

By Representatives Gannett of Wayland and Kendall of Falmouth, petition of Ann C. Gannett and Richard E. Kendall that provision be made for an inclusive annual listing of residents in each city and town of the Commonwealth. Election Laws.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

In the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-Five.

AN ACT PROVIDING FOR AN INCLUSIVE ANNUAL LISTING OF THE RESIDENTS OF EACH CITY AND TOWN.

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 1. Section 4 of chapter 51 of the General Laws is
2 hereby amended by striking out the first paragraph, as most
3 recently amended by section 3 of chapter 382 of the acts of
4 1971, and inserting in place thereof the following five para-
5 graphs: —

6 Except as otherwise provided by law, the registrars, assistant
7 registrars or one or more of them, shall annually in January or
8 February, visit or communicate with residents of every building
9 in their respective cities and towns, and after, diligent inquiry,
10 shall make true lists on two sets of cards of differing colors, one
11 set provided by the Registrars to be colored white, containing, as
12 nearly as they can ascertain, the name, age, or date of birth, sex,
13 occupation, nationality if not a citizen of the United States, and
14 residence on January first in the preceding year and in the
15 current year, of every person seventeen years of age or older
16 residing in the respective cities and towns.

17 On the second set of cards, for each person under seventeen
18 years of age, they shall also ascertain the school or college at
19 which he is enrolled, and such additional information as may be
20 required by section two of chapter seventy-two or any other
21 provision of law. In lieu of such a list of persons under seventeen

22 years of age the card may be prepared for such persons in
23 conformity with the provisions of said section two, which shall
24 contain all the information prescribed in this section. This card
25 shall annually not later than April first be transmitted to the
26 school committee and shall be open to public inspection at
27 reasonable times. Such proportion of any expenses incurred by
28 the registrars under this section as the number of persons under
29 seventeen years of age bears to the total number of persons listed
30 hereunder shall be paid by the school committee.

31 The cards to be used for the purpose of providing information
32 for the department of education shall be provided in sufficient
33 quantity to the registrars by the department of education.

34 These cards shall be colored blue.

35 In the communities that use a data processing system for the
36 purpose of compiling such information, registrars shall be
37 required only to turn over to the school department the set of
38 white cards. They shall neither be required to prepare, nor turn
39 over, a set of blue cards.

1 SECTION 2. Said chapter 51 is hereby further amended by
2 striking out section 14A, as most recently amended by section 11
3 of chapter 440 of the acts of 1938, and inserting in place thereof
4 the following section: —

5 *Section 14A.* In the making of lists under section four to
6 fourteen, inclusive, the registrars may, with the approval of the
7 mayor or selectmen or the school committee, as the case may be,
8 have the assistance of the police department, assessors, super-
9 visors of school attendance, or other suitable officers or
10 employees of the city or town or other qualified persons
11 employed by them for the purpose, in visiting buildings and
12 residences and performing the duties of assistant registrars in
13 securing the information required by said sections.

1 SECTION 3. Chapter 72 of the General Laws is hereby
2 amended by striking out section 2A, as most recently amended
3 by sections 8C and 8D of chapter 925 of the acts of 1973, and
4 inserting in place thereof the following section: —

5 *Section 2A.* The superintendent of schools of each town
6 shall file annually on or before May first with the commissioner
7 of education, on forms provided by the department of education,
8 a sworn statement reporting the number of pupils whose parents
9 or guardians were residents of the town and who were enrolled
10 on the preceding January first for full-time attendance in the
11 following schools and classes, respectively, including kindergarten
12 and grades one through twelve.

13 *First.* Pupils in schools and classes in the town under the
14 control of the school committee, excluding pupils in schools and
15 classes of regional school districts.

16 *Second.* Pupils in schools and classes of a regional school
17 district which included the town.

18 *Third.* Pupils in schools and classes elsewhere in the common-
19 wealth under the control of school committees.

