### **Department of Legislative Services**

Maryland General Assembly 2020 Session

#### FISCAL AND POLICY NOTE Third Reader

Senate Bill 20 (Senators Patterson and Carozza)

Education, Health, and Environmental Affairs Health and Government Operations

## General Provisions - Commemorative Days - Tuskegee Airmen Commemoration Day

This bill requires the Governor to annually proclaim the fourth Thursday in March as Tuskegee Airmen Commemoration Day. The proclamation must urge educational and cultural organizations to observe Tuskegee Airmen Commemoration Day through appropriate and informative programs and activities.

#### **Fiscal Summary**

**State Effect:** Commemorating Tuskegee Airmen Commemoration Day does not affect State finances.

Local Effect: None.

Small Business Effect: None.

#### **Analysis**

**Current Law:** Sixteen official commemorative days, seven months, and one week are recognized in State law, as shown in **Exhibit 1**. The Governor also must issue a proclamation each year encouraging citizens and other individuals to observe a moment of silence at 3:00 p.m. on Memorial Day to unite in remembrance and commemorate the heroic acts and efforts of Marylanders who have served and died in the U.S. Armed Forces.

# **Exhibit 1 Official Commemorative Days and Months in Maryland**

Asian Lunar New Year Day<sup>1</sup> January/February

**Black History Month February** Irish-American Heritage Month March March Women's History Month Welcome Home Vietnam Veterans Day March 30 Crime Victim and Advocate Commemorative Day April 3 John Hanson's Birthday<sup>2</sup> April 13 National Healthcare Decisions Day April 16 Maryland Centenarians Day<sup>3</sup> May Negro Baseball League Day<sup>4</sup> May Law Day U.S.A. May 1 Fire, Rescue, and Emergency Services Workers Day<sup>5</sup> June Chesapeake Bay Awareness Week<sup>6</sup> June Juneteenth National Freedom Day June 19 June 20 Maryland Charter Day Thurgood Marshall Day July 2 Caribbean Heritage Month August

Hispanic Heritage Month<sup>7</sup> September/October

German-American Heritage Month

South Asian American Heritage Day

Poetry Day

October 2

October 15

American Indian Heritage Month

Maryland Emancipation Day

Annapolis Charter Day

October 1

November 1

December 17

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Day designated as new year on the Asian lunar calendar.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>John Hanson served as the first president of the Continental Congress under the Articles of Confederation from 1781 to 1782.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Commemorated on the second Thursday in May.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Commemorated on the second Saturday in May.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Commemorated on the first Sunday in June.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>Commemorated during the second week in June.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>Commemorated from September 15 to October 15.

Source: Department of Legislative Services

**Background:** According to the National Park Service (NPS), prior to World War II, opportunities for African American participation in the U.S. military were very limited and controversial. In the early 1940s, after succumbing to public pressure, the army decided to train a small number of African American pilot cadets under special conditions. In 1941, the army awarded a contract to Tuskegee Institute to operate a primary flight school at Moton Field. Tuskegee Institute was one of a very few American institutions, and the only African American institution, to own, develop, and control facilities for military flight instruction. The Tuskegee Airmen were the first African American soldiers to successfully complete their training and enter the Army Air Corps.

Although military leaders were hesitant to use the Tuskegee Airmen in combat, the airmen eventually saw considerable action in North Africa and Europe. Acceptance from Army Air Forces units came slowly, but the courageous and, in many cases, heroic performance of the Tuskegee Airmen earned them increased combat opportunities and respect. NPS instructs that the Tuskegee Airmen reflect the struggle of African Americans to achieve equal rights, not only through legal attacks on the system of segregation but also through the techniques of nonviolent direct action aimed at segregation in the military.

#### **Additional Information**

**Prior Introductions:** None.

**Designated Cross File:** HB 716 (Delegate R. Watson, et al.) - Health and Government

Operations.

**Information Source(s):** National Park Service, Department of Legislative Services

**Fiscal Note History:** First Reader - February 19, 2020 rh/jc Third Reader - March 14, 2020

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