

THE
ADJUTANT GENERAL
AND THE
NATIONAL GUARD

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THE ADJUTANT GENERAL AND THE NATIONAL GUARD

General Statement

With but a few exceptions the Adjutant General is the chief administrative official of the Governor in relation to military affairs. In plain words, he is the commander-in-chief's (the Governor's) right-hand man. Many states vary in the details but only a few differ in the basic setup. Those that vary in the basic organization are:

In New Jersey there is no Adjutant General. Instead, the National Guard units there have been organized along the lines of the Defense Department and with a chief of staff. All elements of military affairs are co-ordinated within this office.

In New York the Adjutant General is not the chief of staff but is subordinate to him. Thus, the Adjutant General is merely the administrative head but it is the chief of staff whose orders are important. The Adjutant General is subordinate to the chief of staff instead of directly to the Governor.

In Virginia the Adjutant General is the chief of staff but he administers his position with the Board of Military Affairs. Thus he is in effect, the chairman of the Board of Military Affairs, but all decisions are made by the entire board.

In Delaware, the Adjutant General is the chief of staff but he, too, shares his power, as all the units of the National Guard are classified as within the military establishment, but not directly under the charge of the Adjutant General.

In Michigan the Adjutant General is only in charge of his particular office which has more to do with paper work than being the righthand man of a commander-in-chief.

In Pennsylvania the Adjutant General is not the chief of staff although he heads the entire military establishment. That terminology seems to be lacking in the Pennsylvania records.

With these few exceptions the Adjutant General is the primary technical adviser in military affairs to the Governor.

History of the National Guard

The development of the National Guard can be traced to the early American colonies and their state militias. In the early American scene all able-bodied men were needed to hew a new country out of primitive surroundings. As a result a professional army did not develop because every man was needed for productive labor. Consequently, the militia system was substituted whereby all able-bodied men set aside periods of time from their normal activities for military training. This form of military organization originated in Massachusetts in 1631 and was followed 3 years later in Virginia. This then spread to the rest of the colonies.

In the American Revolutionary period, approximately 40 per cent of the total revolutionary forces were composed of militiamen. After

the war the regular army was disbanded and a militia law was passed on May 8, 1792 which required all male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 to serve in the militia of their locality.

The militia operated under the dual controls existing under a federal system. The President of the U.S. could request that the militia be called out, but it was the Governor of each state who issued the orders. Thus, in the last resort the militia was a state organization although there was a federal law on the subject. This dual jurisdiction offered grounds for tension between the national and state governments. The state militias which heretofore had existed began to deteriorate during the Civil War. The National Guard arose to fill the vacuum which this deterioration caused.

The Guard was created on a state level with volunteers who sought an avocation of soldiering along with their peacetime occupations. Again, each unit was controlled by the state government. Lack of uniformity was noticed in the Cuban campaign of the Spanish-American War. As a result, Congress passed the Dick Act of 1903 which attempted to unify the National Guard units under federal supervision.

The Dick Act of 1903 divided the militia into 2 parts: (1) the organized National Guard unit of each state; and (2) the reserve militia. In order to obtain federal financial aid, the states had to meet certain requirements. These requirements were generally as follows:

1. The organization, armament and discipline of each unit was to be the same as in the regular army.
2. The President had the power to set the minimum number of men in each company, troop, battery, etc.
3. The President was authorized to call out National Guard units for a maximum period of 9 months. He no longer had to ask the respective Governors of each unit for their participation.
4. While on active duty in federal service, National Guardsmen were to receive pay equivalent to their rank in the regular army.
5. An Adjutant General was required for each state, territory and District of Columbia. It was his task to execute the laws of the specific jurisdiction, and to report to the national government.

In 1908, the time limit for which the President could activate the National Guard and the restriction limiting service within the U.S. were lifted.

Under the National Defense Act of 1916, members of the National Guard were required to take an oath which bound them to serve the United States as well as their individual state. Thus, a dual allegiance was set up for the National Guardsman with the federal government coming first. In addition, this act provided further requirements as to training and qualifications. Also, the Secretary of War was authorized to inspect the National Guard units once a year. Under

amendments to the National Defense Act passed in 1920, National Guardsmen when called into the federal service, were discharged from the National Guard and were considered as part of the army. When they were released from active duty they again served in the National Guard until their enlistment period was over.

Further amendment in 1933 changed the name of the Militia Bureau of the War Department to the National Guard Bureau. In 1947 an amendment reduced the minimum age limit from 18 to 17. In 1949 the National Guard was defined as "a reserve component of the Army of the United States composed of those federally recognized units and organizations and persons duly appointed and commissioned in the National Guard of the several States, Territories, and District of Columbia..." (Italics supplied). Further amendment allowed for the new titles instituted under the unification of the armed services.

History of the Wisconsin National Guard

There is difference of opinion as to the exact date when the Wisconsin National Guard was formed. This depends on the criteria used to determine the origin of the National Guard. 1881 marks the first time state troops were ordered out, this time to Eau Claire for strike riots; 1882 was the first year the state had permanent regimental formations, encampments and uniforms modeled after the regular army; 1873 was the first year the state paid toward the upkeep of various units. In 1879 the Adjutant General reported to the Governor and used the title, National Guard, instead of the Militia.

Militia units had existed in Wisconsin prior to the Civil War. The militias were based upon the act of 1858 which permitted 40 or more people to organize into companies of either artillery, light infantry, riflemen or cavalry and to select their officers by ballot. In 1866, 2 militia companies were formed, followed by 4 more in 1867, 6 additional in 1868 and 6 more companies in 1869. In 1870 the "First Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteer Militia" had been organized. This was in existence until 1874. In 1880 the Light Horse Squadron, parent of the 105th Cavalry, was organized, and so was the First Battalion. In 1881 3 more battalions were instituted, bringing the total number to 4.

Regiments were first formed in 1882. The First and Second Regiments were organized, uniting the then existing battalions. It was at this time that the Wisconsin National Guard really began to train because the legislature provided for remuneration and equipment during the encampment period. In 1883 the Third Regiment was formed from the Third Battalion and some independent companies; and in 1892 the Fourth Regiment was organized.

The first armory was built in the state in 1886 in Milwaukee. In 1888 the first rifle camp was erected and in 1889 the first regimental encampments took place at what is now Camp Williams. In the Korean conflict part of the Air National Guard was activated.

As a result of the appointment of Brigadier General John F. Mullin as the Adjutant General in 1946, a reorganization of the National Guard took place. The expanded National Guard organization permitted the assignment of a complete division to Wisconsin, and the

Governor and the Adjutant General requested that the 32nd Division, known as the Red Arrow Division, be assigned to Wisconsin because since its organization prior to World War I most of its personnel had been Wisconsin residents.

Currently the Wisconsin National Guard consists of the 32nd Division, State Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, the 128th Fighter Interceptor Wing and the 128th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron, the last 2 of which have been in federal service since 1951.

The term State Guard was not mentioned in the Wisconsin Statutes until the enactment of Chapter 21, Laws of 1941. Previous to that time the statutes provided that in the event that the Wisconsin National Guard should be called into the service of the U.S. the Governor was authorized to organize and equip "a temporary military force equal in size and organization to that called from the state". Upon the return of the National Guard the temporary military force was to be disbanded. The 1941 law provided that whenever any part of the National Guard was called into active federal service the Governor could organize and maintain within the state during such period, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War, such forces additional to and distinct from the National Guard and should be known as the "Wisconsin State Guard".

The formation and organization of the State Guard, under the supervision of Brigadier General Ralph M. Immell, Adjutant General, was started immediately after the 64th Infantry Brigade was called into federal service on October 16, 1940 and by June 30, 1941 a complete brigade of infantry consisting of 3 regiments had been organized. The total strength of the Wisconsin State Guard on June 30, 1943 was 297 officers and 2,251 enlisted men. It responded to the call of the Governor on 5 occasions: (1) to guard the ore docks on August 15, 1942; (2) due to flood conditions at Spring Valley on September 19, 1942; (3) to guard the bridge at Sturgeon Bay on December 17, 1942; (4) due to severe windstorm at Stevens Point on June 18, 1944; and (5) due to severe windstorm in Lafayette county on June 22, 1944.

Origin of Adjutant General's Office

The term, adjutant, has long been used in military language to describe the assistant to a commanding officer. The "Adjutant General" phrase was originally used to depict the chief assistant staff officer to a general in command. These connotations were brought to the colonies along with other British traditions.

Later the term Adjutant General came to denote a much higher position, i.e. the head of army correspondence, records, recruiting, etc. Thus, the Adjutant General became the chief administrator of the armed service.

In Wisconsin, the Adjutant General term was first used in 1836. In the laws of that year the Adjutant General was merely designated one of the aides to the Governor or commander-in-chief. He had the rank of Colonel and he supervised the everyday affairs of the militia. The other aides of the commander-in-chief were more specialized such as judge advocate, surgeon general, paymaster general, etc. Therefore in later years, 1840, 1858, etc., when the militia expanded and the

National Guard was formed it was natural to increase the powers of the Adjutant General, for he was and is still the chief military assistant of the Governor.

Explanation of the Detail of the Study

The lack of any nationwide study of the Adjutant General's office or of many complete state analyses of this office necessitated the use of a questionnaire, which was sent out by the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library. Replies were received from 40 of the 48 states. The following section summarizes the details procured through the questionnaire.

The following abbreviations are used in the tables:

BG	brigadier general
EM	enlisted men
MG	major general
N	no
NG	National Guard
NY	in the military establishment but not under Adjutant General
NI	no information
Y	yes

Footnotes to all tables appear at end of report under table number.

Selection, Rank and Term of Office of the Adjutant General

Of the 40 states reporting, in 39 states the Adjutant General is selected by the Governor with or without confirmation by the senate. In one state, South Carolina, the Adjutant General is elected by the people. 27 of the 39 states which have Adjutant Generals appointed by the Governor do not require further confirmation. 10 states require confirmation by the senate. One state requires confirmation by both houses of the legislature. In 29 states senate confirmation is not required; in 2 states the Governor follows the advice of another agency and in one state he always confers with the National Guard although he is not required to do so. One state, where normal rank is brigadier general, requires senatorial confirmation only if the Adjutant General is appointed to a rank of major general.

In most cases the Adjutant General is appointed either to a rank of brigadier general or major general. In 25 states the Adjutant General is appointed to the rank of brigadier general. 12 states give the Adjutant General the rank of major general. One state appoints the Adjutant General to either brigadier general or major general. One state, South Dakota, doesn't specify the rank; one state appoints Adjutant General to not higher than major general. Oklahoma promotes Adjutant General from brigadier general to major general after 4 months.

The term of office varies. 10 states have the Adjutant General hold office at the pleasure of the Governor. In 5 states his term of office is concurrent with the Governor. In 8 states his office is permanent. Of these 8, the Adjutant General holds his office until the age of 64 in 4 states. In 10 states he is appointed for 4 years (one case 4 years or pleasure of Governor). In 3 states the term is 5 years; in 2 states 6 years; one state 8 years, and one state 9 years.

In New Jersey the Adjutant General is chief of staff in the new setup.

Table 1. Selection, Rank and Term of Office of Adjutant General.

