

STATE COURTS OF LAST RESORT

STATE COURTS OF LAST RESORT*—Continued

State or other juris- diction	Name of Court**	Justices chosen		Method of selection†	Chief Justice	
		At large	By dist.			Term‡
S. C. ...	S.C.	★ ⁶	..	Elected by General Assembly		10 yrs.
S. D. ...	S.C.	..	★	Appointed by Court-rotation		1 yr.
TENN. .	S.C.	★ ⁷	..	Appointed by Court		Pleasure of Court
TEXAS .	S.C.	★	..	Popular election		6 yrs.
UTAH ..	S.C.	★	..	Justice with shortest time to serve		Remainder of term as Justice
Vt.	S.C.	★ ⁶	..	Elected by General Assembly		2 yrs.
VA.	S.C.A.	★ ⁶	..	Seniority of service		Remainder of term as Justice
WASH. .	S.C.	★	..	Appointed by Court-rotation		2 yrs.
W. VA. .	S.C.A.	★	..	Appointed by Court-rotation		1 yr.
Wis. ...	S.C.	★	..	Seniority of service		Remainder of term as Justice
Wyo. ..	S.C.	★	..	Justice with shortest time to serve		Remainder of term as Justice

* 16 COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS, THE BOOKS OF THE STATES, 1966-67, at 122 (1966). Reprinted with permission.

** Explanation of symbols:

S.C. Supreme Court.

C.A. Court of Appeals.

S.J.C. Supreme Judicial Court.

S.C.A. Supreme Court of Appeals.

† Method of selection and term as Chief Justice rather than term as Justice on the Court.

‡ Justices originally appointed by Governor, elected subsequently. For details, see Table 3.

² Justices are nominated by Governor, appointed by General Assembly.

³ Justices are appointed by Governor, with consent of Senate; in Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire with consent of Council.

⁴ Chief Justice is chosen at large.

⁵ Nominated by district, elected at large.

⁶ Justices are elected by legislature.

⁷ Justices are chosen at large (each voter may vote for five) but not more than two may reside in any one of the three geographical regions of the state.

A BRIEF REPORT ON THE STATUTORY FUNCTIONS OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS

- I. The Superior Court and the office of chief justice are purely statutory (Annotated Laws of Massachusetts chapter 212, section 1 [1957]).
- II. The statutory functions of the chief justice are:
 - A. to arrange the terms ("sittings") of the Superior Court in counties designated by the legislature (ch. 212, secs. 14 and 14A);
 - B. to arrange the court's sessions which may be held simultaneously (ch. 212, sec. 14C);
 - C. to determine the number of jurors for the court's needs (ch. 212, sec. 14C);
 - D. to assign substitutes for an associate justice who cannot perform (ch. 212, sec. 14B [1966 cum. supp.]);
 - E. to assign judges from the "district courts" (inferior courts) to hear cases of misdemeanor or violation of city ordinances and the like on the Superior Court. The district courts have a chief justice from whose recommendations the chief jus-