

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA**  
**SESSION 2007**

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**HOUSE RESOLUTION 2266**

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Sponsors: Representatives Daughtridge, Killian, Wilkins, Parmon (Primary Sponsors); Alexander, Allen, Avila, Barnhart, Bell, Blue, Bordsen, Braxton, Brisson, Brown, Bryant, Carney, Clary, Cleveland, Coates, Cole, Cotham, Current, Dickson, Dockham, Dollar, England, Faison, Farmer-Butterfield, Folwell, Frye, Furr, Gibson, Glazier, Goforth, Grady, Gulley, Haire, Harrison, Hill, Hilton, Holloway, Howard, Hurley, Insko, Johnson, Justice, Justus, Kiser, Langdon, Lewis, Love, Lucas, Martin, McAllister, McElraft, McGee, McLawhorn, Moore, Neumann, Owens, Pate, Ross, Samuelson, Saunders, Setzer, Spear, Steen, Stiller, Sutton, Tarleton, Tillis, Tolson, Tucker, Underhill, Wainwright, Walend, Walker, E. Warren, R. Warren, Wiley, Williams, Wray, and Yongue.

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Referred to: Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House.

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May 21, 2008

1 A HOUSE RESOLUTION HONORING THE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF  
2 THE UNITED STATES ARMY RESERVE.

3       Whereas, in the early twentieth century, Secretary of War Root proposed  
4 changes to the armed forces that included making citizen volunteers an essential part of  
5 the Army. Root's idea for a broad-based federal reserve force began to take form in  
6 April 1908, with the establishment of the Medical Reserve Corps. This first federal  
7 reserve force was made up of physicians who could be ordered to active duty by the  
8 Secretary of War during a time of emergency; and

9       Whereas, during World War I, 160,000 Reserve soldiers served on active  
10 duty, including Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, and Captain Eddie Rickenbacker, whose  
11 example set the standard that Army Reserve men and women have followed ever since;  
12 and

13       Whereas, with the national economy in tatters in the 1930s, reserve training  
14 became rare. However, in 1933 President Franklin Roosevelt directed the Army to take  
15 control of the Civilian Conservation Corps, and by the end of 1934 there were 5,000  
16 Reserve officers working with the Civilian Conservation Corps. Between 1933 and  
17 1939 more than 30,000 Reserve members served in 2,700 camps; and

18       Whereas, with the fall of France in 1940, the United States began rearming in  
19 earnest, and the nation's reserve soldiers were quickly called. By June of 1941 ninety  
20 percent of the Army's company grade officers were recently mobilized reserve officers.

1 One reserve officer who sought active duty, unsuccessfully, was Senator Harry Truman.  
2 By the end of World War II, more than 200,000 reserve soldiers were on active duty,  
3 and more than twenty-five percent of all Army officers who served during the war were  
4 Reserve officers. A few more notable reserve officers were Lieutenant General  
5 Doolittle, who received the Medal of Honor for leading the first air raid against Japan in  
6 1942; Major General Donovan, who led the Office of Strategic Services which later  
7 became the CIA; and Brigadier General Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., who received the  
8 Medal of Honor for his action on Utah Beach on D-Day; and

9       Whereas, by June 1950, more than 600,000 reserve soldiers were on the  
10 muster rolls, and more than 240,000 were called to active duty in Korea. In 1952, new  
11 legislation replaced the Officer Reserve Corps with the Army Reserve we know today;  
12 and

13       Whereas, the Army Reserve was reorganized in 1968 and has since  
14 participated in many domestic and national defense missions. Army Reserve  
15 authorization levels reached 315,000 in 1990, and are now at 205,000. The Army  
16 Reserve participated in Operation Just Cause in Panama in 1989, Operations Desert  
17 Shield and Storm in 1991, Operation Restore Hope in Somalia in 1993, Operation Joint  
18 Endeavor in Bosnia in 1995, and humanitarian missions including assisting victims of  
19 Typhoon Paka in Guam in 1997, and Hurricane Mitch in Central America in 1999; and

20       Whereas, following the events of September 11, 2001, over 9,000 Army  
21 Reserve soldiers were called to active duty under the partial mobilization order of the  
22 President in support of Operation Noble Eagle and Operation Enduring Freedom. In  
23 2003 the Army Reserve began its ongoing support of Operation Iraqi Freedom while  
24 continuing its humanitarian mission, including support for victims of Hurricane Katrina;  
25 and

26       Whereas, the Army Reserve that marks the end of its first 100 years of  
27 service and starts its second century in 2008 is a significantly more battle tested and  
28 experienced force than it has been since its creation in 1908. More than 180,000 Army  
29 Reserve warrior citizens have been called to active duty since the terrorists' attacks of  
30 September 11, with more than 40,000 having been mobilized more than once. As the  
31 Army Reserve continues to evolve and transform throughout its next 100 years, it will  
32 do so as it always has, in the capable hands of those who choose to be "twice the  
33 citizen"; and

34       Whereas, on April 23, 2008, the Army Reserve celebrated its 100th  
35 anniversary; Now, therefore,

36 Be it resolved by the House of Representatives:

37       **SECTION 1.** The House of Representatives expresses the appreciation of  
38 this State and its citizens for the service that the members of the Army Reserve and their  
39 families have rendered to the State of North Carolina and the nation.

40       **SECTION 2.** The Principal Clerk shall transmit a certified copy of this  
41 resolution to the Chief, United States Army Reserve.

42       **SECTION 3.** This resolution is effective upon adoption.