State	Appointed by Gov.	Confirmed by Senate	Confirmed by Other Group	Rank	Term
Ark.	Y	N	N	BG	(1)
Calif.	Y	N	N	MG	(1)
Colo.	Y	N	N	BG	5 yrs.
Conn.	Y	N	N	MG	8 yrs.
Del.	Y	Y	N	BG (2)	9 yrs.
Fla.	Y(3)	Y	N	(4)	(5)
Ga.	Y	Y	N	MG	(6)
Idaho	Y	N	N	BG	(6)
Ill.	Y	N	N	MG	5 yrs.
Ind.	Y	N	N	BG	4 yrs.
Iowa	Y(7)	N	(7)	BG	4 yrs.
Ky.	Y	N	N	MG	4 yrs.
La.	Y	Y	N	BG	4 yrs.(8)
Maine	Y	N	N	BG	(1)
Md.	Y	Y	N	MG	(1)
Mass.	Y	N	N	MG	6 yrs.
Mich.	Y(9)	N	(9)	BG	(10)
Minn.	Y	N	N	BG	(5)
Mont.	Y	N	N	BG	(6)
Nebr.	Y	N	N	BG	(10)
Nev.	Y	N	N	BG	(1)
N.J.	(11)	Y	N	MG	(6)
N.Mex.	Y	N	N	BG	5 yrs.
N.Y.	Y	(12)	N	BG	(1)
N.Dak.	Y	N	(13)	BG	6 yrs.
Ohio	Y	N	N	(14)	(1)
Okla.	Y	Y	N	BG(15)	(1)
Oreg.	Y	N	N	BG	(5)
Pa.	Y	Y	N	MG	4 yrs.
R.I.	Y	N	N	BG	(1)
S.C.	N	N	(16)	MG	4 yrs.
S.Dak.	Y	Y	N	(20)	4 yrs.
Tenn.	Y	N	N	MG	(1)
Texas	Y	Y	N	MG	2 yrs.(6)
Utah	Y	N	N	BG	4 yrs.
Va.	Y	(17)	N	BG or MG	4 yrs.(18)
Wash.	Y	N	N	BG	(5)
W.Va.	Y	N	N	BG	4 yrs.
Wis.	Y	N	N	BG at least	(10)
Wyo.	Y	N	N	BG(19)	(10)

Footnotes will be found at end of report.

Salary of the Adjutant General

Only 2 states, Pennsylvania and Washington, pay more than the equivalent rank in the regular army. Four states pay salaries equivalent to the rank of major general in the regular army, and another 4 pay salaries equivalent to the rank of brigadier general. One state, New Mexico, pays equal to brigadier general unless the state legislature appropriates otherwise. In Ohio the Adjutant General receives a salary equal to his rank in the regular army which can be either brigadier general or major general but not higher than major general. All the other states, 28 of them, pay less than equivalent rank in regular army.

In only 4 states the salary of the Adjutant General is not set by law. Arkansas which depends on legislative appropriation should be added making it 5 states.

In 4 states the federal government pays part of the Adjutant General's salary. This is true for North Dakota if the Adjutant General is the Director of Selective Service too. The proportion paid by the federal government varies.

Table 2. Salary of the Adjutant General.

State	Salary	Salary Equivalent to Rank in Reg. Army	Salary Set by Law	Part of Salary paid by Fed. Govt.	Proportion Paid by Fed. Govt.
Ark.	\$6,000	N	Y(1)	N	
Calif.	(2)	Y	Y	N	
Colo.	6,000	N	Y(3)	N	
Conn.	7,500	N	Y	N	
Del.	3,000	N	Y	Y	\$3,000 state; \$1,700 fed.
Fla.	(4)	Y	Y	N	
Ga.	(4)	Y	Y	Y	NI
Idaho	4,500	N	Y	N	
Ill.	10,000	NI	Y	N	
Ind.	7,200	N	(5)	N	
Iowa	8,500	N	Y	N	
Ky.	6,500	N	Y	N	
La.	(4)	Y	Y	N	
Maine	7,000	N	Y	N	
Md.	6,000	N	Y	N	
Mass.	(2)	Y	Y	N	
Mich.	(2)	Y	Y	N	
Minn.	(4)	Y	Y	N	
Mont.	4,200	N	Y	N	
Nebr.	6,600	N	Y	N	
Nev.	1,800	N	Y	N	
N.J.	(2)	Y	Y	NI	NI
N.Mex.	(6)	N	N	N	
N.Y.	8,500	N	Y	N	
N.Dak.	8,000(7)	N	N	(8)	50%
Ohio	(9)	Y	N	N	
Okla.	6,000(10)	N	Y	N	
Oreg.	7,260	N	Y	N	
Pa.	15,000	More	Y	N	
R.I.	8,526	N	N	Y	\$6,726 state; \$1,800 fed.
S.C.	8,200	N	Y	N	
S.Dak.	4,800	N	Y	NI	
Tenn.	7,800	N	Y	N	
Texas	8,004	N	Y	N	
Utah	4,000	N	Y	NI	
Va.	8,000	N	Y	NI	
Wash.	(11)	More	Y	N	
W.Va.	6,000	N	Y	N	
Wis.	8,000	N	Y	N	
Wyo.	5,400	N	Y	N	

Footnotes will be found at end of report.

Scope of Authority of the Adjutant General

In all states but 3 the Adjutant General has control of the National Guard. The exceptions are Delaware, New York and Virginia, where the power is shared with other agencies. These 3 states have military departments peculiar unto themselves and therefore will be excluded from the following discussion.

Fifteen states have the naval militia under the Adjutant General; while 3 states do not. The other states do not have a naval militia. All the states reporting information have the Air National Guard under the Adjutant General.

Ten states give the Adjutant General control of civil defense at all times. The others do not or they have a separate agency or the Adjutant General plays a minor role--either recommending the civil defense director to the Governor or serving on the civil defense committee. Nebraska has a separate civil defense director only in an emergency. All the states have the State Guard under the Adjutant General.

Twenty-five states have the quartermaster general under the Adjutant General. California only has it under the Adjutant General in periods of emergency and 3 other states do not give the Adjutant General control. Louisiana only gives him control of the Louisiana National Guard part of quartermaster corps. In Michigan he is coequal to the quartermaster general. Some states do not have such a position.

Twenty states have the medical corps under the Adjutant General. Five states do not. Some states only have it under Adjutant General in emergency periods. Thirty states have the armories under the Adjutant General while the other 10 have it under a separate body. Only in Montana and New York is the Adjutant General free from ceremonial duties. In all states he takes care of military records except in Delaware and Virginia.

Four states have the Adjutant General take care of veterans' affairs. Ten other states have separate agencies or the Adjutant General plays a minor role.

Table 3. Scope of Authority of the Adjutant General.

State	National Guard	Naval Militia	Air National Guard	Civil Defense	State Guard	Quartermaster General	Medical Corps	Armories	Ceremonial Duties	Military Records	Veterans Affairs
Ark.	Y	None	Y	NY	Y	NI	NI	Y	Y	Y	NI
Calif.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	(1)	(1)	Y	Y	Y	N
Colo.	Y	None	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Conn.	Y	Y	NI	NI	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	NI
Del.	NY	NI	NY	NY	NY	NY	NY	NY	NY	NY	(2)
Fla.	Y	N	Y	N	Y	None	None	Y	Y	Y	N(3)
Ga.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	NY
Idaho	Y	None	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	None
Ill.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Ind.	Y	Y	Y	NI	Y	Y	NI	Y	Y	Y	NI
Iowa	Y	None	Y	NI	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Ky.	Y	None	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
La.	Y	Y	Y	(4)	Y	(5)	(5)	(5)	Y	Y	N
Maine	Y	Y	Y	NI	Y	Y	Y	NY(6)	Y	Y	NI
Md.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Mass.	Y	Y	Y	(7)	Y	Y	Y	Y(8)	Y	Y	N
Mich.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N(9)	N	N(10)	Y	Y	N(11)
Minn.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Mont.	Y	None	Y	Y	Y	(12)	(12)	N(13)	N	Y	N
Nebr.	Y	None	Y	Y(14)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y(11)
Nev.	Y	None	Y	NI	Y	NI	Y	Y	Y	Y	NI
N.J.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	None	None	Y	Y	Y	N(11)
N.Mex.	Y	NI	Y	NY	Y	NI	NI	Y	Y	Y	NY(15)
N.Y.	Y(16)	Y(16)	Y(16)	N	Y(16)	Y(16)	Y(16)	Y(16)	N	Y(16)	Y(16)
N.Dak.	Y	None	Y	Y	Y	NY	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Ohio	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Okla.	Y	None	Y	N	Y(17)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Oreg.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Pa.	Y	Y	Y	(18)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
R.I.	Y	NY	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	NY	Y	Y	N
S.C.	Y	NI	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
S.Dak.	Y	None	Y	NI	Y	Y	NI	Y	NI	Y	NI
Tenn.	Y	None	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Texas	Y	None	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N(19)	Y	Y	N
Utah	Y	None	Y	Y	Y	None	None	Y	Y	Y	Y
Va.	NY(20)	NY	NY	N	NY	NY	NY	NY	NY	NY	N
Wash.	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
W.Va.	Y	None	Y	(21)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N(11)
Wis.	Y	Y	Y	(21)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Wyo.	Y	None	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	(22)

Footnotes will be found at the end of the report.

Qualifications of Adjutant General

There does not appear to be any uniformity among the states in their requirements for the office of Adjutant General. Six states have no requirements.

The length of military service required by the other states vary. In addition to the 6 states that have no requirements whatsoever, 4 states do not require any length of service. Four states require 3 years of service; 10 states require 5 years; 3 states have 6 years; one has 7; 8 have 10 years; and one has 15 years. Georgia merely requires that the appointee has served as a commissioned officer on active duty; New York, from custom, requires fulfillment of the federal regulations; and Utah requires the candidate to have had former membership in the National Guard.

In addition to the 6 states that do not have any requirements, in 20 states the branch of service is immaterial. Five states have an option of service in the National Guard or army and one of these, West Virginia, requires the active service of the branch given is the army. Three states require the service to be in the National Guard. Two of these 3, Massachusetts and Indiana, state that the service must be in the National Guard of that state.

In addition to the 6 that have no requirements, 6 other states do not specify any rank. Most states specify that the candidate have a field grade (major or above) and they vary in the number of years that such a grade must be held. Eight states require field grade. Other states stipulate a specific minimum military rank or service as a commissioned officer on active duty.

Table 4. Qualifications of Adjutant General.

State	Years of Military Service	Branch of Service	Rank
Ark.	15(1)	NG or army	(1)
Calif.	10(2)	NG army or marines	(2)
Colo.	5	NG	field grade(3)
Conn.	5	NG or army	none
Del.	no time specified	any	none
Fla.	5	any	field grade(4)
Ga.	(5)	any	(5)
Idaho	6	any	above captain
Ill.	5	3 yrs. in line	capt. in NG or lt. in naval militia
Ind.	10(6)	Ind. NG	(7)
Iowa	10	any	field grade
Ky.	3	any	none
La.	5	NG or army	field grade and overseas service
Maine	5	any	capt. or higher
Md.	none	none	none
Mass.	not specified	Mass. NG	lt.col. or above
Mich.	10	any	(8)
Minn.	10	any	field grade(9)
Mont.	none	none	none
Nebr.	7	any	major(10)
Nev.	10	any	lt.col.(11)
N.J.	none	any	lt.col.(11)(12)
N.Mex.	5(13)	any	major
N.Y.	(14)	line or AG dept.	gen. officer(15)
N.Dak.	3 yrs.officer in NG	any	command officer
Ohio	10(16)	any	NI
Okla.	(17)	(17)	(17)
Oreg.	6	Oreg.NG or army	above 1st lt.(18)
Pa.	5(19)	any	none
R.I.	none	none	none
S.C.	none	none	none
S.Dak.	3	army	none
Tenn.	none	none	none
Texas	none	NI	none
Utah	(20)	any	fed. recognition
Va.	5	any	NI
Wash.	10 yrs. org. militia of Wash.	any branch org. militia of Wash.	field grade
W.Va.	6	NG or active duty in armed forces	none
Wis.	none	any	officer NG
Wyo.	5 yrs. command	any	major

Footnotes will be found at the end of report.

Position of the Adjutant General in the Military Establishment

In 3 states only, Michigan, New York and Pennsylvania, the Adjutant General is not the chief of staff to the Governor. In Michigan and New York the Adjutant General is subordinate to the chief of staff and is only in charge of the Adjutant General's office. In all other states including Pennsylvania, the Adjutant General is in command of the entire military establishment. In New Jersey there is no Adjutant General; chief of staff performs such duties. With the exception of California all the states reporting information state that the Adjutant General is the liaison officer with the National Guard Bureau.

