

ent sitting, be and the same is urgently petitioned and requested to enact such legislation as will accomplish the repeal of the Act of Congress aforesaid:

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That a duly authenticated copy of this resolution be transmitted 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 February 21, 1945.

RESOLUTION No. 5—S. F. No. 119

A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota memorializing the Congress of the United States on the postwar military establishment and the status of the National Guard.

WHEREAS, the Postwar Military Policy and the character, composition and size of the Military Establishment of the United States is a matter of vital importance to the States and Territories of the Union, as well as to the National Government, and

WHEREAS, the decisions which will be reached by the Congress in this matter will be predicated upon the powers granted to the Congress under the "Militia clauses" as well as the "Army clauses" of the Constitution, and will directly affect the Military Establishments of the Several States, and the relationship of these State Forces to the Army of the United States, and

WHEREAS, many plans and suggestions as to the Postwar Military Policy and the future Military Establishment have been proposed, some of which have already been presented to the Congress.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Senate of the State of Minnesota, the House of Representatives concurring,

That the Congress is respectfully urged to preserve in the Postwar Military Organization insofar as it relates to the civilian components of the Army of the United States, and specifically to the National Guard, the Officers' Reserve

Corps and the Organized Reserves, the basic principles of the policies laid down in the National Defense Act of 1916, as amended, and in cogent acts, especially the provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 relating to the status of the National Guard as an integral part of the first line of defense of the Nation.

The contributions made by National Guard units and the organized Reserves on the battlefields of World War II completely justify the wisdom of the Congress in making them first-line components of the Army of the United States and amply warrant their retention in that capacity.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT we fully subscribe to and endorse the position taken by the Secretary of War, as to the future status of the National Guard, as announced on November 23, 1944, in which he states:

"It would be the mission of this reserve component (the National Guard), in the event of a national emergency, to furnish units fit for service anywhere in the world. . . .

This conception of the mission of the National Guard of the United States would interfere in no way with the traditional mission of the National Guard of the States and Territories to provide sufficient organizations in each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia, so trained and equipped as to enable them to function efficiently at existing strength in the protection of life and property and the preservation of peace, order and public safety, under competent orders of the State authorities.

. . . National Guard units have played a vital role in the mobilization of our present Army and they have made a brilliant record on every fighting front. We are counting on them as a bulwark of our future national security."

We also approve and endorse the statement of General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army of the United States, set forth in War Department Circular No. 347, August 25, 1944, to the effect that the Postwar Military Establishment should consist of a professional peacetime Army (no larger than necessary to meet normal peacetime requirements) to be reinforced in time of emergency by organized units drawn from the civilian components of the Army of the United States.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that we advocate, in the event that a system of universal military training be included in the Postwar Plan for the Military Establishment, that such training be integrated with the Civilian Components of the Army specifically the National Guard, the Officers' Reserve Corps and the Organized Reserves.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that in the discussion of the Postwar Military Policy and the form of the Military Establishment, the fullest opportunity, consistent with existing conditions, be accorded the officers and men of all components of the Army, who are or who have been serving with the Armed Forces in time of war, to express their views on this most important matter to the end that this Nation will adopt a sound military policy consistent with our traditions and which will afford the utmost security to the Nation.

Approved February 21, 1945.

RESOLUTION No. 6—S. F. No. 176

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 consummated 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