

# HOUSE . . . . . No. 1542

By Mr. Finnegan of Lowell, petition of Cornelius T. Finnegan, Jr., that persons performing services other than for educational or charitable purposes and using facilities of state colleges therefor be required to be members of a labor union. Labor and Industries.

## The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

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

AN ACT RELATING TO THE USE OF THE FACILITIES OF STATE COLLEGES.

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

1 Chapter 73 of the General Laws is hereby amended by in-  
2 serting after section 9 the following section:—

3 *Section 10.* Whenever the facilities of a state college are used  
4 for any purpose other than for educational or charitable pur-  
5 poses, no person shall be employed therein or perform any  
6 services therein with respect to such use unless he is a member  
7 of a labor union.

The Constitution of Massachusetts

Chapter XXXII. The Judicial Department.

Section 1. The Supreme Judicial Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and five Justices, to be appointed by the Governor and Council.

Section 2. The Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court shall hold their offices for seven years, and shall be eligible for re-appointment.

Section 3. The Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court shall sit in one or more divisions, as the Governor and Council may direct.

Section 4. The Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court shall have the power to make and alter the rules and orders for the government of the courts, subject to the approval of the Governor and Council.

Section 5. The Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court shall have the power to grant writs of habeas corpus, and writs of error, and writs of certiorari, and writs of prohibition, and writs of mandamus, and writs of quo warranto, and writs of scire facias, and writs of procedendo, and writs of certiorari, and writs of prohibition, and writs of mandamus, and writs of quo warranto, and writs of scire facias, and writs of procedendo.

Section 6. The Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court shall have the power to hear and determine all appeals from the inferior courts, and from the Justices of the Peace, and from the Justices of the County Courts.

Section 7. The Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court shall have the power to hear and determine all writs of error, and writs of certiorari, and writs of prohibition, and writs of mandamus, and writs of quo warranto, and writs of scire facias, and writs of procedendo.

Section 8. The Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court shall have the power to grant writs of habeas corpus, and writs of error, and writs of certiorari, and writs of prohibition, and writs of mandamus, and writs of quo warranto, and writs of scire facias, and writs of procedendo.

Section 9. The Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court shall have the power to grant writs of habeas corpus, and writs of error, and writs of certiorari, and writs of prohibition, and writs of mandamus, and writs of quo warranto, and writs of scire facias, and writs of procedendo.

Section 10. The Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court shall have the power to grant writs of habeas corpus, and writs of error, and writs of certiorari, and writs of prohibition, and writs of mandamus, and writs of quo warranto, and writs of scire facias, and writs of procedendo.