Twenty-two states do not have the Adjutant General as head of the civil defense agency nor make him the ex officio director of civil defense. In 11 states the Adjutant General is the director of civil defense or the ex officio director. In Louisiana the Adjutant General recommends the director of civil defense to the Governor. Nebraska presently has a separate director of civil defense. In New Jersey the director of civil defense is a subordinate to the chief of staff.

Some states have additional functions under the Adjutant General. For example, in Idaho he is chief of state of the military department and in Nevada he is the state director of selective service. In New York the Adjutant General is chairman of the state veterans affairs commission; in North Dakota he is the director of bonus payments; in Rhode Island he is on the state bonus board; in Tennessee he co-ordinates disaster relief; in Texas he controls the coast guard and the National and State Guard; and in Wisconsin the Adjutant General is also the quartermaster general.

Table 5. Position of the Adjutant General in the Military Establishment.

State	Chief of Staff	Subordinate to Chief of Staff	Is AG in charge of entire military establishment	Liaison with National Guard Bureau	Ex Officio Director of Civil Defense	Other
Ark.	Y	N	Y	Y	N	none
Calif.	Y	N	Y	N	N	none
Colo.	Y	N	Y	NI	N	none
Conn.	Y	N	Y	NI	N	none
Del.	Y	N	Y	NI	N	none
Fla	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	none
Ga.	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	none
Idaho	Y	N	Y	Y	N	(1)
Ill.	Y	N	Y	NI	N	none
Ind.	Y	N	Y	Y	N	none
Iowa	Y	N	Y	Y	N	none
Ky.	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	none
La.	Y	N	Y	Y	N(2)	none
Maine	Y	N	Y	Y	N	none
Md.	Y	N	Y	Y	N	none
Mass.	Y	N	Y	Y	N	none
Mich.	N	Y	N(3)	Y	N	none
Minn.	Y	N	Y	Y	N	
Mont.	Y	N	Y	NI	N	none
Nebr.	Y	N	Y	Y	(4)	none
Nev.	Y	N	Y	NI	N	(5)
N.J.	Y(6)	N	Y	Y	(7)	none
N.Mex.	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	none
N.Y.	N	Y	N	Y	N	(8)
N.Dak.	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	(9)
Ohio	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	none
Okla.	Y	N	Y	NI	N	none
Oreg.	Y	N	Y	Y	N	none
Pa.	N	N	Y	Y	N	none
R.I.	Y	N	Y	Y	N	(10)
S.C.	Y	N	Y	NI	Y	none
S.Dak.	Y	N	Y	NI	N	none
Tenn.	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	(11)
Texas	Y	N	Y	Y	N	(12)
Utah	Y	N	Y	NI	Y	none
Va.	Y	N	Y	Y	N	none
Wash.	Y	N	Y	Y	N	none
W.Va.	Y	N	Y	Y	N	none
Wis.	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	(13)
Wyo.	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	none

Footnotes will be found at the end of report.

Selection of Subordinates

In only 2 states, Georgia and Ohio, do all of the professional subordinates of the Adjutant General come under civil service. In 2 other states, Colorado and Rhode Island, part of the professional subordinates are under civil service. In the former, however, if the professional subordinate is a National Guardsman, then he is not under civil service. In all the other 36 states reporting, professional subordinates are not under civil service.

Ten states, nevertheless, have the clerical subordinates under civil service. Four states have most of their clerical staff under civil service, i.e. those on the clerical staff who are not members of the National Guard. These states are California, Colorado, Michigan and New Jersey. All the other states with the exception of Iowa and Nevada, for which no information was given, do not have the clerical subordinates under civil service.

Table 6. Selection of Subordinates.

State	Are professional subordinates under civil service	Are clerical subordinates under civil service
Ark.	N	N
Calif.	N	mostly
Colo.	(1)	(1)
Conn.	N	Y
Del.	N	N
Fla.	NI	N
Ga.	Y	Y
Idaho	N	N
Ill.	N	N
Ind.	N	N
Iowa	N	NI
Ky.	N	N
La.	N	Y(2)
Maine	N	Y
Md.	N	Y
Mass.	N	Y
Mich.	N(3)	part(3)
Minn.	N	Y
Mont.	N	N
Nebr.	N	N
Nev.	N	NI
N.J.	N	partly(4)
N.Mex.	N	N
N.Y.	N	N
N.Dak.	N	N
Ohio	Y	Y
Okla.	N	N
Oreg.	N	N
Pa.	N	N
R.I.	not entirely	Y
S.C.	N(5)	N(5)
S.Dak.	N	N
Tenn.	N	N
Texas	N	N
Utah	N	N
Va.	N	N
Wash.	N	N
W.Va.	N	N
Wis.	N	Y
Wyo.	N	N

Footnotes will be found at the end of report.

Salary of National Guardsmen

With 2 exceptions, Illinois and Louisiana, all the 40 states reporting pay the National Guard the same as the U.S. army. In Illinois the pay for officers and warrant officers is equivalent to the U.S. army, but the remuneration for enlisted men is set by state law. In Louisiana, the pay is equal except when members of the National Guard are called back into service individually.

Twenty states do not have any provision for additional pay from the state. Two states, Delaware and Georgia, provide for additional pay only in the event of an emergency. One, Nebraska, as a rule does not grant additional pay, but it permits the Governor on his own discretion to order a slight increase for enlisted men. New York allows state employes 30 days with pay while on military duty while making no provision for nonstate workers. Three states furnished no information concerning additional pay. As a rule, 14 states allow additional pay. There is no rule for such additional remuneration. Some states permit it only for enlisted men or for those having certain qualifications. Additional pay is granted for service for the state as opposed to national service.

Table 7. Salary of National Guardsmen.

State	Same as U.S. army	Add'l pay from state	Amount	For what service is add'l pay granted
Ark.	Y	N	.....	.....
Calif.	Y	N	.....	.....
Colo.	Y	Y	\$1 per day en-listed men	first 20 days state duty
Conn.	Y	Y	(1)	(1)
Del.	Y	N(2)	.....	.....
Fla.	Y	N	.....	.....
Ga.	Y	N(2)	.....	.....
Idaho	Y	N	.....	.....
Ill.	(3)	N	.....	.....
Ind.	Y	N	.....	.....
Iowa	Y	Y	\$2 per day en-listed men	state duty
Ky.	Y	N	.....	.....
La.	Y(4)	N	.....	.....
Maine	Y	Y	(5)	cooks & musicians
Md.	Y	Y	(6)	(6)
Mass.	Y	Y	(7)	(7)
Mich.	Y	Y	\$2 per day en-listed men	15 day field training
Minn.	Y	Y	\$2.50 per day	emergency
Mont.	Y	Y	double for en-listed men	first 30 days
Nebr.	Y	N(8)	(8)	(8)
Nev.	Y	N	.....	.....
N.J.	Y	N	.....	.....
N.Mex.	Y	NI	.....	.....
N.Y.	Y	(9)	(10)	.....
N.Dak.	Y	N	.....	.....
Ohio	Y	N	.....	.....
Okla.	Y	N	.....	.....
Oreg.	Y	Y	(11)	.....
Pa.	Y	NI	.....	.....
R.I.	Y	NI	.....	.....
S.C.	Y	N	.....	.....
S.Dak.	Y	N	.....	.....
Tenn.	Y	N	.....	.....
Texas	Y	N	.....	.....
Utah	Y	N	.....	.....
Va.	Y	Y	\$1 per day	call of governor
Wash.	Y	N	.....	.....
W.Va.	Y	Y	(11)	.....
Wis.	Y	Y	NI	(12)
Wyo.	Y	Y	\$1 per day	(13)

Footnotes will be found at the end of report.

Perquisites of National Guardsmen

All the states reporting permit leave for public employes for National Guard duty. Tennessee exempts official parades from this leave and Wyoming allows leaves for public employes out of custom--not by law. Twenty-seven states permit 15 days absence for public employes without loss of pay. Six states permit 30 days absence. The rest of the states vary. For example, New Jersey permits 30 days but they are to be counted as part of employe's sick leave. Oklahoma permits 8-15 days; Oregon and South Dakota allow 14 days; Texas permits 12 days; and Montana has an unlimited period with certain reservations. Texas pays the difference between National Guard pay and civilian pay.

There is no firm policy in regard to leaves for private employes. Only 4 states, Maine, Minnesota, Oregon and South Carolina, require private employers to pay for the absent time. Washington has the employer pay the difference between the regular civilian pay and National Guard pay. The rest of the states do not require payment by private employers or they make it optional with the employers. Ten states make it a legal requirement to permit absences of private employes without pay and the other states make it optional with the employer. Some states use moral persuasion on employer in addition to the option; others have no legal requirement at all(6 states).

All but 2 states, Kentucky and Wyoming, provide for compensation for injuries. Two states limit the period for compensation. Two states provide for compensation through legislative acts, while one state has a hospitalization program.

Twenty-five states provide for some form of payment for death while in service of the National Guard. Minnesota and Washington provide for it by legislative acts, while Nebraska permits under certain circumstances. Wisconsin has a minimum of \$4,000 and a maximum of \$12,572 for all dependents. In Indiana there are no death payments, but the deceased's dependents may be paid by placing deceased on pension lists. Twelve states of the 38 reporting do not provide any death benefits.

Twenty states of 38 provide for injuries sustained under workers' compensation acts. Two states, Delaware and Michigan, have forms similar to workers' compensation. Maryland provides it in a limited form, and Oregon has it only for state employes. Thirteen states do not have awards for National Guardsmen under workers' compensation acts at all.

Table 8. Perquisites of National Guardsmen.

State	Leave for public employees	Total days without loss of pay	Leave for private employes		Compensation for injuries	Payment to dependents for death	Injuries under workmen's compensation	Other
			With pay	Without pay				
Ark.	Y	15	(1)		Y	N	Y	NG license plate \$1
Calif.	Y	30	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	none
Colo.	Y	15	N	N	N	N	N	none
Conn.	Y	30	(8)	(8)	Y	Y	NI	Exempt property used in NG from taxation
Del.	Y	15	N	N(2)	Y	Y	(3)	Officer uniform allowance \$100
Fla.	Y	15	(4)	(4)	Y	Y	Y	none
Ga.	Y	15	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	none
Idaho	Y	15	N	N	Y	Y	Y	none
Ill.	Y	15(5)	(4)	(4)	Y	Y	N	none
Ind.	Y	15	(4)	(4)	Y	N(6)	Y	none
Iowa	Y	15	(4)	(8)	Y	Y	Y	none
Ky.	Y	15	(4)	(8)	(7)	N	N	none
La.	Y	15	(4)	(8)	Y	Y	Y	none
Maine	Y	15	N	(4)	Y	N	Y	none
Md.	Y	15	N	Y	Y	N	(9)	none
Mass.	Y	15(10)	(4)	(4)	Y	Y	Y	none
Mich.	Y	15	(8)	(8)	Y	Y	(11)	none
Minn.	Y	15	Y	Y	(12)	(12)	Y	none
Mont.	Y	(13)	N	(8)	(14)	N	N	none
Nebr.	Y	15	N	Y(15)	(15)	(15)	N	none
Nev.	Y	15	(8)	(8)	Y	Y	Y	none
N.J.	Y	(16)	(4)	(4)	Y	Y	Y	none
N.Mex.	Y	15	N	Y	Y	NI	N	none
N.Y.	Y	30	N	(4)	Y	Y	N	none
N.Dak.	Y	30	N	N	Y	Y	N	none
Ohio	Y	15	N	Y	Y	Y	N	none
Okla.	Y	8-15	N	(8)	Y	NI	NI	none
Oreg.	Y	14	Y	Y	N	N	(17)	none
Pa.	Y	30	N	(4)	Y	Y	Y	none
R.I.	Y	15	N	Y	Y	N	Y	none
S.C.	Y	15	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	none
S.Dak.	Y	14	N	Y	Y	N	Y	none
Tenn.	Y(18)	15	N	(8)	Y	Y	Y	none
Texas	Y	12(19)	N	N	N	N	N	none
Utah	Y	15	N	(8)	Y	Y	Y	none
Va.	Y	15	N	(4)	Y	Y	Y	none
Wash.	Y	15	Y(20)	(20)	Y(12)	Y(12)	N	none
W.Va.	Y	30	N	(4)	Y	N	N	none
Wis.	Y	15	N	Y	Y	(21)	Y	none
Wyo.	Y(22)	15	N	N	N	N	N	none

Footnotes will be found at the end of report.

