

WHEREAS, in most of these foreclosures the farmer is not only dispossessed of his property but the mortgagee frequently obtains a judgment against the farmer which permanently pauperizes him; and

WHEREAS, this situation has created an emergency which calls for the special consideration of Congress and the immediate enactment of such legislation as will protect the farmer in his right to his home and bring an end to a system that makes a pauper of him;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the House of Representatives of the State of Minnesota in regular session assembled, the Senate concurring, that we hereby memorialize Congress to enact Senate Joint Resolution No. 65 relating to deficiency judgments against borrowers from federal land banks.

Approved April 20, 1939.

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RESOLUTION No. 26 (H. F. No. 888)

*A joint resolution. The Legislature of the State of Minnesota, in regular session assembled, memorializes the Congress of the United States, to grant relief from the existing treaties and laws regulating and controlling the production of sugar by the farmers of Minnesota, and calling attention to the prejudicial effects of such treaties and laws.*

WHEREAS, by treaty the sugar producers of Cuba have been granted 50 per cent of the sugar market of the United States, the insular possessions of the United States 26 per cent; and the farmers of the United States but 24 per cent of said domestic sugar market, and

WHEREAS, in the State of Minnesota there are certain sections, notably the Red River Valley and the Chaska District and other districts in the state of Minnesota, where soil conditions will permit the production of sugar beets on thousands of acres of land in this state and will permit needed diversification in our agriculture, and thousands of our farmers could find a profitable source of income, in addition to the furnishing of employment to a large number of our citizens who cannot now find employment, and

WHEREAS, the said treaty with Cuba deprives the Minnesota farmer of an opportunity to make a living and enjoy the benefits of the markets of his own country, and

WHEREAS, the sugar act of 1937 imposes burdens, restrictions and requirements by its terms and as interpreted by the Agricultural Department of the United States, which constitute a hindrance and further disadvantage to the Minnesota farmer, and

WHEREAS, we, as citizens of Minnesota, taxpayers of Minnesota, and citizens of the United States feel that it should be the first purpose of the Congress of the United States to look after the people of our own country and not of any foreign country, and feel that the Congress of the United States should further examine said treaty and further examine the sugar act of 1937 and its prejudicial effect upon the beet sugar producers of this state; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota in regular session assembled, that we memorialize the Congress of the United States to grant relief from the said treaty referred to and the said Act of Congress referred to, to the end that the farmers of the United States may be permitted to enlarge their production of sugar so that the farmers of the United States may enjoy to the fullest possible extent the market of the United States, and that the restrictive features of the said Act of Congress referred to be repealed.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Secretary of State be directed to send certified copies of this Resolution to Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States, to the Honorable John Garner, President of the Senate of the United States, and the Honorable Wm. B. Bankhead, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and two copies to the Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace, and to Minnesota's representatives in the House of Representatives and Senate of the United States.

Approved April 20, 1939.

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RESOLUTION No. 27 (H. F. No. 1301)

*A joint resolution. The Legislature of the State of Minnesota in regular session assembled memorialize Congress and the President of the United States to restore to Congress the right to fix and regulate the value of money under the Constitution.*

WHEREAS, with a national debt of the federal government and its political subdivisions of seventy billion dollars, carry-