

By Mr. Lemanski of Chicopee, petition of John E. Coyne and Kenneth M. Lemanski relative to regulating the hours of employment for certain minors. Commerce and Labor.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

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

AN ACT RELATIVE TO EMPLOYMENT OF MINORS.

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 sixty-five of Chapter one hundred and forty-nine of
2 the General Laws as most recently amended, is hereby repealed
3 and the following is substituted in place thereof: —

4 Section 65. Hours and days of, and time for, work of minors
5 under sixteen; time in continuation school of courses of instruction.

6 No person shall employ a minor under sixteen, or permit
7 him to work, in any occupation for which a permit for employ-
8 ment is required, for more than six days in any one week, or
9 more than forty-eight hours in any one week, or more than
10 eight hours in any one day, or, except as provided in section
11 sixty-nine, before half past six o'clock in the morning, or after
12 six o'clock in the evening; and provided further that boys and
13 girls fifteen years of age may be employed in restaurants until
14 seven o'clock in the evening and until nine o'clock in the eve-
15 ning on Fridays and Saturdays and during school vacation
16 periods, excepting the last day of such vacation period, and
17 provided further that they obtain prior written permission
18 from the parent or guardian. If the work performed by any
19 such minor in a day is not continuous, but is divided into two
20 or more periods, the person employing such minor shall so
21 arrange such minor's work that all such periods of work shall
22 fall within a period of nine consecutive hours. The time spent
23 by such a minor in a continuation school of course of instruc-
24 tion as required by section twenty-two of chapter seventy-one
25 shall be reckoned as a part of the time he is permitted to work.

By the President of the Senate, at the City of Washington, this 1st day of January, 1877.

The Constitution of the United States

as amended by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments

AS AMENDED BY THE THIRTEENTH, FOURTEENTH, AND FIFTEENTH AMENDMENTS

Article I. Section 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Section 3. The Senate shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for a Term of six Years; and they shall hold their Offices until their Successors be chosen.

Section 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding the Elections of Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may, by Law, alter or change in any or all of those Things the Time, Places and Manner of holding such Elections, when it may be necessary or proper to do so.

Section 5. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be held in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, and the Congress may determine the Day of the next Meeting after the first of January.

Section 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, which shall be ascertained from Time to Time by the Congress, and they shall, in any Case, hold their Offices until they be replaced; and they shall have the same Privileges and Immunities as Senators of the United States.

Section 7. No Senator or Representative shall be held liable in any Court for any Speech or Debate in either House; and they shall, in any Case, hold their Offices until they be replaced.

Section 8. The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes; to borrow Money on the Credit of the United States, to fix the Standard of Weights and Measures, to define and punish the Offences against the Law of Nations, to define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against Commerce on the high Seas; to establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, to establish an uniform System of Bankruptcy Laws, to regulate the Coinage, Weights and Measures, to provide for the Protection and Benefit of the Authors of original Works, to promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries; to constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court; to exercise the Power of declaring War, granting Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and making Rules concerning the Capture on the high Seas, and on Land, and the Manner of receiving and Treating of Ambassadors, Ministers, Consuls, Rulers, Judges, Ambassadors, and Consuls, in the Treaties;

to regulate the Commerce and Foreign Affairs with the Indian Tribes; to declare and authorize the Issue of Paper Money, to borrow Money on the Credit of the United States, to fix the Standard of Weights and Measures, to define and punish the Offences against the Law of Nations, to define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against Commerce on the high Seas; to establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, to establish an uniform System of Bankruptcy Laws, to regulate the Coinage, Weights and Measures, to provide for the Protection and Benefit of the Authors of original Works, to promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries; to constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court; to exercise the Power of declaring War, granting Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and making Rules concerning the Capture on the high Seas, and on Land, and the Manner of receiving and Treating of Ambassadors, Ministers, Consuls, Rulers, Judges, Ambassadors, and Consuls, in the Treaties;