

HOUSE No. 2050

By Mr. Bradley of Newton, petition of Joseph G. Bradley and David E. Harrison for the payment from the state treasury of a sum of money to Cornelius J. Crowley of Brookline as reimbursement for medical expenses incurred by him in the performance of his duties as an employee of the Department of Public Safety. Ways and Means (House).

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

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

RESOLVE IN FAVOR OF CORNELIUS J. CROWLEY.

1 *Resolved*, That for the purpose of discharging a moral obli-
2 gation of the commonwealth, and subject to appropriation, there
3 be allowed and paid out of the state treasury to Cornelius J.
4 Crowley of Brookline, the sum of two thousand seven hundred
5 and seventy-four dollars and forty-seven cents, as compensation
6 for injury sustained and as reimbursement for medical expenses
7 incurred by him, arising out of an injury which occurred on
8 or about March twelfth, nineteen hundred and sixty-three while
9 in the performance of his duties as a lieutenant detective in-
10 spector for the department of public safety. No payment shall
11 be made hereunder until there is filed with the comptroller an
12 agreement signed by said Cornelius J. Crowley that the
13 amount, if any, paid or to be paid for legal services in con-
14 nection with the passage of this resolve shall not exceed ten
15 per cent of this sum.

The Constitution of the United States

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

to make 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, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

1. The first clause of this section is a general grant of power to Congress to make 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, or in any Department or Officer thereof. This clause is often referred to as the "necessary and proper" clause, and it is one of the most important provisions in the Constitution. It has been the subject of much controversy, particularly in the case of *McCulloch v. Maryland*, where the Supreme Court held that the power to create a national bank was a necessary and proper means of carrying into execution the power to borrow money on the credit of the United States. The Court's decision in *McCulloch* is still cited as authority for the proposition that the "necessary and proper" clause is a broad grant of power to Congress.