

GENERAL PROVISIONS

**A TABULATION BY STATES OF CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS FOR
MILITIA AND MILITARY DEPARTMENTS¹**

The chart below indicates for each state (Maryland omitted) (1) the year its constitution was adopted; (2) how each constitution provides for militia and military departments—whether (a) by separate article, or (b) in the Declaration of Rights; and (3) the relationship of militia and military departments to the governor and the legislature.

State	Date of Adoption	Separate Article	In Declaration Of Rights	Under Governor
ALABAMA	1901	Art. XV, §§ 271-78; legislature provides for organization; conforms to federal regulations; elect their own officers; volunteer organizations may be formed; governor and Senate appoint general officers; legislature provides for safekeeping of arm, etc.		Governor is commander-in-chief.
ALASKA	1959		Right to bear arms.	Art. III, § 19 military authority; § 20, martial law, governor is commander-in-chief; can call out forces to execute laws, suppress or prevent insurrection; as provided by law, can appoint all general and flag officers, subject to confirmation of legislature in joint session; may proclaim martial law which shall not continue for more than twenty days without legislative approval.

¹ This article was prepared for the Commission by Mrs. Maurice P. Freedlander, a member of the Maryland Constitutional Convention Commission; B.A., 1936, University of Pittsburgh; M.A., 1962, The Johns Hopkins University.