

HOUSE BILL 1341

P1
HB 165/12 – HGO

3lr3029

By: **Delegates Stukes, Anderson, Carter, Conaway, Glenn, Mitchell, Oaks, Tarrant, and M. Washington**

Introduced and read first time: February 11, 2013

Assigned to: Rules and Executive Nominations

A BILL ENTITLED

1 AN ACT concerning

2 **State Government – Commemorative Days – Juneteenth National Freedom**
3 **Day**

4 FOR the purpose of requiring the Governor annually to proclaim a certain day as
5 Juneteenth National Freedom Day; and generally relating to commemorative
6 days.

7 BY adding to

8 Article – State Government

9 Section 13–411

10 Annotated Code of Maryland

11 (2009 Replacement Volume and 2012 Supplement)

12 Preamble

13 WHEREAS, More than 140 years old, Juneteenth National Freedom Day is the
14 oldest holiday in the United States commemorating the end of slavery; and

15 WHEREAS, Also known as “Emancipation Day”, “Emancipation Celebration”,
16 “Freedom Day”, “Jun–Jun”, and “Juneteenth”, Juneteenth National Freedom Day
17 commemorates the strong survival instinct of African Americans who were first
18 brought to this country crowded into the bottom of slave ships in a month–long
19 journey across the Atlantic Ocean known as the “Middle Passage”; and

20 WHEREAS, Approximately 11,500,000 African Americans survived the voyage
21 to the New World – and the number who died during passage is likely greater – only to
22 be subjected to whipping, castration, branding, and rape and forced to submit to
23 slavery for more than 200 years after their arrival in the United States; and

EXPLANATION: CAPITALS INDICATE MATTER ADDED TO EXISTING LAW.

[Brackets] indicate matter deleted from existing law.



1 WHEREAS, Events in the history of the United States which led to the Civil
2 War in 1861 centered around regional differences between the North and South that
3 were based on the economic and social divergence caused by the existence of slavery;
4 and

5 WHEREAS, Abraham Lincoln, who was inaugurated as President of the United
6 States in 1861, believed and stated that the paramount objective of the Civil War was
7 to save the Union, rather than to destroy slavery, but in stating his wish that “all men
8 everywhere could be free”, Lincoln added to the growing anticipation by slaves that
9 their ultimate liberation was at hand; and

10 WHEREAS, In 1862, the first clear signs that the end of slavery was imminent
11 came when laws abolishing slavery in the territories of Oklahoma, Nebraska,
12 Colorado, and New Mexico were passed; and

13 WHEREAS, By September 1862, President Lincoln warned the 11 rebellious
14 Confederate states that if they did not return to the Union by January 1, 1863, he
15 would declare their slaves “forever free” via the celebrated Emancipation
16 Proclamation; and

17 WHEREAS, News of this action reached the states at different times, and it was
18 not until June 19, 1865, that the message of freedom reached the slaves in Texas,
19 Oklahoma, Louisiana, Arkansas, and California; and

20 WHEREAS, Spontaneous celebrations erupted throughout the country when
21 African Americans learned of their freedom; and

22 WHEREAS, Juneteenth National Freedom Day, which recalls how slaves hated
23 slavery and celebrated its abolishment with excitement and great joy, serves as a
24 reminder to all Americans of the status and importance of Americans of African
25 descent; now, therefore,

26 SECTION 1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF
27 MARYLAND, That the Laws of Maryland read as follows:

28 **Article – State Government**

29 **13–411.**

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

32 SECTION 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That this Act shall take effect
33 June 1, 2013.