

# The Adjutant General's Department Summary

The Adjutant General's Department has the responsibility for the operations of the Kansas Army and Air National Guard, the Kansas Division of Emergency Management, Kansas Homeland Security and the administrative support of the Kansas Wing of the Civil Air Patrol.

## Mission

The department's mission is to be the "9-1-1" for our state and nation's emergency responders, protect life and property in Kansas, provide military capability for our nation and be a valued part of our communities.

## Adjutant General

The adjutant general is appointed by the governor and serves as commander of the Kansas National Guard, director of the Kansas Division of Emergency Management and director of Kansas Homeland Security.

## Kansas National Guard

The adjutant general administers the joint federal-state program that is the Kansas Army and Air National Guard. Approximately 7,500 Guardsmen currently serve the state of Kansas. Military equipment for the Kansas Guard is furnished by the U.S. Department of Defense through the National Guard Bureau. Federal control is exercised over military strength and mobilization of the Kansas Guard. Federal personnel are employed in both administrative and maintenance jobs in armories and maintenance shops. The Kansas Army National Guard is made up of the Joint Forces Headquarters, Topeka; 35th Infantry Division, Fort Leavenworth; 69th Troop Command, Topeka; 287th Sustainment Brigade, Wichita; 635th Regional Support Group, Hutchinson; and 235th Regiment, Salina and their subordinate units. The Kansas Air National Guard is organized into two wings: the 184th Intelligence Wing based at McConnell Air Force Base, Wichita, and the 190th Air Refueling Wing at Forbes Field, Topeka.

## Kansas Division of Emergency Management

The Kansas Division of Emergency Management is the branch of the Adjutant General's Department that provides mitigation advocacy, planning requirements and guidance, training and exercises, response coordination and administration of recovery programs for the civil sector of the state, regardless of the type of hazards. The Kansas Division of Emergency Management's organizational structure mirrors the functions that take place in the life cycle of emergency management: mitigation, preparedness and response and recovery.

## Kansas Homeland Security

Kansas Homeland Security coordinates statewide activities pertaining to the prevention of and protection from terrorist-related events. This involves all aspects of prevention/mitigation, protection/preparedness and response and recovery. While Homeland Security addresses threats aimed at citizens, threats to agriculture and food supply are also monitored and addressed along with outbreaks of illness. Homeland Security serves as a liaison between federal, state and local agencies and the private sector on matters relating to the security of the state and its citizens.



# Agency History

## Kansas National Guard

Citizen-soldiers began protecting Kansas homes and families when our state was still a territory, leaving farms, businesses and other work places when called to defend the state and nation.

As members of the National Guard of the United States, they trace their roots to the organized militia regiments formed in the Massachusetts Bay Colony in December 1636. Militia, from the Latin “miles,” means “soldier.” The concept of armed citizenry comes from the Greeks who required military service of free male citizens to defend their own land and the city-state, generally for short durations. That concept, which came to the colonies from England through the Saxons, brought with it an enduring fear of standing armies – the repressive forces of monarchs. The posting of British Regulars in the colonies reinforced that fear and distrust of full-time soldiers among Americans.

Minutemen from that same colony’s militia fired the “shot heard around the world” at Concord River’s North Bridge on April 19, 1775, and began the nation’s struggle for independence from Britain. That independence was won with the help of the Marquis de Lafayette, a volunteer commander for American troops, and on his return to America in 1824, members of a New York militia took the name National Guard in honor of the Marquis, who was the commander of a French militia unit called the Garde Nationale de Paris. By the end of the 19th century, militia units in nearly all states were designated National Guard and with the passage of the Militia Act of 1903, the name National Guard became official.



The 20th Kansas Volunteers, under the command of Col. Frederick Funston, served with distinction during the Philippine Insurrection. A contemporary postcard, shown here, shows Funston and the 20th Kansas Volunteers crossing the river at Calumpit, April 26, 1899. (Library of Congress)



Kansas National Guardsman 2nd Lt. Erwin Bleckley was posthumously awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for his heroic actions during World War I which helped to locate the Lost Battalion.

Both the

Army and Air National Guard seals are built around the Minuteman, the symbol of the National Guard. During colonial times, the Minutemen were the members of the militia who volunteered to respond within 30 minutes with their own arms. The plowshare in the Minuteman symbol represents the civilian job the citizen-soldier leaves to pick up a musket and answer the call to serve our state or nation.

The forerunner of the Kansas National Guard, the Kansas Militia, was formed Aug. 30, 1855, when the governor and Legislative Assembly of the Kansas territory established “An Act to organize, discipline and govern the militia of this Territory.” The act also provided for the territorial governor, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, to appoint and commission one adjutant general to oversee the territorial militia. The first territorial adjutant general was Hiram J. Strickler, who was appointed on Aug. 31, 1855.

