

HOUSE . . . . . No. 1350

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By Mr. Capraro of Boston, petition of Gabriel Francis Piemonte and Charles W. Capraro for state reimbursement to cities and towns for part of the cost of administering aid to dependent children. Public Welfare.

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**The Commonwealth of Massachusetts**

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

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AN ACT PROVIDING FOR A PARTIAL REIMBURSEMENT TO CITIES AND TOWNS OF THE COST OF ADMINISTERING AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

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

1 The first sentence of section 6 of chapter 118 of the General  
2 Laws, as appearing in chapter 405 of the acts of 1941, is hereby  
3 amended by inserting after the word "disbursed", in line 10,  
4 the words:—, and also for three fourths of the expenses of  
5 administering this chapter.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE

ARTICLE I. OF THE CONSTITUTION

SECTION 1. 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.

SECTION 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

SECTION 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have the Qualifications requisite for Senators of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

SECTION 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding the Elections of Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law alter or add to the Rules and Regulations therefor.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall begin on the first Monday in December, but they may adjourn from time to time, and may hold two Sessions in every Year.

SECTION 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive Compensation for their Services, which shall be ascertained by Law.

SECTION 7. No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States.

SECTION 8. The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes; to borrow Money on the Credit of the United States, to emit and put to Circulation Notes on the Public Credit of the United States, to fix the Standard of Weights and Measures, to coin Money, to regulate the Value thereof, and the Intercourse with foreign Nations, to define and punish Offences against the Law of Nations, to define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against Commerce, to declare War, to grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, to raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money for that Purpose shall be for a longer Term than two Years; to raise and support a Navy, to make and enforce all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States.

SECTION 9. The Migration or Importation of Persons, who have not attained to the Age of 18, shall be regulated by the Congress, and the Tax or Duty thereon shall not exceed Ten Dollars per Head.

SECTION 10. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; or make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts.

SECTION 11. The Congress shall have Power to regulate the Commerce and Fisheries between the States, and with the Indian Tribes.

SECTION 12. The Congress shall have Power to regulate the Commerce with foreign Nations, to regulate the Commerce among the States, and to regulate the Commerce with the Indian Tribes.

SECTION 13. The Congress shall have Power to regulate the Commerce with foreign Nations, to regulate the Commerce among the States, and to regulate the Commerce with the Indian Tribes.

SECTION 14. The Congress shall have Power to regulate the Commerce with foreign Nations, to regulate the Commerce among the States, and to regulate the Commerce with the Indian Tribes.

SECTION 15. The Congress shall have Power to regulate the Commerce with foreign Nations, to regulate the Commerce among the States, and to regulate the Commerce with the Indian Tribes.