

HOUSE No. 1908

By Mr. Farrell of Worcester, petition of Charles H. McGlue, Thomas F. Farrell and Paul F. Malloy for legislation relative to city and town primaries. Election Laws.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

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

AN ACT RELATIVE TO CITY AND TOWN PRIMARIES.

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. Section 56 of chapter 53 of the General Laws,
2 as amended by section 17 of chapter 334 of the acts of 1943,
3 is hereby further amended by striking out the first paragraph
4 and inserting in place thereof the following paragraph:—

5 In any city or town the following question shall be put on the
6 official ballot at any regular city election or annual town meet-
7 ing on petition of five per cent of the votes registered at the time
8 of the preceding city election or annual town meeting, filed with
9 the city or town clerk on or before the last day for filing nomina-
10 tion papers: "Shall primaries for the nomination of candidates
11 to be voted for at city (or town) elections be held in this city
12 (or town)?"

1 SECTION 2. Said chapter 53 is hereby further amended by
2 striking out section 57.

The Amendments to the Constitution

The first amendment to the Constitution of the United States was adopted on September 12, 1791. It guarantees certain rights to the people, including freedom of religion, speech, and the press. The second amendment, adopted in 1791, guarantees the right to keep and bear arms. The third amendment, adopted in 1791, guarantees the right to be free from quartering of soldiers in private homes. The fourth amendment, adopted in 1791, guarantees the right to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures. The fifth amendment, adopted in 1791, guarantees the right to due process of law, the right to a grand jury, the right to be free from double jeopardy, the right to be free from self-incrimination, and the right to be free from deprivation of life, liberty, or property without just compensation. The sixth amendment, adopted in 1791, guarantees the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury. The seventh amendment, adopted in 1791, guarantees the right to a trial by jury in civil cases. The eighth amendment, adopted in 1791, guarantees the right to be free from excessive bail, excessive fines, and cruel and unusual punishments. The ninth amendment, adopted in 1791, guarantees that the enumeration of certain rights in the Constitution does not deny or disparage other rights retained by the people. The tenth amendment, adopted in 1791, guarantees that powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited to the States, are reserved to the States or to the people. The eleventh amendment, adopted in 1795, guarantees that the United States shall not be held liable for damages for injury to foreign citizens or property. The twelfth amendment, adopted in 1805, guarantees that the electors in each State shall cast their votes for two persons, one of whom shall be the President and the other the Vice President. The thirteenth amendment, adopted in 1865, guarantees that no person shall be held as a slave or involuntary servant. The fourteenth amendment, adopted in 1868, guarantees that all persons born or naturalized in the United States are citizens, and that no State shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, or deny any person equal protection of the laws. The fifteenth amendment, adopted in 1870, guarantees that the right of citizens to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. The sixteenth amendment, adopted in 1913, guarantees that the federal government may levy an income tax. The seventeenth amendment, adopted in 1913, guarantees that Senators shall be elected by the people of each State. The eighteenth amendment, adopted in 1919, guarantees that the manufacture, sale, and transportation of intoxicating liquors shall be prohibited. The nineteenth amendment, adopted in 1920, guarantees that the right of citizens to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex. The twentieth amendment, adopted in 1933, guarantees that the terms of the President and Vice President shall begin on January 20th of each year. The twenty-first amendment, adopted in 1933, guarantees that the manufacture, sale, and transportation of intoxicating liquors shall be prohibited. The twenty-second amendment, adopted in 1951, guarantees that no person shall be elected President more than twice. The twenty-third amendment, adopted in 1961, guarantees that the District of Columbia shall have the same number of electors in the electoral college as the least populous State. The twenty-fourth amendment, adopted in 1964, guarantees that the right of citizens to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. The twenty-fifth amendment, adopted in 1967, guarantees that the President may be removed from office by impeachment and conviction. The twenty-sixth amendment, adopted in 1971, guarantees that the right of citizens to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. The twenty-seventh amendment, adopted in 1992, guarantees that the federal government shall not be held liable for damages for injury to foreign citizens or property.