

securities and reinvest the moneys in other securities or convert such securities into cash when the same may be needed for expenditure under the provisions of this act.

Expenditure
restrictions.

Section 4. Expenditure of Fund.—The moneys in any such special fund may be expended by the municipality singly or jointly with one or more other municipalities, only during the post war period, and only for capital improvements and for replacement of and addition to construction of public works and improvements, and for deferred maintenance thereof, and for no other purpose.

Post war
planning.

Section 5. Plans and Surveys.—Any municipality singly or jointly with one or more municipalities shall have power to formulate and develop preliminary and final plans and surveys for a long-range program of public works and improvements for the post war period, and to revise the same from time to time, so that the scope, cost, employment possibilities, materials and equipment needed for the completion of the projects will be readily available, and to maintain, contact, exchange information and cooperate with State and Federal agencies having duties and responsibilities related to post war planning.

Prior acts
validated.

Section 6. Where any municipality has prior to the effective date of this act created any special fund or set moneys aside for expenditure during the post war period, the said action of the municipality is hereby ratified, confirmed and validated, and the moneys in such fund or so set aside shall be placed in a special fund, shall be invested, and shall be expended only in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Act effective
immediately.

Section 7. This act shall become effective immediately upon final enactment.

APPROVED—The 30th day of April, A. D. 1943.

EDWARD MARTIN

No. 74

AN ACT

To amend section three of the act, approved the seventeenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred thirty-five (Pamphlet Laws, one thousand ninety-two), entitled "An act defining fraternal benefit societies and their status; authorizing such societies to create subordinate lodges and to pay benefits to members and their beneficiaries from funds collected, and regulating such benefits and collections; providing for the organization and incorporation of such societies and for their supervision, regulation, and examination by the Insurance Commissioner, and for the admission of foreign societies; designating tables of mortality as a basis for rates of contribution; requiring all societies to make annual and other reports; and appointing the Insurance Commissioner as attorney for service

of process; providing penalties for any violations of the act; exempting such societies from taxation and certain other societies from its provisions; and requiring beneficial associations, other than fraternal benefit societies, to report to and be supervised by the Insurance Commissioner; and repealing existing laws," providing for the waiving of the requirement for the holding of meetings by societies under certain conditions.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows:

Section 1. Section three of the act, approved the seventeenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred thirty-five (Pamphlet Laws, one thousand ninety-two), entitled "An act defining fraternal benefit societies and their status; authorizing such societies to create subordinate lodges and to pay benefits to members and their beneficiaries from funds collected, and regulating such benefits and collections; providing for the organization and incorporation of such societies and for their supervision, regulation, and examination by the Insurance Commissioner, and for the admission of foreign societies; designating tables of mortality as a basis for rates of contribution; requiring all societies to make annual and other reports; and appointing the Insurance Commissioner as attorney for service of process; providing penalties for any violations of the act; exempting such societies from taxation and certain other societies from its provisions; and requiring beneficial associations, other than fraternal benefit societies, to report to and be supervised by the Insurance Commissioner; and repealing existing laws," is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 3, act of July 17, 1935, P. L. 1092, amended.

Fraternal Benefit Societies.

Section 3. Representative Form of Government Defined.—Any society shall be deemed to have a representative form of government when it shall provide, in its constitution and laws, for a supreme legislative or governing body composed of representatives elected either by the members or by delegates elected, directly or indirectly, by the members, together with such other members as may be prescribed by its constitution and laws: Provided, That the elective members shall constitute a majority in number and not less than the number of votes required to amend its constitution and laws: And provided further, That the meetings of the supreme or governing body and the election of officers, representatives, or delegates shall be held as often as once in four calendar years, *unless, due to war emergency, the government of the United States of America or any of its agencies has limited or prohibited travel for meeting or convention purposes, in which event, upon request by the society, the Insurance Commissioner may at his discretion either waive the requirement that such meeting be held, or extend the time for holding such meet-*

ing; the privilege of so requesting such waiver or extension to be permitted only during such time as the limitation or prohibition on travel shall continue. No member under age sixteen shall have voice or vote in the management of the society. No member, officer, representative, or delegate shall vote by proxy.

APPROVED—The 3rd day of May, A. D. 1943.

EDWARD MARTIN

No. 75

AN ACT

To further amend paragraph (a) of section four of the act, approved the first day of June, one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven (Pamphlet Laws, one thousand one hundred sixty-eight), entitled "An act to protect the right of employes to organize and bargain collectively; creating the Pennsylvania Labor Relations Board; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Pennsylvania Labor Relations Board, officers of the State government, and courts; providing for the right of employes to organize and bargain collectively; declaring certain labor practices by employers to be unfair; further providing that representatives of a majority of the employes be the exclusive representatives of all the employes; authorizing the board to conduct hearings and elections, and certify as to representatives of employes for purposes of collective bargaining; empowering the board to prevent any person from engaging in any unfair labor practice, and providing a procedure for such cases, including the issuance of a complaint, the conducting of a hearing, and the making of an order; empowering the board to petition a court of common pleas for the enforcement of its order, and providing a procedure for such cases; providing for the review of an order of the board by a court of common pleas on petition of any person aggrieved by such order, and establishing a procedure for such cases; providing for an appeal from the common pleas court to the Supreme Court; providing the board with investigatory powers, including the power to issue subpoenas and the compelling of obedience to them through application to the proper court; providing for service of papers and process of the board; prescribing certain penalties," by making further changes in the qualifications of members of the Pennsylvania Labor Relations Board.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows:

Paragraph (a), section 4, act of June 1, 1937, P. L. 1168, amended by act of June 9, 1939, P. L. 293, further amended.

Section 1. Paragraph (a) of section four of the act, approved the first day of June, one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven (Pamphlet Laws, one thousand one hundred sixty-eight), entitled "An act to protect the right of employes to organize and bargain collectively; creating the Pennsylvania Labor Relations Board; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Pennsylvania Labor Relations Board, officers of the State government, and courts; providing for the right of employes