

## JOINT RESOLUTIONS

[Jt. Res. No. 37, A.]

## JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 18, A.

Requesting the secretary of the navy that the next battleship be designated "Wisconsin".

WHEREAS, The U. S. S. Wisconsin is now out of commission at the Philadelphia navy yards, and there is no battleship of the United States now bearing that name; and

WHEREAS, The State of Wisconsin, because of the splendid and valiant service of its men and women in the late World War, is desirous of having the memory of its sons and daughters who served the nation so courageously perpetuated in enduring form; now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Assembly, the Senate concurring,* That the people of the state of Wisconsin, through their representatives in this legislature, respectfully request of the secretary of the navy of the United States that the next battleship of the first class to be built and put into commission by the United States be designated by the name "Wisconsin;" and that Wisconsin's representatives in the congress of the United States be urged to lend their aid in securing the grant of such request; and be it further

*Resolved,* That a suitable copy of this resolution, attested by the signatures of the presiding officers and chief clerks of the senate and assembly, be transmitted to the secretary of the navy of the United States, and to each member of congress and United States senator from Wisconsin.

[Jt. Res. No. 40, A.]

## JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 20, A.

Memorializing and urging the congress of the United States to direct immediate federal action to control profiteering in the necessities of life.

WHEREAS, Unscrupulous, merciless, and prolonged profiteering in the necessities of life has been the cause of much suffering and hardship among our people, contributing much to industrial and social unrest in the cities and in the country; and

WHEREAS, The people of the state of Wisconsin have long tried to correct these oppressive conditions, and to punish the profiteers, but without success because the situation was brought

about by conditions beyond the control of the administrative, legislative, or legal agencies of the state; and

WHEREAS, The necessities of life are controlled by great corporations which are interstate in character and can only be reached by the legislative, administrative, and legal agencies of the federal government; and

WHEREAS, Wisconsin is peculiarly in a defenseless position because there are not in this state to any appreciable degree any of the great monopolies, such as coal mines or oil wells. Not only is the control of these natural monopolies in the hands of great corporate interests, but monopolistic control of the great basic industries producing many of the essentials of life has also developed and is progressing rapidly. The prices for farm machinery, for extras and repairs are permitted, for example, to be held up to war levels, or actually advanced even to the extent of one hundred per cent, while on the other hand the prices of farm products are permitted to decline, in many cases far below the cost of the production of the farm products; and

WHEREAS, The state is defenseless and helpless, and without hope of a remedy without the cooperation of the federal government. The state cannot interfere with interstate commerce. It cannot reach the great packers. It cannot regulate the price of sugar. It cannot regulate the profits on woolen clothing. It cannot control great interstate organizations such as the Harvester Company, and the farm machinery organizations. It cannot affect the price of coal. In short, it is helpless to protect itself against much of the sources of our present trouble. The state is willing to do its part. Through the division of markets and other agencies it is going as far as it may go. Therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Assembly, the Senate concurring,* That the congress of the United States be respectfully memorialized that the federal government must assume the great and obvious duty resting upon it in the present situation. It must give us more vigorous and more effective administration of the laws we now have and it must give us through the courts such protection as will come from the imposition of prison sentences as well as fines upon the profiteers. It must give us, further, such legislation as is necessary to insure us against the tyranny of uncontrolled monopoly upon the necessities of life; and be it further

*Resolved,* That the congress of the United States be respectfully urged to:

First, immediately determine the possibilities of state action and the limitations upon the states in their power to protect their own citizens and the citizens of other states.

Second, publish the findings concerning possible methods and plans for co-ordinate action on the part of the state.

Third, determine and enact such federal legislation or take such other action as may be needed to meet the weaknesses and to close the gap between the laws of the states and between state and federal action.

Fourth, authorize and direct immediate and vigorous federal action to protect equally the people of every state from injustice and evils which have come upon them through failure of the states to cooperate and failure of the federal government to assert its power where cooperation is impossible. And be it further

*Resolved*, That suitable copies of this resolution, attested by the signatures of the presiding officers and chief clerks of both houses, be transmitted to the president of the United States senate and to the speaker of the house of representatives, and to each United States senator and congressman from this state.

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[Jt. Res. No. 52, A.]

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 22, A.

Relating to Dr. Charles McCarthy.

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WHEREAS, On March 26, 1921, the state of Wisconsin lost a great public servant.

Charles McCarthy, known throughout the world, friend and adviser of statesmen, diplomats and presidents, of industrial, labor and agricultural leaders, was born in Brockton, Massachusetts. His father was a shoe worker. His mother kept a boarding house for shoe workers.

In rebellion against the confinement of the shoe trade in which he was apprenticed, the boy went to sea. In the years following at sea and working on the docks and in factories he studied alone with dogged persistence. Refused admission at first, this poor and unknown sailor lad with his rude preparation secured through the president of Brown university admission to the institution which years later was to confer upon him, one of its most distinguished graduates, the highest degree in its power to give. Meanwhile as scene shifter, scene painter and theater manager he