

2007 DRAFTING REQUEST

Senate Resolution

Received: 02/26/2008

Received By: **smiller**

Wanted: **As time permits**

Identical to LRB:

For: **Lena Taylor (608) 266-5810**

By/Representing: **eric peterson**

This file may be shown to any legislator: **NO**

Drafter: **smiller**

May Contact:

Adtl. Drafters:

Subject: **Memorials - life and public ser.**

Extra Copies:

Submit via email: **YES**

Requester's email: **Sen.Taylor@legis.wisconsin.gov**

Carbon copy (CC:) to:

Pre Topic:

No specific pre topic given

Topic:

Lloyd Barbee

Instructions:

See Attached wrd

Drafting History:

<u>Vers.</u>	<u>Drafted</u>	<u>Reviewed</u>	<u>Typed</u>	<u>Proofed</u>	<u>Submitted</u>	<u>Jacketed</u>	<u>Required</u>
/?	smiller 02/26/2008 smiller 02/26/2008	lkunkel 02/26/2008		_____			
/1		csicilia 02/26/2008	jfrantze 02/26/2008	_____	sbasford 02/26/2008	sbasford 02/26/2008	

FE Sent For:

2007 DRAFTING REQUEST

Senate Resolution

Received: 02/26/2008

Received By: smiller

Wanted: As time permits

Identical to LRB:

For: Lena Taylor (608) 266-5810

By/Representing: eric peterson

This file may be shown to any legislator: NO

Drafter: smiller

May Contact:

Addl. Drafters:

Subject: Memorials - life and public ser.

Extra Copies:

Submit via email: YES

Requester's email: Sen.Taylor@legis.wisconsin.gov

Carbon copy (CC:) to:

Pre Topic:

No specific pre topic given

Topic:

Lloyd Barbee

Instructions:

See Attached wrd

Drafting History:

<u>Vers.</u>	<u>Drafted</u>	<u>Reviewed</u>	<u>Typed</u>	<u>Proofed</u>	<u>Submitted</u>	<u>Jacketed</u>	<u>Required</u>
/?	smiller 02/26/2008	lkunkel 02/26/2008		_____			
	smiller 02/26/2008			_____			
/1		csicilia 02/26/2008	jfrantze 02/26/2008	_____	sbasford 02/26/2008		

FE Sent For:

2007 DRAFTING REQUEST

Senate Resolution

Received: 02/26/2008

Received By: smiller

Wanted: As time permits

Identical to LRB:

For: Lena Taylor (608) 266-5810

By/Representing: eric peterson

This file may be shown to any legislator: NO

Drafter: smiller

May Contact:

Addl. Drafters:

Subject: Memorials - life and public ser.

Extra Copies:

Submit via email: YES

Requester's email: Sen.Taylor@legis.wisconsin.gov

Carbon copy (CC:) to:

Pre Topic:

No specific pre topic given

Topic:

Lloyd Barbee

Instructions:

See Attached wrd

Drafting History:

<u>Vers.</u>	<u>Drafted</u>	<u>Reviewed</u>	<u>Typed</u>	<u>Proofed</u>	<u>Submitted</u>	<u>Jacketed</u>	<u>Required</u>
1/?	smiller	1 cjs 2/26 08	J	J/Pg			
			2/24	2/24			

FE Sent For:

<END>

SENATE RESOLUTION

4191/1

~~Offered by Senators Taylor, Coggs~~

Relating to: the life and public service of Lloyd A. Barbee

Whereas, Lloyd A. Barbee was born on August 17, 1925, in Memphis, Tennessee, and died on December 29, 2002, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and

Whereas, Lloyd A. Barbee was a tireless freedom fighter, civil rights leader and attorney, Wisconsin State Representative, professor, and true leader in the cause for social justice as he lived by the philosophy that the only race is the human race; and

Whereas according to the Wisconsin Lawyer Publication of the State Bar: "Lloyd Barbee is probably the most important figure of the 20th century in Wisconsin civil rights"; and

Whereas, he graduated from Booker T. Washington High School in Memphis, served his country as a member of the U.S. Navy during World War II, and returned to earn a degree in economics in 1949 from LeMoyne College in Memphis and a law degree in 1956 from the University of Wisconsin-Madison; and

