

HOUSE No. 1798

By Mr. Kenneally of Boston, petition of the Mass. State Labor Council, AFL:CIO, and George V. Kenneally, Jr., for legislation to clarify the unemployment compensation law in certain cases where stoppage of work is caused by labor disputes. Labor and Industries.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

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

AN ACT TO CLARIFY THE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION LAW.

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

1 Subsection (b) of section 25 of chapter 151A of the General
2 Laws, as most recently amended, is hereby further amended by
3 striking out the first paragraph of said subsection (b) and in-
4 serting in place thereof the following paragraph:—

5 (b) Any week with respect to which the director finds that
6 his unemployment is due to a stoppage of work which exists
7 because of a labor dispute at the factory, establishment or other
8 premises at which he was last employed; provided, however,
9 that nothing in this subsection shall be construed so as to deny
10 benefits to any individual (1) who becomes involuntarily un-
11 employed during the period of the negotiation of a collective
12 bargaining contract, in which case the individual, if otherwise
13 eligible, shall receive benefits for the period of his unemployment,
14 (2) who is not immediately recalled to work after the termina-
15 tion of a labor dispute, or (3) if the employer refuses to arbitrate
16 the dispute, or (4) the unemployment is due to a lockout by the
17 employer; and provided, further, that this subsection shall not
18 apply if it is shown to the satisfaction of the director that —

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 of the Departments thereof.

Section 9

Clause 1. The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

Clause 2. The Migration and Importation of Persons shall not be Prohibited prior to the Year 1808, but the Tax or Duty on such Importation, not exceeding Ten Dollars in Value, may be imposed.

Clause 3. No Tax or Duty shall be Laid on Imports or Exports, except such as may be absolutely necessary for executing its Inspection, Regulation or Administration; and the Rate of such Tax or Duty shall not be Subject to Alteration by the States.

Clause 4. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; State shall grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; State shall engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as not to admit of Delay to be applied for in Congress.

Section 10

Clause 1. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; State shall grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; State shall engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as not to admit of Delay to be applied for in Congress.

Clause 2. No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its Inspection, Regulation or Administration; and the Rate of such Tax or Duty shall not be Subject to Alteration by the States.

Clause 3. No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, keep Troops, or Ships of War, in peacetime; nor enter into any Agreement with another State, or with a Foreign Power, for the Transfer of Territory to another State.

Clause 4. No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, make any Agreement with another State, or with a Foreign Power, for the Transfer of Territory to another State.

Clause 5. No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, make any Agreement with another State, or with a Foreign Power, for the Transfer of Territory to another State.