

HOUSE No. 4442

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, March 9, 1967.

The committee on Rules, to whom were referred the resolutions (filed by Messrs. Tobin of Boston and Sears of Boston) congratulating Honorable Frank J. Murray on his appointment as Justice of the Federal Court (House, No. 4442), report that the same ought to be adopted.

For the committee,

ROBERT H. QUINN.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

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

RESOLUTIONS CONGRATULATING HONORABLE FRANK J. MURRAY ON HIS APPOINTMENT AS JUSTICE OF THE FEDERAL COURT.

1 *Whereas*, Frank J. Murray, justice of the Massachusetts
2 Superior Court, has been appointed justice of the Federal
3 district court; and

4 *Whereas*, This appointment of Judge Murray is a fitting
5 recognition of a man who has served honorably and with
6 distinction as a justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court
7 since his appointment in nineteen hundred and forty-six to
8 that position by the late Governor Maurice J. Tobin; and

9 *Whereas*, Judge Murray, a product of the Boston school
10 system, is a graduate of Georgetown University, *cum laude*,
11 B.S. (1925), and Georgetown University School of Law
12 (1929), and is a member of the Massachusetts and the
13 Federal Bar Associations; and

14 *Whereas*, Judge Murray has been Counsel for the New
15 England Agency, Reconstruction Finance Corporation; Trial
16 Counsel for the Boston Housing Authority; Corporation
17 Counsel for the City of Boston; Trustee of the Eastern
18 Massachusetts Street Railway Company; a member of the
19 firm of Herrick, Smith, Donald, Farley and Ketchum; and

20 *Whereas*, Judge Murray has been President of the Catholic
21 Alumni Sodality; a member of the Alumni Senate of George-
22 town University; has received the Medal of St. Thomas More
23 Society of the Worcester Bar Association; has received the
24 Honorary Degree of Doctor of Juridical Science, from Suffolk
25 University (1967); was Chairman of the National Con-
26 ference of State Trial Judges (1964-1965); was Dean of the
27 National College of State Trial Judges (1965); has been
28 Chairman of the Committee on Advocacy Section of Judicial
29 Administration, American Bar Association (1965—present);
30 is a member of the Council of Section of Judicial Administra-

31 tion of the American Bar Association, and of the Pre-trial
32 Sub-Committee (Advisory) Project on Minimum Standards
33 for Criminal Justice of the American Bar Association; and

34 *Whereas*, Judge Murray by his remarkable background has
35 brought honor to his family, the city of Boston, the Common-
36 wealth and the Nation; therefore be it

37 *Resolved*, That the Massachusetts House of Representa-
38 tives hereby extends its congratulations to Judge Frank J.
39 Murray on his appointment and wishes him continued suc-
40 cess and good health in all his future endeavors; and be it
41 further

42 *Resolved*, That an engrossed copy of these resolutions be
43 forwarded by the Secretary of the Commonwealth to Judge
44 Frank J. Murray.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, March 9, 1967.

Adopted.

WILLIAM C. MAIERS,
Clerk.

The first of the American war was declared on the 19th of April 1775. The British government had long been desirous of settling the rights of the colonies, and had offered several proposals to that effect. But the colonies were not satisfied with any of them, and they determined to resist the authority of Great Britain. The first step was taken on the 19th of April 1775, when the British government declared that it would no longer tolerate the colonies' resistance to its authority. The colonies, on their part, declared that they would no longer recognize the authority of Great Britain. The war was now begun, and it continued for eight years, ending on the 17th of September 1783, when the British evacuated New York and fled to the north. The colonies were now free and independent states, and they formed a new government, the United States of America.

The war was a long and bloody one, and it cost the lives of many thousands of men. But it was a war of necessity, and it was a war that was fought for the sake of freedom. The colonies were determined to be free, and they were willing to die for their freedom. The British government was determined to keep the colonies under its control, and it was willing to use force to that end. The war was a struggle between two great powers, and it was a struggle that was fought on a grand scale. It was a war that was fought for the sake of freedom, and it was a war that was fought for the sake of justice.

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