Whereas, he additionally taught at the University of Wisconsin Law School and the Bronx Community College of the City University of New York; and

Whereas, Mr. Barbee founded the Milwaukee United School Integration Committee (MUSIC) and in 1965, filed a lawsuit in federal court on behalf of both African American children and white children from Milwaukee Public Schools who were attending segregated schools which were subject to overcrowding and inferior resources; and

Whereas, that lawsuit led to a two decade long court battle and ultimately resulted in the ruling that the Milwaukee Public Schools were unconstitutionally segregated, prompting the Wisconsin Legislature to enact a program of school integration; and

Whereas, during the same period, Mr. Barbee was one of the first African Americans to win state office when he was elected to the Wisconsin State Assembly, where he ultimately served for six consecutive terms from 1964 through 1976 before retiring to focus his time completely on the schools case; and

Whereas, during his tenure in the legislature, Mr. Barbee quickly gained a reputation for being an innovative and unconventional lawmaker willing to push for social change even if there was little chance for political success, as he continually attacked laws that he felt inhibited individuals, especially the poor and minority group members, from achieving their full human potential; and

Whereas, while serving in the Assembly and as the Chair of the Judiciary Committee he fought to expand personal freedoms by repealing restrictive laws on what he called "victimless crimes" and was an advocate for open housing, ending job discrimination, and providing better medical access for minorities and low-income families, all issues that we are contending with yet in the present day; and

Whereas, from 1969 to 1973, he served as president of Freedom Through Equality, a Milwaukee based group established to reform laws detrimental to the poor; and

Whereas, Mr. Barbee received numerous awards and honors, including the American Civil Liberties Union of Wisconsin *Eunice Z. Edgar Award for Lifetime Civil*

Liberties Achievement and the Wisconsin Association of Minority Attorneys Award for Inspirational Leadership and Outstanding Dedication; and

Whereas, in 1999, a Milwaukee street was renamed "Barbee Street" by former Mayor John Norquist in Mr. Barbee's honor; and

Whereas, Mr. Barbee received an honorary doctoral degree in sociology from the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee in 2001; and

Whereas, Representatives to the Assembly Sheridan, Schneider, Young, Grigsby, Sinicki, Mason, Fields, Benedict, Turner, ~~K~~^essler and Hintz join with members of the Senate in this resolution honoring Lloyd A. Barbee; therefore be it

Resolved by the senate, that the Wisconsin Senate honors the remarkable life and achievements of Lloyd Barbee, both in the political sphere and in the various communities in which he dedicated himself to improving the quality of life for all.

See insert

for 4191

2007-2008 DRAFTING INSERT
FROM THE
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

LRB-4118/1ins
SRM:wj:rs

Whereas, the adoption of this ^s ~~Senate~~ ^r Resolution is supported not only by the senate, but also by members of the assembly including specifically Representatives Sheridan, Schneider, Young, Grigsby, Sinicki, Mason, Fields, Benedict, Turner, and Hintz; now, therefore, be it

Kessler,



State of Wisconsin
2007 - 2008 LEGISLATURE

LRB-4191/1

SRM:.....rs

gjs

2007 SENATE RESOLUTION

5

1 **Relating to:** the life and public service of Lloyd A. Barbee.

2 Whereas, Lloyd A. Barbee was born on August 17, 1925, in Memphis,
3 Tennessee, and died on December 29, 2002, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and

4 Whereas, Lloyd A. Barbee was a tireless freedom fighter, civil rights leader and
5 attorney, Wisconsin State Representative, professor, and true leader in the cause for
6 social justice as he lived by the philosophy that the only race is the human race; and

7 Whereas, according to the Wisconsin Lawyer Publication of the State Bar:
8 "Lloyd Barbee is probably the most important figure of the 20th century in Wisconsin
9 civil rights"; and

10 Whereas, he graduated from Booker T. Washington High School in Memphis,
11 served his country as a member of the U.S. Navy during World War II, and returned
12 to earn a degree in economics in 1949 from LeMoyne College in Memphis and a law
13 degree in 1956 from the University of Wisconsin-Madison; and

14 Whereas, he additionally taught at the University of Wisconsin Law School and
15 the Bronx Community College of the City University of New York; and