Kansas became the 34th state Jan. 29, 1861, and the militia was organized into units of the Kansas National Guard. Article 8, Section 4 of the Kansas Constitution designates the governor of Kansas as the commander in chief for state duties. The U.S. Congress passed the Militia Act of 1903, providing the same organization and equipment for the National Guard in each state as provided to the U.S. Army.

The Kansas National Guard consists of the Kansas Army National Guard and the Kansas Air National Guard. The latter was established Sept. 18, 1947.

The Kansas National Guard has been involved in the nation’s conflicts since the state’s inception as a territory. The Kansas Guard actively participated in the Civil War, 1861-1865; Indian Wars, 1864-1870; Spanish-American War, 1898-1899; Mexican Border, 1916; World War I, 1917-1919; World War II, 1940-1946; Korean War, 1950-1952; Berlin Crisis, 1961-1962; Air National Guard Squadron Tactical Recon-

naissance Interceptor Program alert (STRIP), 1955-1965; Vietnam War, 1966-1969; Operations Plan 8044 (formerly Single Integrated Operations Plan Alert), 1978-present; Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm, 1990-1991; Operations Northern and Southern Watch in Southwest Asia, 1992-2002; Operation Restore Hope in Somalia, 1992-1993; Operations Joint Endeavor, Deny Flight and Joint Guardian in Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1995-2003; Operations Phoenix Scorpion, Phoenix Scorpion III and Desert Fox in Southwest Asia, 1997-1998; Operation Allied Force in Kosovo, 1999-2010; the Global War on Terrorism (Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Noble Eagle), 2001- present; Operation Iraqi Freedom, 2003-2010; and Operation New Dawn, 2010-present.

During the Philippine Insurrection following the Spanish-American War, five Kansas Guardsmen were awarded the Medal of Honor for their heroic actions. Col. Frederick Funston was the most famous of these Guardsmen. The others were 1st Lt. Arthur Ferguson, Sgt. John A. Huntsman, Pvt. Edward White and Pvt. William Trembley.

Another Medal of Honor recipient was William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody, who was a member of the 7th Kansas Cavalry during the Civil War. Cody earned his medal for gallantry in 1872 during the Indian Wars when he was a civilian scout assigned to the 3rd U.S. Cavalry.

A posthumous award was presented to 2nd Lt. Erwin Bleckley for helping save the Lost Battalion during World War I. He began military service by enlisting in the Kansas Army National Guard's Battery F, 1st Field Artillery, which later became the 130th Field Artillery Regiment. His interest in aviation led him to volunteer for the Army Air Service, the forerunner of the U.S. Army Air Corps, which later became the U.S. Air Force. As the first aviator to earn the Medal of Honor, he is claimed by the Kansas Air National Guard and U.S. Air Force, although he was a member of the Kansas Army National Guard.

Col. Don Ballard, a retired member of the Kansas Army National Guard, saved lives while risking his own life as a Navy medic in Vietnam. Ballard is the only living Congressional Medal of Honor recipient from the Kansas National Guard.

Kansas citizen-soldiers and citizen-airmen have also served our state supporting civil authority in the 1888-89 County Seat Wars, the 1893 Legislative War, labor disputes in 1886 and 1893, and during student unrest over the Vietnam conflict in the 1960s. They continue to train to assist civil authority today. They also serve to protect Kansans in response to emergencies and disasters throughout the state, including tornadoes, floods, snowstorms and other weather-related and man-made emergencies and disasters.

### Kansas Division of Emergency Management



**During the Cold War era, J. W. Pedersen, Reno County Civil Defense director and Homer J. McConnell, representative of Office of Civil Defense, Washington, D.C., examine emergency rations and supplies stored by the city of Hutchinson at the Underground Vaults and Storage, Inc., facility, 650 feet below ground. The Kansas Division of Emergency Management began as the State Civil Defense Agency in 1951.**

responsible for the maintenance of radiological materials. The construction of two nuclear power plants - the Wolf Creek Generating Station near Burlington and the Cooper Nuclear Station in Southeast Nebraska - necessitated planning activities for the division designed to protect the public from accidental radioactive material releases into the environment.

In 1975, the title of Civil Defense was changed to the Division of Emergency Preparedness. This reflected the dual use of nuclear and natural disaster and preparedness as stated in the Robert T. Stafford Act of 1974. In 1993, the division was redesignated as the Division of Emergency Management.

The division is responsible for training state and local personnel to respond to natural disasters such as floods, tornadoes, snowstorms and man-made disasters.

In 1941, the Kansas Legislature established the State Council of Defense. The State Civil Defense Agency was established in 1951 as a result of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950. The State Civil Defense Agency was charged with providing civil defense to protect life and property in Kansas from nuclear attack, but did not address other disasters.

In 1955, the State Civil Defense Agency became part of the Adjutant General's Department. The department is responsible for emergency management throughout Kansas at state and local (county/city) levels, advising the governor with respect to his or her powers and duties during a disaster/emergency and coordinating the state and federal level responses.

