SENATE BILL 630

P1 2lr2868 CF HB 165

By: Senators Jones-Rodwell, Currie, Gladden, Kelley, McFadden, Muse, and Pugh

Introduced and read first time: February 3, 2012

Assigned to: Education, Health, and Environmental Affairs

Committee Report: Favorable with amendments

Senate action: Adopted

Read second time: March 27, 2012

CHAPTER

-	A 3 T	A (177)	
1	AN	ACT	concerning

2 State Government – Commemorative Days – Juneteenth National Freedom Day

- FOR the purpose of requiring the Governor annually to proclaim a certain day as Juneteenth National Freedom Day; and generally relating to commemorative days.
- 7 BY adding to
- 8 Article State Government
- 9 Section 13–410
- 10 Annotated Code of Maryland
- 11 (2009 Replacement Volume and 2011 Supplement)
- 12 Preamble
- WHEREAS, More than 140 years old, Juneteenth National Freedom Day is the
- 14 oldest and only African American holiday observance in the United States
- 15 <u>commemorating the end of slavery;</u> and
- WHEREAS, Also known as "Emancipation Day", "Emancipation Celebration",
- 17 "Freedom Day", "Jun-Jun", and "Juneteenth", Juneteenth National Freedom Day
- 18 commemorates the strong survival instinct of African Americans who were first
- 19 brought to this country crowded into the bottom of slave ships in a month-long
- 20 journey across the Atlantic Ocean known as the "Middle Passage"; and

EXPLANATION: CAPITALS INDICATE MATTER ADDED TO EXISTING LAW.

[Brackets] indicate matter deleted from existing law.

<u>Underlining</u> indicates amendments to bill.

Strike out indicates matter stricken from the bill by amendment or deleted from the law by amendment.



1 2 3 4	WHEREAS, Approximately 11,500,000 African Americans survived the voyage to the New World – and the number who died during passage is likely greater – only to be subjected to whipping, castration, branding, and rape and forced to submit to slavery for more than 200 years after their arrival in the United States; and
5 6 7 8	WHEREAS, Events in the history of the United States which led to the Civil War in 1861 centered around regional differences between the North and South that were based on the economic and social divergence caused by the existence of slavery; and
9 10 11 12 13	WHEREAS, Abraham Lincoln, who was inaugurated as President of the United States in 1861, believed and stated that the paramount objective of the Civil War was to save the Union, rather than to destroy slavery, but in stating his wish that "all men everywhere could be free", Lincoln added to the growing anticipation by slaves that their ultimate liberation was at hand; and
14 15 16	WHEREAS, In 1862, the first clear signs that the end of slavery was imminent came when laws abolishing slavery in the territories of Oklahoma, Nebraska, Colorado, and New Mexico were passed; and
17 18 19 20	WHEREAS, By September 1862, President Lincoln warned the 11 rebellious Confederate states that if they did not return to the Union by January 1, 1863, he would declare their slaves "forever free" via the celebrated Emancipation Proclamation; and
21 22 23	WHEREAS, News of this action reached the states at different times, and it was not until June 19, 1864 1865, that the message of freedom reached the slaves in Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Arkansas, and California; and
24 25	WHEREAS, Spontaneous celebrations erupted throughout the country when African Americans learned of their freedom; and
26 27 28 29	WHEREAS, Juneteenth National Freedom Day, which recalls how slaves hated slavery and celebrated its abolishment with excitement and great joy, serves as a reminder to all Americans of the status and importance of Americans of African descent; now, therefore,
30 31	SECTION 1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND, That the Laws of Maryland read as follows:

32 Article – State Government

33 **13–410.**

THE GOVERNOR ANNUALLY SHALL PROCLAIM JUNE 19 AS JUNETEENTH
NATIONAL FREEDOM DAY.

June 1, 2012.
Approved:
Governor.
President of the Senate.
Speaker of the House of Delegates.