

WHEREAS, the continuance of these activities is recognized to be highly beneficial to the activities of every community throughout the nation, and;

WHEREAS, it has been evident that constructive and active steps should be taken to promote and maintain these activities;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the House of Representatives of the State of Minnesota, that the President of the United States is hereby memorialized, and the Congress of the United States at its present session, is hereby urgently petitioned and requested to enact such legislation as will accomplish the removal of federal excise taxes on admissions of these activities throughout the United States.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Secretary of State of the State of Minnesota, be directed to forward a duly authenticated 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.

---

RESOLUTION No. 15—S. F. No. 1244

*A concurrent resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to oppose the Federalization of the National Guard of the United States and the National Guard of the several States, Territories and the District of Columbia in whole or in part.*

WHEREAS, the Secretary of Defense brought into being in 1947, the Committee on Civilian Components, commonly known as the Gray Board, and which Committee was directed by the Secretary of Defense to make a comprehensive, objective and impartial study of the armed forces; and,

WHEREAS, said Committee on Civilian Components on 30 June 1948, in its report to the Secretary of Defense, recommended, among other things, that National Security required that all services have one Federal Reserve Force which should be accomplished;

- (a) by establishing the reserve forces of the Army under the "Army Clause" of the Constitution;
- (b) by similarly establishing the reserve forces of the Air Force under appropriate legal authority;
- (c) by incorporating the National Guard and the Organized Reserve Corps into the Army reserve force under the name of "The National Guard of the United States";
- (d) by incorporating the Air National Guard and Air Reserve into the Air Force Reserve Force under the name of the "United States Air Force Reserve"; and,

WHEREAS, on 15 December 1948, the Secretary of Defense recommended to the President of the United States, among other things, the federalization of the Air National Guard; greater Federal control over the personnel, equipment, facilities, allocation of money to the States; and,

WHEREAS, Federalization of the National Guard, in whole or in part, by the organization of a single Federal Reserve Force under the Army Clause of the Constitution instead of under the Militia Clauses of the Constitution as the National Guard is now organized and under which the sovereign States retain the authority for the appointment of the officers of the National Guard and the authority for the training of the National Guard in time of peace in accordance with the discipline prescribed by the Congress; and,

WHEREAS, such federalization would violate the principle of "States' Rights" in that the Framers of the Constitution contemplated a standing army as the only Federal Force is clear from the arguments advanced by Hamilton, whereby he persuaded the States to accept the principle of a standing army, large enough to accomplish the immediate purpose of the Congress only; its size to be controlled by limiting appropriations to a period of two years only, with the further agreement that the States would maintain no troops in time of peace, other than with the consent of Congress, in exchange for the provision that the Congress would have power to provide for the organizing, arming and disciplining (training) the Militia and reserving to the States only the power to appoint officers and the authority to train the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress; and,

WHEREAS, complete federalization would violate the principle upon which the States bargained, as above explained, by giving to the Federal Government, in addition to its own standing army, a part of the Militia over which the States would have no control or power whatsoever, instead of the control provided in Clause 16, Section 8, Article I of the Constitution; and,

WHEREAS, nowhere in the Constitution is there any power given to the Federal Government to do other than raise and support armies and standing armies only were contemplated with no power ever given to the Federal Government to organize and support a Federal Militia and none exists; and,

WHEREAS, Federalization of the National Guard as now constituted under the Militia Clauses of the Constitution, in whole or in part, would not only violate the principle of States' Rights but would violate existing agreements between the Federal Government and the sovereign States whereby the States accepted in good faith the allotments made by the War Department in 1945, and have completed the organization of such allotments, in so far as authorized by the Congress and for which funds have been provided; and,

WHEREAS, Federalization of the National Guard, Air or Ground, as recommended by the Secretary of Defense and the Committee on Civilian Components, would destroy at one blow the National Guard as it now exists and which has rendered exceptional and valiant service to the Nation in two World Wars and in time of peace would impose fantastic costs beyond the ability of the Nation to meet and would seriously jeopardize our national security and would result in the centralization of all military power in the Federal Government and ultimately in the hands of a few, and thus pave the way for the establishment of a dictatorship, military or otherwise, in this Country; and,

WHEREAS, on 6 February 1946, the Federal Government allotted to the several States, Territories and the District of Columbia some 6,000 units of the National Guard to be organized into divisions, brigades, regiments, regimental combat teams, non-divisional units and of the Air National Guard, which units the States accepted in good faith and have at this time organized upwards of 5,000 units with an approximate strength of upwards of 312,000—all that the Congress has authorized for the fiscal year 1950; and,

WHEREAS, the federalization of the National Guard of the several States, Territories and the District of Columbia, as proposed by the Gray Board on 30 June 1948, and the federalization of the Air National Guard, as recommended by the Secretary of Defense on 11 December 1948, would result in the complete destruction of the National Guard, almost overnight, and leave the Nation almost defenseless at a very critical time and, in addition, impose fantastic costs for national defense; and,

WHEREAS, the States would be left without an internal security force and would be compelled to organize and maintain State troops at great cost to the States with the result that there would thus be maintained a Federal Reserve and State Military Force, creating a great duplication of effort and expense while the National Guard, as it is now constituted and controlled, not only furnishes the necessary internal security for the States but, in addition, serves as a component of the Army of the United States and a first line of defense thereof as provided by the National Defense Act;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Senate of the State of Minnesota, the House of Representative concurring, that the Congress and the President of the United States are hereby memorialized to retain intact the National Guard of the United States, Ground and Air, as it is now organized under the Militia Clauses of the Federal Constitution and thus reserve to the States the controls provided by the Constitution in time of peace and ensure that it will be at the disposal of the States in time of peace and that there will be unity in the Armed Forces of the Nation at a time when unity is so essential; and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this Concurrent Resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President pro tempore of the Senate, the Chairman of the Armed Services Committees of the Congress and Members of the Minnesota Delegation in Congress.

---

RESOLUTION No. 16—S. F. No. 294

*A concurrent resolution memorializing and requesting the Congress of the United States to enact a bill to aid the State in*