

HOUSE No. 550

By Mr. O'Farrell of Malden, petition of John P. Donnelly and George H. O'Farrell for an investigation and study by the Department of Public Welfare of a state administered and state financed public assistance program. Public Welfare.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

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

RESOLVE PROVIDING FOR AN INVESTIGATION AND STUDY BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE RELATIVE TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A STATE ADMINISTERED AND STATE FINANCED PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

1 *Resolved*, That the department of public welfare is hereby
2 authorized and directed to make a comprehensive investigation
3 and study of the advisability and feasibility of establishing a
4 state administered and state financed public assistance program
5 to administer the medical assistance for the aged, old age, aid to
6 dependent children, aid for the blind and general relief programs
7 in place of the present method of local financing and adminis-
8 tration. Said department shall estimate the cost of financing
9 and administering such a state program. Said department may
10 spend for the purposes of this resolve such sums as may be
11 appropriated therefor. Said department shall report to the
12 general court the results of its investigation and study and its
13 recommendations, if any, together with drafts of legislation
14 necessary to carry such recommendations into effect by filing
15 the same with the clerk of the house of representatives on or
16 before the last Wednesday of January, nineteen hundred and
17 sixty-two.

By the Clerk of the House of Representatives, this 17th day of December, 1902, at Washington, D. C.

The Constitutionality of State Laws

In the Case of *United States v. E. C. Knight*

ALBERT B. SHERMAN, Attorney General, vs. JOHN D. ANDERSON, et al., Defendants.

1. The Court, in the case of *United States v. E. C. Knight*, 156 U.S. 1, 15 S.Ct. 683, 41 L.Ed. 313, held that the Sherman Act, which prohibits combinations in restraint of trade, does not apply to combinations of manufacturing corporations which are engaged in manufacturing, but only to combinations which are engaged in interstate commerce. The Court, in reaching this conclusion, distinguished between combinations of manufacturing corporations and combinations of trading corporations, and held that the Sherman Act applies only to combinations of trading corporations which are engaged in interstate commerce.