

and greater federal control over the personnel, equipment, facilities and 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 authority for the appointment of National Guard officers and the training of the Guard in time of peace, in accordance with the discipline prescribed by Congress) would violate the principle of "States' Rights"; and

WHEREAS, the fact that the framers of the Constitution contemplated a standing army as the only federal force, is clear from the arguments advanced by Hamilton, who 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 organizing, arming and disciplining (training) the Militia, 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