

resignation or removal from the corporate limits, or expiration of term of office, shall be filled by appointment in the same manner as the original board was created, and said board shall always contain its full complement of members. It shall be a feature of all such charters that there shall be provided, among other things, for a mayor or chief magistrate, and a legislative body of either one or two houses; if of two houses, at least one of them shall be elected by general vote of the electors. In submitting any such charter or amendment thereto to the qualified voters of such city or village any alternate section or article may be presented for the choice of the voters, and may be voted on separately without prejudice to other articles or sections of the charter or any amendments thereto. The legislature may provide general laws relating to affairs of cities, the application of which may be limited to cities of over fifty thousand inhabitants, or to cities of fifty and not less than twenty thousand inhabitants, or to cities of twenty and not less than ten thousand inhabitants, or to cities of ten thousand inhabitants or less, which shall apply equally to all such cities of either class, and which shall be paramount while in force to the provisions relating to the same matter included in the local charter herein provided for. But no local charter, provision or ordinance passed thereunder shall supersede any general law of the state defining or punishing crimes or misdemeanors."

**Sec. 2. Shall be submitted to voters.**—The proposed amendment shall be submitted to the voters of the state for their approval or rejection at the general election for the year 1942 in the manner provided by law for submission of amendments to the constitution and the secretary of state shall place this proposed amendment as No. 1 on the official ballot. The ballots used at the election on the proposed amendment shall have printed thereon: "Shall Article 1V, Section 36, of the constitution be amended so as to simplify, and reduce the expense of publishing, amendments to home rule charters of cities and villages?"

Approved March 14, 1941.

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RESOLUTION No. 1—H. F. No. 983

*A joint resolution memorializing the president and the Congress of the United States not to repeal or modify the embargo act of 1927 relating to importation of meats from foreign lands.*

WHEREAS, as a result of repeated outbreaks in this country prior to 1927 of the dreaded cattle disease known as "rinderpest" or "foot and mouth disease" there was enacted in that year a congressional embargo upon the importation into this country of dressed meats and meat products from any country where said disease exists and

WHEREAS, prior to the imposition of the embargo the spread of that disease in this country demoralized the domestic livestock industry, seriously jeopardized the public health and resulted in the expenditure of millions of dollars by federal and state governments and by the livestock industry for the eradication of that evil; and

WHEREAS, the wisdom of that congressional embargo, embodied in the Smoot-Hawley tariff act, has been indubitably justified as attested by the fact that since January 1, 1927, there has been only one minor outbreak of that disease—in the state of California in 1929—which outbreak has since been traced directly to a violation of federal regulations relating to the unloading of certain materials; and

WHEREAS, there is increasing evidence from authoritative sources that a serious attempt is now underway to influence the President of the United States and congress to circumvent or remove the embargo upon the importation of dressed meats and meat products for the benefit of certain foreign nations in which the said livestock disease is prevalent; and

WHEREAS, modification of that embargo would be inimical to the best interests of this nation and would cause a recurrence of the evils existing prior to 1927 as enumerated above; and

WHEREAS, the agricultural and livestock industry of this nation is playing and must continue to play, a vital and indispensable part in the program of national defense and nothing would more seriously affect that burden and the program of national defense than a relaxation of the existing barriers to the importation of infected livestock;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the legislature of the state of Minnesota in regular session assembled, that we hereby respectfully and earnestly importune the President of the United States and the congress of the United States for reasons herein stated, to resist any attempts, and to refrain from any action, designed to repeal, circumvent or modify the embargo act of 1927 relating to the importation of dressed meats and meat products from foreign lands in

which there is prevalent the livestock foot and mouth disease,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the secretary of state of the state of Minnesota is hereby instructed to transmit a copy of this resolution to the President of the United States, to the presiding officers of the Senate and House of Representatives of the congress of the United States and to each of the Senators and Representatives from the state of Minnesota in the congress of the United States.

Approved March 24, 1941.

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RESOLUTION No. 2—H. F. No. 1319

*A concurrent resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to take prompt action to ratify the agreement between the government of the United States and the Dominion of Canada for the development of the St. Lawrence Waterway.*

WHEREAS, the duly accredited representatives of the Governments of the United States and the Dominion of Canada have now consummated and signed an agreement for the development of the St. Lawrence River, and the improvement of the water route of the Great Lakes, so as to permit the free passage of ocean-going ships from the Atlantic Ocean to the head of the Great Lakes and the heart of the Northwest and of the American continent; and

WHEREAS, the Presidents of the United States for more than 20 years have committed themselves to the promotion of this great development, and President Franklin D. Roosevelt has characterized the St. Lawrence project as of economic value comparable to the Panama Canal and as a vital necessity as a defense measure, and will now ask the Congress of the United States to ratify the agreement as made and provide funds for the completion of the work; and

WHEREAS, the State of Minnesota, through its Legislature, for more than 20 years has affirmed its continued support of this project, and through the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Commission of Minnesota has consistently endeavored to bring about the realization of the hopes of the people of this state for this development; and