Exemptions for National Guardsmen

At present 6 states do not exempt National Guard members from jury duty. Fifteen states provide exemption from posse duty while 22 do not. In regard to exemption from civil process the states vary. Twenty-four states have some exemption from civil process. Of these, 9 states limit the period of exemption to duty periods only. Colorado and Montana permit such exemption under certain circumstances; Connecticut bans any reports, etc. made during service from being used in a civil process; Michigan permits exemption from civil process for period of duty plus 60 days thereafter; and New York permits exemptions as defined under its Soldier and Sailor Civil Relief Law.

Only 4 states, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio and Pennsylvania, do not provide exemption for liability for acts while on duty. Michigan provides for it by statute not by common law. Seven states, Idaho, Indiana, Maine, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania and Utah, do not provide for exemption from arrest. Some states limit it to the particular time limit and Connecticut exempts treason, felony and breach of peace. Twenty states provide for exemptions from road repair work. The other states do not or do not have a road repair law.

Only 5 states provide exemption from further military service. They are Colorado which provides for a 5-year exemption; Michigan and South Dakota--a 6-year exemption; and Nevada and North Dakota. New York does not exempt National Guardsmen from further duty but only suspends the reserve obligation.

The poll tax is used as a requirement for voting in 5 states--Arkansas, Virginia, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas. The first 3 do not provide exemptions while the latter 2 do. Other states have poll taxes for revenue purposes. Twelve more states do not exempt poll taxes while the remainder do or do not have poll taxes at all.

Florida and Georgia also exempt National Guardsmen from street taxes.

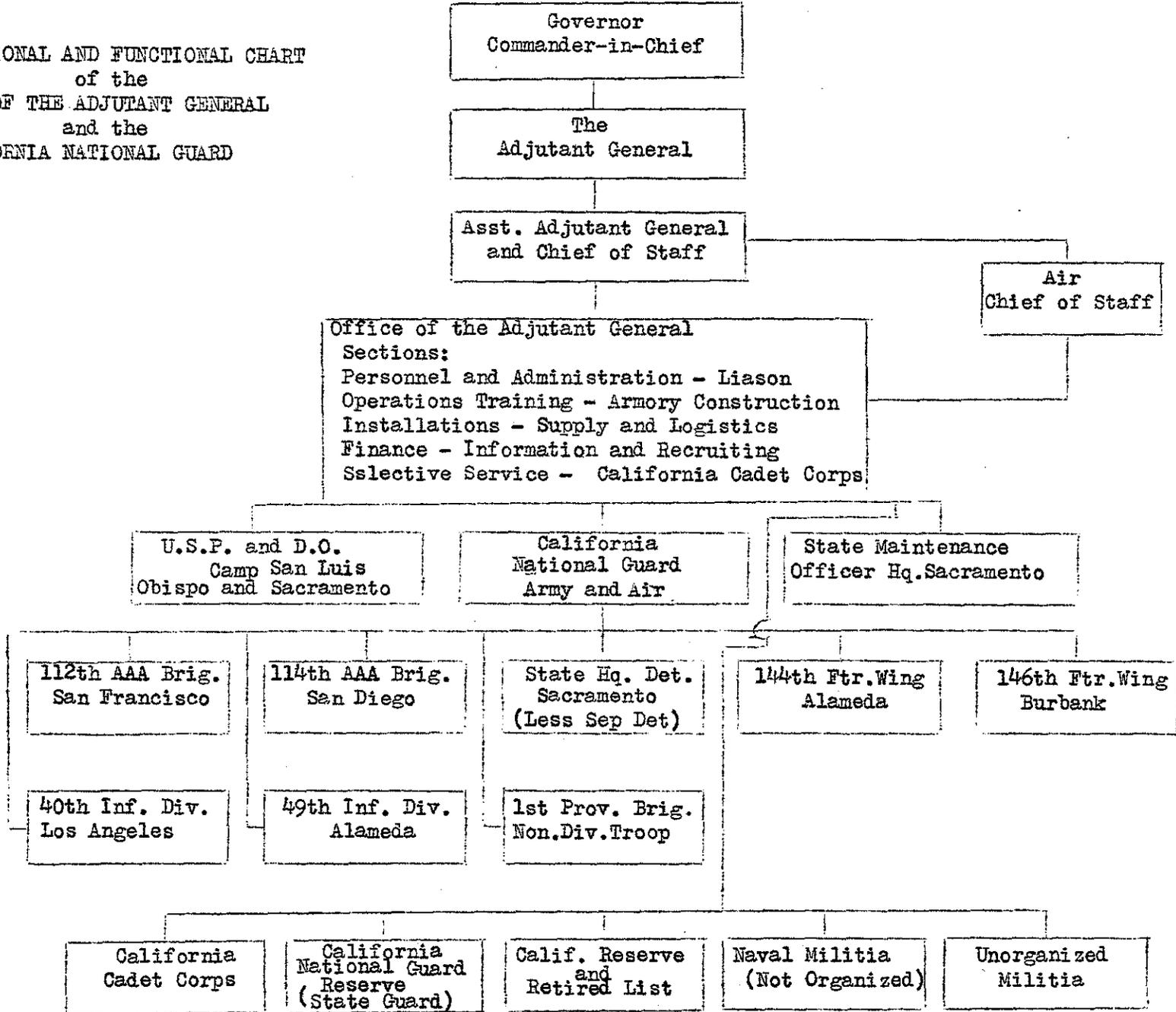
Table 9. Exemptions for National Guardsmen.

State	Jury Duty	Poll Tax	Posse Service	Civil Process	Liability for Acts on Duty	Arrest	Road Repair	From further Military Duty
Ark.	Y	N	N	(1)	Y	Y	Y	N
Calif.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Colo.	Y	Y	N	Y(2)	Y	Y	Y	Y(3)
Conn.	Y	(6)	N	(4)	Y	Y(5)	N	NI
Del.	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	NI
Fla.	Y	(6)	N	N	Y	Y(1)	Y(13)	N
Ga.	Y	N	N	Y(1)	Y	Y	Y(13)	N
Idaho	Y	Y	Y	Y(1)	Y	N	N	N
Ill.	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Ind.	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Iowa	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Ky.	Y	N	N	Y(1)	Y	Y	N	N
La.	N	(6)	N	N	Y	Y	(6)	N
Maine	N	N	N	Y(1)	Y	N	Y	N
Md.	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
Mass.	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	(6)	N
Mich.	N(7)	(6)	Y	Y(8)	(9)	Y(1)	(6)	Y(10)
Minn.	Y	(6)	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Mont.	Y	Y	Y	(2)	Y	Y	NI	N
Nebr.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Nev.	Y	(6)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
N.J.	Y	(6)	NI	NI	Y	NI	NI	N
N.Mex.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
N.Y.	Y	(6)	N	(11)	Y	N	(6)	N(12)
N.Dak.	Y	Y	NI	N	Y	Y	NI	Y
Ohio	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Okla.	Y	N	N	Y(1)	Y	NI	Y	NI
Oreg.	Y	(6)	N	Y(1)	Y(1)	Y(1)	Y	N
Pa.	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
R.I.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
S.C.	N	N	Y	N	Y	NI	Y	N
S.Dak.	Y	Y	Y	NI	NI	Y	NI	Y(10)
Tenn.	Y	Y	N	Y(1)	Y	Y	Y	N
Texas	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Utah	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	NI
Va.	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
Wash.	Y	(6)	NI	Y	Y	Y	NI	NI
W.Va.	Y	N	N	Y(1)	Y(1)	Y(1)	(6)	N
Wis.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	NI	N
Wyo.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N

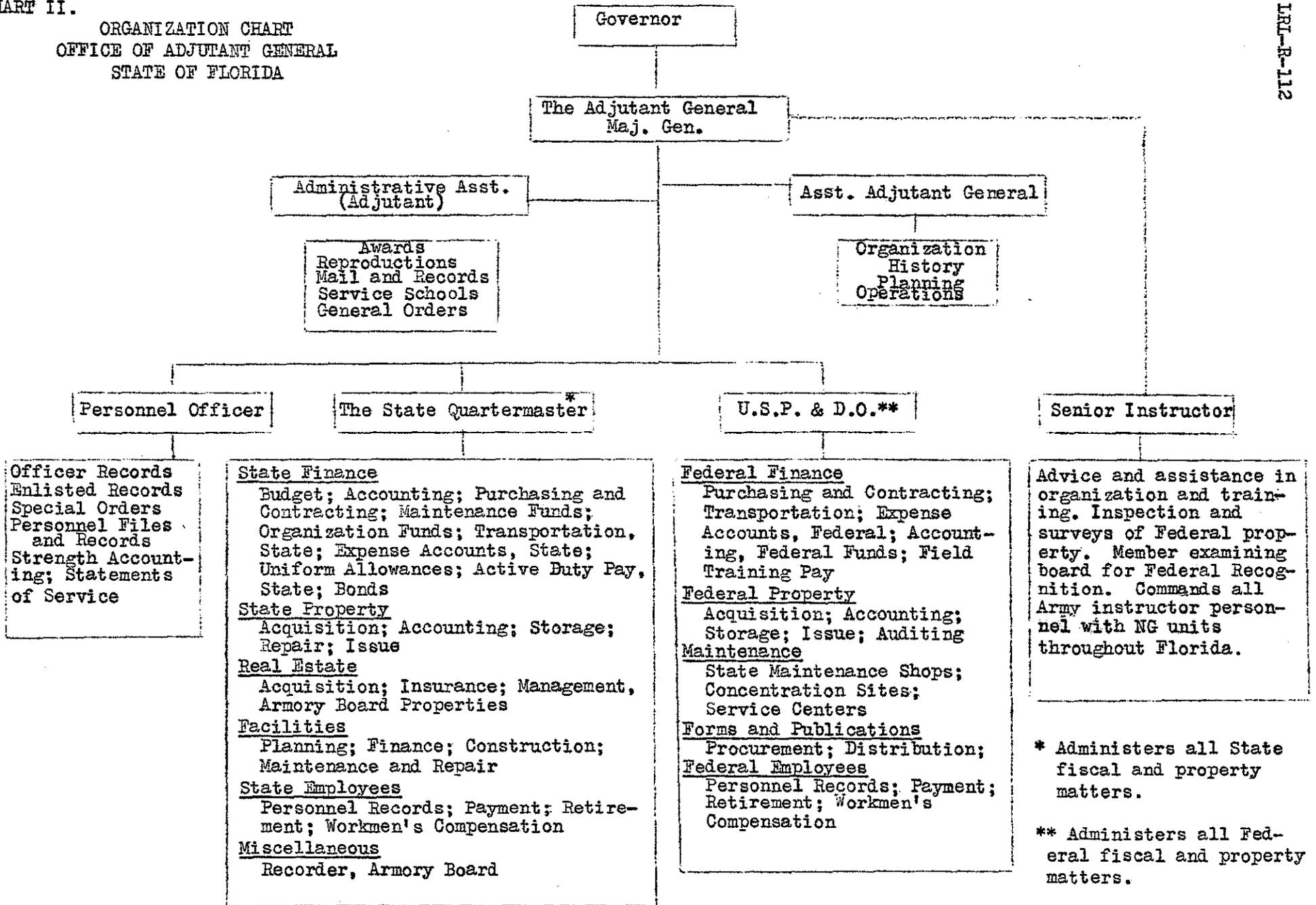
Footnotes will be found at the end of report.