20 *Fourth.* Pupils in vocational schools and classes in the town
21 under the control of the local trustees of vocational education,
22 excluding pupils in vocational schools and classes under the
23 control of district trustees for vocational education.

24 *Fifth.* Pupils in vocational schools and classes under the
25 control of district trustees for vocational education in a district
26 which includes the town.

27 *Sixth.* Pupils in vocational or other schools and classes
28 elsewhere in the commonwealth which are supported by public
29 funds.

30 *Seventh.* Pupils in non-public schools anywhere. Such in-
31 formation shall be collected during the months of January or
32 February.

33 Before filing said statement, the superintendent shall submit it
34 to the chairman of the school committee, who shall countersign
35 it on oath, if, after examination, he finds it correct.

36 In any city or town wherein a twelve-month school year has
37 been adopted, the enrollment on the preceding January first,
38 aforesaid, shall include all of said pupils attending public schools,
39 notwithstanding that their actual date of enrollment is subse-
40 quent to said January first.

The first part of the history of the United States is the story of the early years of the nation, from the time of the first settlement to the present day. It is a story of growth and development, of struggle and triumph, of hope and despair. It is a story that has shaped the destiny of a great people and a great nation.

The first settlers of the United States were the Pilgrims, who came to the New World in 1620. They were a group of English Puritans who had fled their home country in search of a better life. They settled in the state of Massachusetts and founded the town of Plymouth. Their story is told in the famous book, "The Pilgrim's Progress" by John Bunyan.

The next group of settlers were the Puritans, who came to the New World in the 1630s. They were a group of English Protestants who had fled their home country in search of a better life. They settled in the state of Massachusetts and founded the town of Boston. Their story is told in the famous book, "The Pilgrim's Progress" by John Bunyan.

The third group of settlers were the Quakers, who came to the New World in the 1680s. They were a group of English Protestants who had fled their home country in search of a better life. They settled in the state of Pennsylvania and founded the town of Philadelphia. Their story is told in the famous book, "The Pilgrim's Progress" by John Bunyan.

The fourth group of settlers were the Scotch-Irish, who came to the New World in the 1700s. They were a group of English Protestants who had fled their home country in search of a better life. They settled in the state of North Carolina and founded the town of Charlotte. Their story is told in the famous book, "The Pilgrim's Progress" by John Bunyan.

The fifth group of settlers were the German-Americans, who came to the New World in the 1700s. They were a group of German Protestants who had fled their home country in search of a better life. They settled in the state of Pennsylvania and founded the town of Lancaster. Their story is told in the famous book, "The Pilgrim's Progress" by John Bunyan.

The sixth group of settlers were the French-Canadians, who came to the New World in the 1700s. They were a group of French Catholics who had fled their home country in search of a better life. They settled in the state of Louisiana and founded the town of New Orleans. Their story is told in the famous book, "The Pilgrim's Progress" by John Bunyan.

The seventh group of settlers were the Spanish-Americans, who came to the New World in the 1700s. They were a group of Spanish Catholics who had fled their home country in search of a better life. They settled in the state of Florida and founded the town of St. Augustine. Their story is told in the famous book, "The Pilgrim's Progress" by John Bunyan.

The eighth group of settlers were the American Indians, who were the original inhabitants of the New World. They were a group of Native Americans who had lived in the New World for thousands of years. Their story is told in the famous book, "The Pilgrim's Progress" by John Bunyan.

The ninth group of settlers were the African-Americans, who came to the New World in the 1600s. They were a group of African slaves who had been brought to the New World by the British. Their story is told in the famous book, "The Pilgrim's Progress" by John Bunyan.

The tenth group of settlers were the European-Americans, who came to the New World in the 1700s. They were a group of European Protestants who had fled their home country in search of a better life. They settled in the state of New York and founded the town of Albany. Their story is told in the famous book, "The Pilgrim's Progress" by John Bunyan.