

in honor of the memory of this distinguished son of Wisconsin.  
Be it further

*Resolved*, That this resolution be spread in full upon the journals of both houses, and that properly attested copies be sent to the widow of the Senator, to his sisters residing in Madison, Milwaukee, and Door County, Wisconsin, and to his brother residing in Washington, D. C.

[Jt. Res. No. 66, A.]

[Deposited Mar. 14, 1933.]

No. 43, 1933.

### JOINT RESOLUTION

Relating to the death of Mayor Anton Cermak of Chicago.

Mayor Anton Cermak of Chicago died yesterday at a hospital in Miami, Florida, a victim of a bullet fired by an assassin on February 15 in an attempt to assassinate President Roosevelt. Seldom have the people of this state and nation so universally and patiently watched, hoped and prayed for the recovery of an outstanding public figure as they have for Mayor Cermak in his brave fight. Resolutely and courageously he fought through three successive crises. With undaunted will he fought on, but an exhausted and weakened body could not match his courage. His death has cast a shadow of gloom and sorrow over the nation.

Mayor Cermak had a long and successful political career, climaxed by his attaining the mayoralty of Chicago with the overthrow of "Thompsonism". Chicago justly pointed with pride to him as its World Fair Mayor. The story of his attainment to this high position is but repetition of the traditional American saga of an immigrant boy fighting his way to business and political eminence.

Born, the son of a miner, on May 9, 1873, at Kladno, a small town about fifty miles from Prague in what was then Bohemia, now Czechoslovakia, Anton Cermak was brought to the United States when he was less than a year old. The family settled in Braidwood, Illinois, a small coal mining community, and as a boy he drove mine mules or swung doors on the various levels, and during the summer he worked on Illinois farms. At the age of seventeen, he trudged to Chicago and worked through the winter. Then he returned to Braidwood and became a miner. Discharged from the mine when he acted as a spokesman for men demanding

a raise, he once more went to Chicago and there found employment as a tow boy for the street car company. In this work he saved enough to embark in a modest business for himself. During this period he supplemented his country schooling with night school work, continuing on through night business college. Within a few years his business developed to the extent that he was able to purchase a few lots and enter the real estate business. He was now giving considerable time in steadily increasing measure to politics. From real estate he eventually stepped into banking, establishing two "home loan association" banks. Gaining political recognition first as a leader of young people of his own nationality in the Chicago stock yards district, he worked his way through the minor elective offices, including four terms in the general assembly of Illinois and member of the city council of Chicago from 1912 to 1918 until he became president of the board of commissioners of Cook County, where he served with unusual accomplishment and distinction from 1922 until his election as mayor in 1931. As president of the board of commissioners, he not only wiped out a big deficit, but left an enduring monument of parks and forests. As mayor he was called upon to act as official host to the two national political conventions of 1932 and to bring order out of chaos with the city's finances. Exhausted from his constant and assiduous attention to his official work, he was compelled to seek rest in the comforting and beautiful environment of his native land.

Never a "colorful" public figure, Mayor Cermak won a deep rooted popularity through strict attention to business. His thorough appreciation of the lot of the poor impelled him into numerous undertakings of a humanitarian nature. Appropriations for charities increased fifty per cent during his regime. Creation by him of the office of public defender to serve as counsel for poor persons in county courts was another evidence of his sponsorship of the poor man.

Mayor Cermak fought death with characteristic courage, vigor and tenacity. An innocent victim of fate at the moment when his political fortunes were highest, he has set an example of bravery and constancy to his countrymen. His loyalty, courage, modesty and love of fellowman were so beautifully exemplified when lying prostrate after the tragic injury and looking into the eyes of President Roosevelt, he uttered those immortal words: "I am glad it was me instead of you." Therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Assembly, the Senate concurring,* That as a fit tribute to the memory of the late Mayor Cermak, this resolution be spread upon the journals of both houses and that a copy thereof, suitably engrossed and properly attested by the signatures of the presiding officers of the both houses, be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

---

[Jt. Res. No. 63, A.]

[Deposited Mar. 16, 1933.]

No. 45, 1933.

### JOINT RESOLUTION

Relating to the use of Wisconsin granite in federal construction.

WHEREAS, Wisconsin is one of the leading granite producing states; and

WHEREAS, Granite is the most suitable material to insure durability, dignity, and beauty of permanent public buildings; and

WHEREAS, It is apparent from its general use in recent Federal construction that Indiana limestone has been unduly favored; and

WHEREAS, It is neither desirable nor proper for a substantial portion of the benefits of Federal construction to be confined to one state when superior materials are readily available in many other states; therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Assembly, the Senate concurring,* That United States Senators and Congressmen from this state be and are hereby urged to secure proper consideration for granite in federal construction in this and other states. Be it further

*Resolved,* That properly attested copies of this resolution be sent to each United States Senator and Congressman from Wisconsin.

---

[Jt. Res. No. 57, S.]

[Deposited March 21, 1933.]

No. 46, 1933.

### JOINT RESOLUTION

Relating to the use of Wisconsin granite and hard limestone in federal construction.

WHEREAS, Wisconsin is one of the leading granite and hard limestone producing states; and