

*to permit the Federal Security Agency to participate in the payment of public assistance grants to persons residing in public hospitals or other public institutions.*

WHEREAS, many needy, blind, aged and deserving persons, particularly the senile aged, require medical, nursing, rest home, and hospital care, and,

WHEREAS, in many localities such services are available only in public hospitals and other public institutions, and,

WHEREAS, the present Federal Social Security Act prevents the Federal Security Agency from participating financially in the payment of public assistance grants to these persons, and,

WHEREAS, there is no just reason for denying these persons the right to participate in the public assistance programs;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, that the Congress of the United States shall take immediate steps to remove from the present Federal Social Security Act, those provisions which restrict and prevent the Federal Security Agency from participating in the payment of public assistance to needy, blind and aged persons residing in public hospitals or public institutions, and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, the Vice-President, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Congressman and Senator from the State of Minnesota.

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#### RESOLUTION No. 3—S. F. No. 423

*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, representatives of the Governments of the United States and of the Dominion of Canada in 1941 con-

summated and signed an agreement for the development of the St. Lawrence River, both for navigation and power purposes, so as to permit free passage of ocean-going ships from the Atlantic Ocean to the head of the Great Lakes and into the heart of the American continent, and make available the development of this great potential source of electric energy for necessary public use; and,

WHEREAS, the agreement was under consideration by the Congress of the United States at the time of the Japanese attack at Pearl Harbor, and shortly thereafter we were at war with the central powers in Europe, as a consequence of which action on the agreement was advisedly deferred; and,

WHEREAS, world developments since 1941 have made it increasingly apparent that the securing of a permanent and just peace will inevitably be attended with vastly increased commerce with foreign nations, and particularly with the European and Asiatic nations, and the great industries located on the Great Lakes and the agriculture of the northwest states will benefit as a result of the opening of the St. Lawrence as a shorter route for ocean commerce to deliver to foreign nations the products of our industries and agriculture, and more than ever before the development of the power to be generated by the St. Lawrence is recognized as a vital economic necessity; and,

WHEREAS, the agreement is now again being submitted to the Congress of the United States for approval, the Presidents of the United States for the past twenty-nine years have committed themselves to the development of the St. Lawrence, and President Harry S. Truman has characterized the St. Lawrence project as of economic value comparable to the Panama Canal, and a vital necessity as a defense measure; and,

WHEREAS, the State of Minnesota, through its Legislature, for the last twenty-nine years has affirmed its continued support of this project, and through the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Commission of Minnesota has continuously promoted the development of the St. Lawrence River, believing that the project is a vital necessity for the stimulation and development of the resources of this state and of the entire Northwest, as well as a great economic advantage to the nation, and that the project has already been too long delayed;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, commend and support the President of the United States in his steadfast, consistent and energetic support of this project, and urge the Congress of the United States, without further delay, to approve and ratify the agreement already concluded with the Dominion of Canada, and provide the necessary funds for the speedy completion of this great project as a vital, economic and defense necessity.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Secretary of State be instructed to send copies of this resolution to the President, the Vice President, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the state of Minnesota.

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RESOLUTION No. 4—S. F. No. 624

*A concurrent resolution memorializing the Minnesota Members of the United States Congress to present to the Executive Department of the United States Government an official protest regarding the unjust prosecution of Josef Cardinal Mindszenty and other Clergymen.*

WHEREAS, the recent trial and sentence of Josef Cardinal Mindszenty by the Hungarian Court constitutes a wanton violation of the fundamental rights of man; and,

WHEREAS, the entire proceedings surrounding the arrest, trial, and sentence constituted a mask for a premeditated action against an innocent man; and,

WHEREAS, the case of Josef Cardinal Mindszenty and Bishop Lajos Ordeass has now become a dramatic example of the persecutions the Hungarian Government has imposed upon courageous and God-fearing people of many religious faiths; and,

WHEREAS, the United States Government has played a leading role among the United Nations in establishing universal standards of human rights, which include fair and impartial trials and all the other basic guaranties to the accused; and,