

**CONCURRENT RESOLUTION**

**ADDENDUM**

**TO THE**

**SENATE CALENDAR**

**Text of Senate  
Concurrent Resolutions**

**of**

**Thursday, January 31, 2013**



## CONSENT CALENDAR

### Concurrent Resolutions for Notice under Joint Rule 16

The following joint concurrent resolutions have been introduced for approval by the Senate and House and will be adopted by the Senate unless a Senator requests floor consideration before the end of the session of the next legislative day. Requests for floor consideration should be communicated to the Secretary's Office.

#### S.C.R. 12.

By Senator McCormack,

**S.C.R. 12.** Senate concurrent resolution honoring Amelia Boynton Robinson, the Matriarch of the Voting Rights Movement.

*Whereas*, Amelia Boynton Robinson was a true hero in the long struggle leading to passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, Pub. L. 89-110, and

*Whereas*, she first participated in a voter registration drive when she assisted her mother in registering women to vote following the ratification of the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, a process completed on her ninth birthday, August 18, 1920, and

*Whereas*, in 1933, Amelia Boynton Robinson cofounded the Dallas County Voters League in Selma, Alabama for the purpose of registering African-American voters in Dallas County, and

*Whereas*, African-Americans in Alabama had been effectively disenfranchised since the adoption of a state constitutional amendment in 1901, and her task, which she performed with great dedication, proved extremely difficult as she was facing continuous pressure to halt her efforts, and

*Whereas*, in 1964, after the City of Selma adopted an ordinance effectively ending the voter registration efforts of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, Amelia Boynton Robinson wrote to the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King requesting the assistance of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), and

*Whereas*, the SCLC sent a team to assist in the voting rights effort, and when Dr. King went to Selma on January 2, 1965 to address a mass meeting, Amelia Boynton Robinson was manhandled and arrested, and

*Whereas*, on March 7, 1965, at the start of the famous voting rights march from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama, state troopers viciously attacked the marchers crossing the Edmund Pettus Bridge in Selma, and Amelia Boynton Robinson was left for dead, and

*Whereas*, she recovered, and President Lyndon Johnson invited her to the signing ceremony for the 1965 Voting Rights Act, and

*Whereas*, in 2013, at the age of 101, Amelia Boynton Robinson remains politically involved as a fighter for social justice and has established the Village of Hope organization to educate young persons about her life's work, *now therefore be it*

***Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives:***

That the General Assembly honors Amelia Boynton Robinson, the Matriarch of the Voting Rights Movement, for her pioneering efforts to ensure universal voting rights, *and be it further*

***Resolved:*** That the Secretary of State be directed to send a copy of this resolution to Amelia Boynton Robinson in Tuskegee, Alabama.

**S.C.R. 13.**

By All Members of the Senate,

By All Members of the House,

**S.C.R. 13.** Senate concurrent resolution in memory of former Representative and Senator Edgar May of Springfield.

*Whereas*, Edgar May was a proud immigrant to the United States who epitomized his mother's thought that "anything is possible in America," and

*Whereas*, he and his sister, the future Vermont Governor Madeleine May Kunin, arrived with their mother in New York in June 1940 on the S.S. Manhattan as refugees fleeing the Nazi threat to European Jewry, and

*Whereas*, Edgar May graduated from the Medill School of Journalism at Northwestern University and was a U.S. military veteran, and

*Whereas*, his first full-time position as a journalist was at the *Bellows Falls Times*, and his career path led to the *Buffalo Evening News*, for which he wrote a 14-part series entitled "Our Costly Dilemma" that exposed problems with the New York welfare system and that earned him a Pulitzer Prize, and the articles were subsequently compiled into a book, and

*Whereas*, this book attracted the attention of Sargent Shriver, who appointed Edgar May to senior positions in the federal War on Poverty, and

*Whereas*, in 1974, Edgar May successfully stood for election to the Vermont House of Representatives from his hometown of Springfield, and his eight-year tenure included three terms as chair of the House Health and Welfare Committee, with his prior work serving as a valuable resource, and

*Whereas*, in 1982, Edgar May sought a seat in the Vermont Senate, and beginning in 1985 served as the Senate Appropriations Committee Chair, earning bipartisan respect, and

*Whereas*, after leaving Vermont elected politics, Edgar May served as chief operating officer of Special Olympics in Washington, D.C., and

*Whereas*, on returning to Springfield, he spearheaded the effort to construct a new health and recreation center in a former Jones & Lamson machine tool building, and upon completion, this new facility, which is available to individuals of all income levels, was named in his honor, and

*Whereas*, Edgar May died at the age of 83, leaving as survivors his sister and many nieces and nephews, and his many friends and admirers in Springfield and elsewhere will retain fond memories of this extraordinary man, *now therefore be it*

***Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives:***

That the General Assembly expresses its sincere condolences to the family of former Representative and Senator Edgar May of Springfield, *and be it further*

***Resolved:*** That the Secretary of State be directed to send a copy of this resolution to former Governor Madeleine May Kunin and to the Edgar May Health and Recreation Center in Springfield.