CHART I.

ORGANIZATIONAL AND FUNCTIONAL CHART
of the
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
and the
CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD



ORGANIZATION CHART
OFFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL
STATE OF FLORIDA



* Administers all State fiscal and property matters.
** Administers all Federal fiscal and property matters.

CHART III.

ORGANIZATION CHART
STATE OF ILLINOIS
MILITARY AND NAVAL DEPT.

IRI-R-112

The Adjutant General

Secretary

Service Recognition Board

Asst. Adjutant General

Secretary

Classification and Employment

Public Relations Information

Office of the Acting U.S.P.&D.O. for Ill.

Executive Officer

Hq. & Hq. Det. Illinois Nat. Guard

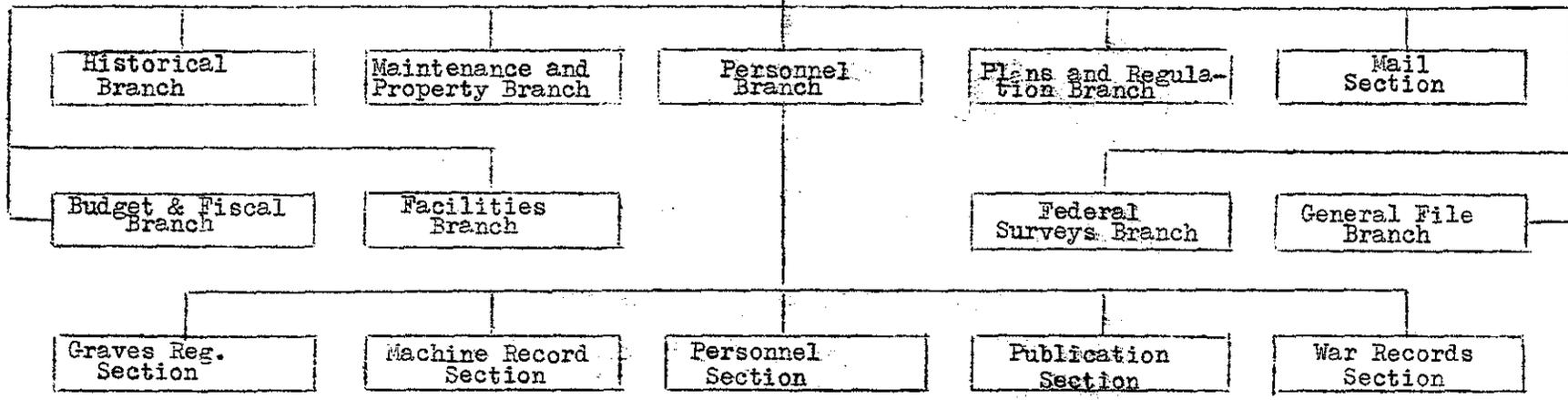
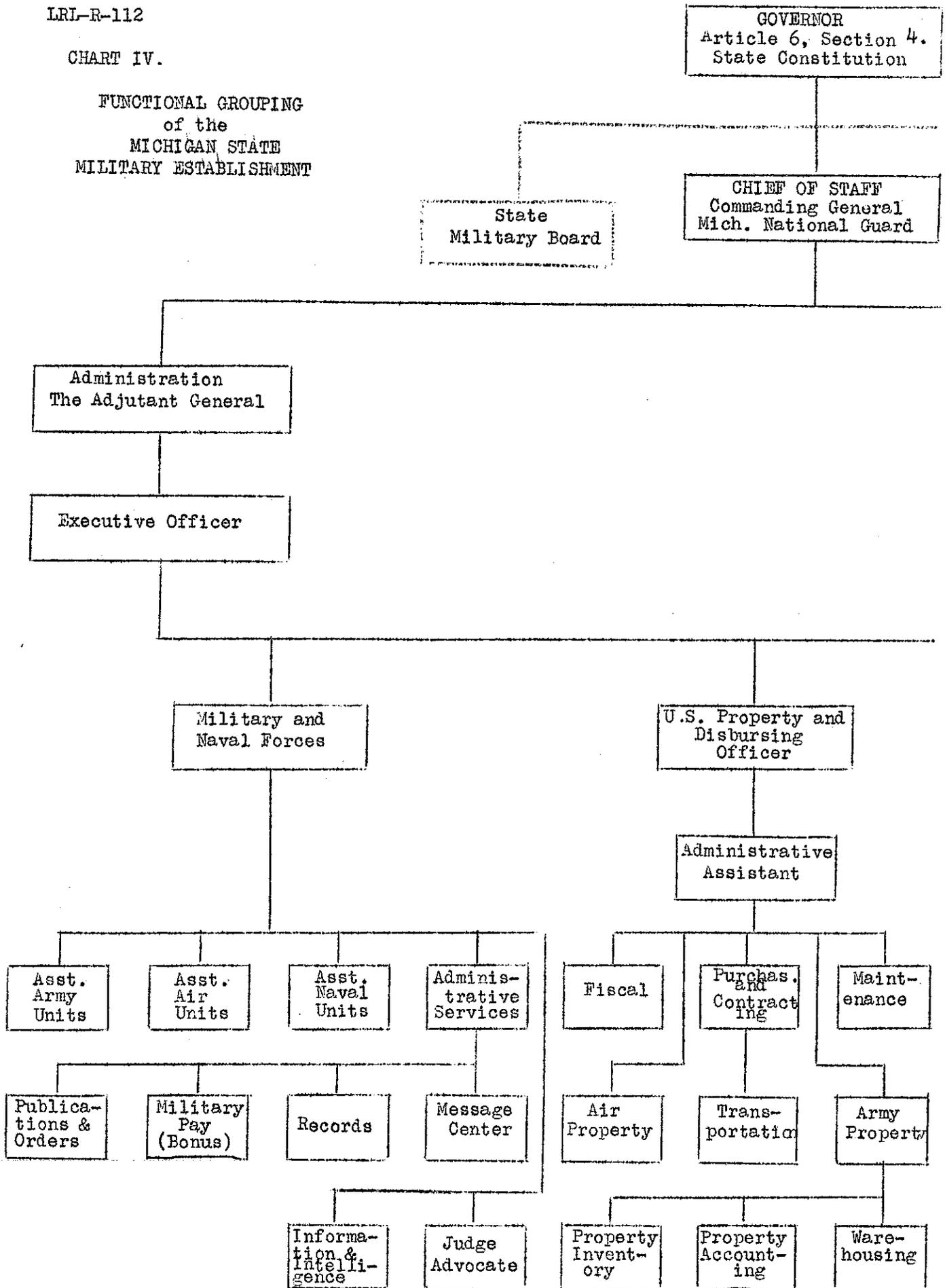
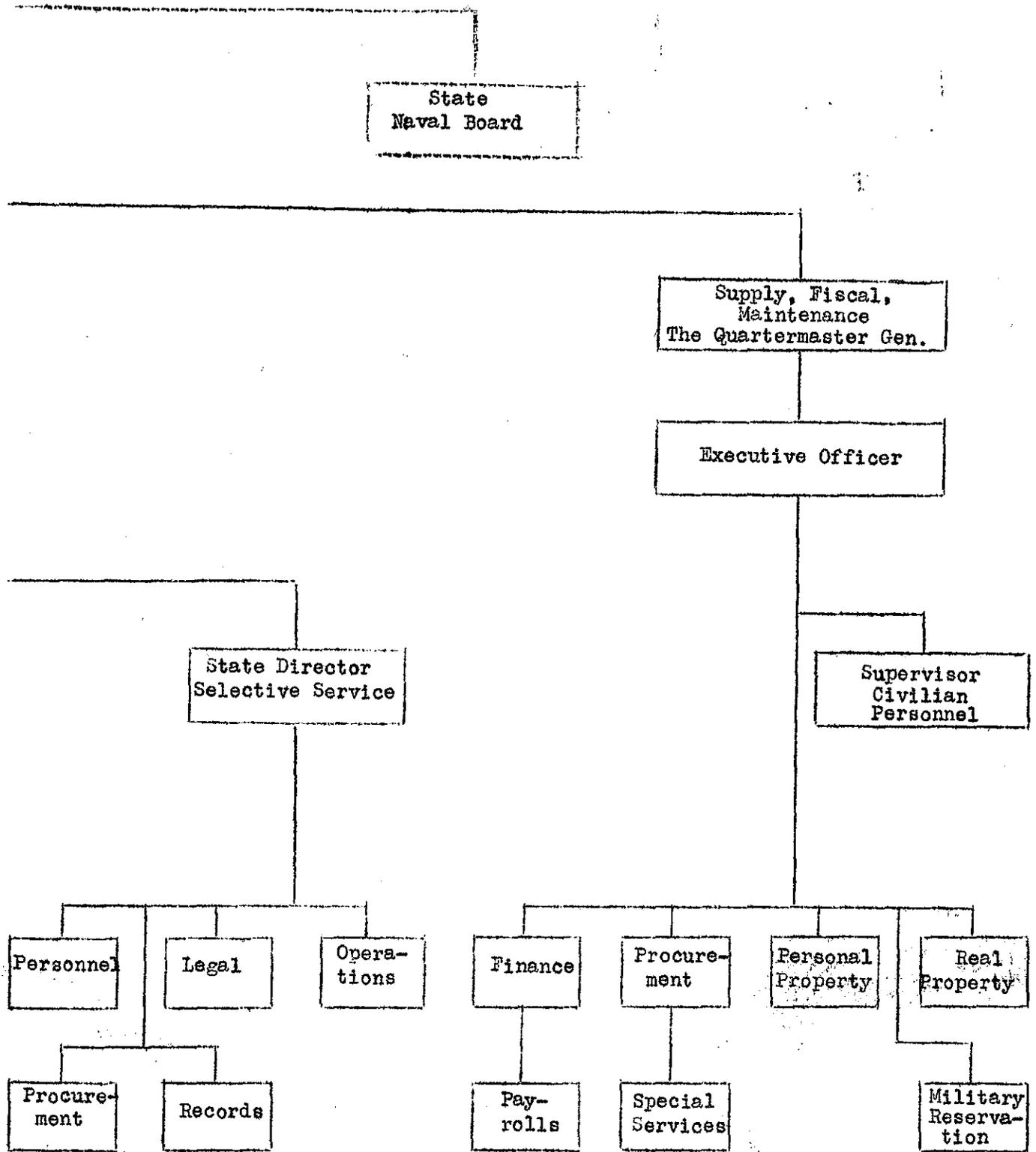


CHART IV.