1 Whereas, Mr. Barbee founded the Milwaukee United School Integration
2 Committee (MUSIC) and in 1965, filed a lawsuit in federal court on behalf of both
3 African⁵ American children and white children from Milwaukee Public Schools who
4 were attending segregated schools which were subject to overcrowding and inferior
5 resources; and

6 Whereas, that lawsuit led to a ²⁻two decade long court battle and ultimately
7 resulted in the ruling that the Milwaukee Public Schools were unconstitutionally
8 segregated, prompting the Wisconsin Legislature to enact a program of school
9 integration; and

10 Whereas, during the same period, Mr. Barbee was one of the first African
11 Americans to win state office when he was elected to the Wisconsin State Assembly,
12 where he ultimately served for ^{eb}six consecutive terms from 1964 through 1976 before
13 retiring to focus his time completely on the schools case; and

14 Whereas, during his tenure in the legislature, Mr. Barbee quickly gained a
15 reputation for being an innovative and unconventional lawmaker willing to push for
16 social change even if there was little chance for political success, as he continually
17 attacked laws that he felt inhibited individuals, especially the poor and minority
18 group members, from achieving their full human potential; and

19 Whereas, while serving in the Assembly and as the Chair of the Judiciary
20 Committee he fought to expand personal freedoms by repealing restrictive laws on
21 what he called "victimless crimes" and was an advocate for open housing, ending job
22 discrimination, and providing better medical access for minorities and low-income
23 families, all issues that we are contending with yet in the present day; and



2007 SENATE RESOLUTION

1 **Relating to:** the life and public service of Lloyd A. Barbee.

2 Whereas, Lloyd A. Barbee was born on August 17, 1925, in Memphis,
3 Tennessee, and died on December 29, 2002, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and

4 Whereas, Lloyd A. Barbee was a tireless freedom fighter, civil rights leader and
5 attorney, Wisconsin state representative, professor, and true leader in the cause for
6 social justice as he lived by the philosophy that the only race is the human race; and

7 Whereas, according to the Wisconsin Lawyer Publication of the State Bar;
8 “Lloyd Barbee is probably the most important figure of the 20th century in Wisconsin
9 civil rights”; and

10 Whereas, he graduated from Booker T. Washington High School in Memphis,
11 served his country as a member of the U.S. Navy during World War II , and returned
12 to earn a degree in economics in 1949 from LeMoyne College in Memphis and a law
13 degree in 1956 from the University of Wisconsin-Madison; and

14 Whereas, he additionally taught at the University of Wisconsin Law School and
15 the Bronx Community College of the City University of New York; and

1 Whereas, Mr. Barbee founded the Milwaukee United School Integration
2 Committee (MUSIC) and, in 1965, filed a lawsuit in federal court on behalf of both
3 African-American children and white children from Milwaukee Public Schools who
4 were attending segregated schools which were subject to overcrowding and inferior
5 resources; and

6 Whereas, that lawsuit led to a ~~2~~²-decade-long court battle and ultimately
7 resulted in the ruling that the Milwaukee Public Schools were unconstitutionally
8 segregated, prompting the Wisconsin legislature to enact a program of school
9 integration; and

10 Whereas, during the same period, Mr. Barbee was one of the first African
11 Americans to win state office when he was elected to the Wisconsin state assembly,
12 where he ultimately served for 6 consecutive terms from 1964 through 1976 before
13 retiring to focus his time completely on the schools case; and

14 Whereas, during his tenure in the legislature, Mr. Barbee quickly gained a
15 reputation for being an innovative and unconventional lawmaker willing to push for
16 social change even if there was little chance for political success, as he continually
17 attacked laws that he felt inhibited individuals, especially the poor and minority
18 group members, from achieving their full human potential; and

19 Whereas, while serving in the assembly and as the chair of the Judiciary
20 Committee he fought to expand personal freedoms by repealing restrictive laws on
21 what he called "victimless crimes" and was an advocate for open housing, ending job
22 discrimination, and providing better medical access for minorities and low-income
23 families, all issues that we are contending with yet in the present day; and

Basford, Sarah

From: Peterson, Eric
Sent: Tuesday, February 26, 2008 1:52 PM
To: LRB.Legal
Subject: Draft Review: LRB 07-4191/1 Topic: Lloyd Barbee

RUSH

Please Jacket LRB 07-4191/1 for the SENATE.