In the 1970s, a Radiological Systems Management Section was established to meet requirements of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. It provides inspection, repair, calibration and exchange services for more than 70,000 radiological detection, identification and computation instruments in Kansas and is responsible for approving the security arrangement, location and the individuals

## Kansas Homeland Security

As both a military and a public safety organization, many sections of the Adjutant General's Department's were involved with homeland security concerns even before the events of Sept. 11, 2001. Shortly after those events, Kansas Homeland Security was made a part of the Adjutant General's Department. The adjutant general was named director of Kansas Homeland Security in October 2001.

Working in conjunction with the Kansas Bureau of Investigation, Kansas Highway Patrol and other agencies at all levels of government, the state's homeland security picture was analyzed and security measures were stiffened at airports, utilities and other key infrastructure, across the state to ensure the health and safety of the public were well-protected.

Kansas Homeland Security was established to coordinate all phases of homeland security, including prevention/mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. Other organizations within the department, including the Kansas National Guard and Civil Air Patrol, also provide homeland security support and assistance.

### Civil Air Patrol

The Kansas Wing of the Civil Air Patrol is part of a private, volunteer, nonprofit 501(c)(3) corporation and by congressional charter is the auxiliary of the United States Air Force. The Kansas Volunteer Department of the Civil Air Patrol was created to administer state funds allocated to the Civil Air Patrol. The department was placed, by legislation, under the Kansas Adjutant General's Department in 1997 for administrative support and control of state resources and funding.

## The Adjutants General of Kansas

The position of adjutant general was officially created April 23, 1861, with the rank of brigadier general. The rank was reduced to colonel Feb. 24, 1864, and then returned to brigadier general May 1, 1901. The rank was raised to major general March 1, 1956, and to lieutenant general July 1, 1970, contingent upon 15 consecutive years of tenure and as recommended by the governor and with consent of the Senate.

Maj. Gen. Lee Tafanelli Jan. 9, 2011 - Present	Brig. Gen. James W. F. Hughes April 1, 1905 - April 1, 1909	Col. David Whittaker March 5, 1870 - March 5, 1873
Maj. Gen. Tod M. Bunting Jan. 5, 2004 - Jan. 8, 2011	Brig. Gen. Samuel H. Kelsey Feb. 1, 1903 - March 31, 1905	Col. William S. Moorhouse March 4, 1869 - March 4, 1870
Maj. Gen. Gregory B. Gardner Feb. 10, 1999 - Oct. 31, 2003	Brig. Gen. Simeon M. Fox March 1, 1895 - Jan. 31, 1897 Feb. 22, 1899 - Feb. 1, 1903	Col. Josiah B. McAfee Aug. 18, 1867 - March 3, 1869
Maj. Gen. James F. Rueger Dec. 1, 1990 - Feb. 10, 1999	Col. Hiram Allen Feb. 1, 1897 - Feb. 21, 1899	Col. Thomas J. Anderson April 1, 1865 - Aug. 18, 1867
Maj. Gen. Philip B. Finley Oct. 18, 1987 - Nov. 30, 1990	Col. Albert J. Davis April 1, 1894 - Feb. 28, 1895	Col. Cyrus K. Holliday May 2, 1864 - March 31, 1865
Maj. Gen. Ralph T. Tice Oct. 1, 1980 - Oct. 17, 1987	Col. Henry H. Artz Jan. 10, 1893 - March 31, 1894	Brig. Gen. Guilford Dudley Feb. 27, 1863 - May 2, 1864
Maj. Gen. Edward R. Fry Jan. 1, 1973 - Sept. 30, 1980	Col. John N. Roberts April 1, 1889 - Jan. 1, 1893	Brig. Gen. Charles Chadwick March 22, 1862 - Feb. 26, 1863
Lt. Gen. Joe Nickell April 21, 1951 - Dec. 31, 1972	Col. Alexander B. Campbell Jan. 23, 1885 - March 31, 1889	Brig. Gen. Lyman Allen June 23, 1861 - March 22, 1862
Brig. Gen. Milton R. McLean Feb. 10, 1925 - April 17, 1951	Col. Thomas Moonlight Jan. 8, 1883 - Jan. 22, 1885	Brig. Gen. Robert B. Mitchell May 2, 1861 - June 20, 1861
Brig. Gen. R. Neill Rahn Jan. 11, 1923 - Feb. 10, 1925	Col. Peter S. Noble April 8, 1878 - Jan. 7, 1883	Adjutant General Hiram J. Strickler November 1860 - April 16, 1861
Brig. Gen. Charles I. Martin April 1, 1909 - Oct. 1, 1917 Jan. 27, 1919 - Jan. 11, 1923	Col. Hiram T. Beman March 2, 1876 - March 5, 1878	<b>Territorial Adjutant General</b> Adjutant General Hiram J. Strickler Aug. 31, 1855 - January 1858
Brig. Gen. Charles S. Huffman Oct. 1, 1917 - Jan. 27, 1919	Col. Charles A. Morris March 6, 1873 - March 2, 1876	