FUNCTIONAL GROUPING
of the
MICHIGAN STATE
MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT





ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
MASSACHUSETTS

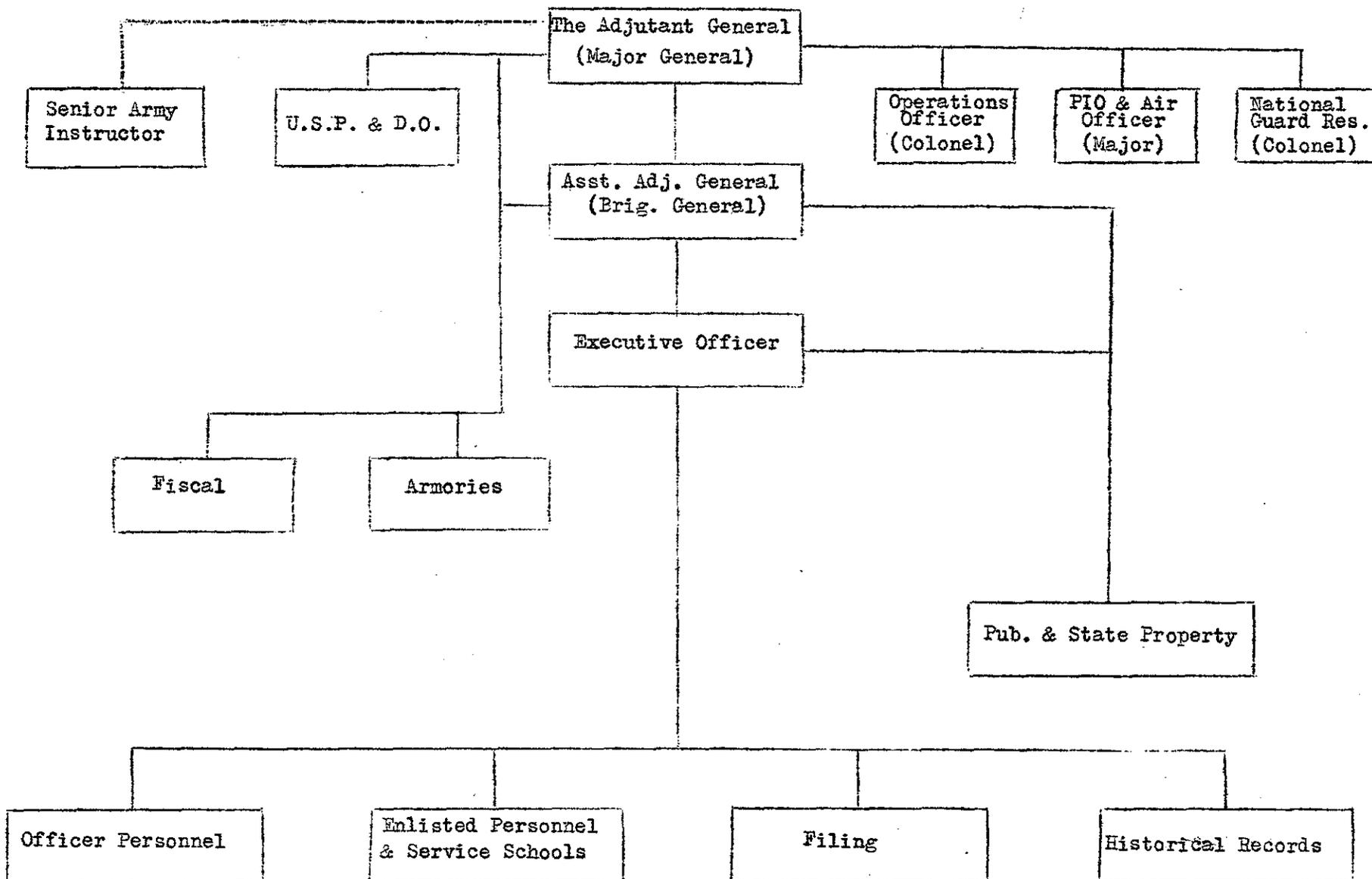


CHART VI.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART - STRUCTURE
DEPT. OF MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS
ADJUTANT GENERALS OFFICE -
(MILITARY DEPT.) STATE OF MINNESOTA

Minnesota State
Armory
Building Comm.

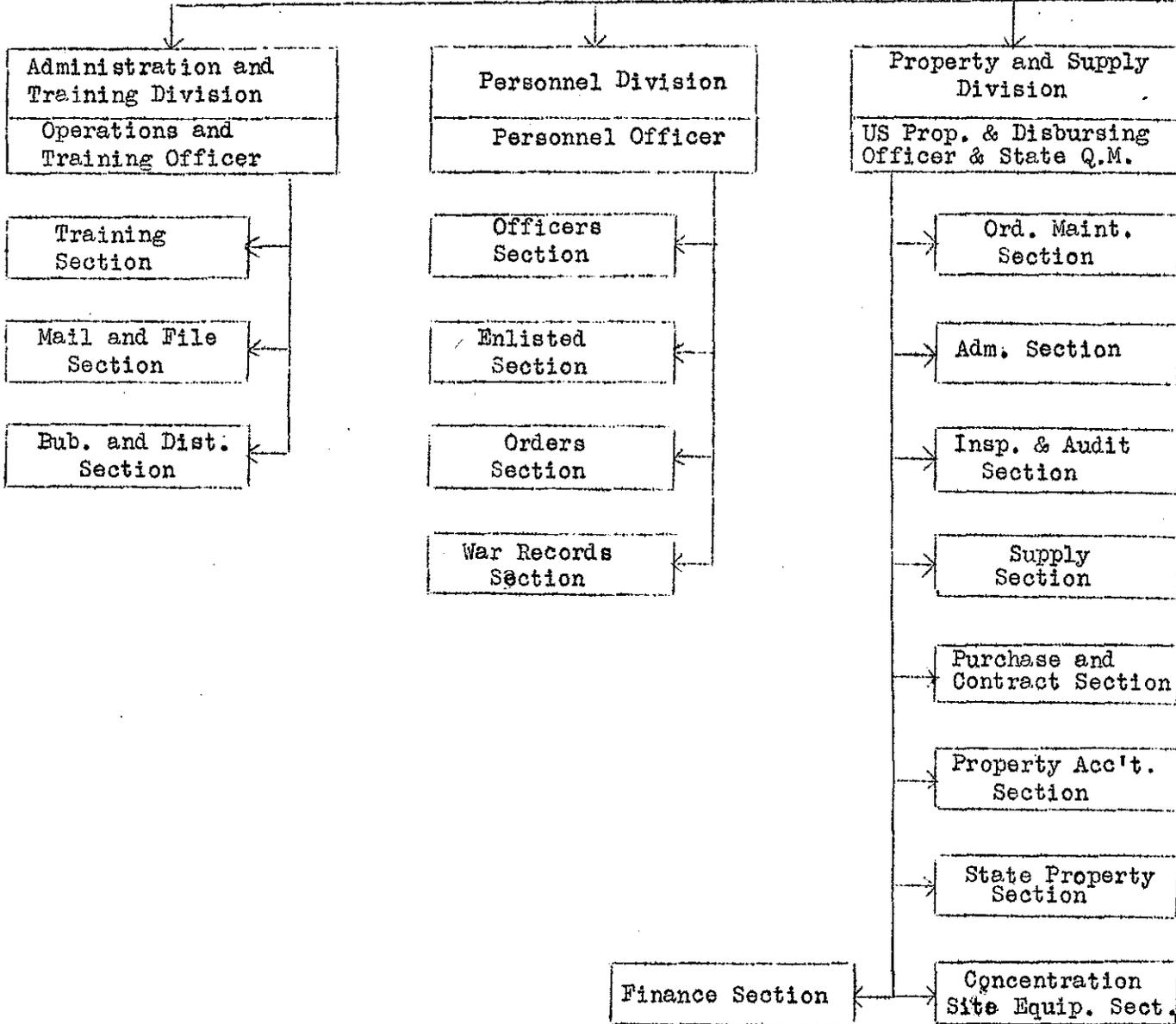
Electorate

Governor

Major Purposes and Functions:

- 1. To organize, equip, supply, train and administer Army National Guard and Air National Guard for state emergencies and as a federal M-Day force.

The Adjutant General

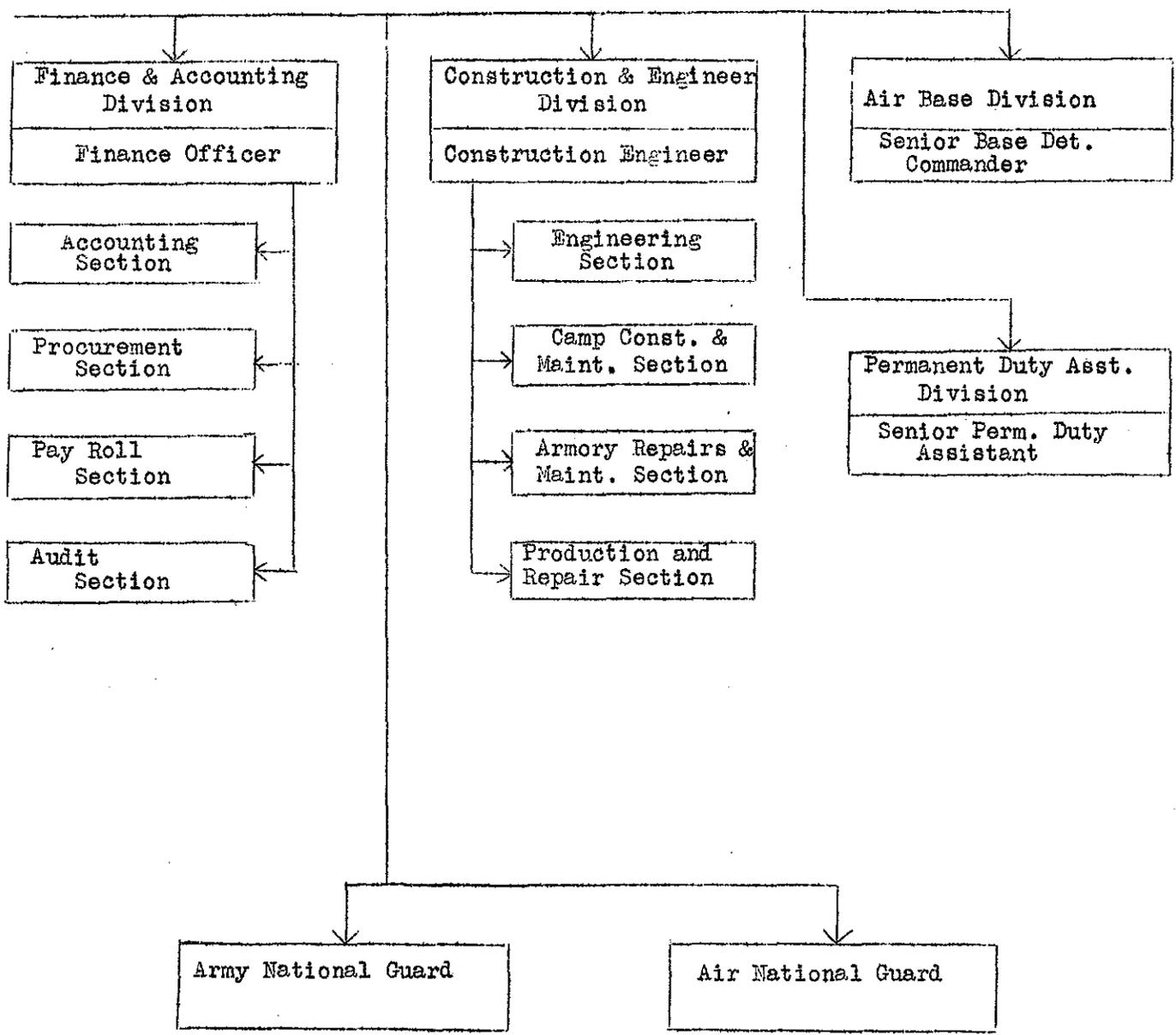


Dept. of the Army
 Dept. of the Air Force
 Chief, Nat'l Guard Bureau
 C.G. 5th Army
 C.G. 10th Air Force
 Director, Selective Service
 Finance Officer, U.S. Army
 Senior Instructor, Minnesota
 National Guard



Department of Military and Naval Affairs
 Adjutant Generals Office
 (Military Department)
 (190.00 thru 193.00 as amended by 1949 Session Laws)

The Adjutant General



ORGANIZATION CHART
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
STATE OF NEW JERSEY

