photosynthesis called a life-creating reaction?

4. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Why is a flower called a reproductive organ?
- (b) Why is a fruit called a reproductive organ?
- (c) Why is a seed called a reproductive organ?
- (d) Why is a zygote called a reproductive organ?
- (e) Why is an embryo called a reproductive organ?
- (f) Why is a foetus called a reproductive organ?
- (g) Why is a baby called a reproductive organ?
- (h) Why is a child called a reproductive organ?
- (i) Why is an adult called a reproductive organ?
- (j) Why is an old person called a reproductive organ?

5. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Why is photosynthesis called a life-sustaining reaction?
- (b) Why is photosynthesis called a life-giving reaction?
- (c) Why is photosynthesis called a life-making reaction?
- (d) Why is photosynthesis called a life-creating reaction?
- (e) Why is photosynthesis called a life-producing reaction?
- (f) Why is photosynthesis called a life-generating reaction?
- (g) Why is photosynthesis called a life-forming reaction?
- (h) Why is photosynthesis called a life-developing reaction?
- (i) Why is photosynthesis called a life-maturing reaction?
- (j) Why is photosynthesis called a life-perfecting reaction?

6. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Why is a flower called a reproductive organ?
- (b) Why is a fruit called a reproductive organ?
- (c) Why is a seed called a reproductive organ?
- (d) Why is a zygote called a reproductive organ?
- (e) Why is an embryo called a reproductive organ?
- (f) Why is a foetus called a reproductive organ?
- (g) Why is a baby called a reproductive organ?
- (h) Why is a child called a reproductive organ?
- (i) Why is an adult called a reproductive organ?
- (j) Why is an old person called a reproductive organ?