

Article IV and Article XII of the Constitution to give the people the power to propose laws and amendments to the Constitution and to enact or reject the same at the polls, and to approve and reject at the polls any act of the legislature; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly, the Senate concurring, That the amendment to Section 1 of Article IV and Article XII of the Constitution proposed in Joint Resolution No. [86] 13, A., as passed by both houses, be and is hereby referred to the legislature to be chosen at the general election in November, 1932, and that said proposed amendment shall be published for three months previous to the time of holding such election.

[Jt. Res. No. 161, A.]

[Deposited June 30, 1931.]

No. 121, 1931.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Relating to the claim of the state of Wisconsin to swamp lands in the Menominee Indian Reservation.

WHEREAS, The right of the state of Wisconsin to swamp lands in the Menominee Indian reservation was disputed by the government in 1865 and has been in question until recently; and

WHEREAS, Negotiations between the State Land Department and the Secretary of the Interior have resulted in acknowledgment of the validity of the patent of 15,737.54 acres issued in 1865 and afterward brought into question; and

WHEREAS, There remain two lists of lands, one of 4,403.03 acres and one of 6,591.66, which the government has indicated a willingness to patent upon passage of a resolution by the Wisconsin legislature that no other or further demands will be made; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly, the Senate concurring, That this legislature, on behalf of the state of Wisconsin, hereby declares that upon receipt of patents to the aforementioned lists of lands of 4,403.03 acres and 6,591.66 acres, respectively, this state will ask for no other or further lands in the Menominee Indian reserva-

tion under the Act of Congress of September 28, 1850. Be it further

Resolved, That properly attested copies of this resolution be sent to the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of the General Land Office and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

[Jt. Res. No. 167, A.]

[Deposited July 7, 1931.]

No. 125, 1931.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Memorializing The Congress to propose an amendment to the constitution of the United States repealing the Eighteenth Amendment.

WHEREAS, The American Constitution was designed as a fundamental instrument of government. It was not intended to be a declaration of police powers, nor an invasion of the rights of sovereign states or their citizens.

The Eighteenth Amendment attempts to accomplish these things. It was ratified through hysteria under the stress of war conditions. It never had, and it never will have that public sanction without which it cannot be enforced.

Attempts to enforce it without such sanction have caused the expenditure of billions of dollars, with the loss of enormous revenue in taxation which might have been derived from better regulatory control.

The Eighteenth Amendment and its impossibility of enforcement have brought both the Federal Constitution and law into disrepute, and is a subject for jesting throughout the world.

In the overwhelming cost of attempted enforcement, and in the enormous loss of revenue which should be derived from the proper regulation of the sale of intoxicating beverages, the Eighteenth Amendment is an unwise imposition on the American people—it ought to be eliminated from the Federal Constitution. Therefore, be it