IRT-R-112

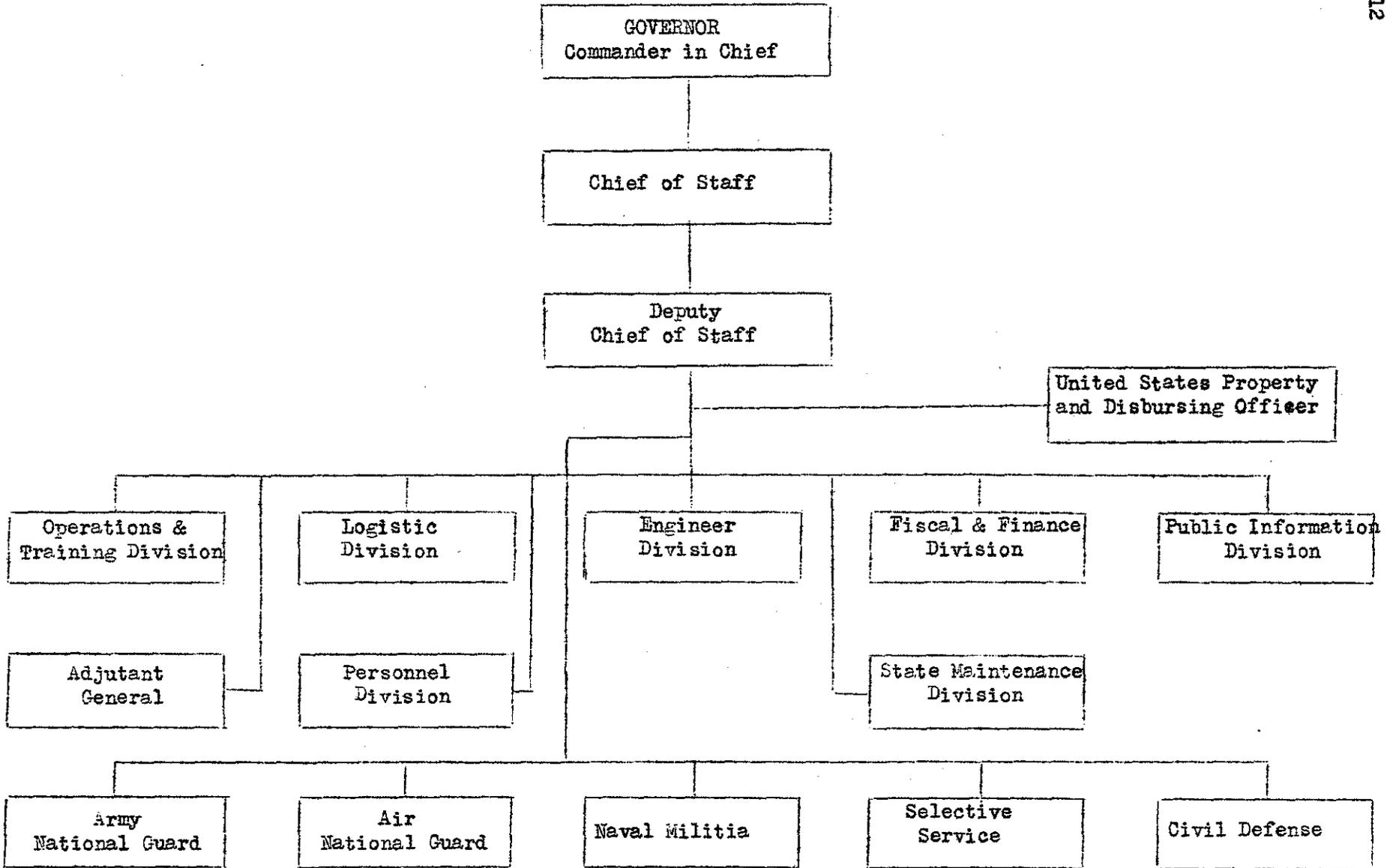
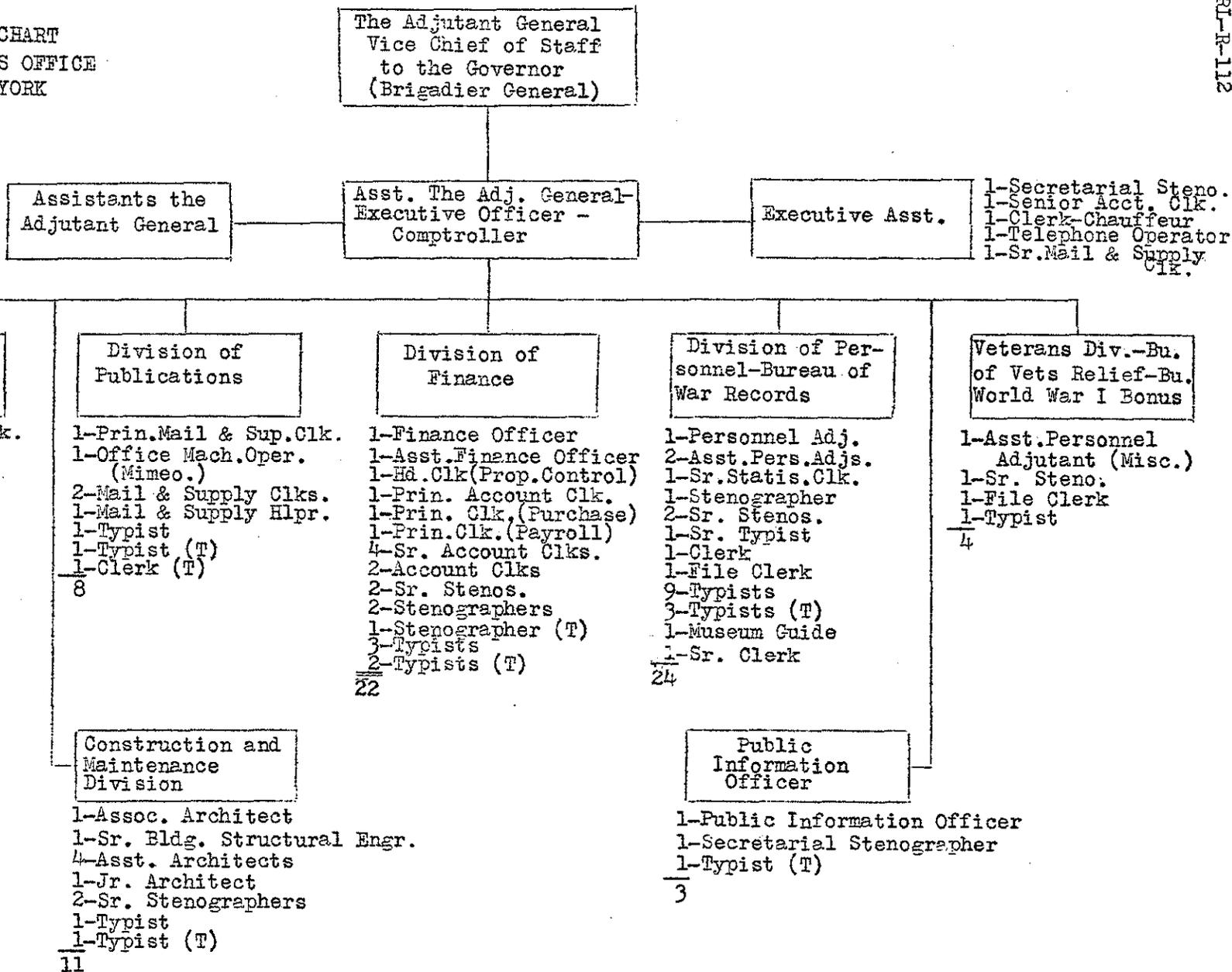


CHART VIII.

ORGANIZATION CHART
 ADJUTANT GENERALS OFFICE
 STATE OF NEW YORK

FBI-R-112

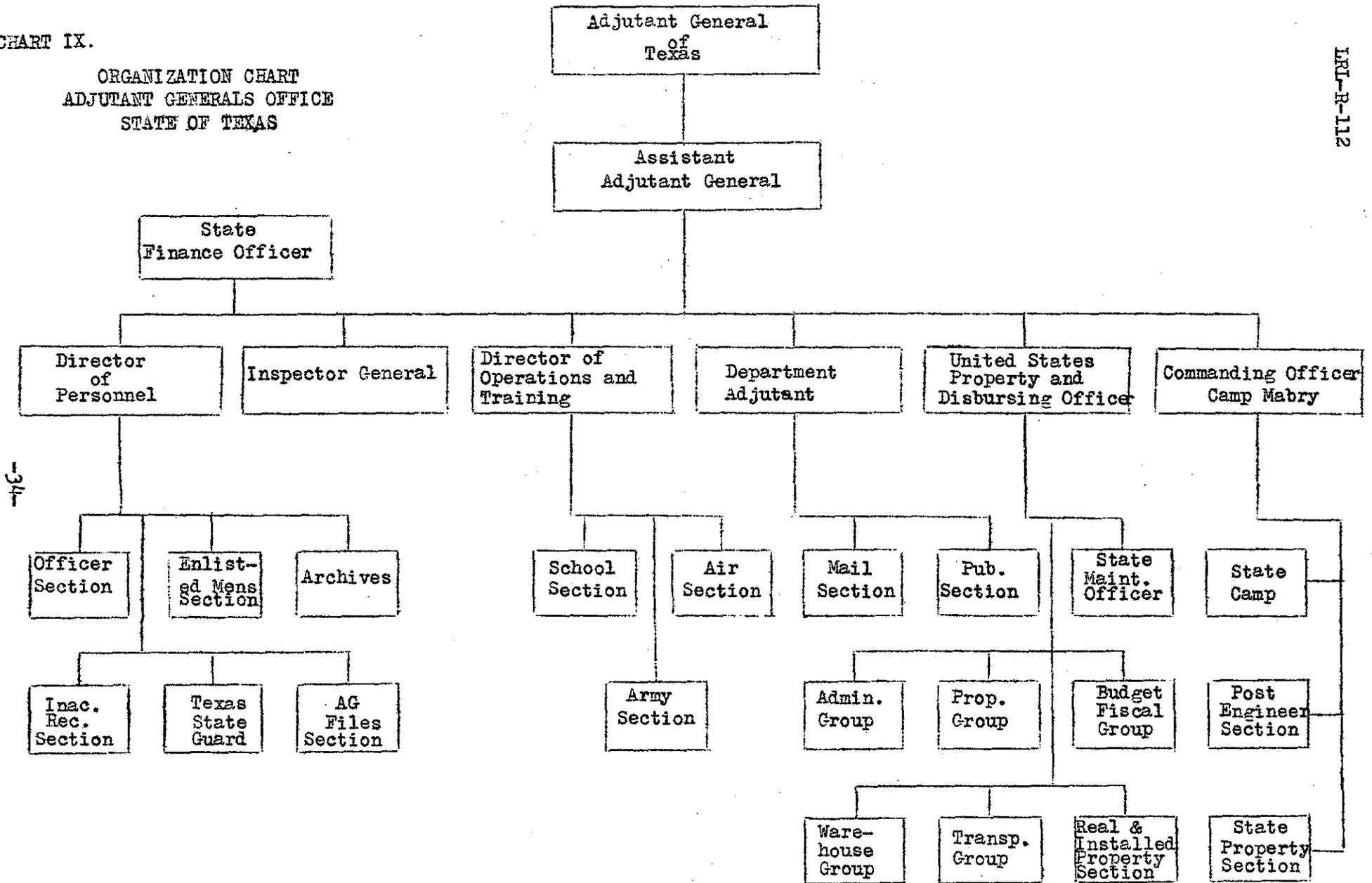


(T)-Temporary

CHART IX.

ORGANIZATION CHART
ADJUTANT GENERALS OFFICE
STATE OF TEXAS

IRL-R-112

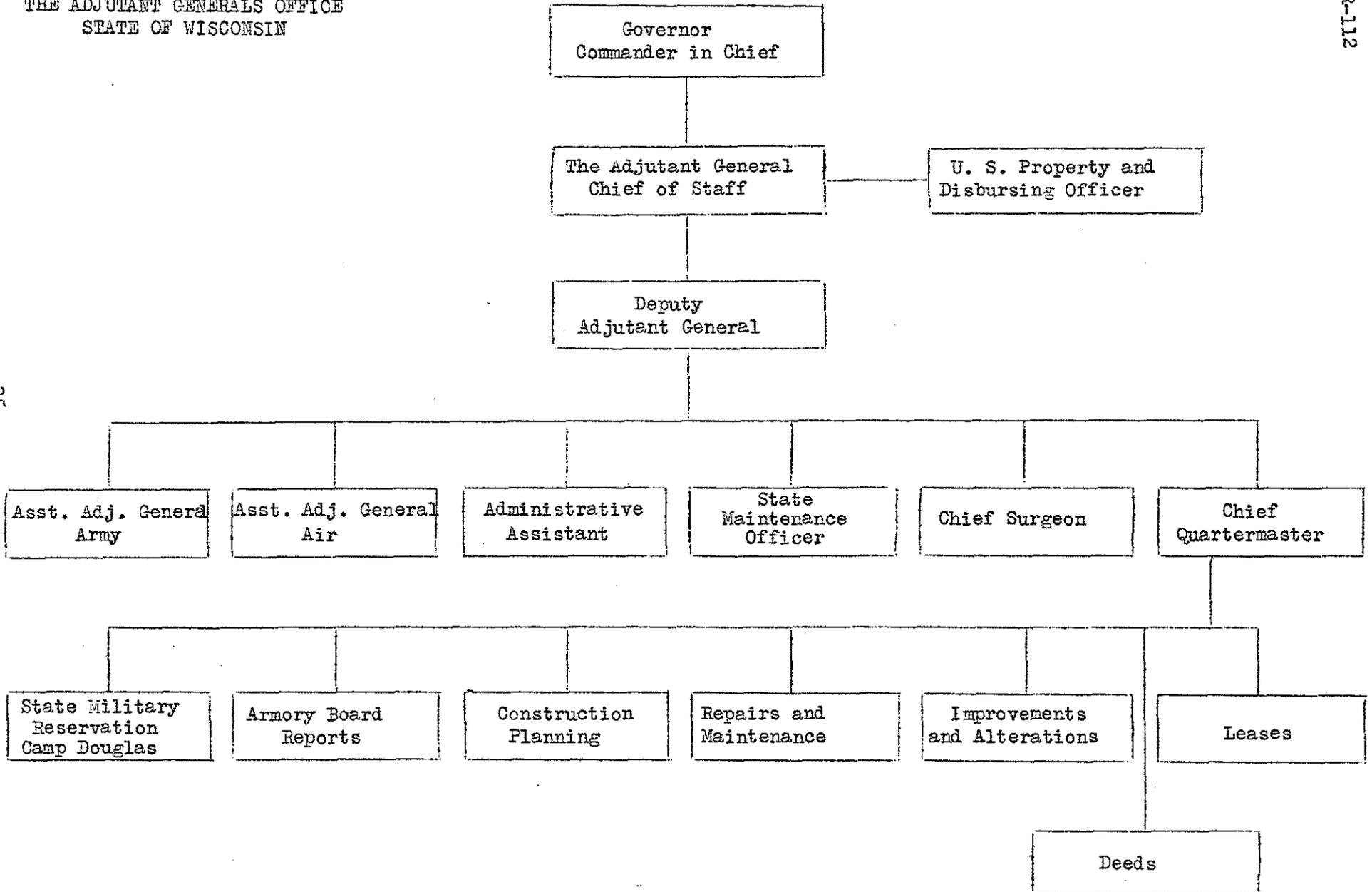


-34-

CHART X.

ORGANIZATION CHART
THE ADJUTANT GENERALS OFFICE
STATE OF WISCONSIN

IRT-R-112



FOOTNOTES TO TABLE 1.

- (1) Pleasure of Governor.
- (2) Federally recognized rank.
- (3) Governor appoints Adjutant General in the event of a vacancy.
- (4) Usually brigadier general but not higher than major general.
- (5) Permanent until retirement or removal.
- (6) Concurrent with term of Governor.
- (7) On advice of general officers and regimental commanding officer.
- (8) And until appointment of a successor.
- (9) Selected from nominees presented by the Military Board.
- (10) Permanent until age 64.
- (11) New setup. No Adjutant General but a chief of staff over whole state military system.
- (12) If rank is to be major general.
- (13) Governor always confers with the National Guard.
- (14) Not higher than major general.
- (15) In 4 months becomes major general.
- (16) Adjutant General is elected by the people.
- (17) Confirmed by both houses of the legislature.
- (18) And the pleasure of Governor.
- (19) By tradition, not by statute.
- (20) Not specified.

FOOTNOTES TO TABLE 2.

- (1) Legislative appropriation.
- (2) Equivalent pay and benefits of major general in regular army. At present this is \$11,599.60.
- (3) Adjutant General's pay cannot exceed that of a brigadier general of regular army.
- (4) Pay is equivalent to brigadier general of regular army. At present this is \$10,113.17.
- (5) Set by job classification schedule.
- (6) As appropriated by the legislature. In 1951 changed to equivalent rank (brigadier general) of regular army unless otherwise appropriated.
- (7) As appropriated by legislature in 1951.
- (8) If Adjutant General is director of selective service, federal government pays half.
- (9) Adjutant General receives pay of grade; not to exceed that of major general.
- (10) To be \$7,200.
- (11) Same as brigadier general in regular army until last pay increase.

FOOTNOTES TO TABLE 3.

- (1) Not assigned to Adjutant General except in emergencies or active duty.
- (2) To a limited degree.
- (3) Has a State Veterans' Commission.
- (4) Recommends civil defense director to Governor.
- (5) Only when part of Louisiana National Guard.
- (6) Military Defense Commission controls armories.
- (7) Ground Observers Corps only when activated.
- (8) Through state quartermaster.

FOOTNOTES TO TABLE 3. (Cont.)

- (9) Has administrative coequal with Adjutant General.
- (10) Handled by local Armory Boards of Control.
- (11) Separate state agency handles this.
- (12) Not assigned to state.
- (13) Comes under Montana Armory Board.
- (14) Except in emergencies; then a separate Director of Civil Defense as exists now.
- (15) For National Guard personnel.
- (16) Adjutant General is not chief of staff in New York. Therefore he is responsible to the chief of staff. Generally his duties are clerical--record keeping.
- (17) No State Guard but controls Oklahoma Militia.
- (18) Adjutant General is member of Governor's Council for Civil Defense, but units of National Guard do not participate in operation of civil defense agency.
- (19) Controlled by independent board of Texas National Guard active officers other than Adjutant General.
- (20) In Virginia the Adjutant General heads the Board of Military Affairs which controls the military establishment of the state.
- (21) Not as Adjutant General but same person is Director of Civil Defense by appointment of the Governor, not by law.
- (22) Partly but only by the choice of Adjutant General to help.

FOOTNOTES TO TABLE 4.

- (1) 8 as field officer or general officer.
- (2) 4 years as a field officer; 4 years as commanding officer of battalion or higher, of air or ground troops, or 4 years as staff officer at brigade or higher level and 2 of which must be active duty in time of war until 1960. May substitute 15 years commissioned service in National Guard of another state, District of Columbia, or territory or U.S. army or marine corps for 10 years duty in California National Guard.
- (3) At least 1 year prior to appointment with federal recognition.
- (4) Field or grade level with federal recognition.
- (5) Must have served as commissioned officer on active duty.
- (6) Not followed at times.
- (7) To be determined by board of officers.
- (8) Expected to qualify for federal recognition as brigadier general, in Adjutant General's corps.
- (9) 3 years commissioned service.
- (10) 7 years as command officer.
- (11) Federal recognition.
- (12) Naval rank of captain.
- (13) All as officers.
- (14) Custom follows federal regulations and requirements.
- (15) Can be promoted from colonel.
- (16) All command, 5 years in National Guard.
- (17) Major or higher of Oklahoma National Guard, federally recognized as such for at least 3 years.
- (18) Over 6 years commissioned service in National Guard federally recognized.
- (19) 5 years commissioned officer in Pennsylvania National Guard or armed forces.
- (20) Former membership in National Guard.

FOOTNOTES TO TABLE 5.

- (1) Chief of State of Military Department.
- (2) Recommends director of civil defense to Governor for appointment.
- (3) Office of Adjutant General only.
- (4) Director of civil defense, except in an emergency. Not now director.
- (5) State director of selective service.
- (6) No Adjutant General; chief of staff performs such duties.
- (7) Director of civil defense is a subordinate of chief of staff.
- (8) Chairman of Veterans Affairs Commission.
- (9) Director of Bonus Payments.
- (10) State Bonus Board.
- (11) Coordinator of disaster relief.
- (12) Coast Guard, National and State Guard.
- (13) Quartermaster general.

FOOTNOTES TO TABLE 6.

- (1) Part under civil service; National Guard members not civil service.
- (2) As of June 30, 1953.
- (3) Military personnel by Constitution do not come under civil service.
- (4) Some are National Guard enlisted men.
- (5) South Carolina does not have civil service.

FOOTNOTES TO TABLE 7.

- (1) Supply sergeants \$50 annually; commissioned officer on duty as adjutant of regiment, etc. \$250.
- (2) Except for emergencies.
- (3) Yes for officers and warrant officers. Enlisted men by state law.
- (4) Except when called back as individuals.
- (5) Musicians receive at least \$6 per day.
- (6) 5, 10 and 15% for marksman, sharpshooter and expert rifleman.
- (7) Regular army pay for special details on duty not covered by federal pay.
- (8) Slight increase at discretion of Governor for enlisted men for state service.
- (9) When ordered to duty by Governor.
- (10) State employes are allowed 30 days absence with pay for military duty.
- (11) Officers get \$100 per year for purchase of uniforms.
- (12) When ordered to duty by Governor.
- (13) Enlisted men at field training and other state duty.

FOOTNOTES TO TABLE 8.

- (1) No firm policy on this.
- (2) Moral suasion used.
- (3) Similar.
- (4) Optional with employer.
- (5) May be increased if ordered by department of defense.
- (6) May be placed on pension list.
- (7) Hospitalization.

FOOTNOTES TO TABLE 8. (Cont.)

- (8) No law covering it.
- (9) To some extent.
- (10) There is a 15-day training period--otherwise no information is supplied.
- (11) No, but awards are similar in amount.
- (12) Legislative acts.
- (13) Unlimited with reservation.
- (14) Will pay expenses while on state duty.
- (15) Under certain circumstances.
- (16) New Jersey permits state employes to take time off of 30-day sick leave.
- (17) Only state employes.
- (18) Except official parades.
- (19) Difference between state pay and National Guard pay.
- (20) Employer pays difference.
- (21) For total dependents , minimum \$4,000; maximum \$12,572.
- (22) Not by law, but by custom.

FOOTNOTES TO TABLE 9.

- (1) During duty periods only.
- (2) Under certain circumstances.
- (3) For 5 years.
- (4) Reports used and written in National Guard period cannot be used against writer in a civil process.
- (5) Except for treason, felony and breach of peace.
- (6) Not applicable.
- (7) Formerly were exempt.
- (8) During and 60 days after state service.
- (9) By statute yes, under common law, no.
- (10) After 6 years.
- (11) As defined under Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Law.
- (12) No only under reserve obligation.
- (13) Florida and Georgia also exempt National Guardsmen from street tax.

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Research Reports Issued by the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library

- R-101 Legislative Apportionment in Wisconsin, 1950. (out of print)
- R-102 Not issued
- R-103 A Manual for New Legislators, 1951. (out of print)
- R-104 Organizing the Legislative Services, 1950. (out of print)
- R-105 A Study of State and Local Legislative and Administrative Acts Designed to Meet Problems of Human Rights, 1952. (out of print)
- R-106 Driver Licensing in the U.S., 1952.
- R-107 Organization of Traffic Law Enforcement Agencies in the U.S., 1952.
- R-108 Licensing by State of Wisconsin, 1952.
- R-109 Advisory Committees in Wisconsin (not yet issued)
- R-110 Basic Information for New Legislators, 1953.
- R-111 Claims Against the State, 1953.
- R-112 The Adjutant General and the National Guard, 1953.