



Smithsonian Institution

National Museum of African American History and Culture

Delegate Magazine 1972

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[[image - black & white photograph of Mrs. Johnson]]
 [[caption]] Mrs. Johnson, 56, was born in Baltimore. She became a registered nurse in Elkton in special wartime classes. In 1942 and '43 she was senior hostess for United Service Organization (USO) in Elkton and was also active as an adult leader of the Girl Scouts there.

She headed a boys recreation group at the Walnut Street YMCA for two years.

The Johnsons, who have lived on the Eastside for 11 years, have been married more than 20 years and have three children. [[caption]]

[[image - black & white photograph of Parren J. Mitchell]]
 [[caption]] PARREN J. MITCHELL, Member of Congress, 7th District, Maryland.

I am a native of Baltimore City and have maintained continuous residence in this city. I presently reside at 951 Brooks Lane, Baltimore, Md. (Tel.: 301-669-6296).

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY: On November 3, 1970, I was elected from the 7th District of Maryland to the United States House of Representatives, with a margin of approximately 17,000 votes. The election outcome renewed confidence in the viability of the system, and indicated the maturation of the Black electorate and the effectiveness of liberal coalitions.

My candidacy was supported by many national and local elected officials, and by civil rights, labor and peace organizations including: A.D.A., AFL/CIO, Committee for an Effective Congress, Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), Democratic Study Group of the U. S. House of Representatives, Local 1199E National Union of Hospital and Nursing Home Employees, Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance of Greater Baltimore, Maryland Veterans for Peace, Movement for a New Congress, New Democratic Coalition (local and national), Peace Commencement Fund, Referendum '70, Teachers for Better Government, United Auto Workers, Sane, and the Universities National Anti-War Fund.

I was a candidate for Congress from the 7th District of Maryland, in the Democratic Primary, September, 1968.

PUBLIC RECORD: For the past 20 years, I have worked for change: 1950 – admitted as the first Black student on the College Park Campus, leading an NAACP sponsored court fight; 1959 – implemented Baltimore's unique post-sentence case work program; 1963 – helped establish first U.S. Labor Department job training program on the Eastern Shore; 1963 – pressed for an end to discrimination at Gwynn Oak; fought for broad state-wide public accommodations law; 1964 – led battle against housing discrimination in Maryland, focusing on off-base housing surrounding military installations; 1968 – fought nursing home and pharmacy efforts to exempt their employees from minimum wage law, stressing No exemptions before Minimum Wage Commission; testified and labored against proposed routing of East-West Expressway through hundreds of Rosemont area-Mulberry-Franklin corridor homes; led successful battle against proposed 25% cut in Federal funds for City's Neighborhood Youth Program; 1969 – fought to lower security



deposit charged by gas and electric services: testified to raise Maryland minimum wage from \$1.25 to \$1.60 before Governor's Advisory Committee; labored successfully against proposed city 10% utilities tax, charging it a tax against the poor; 1970 – leader in anti-war protests sponsored by Moratorium Committee and Johns Hopkins; fought against exploitation by landlords, leading tenant march; acted as mediator between police and students in Morgan State College confrontation. [[/caption]]

[[image - black & white photograph of Troy Brailey]]
[[caption]] Troy Brailey, a member of the Maryland State Legislature from Baltimore City, has called for a black vigil at both the Democratic and Republican National Conventions in 1972.

Brailey, who is also a prominent labor and Civil Rights leader said he plans to contact black leaders around the nation asking them to participate in the vigil. He states, "I do not feel that the Democrats nor Republicans will have a strong Civil Rights Platform in 1972." Therefore, black leaders and elected officials must see to it that both parties endorse and include in their platforms the following:

1. Equal Employment Opportunities for blacks (including on the job training)
 2. Equal Opportunities in education (including busing for equal racial balance)
 3. Minimum Wages of \$2.00 per hour for all workers not covered by a collective bargaining agreement.
 4. Extension of the Food Stamp Program
 5. More liberalized Welfare Programs
 6. More and better recreation for Ghetto Children
 7. More and better housing for poor and low income black families
 8. Blacks to be able to purchase a house in any neighborhood they can afford
 9. Endorsement of the Kerner Commission Report
 10. Condemnation of the massacre at Attica State Prison
 11. Prison Reform
 12. End Viet Nam War
- [[/caption]]

[[image - black & white photograph of Herman M. Holloway, Sr.]]
[[caption]] Herman M. Holloway, Sr. of Wilmington, Delaware, began a

new phase in the political history of the First State when on November 3, 1964, he became the first Afro-American ever to be elected to the State Senate. Representing the Second Senatorial District in the city of Wilmington, Holloway is the present holder of the highest elective office attained by a member of his race in Delaware.

Active at the district level for twenty years, his prior legislative experience consisted of one year in the Delaware State House of Representatives. This he was elected to on November 23, 1963, to serve out the unexpired term of the late State Representative Paul F. Livingston.

As State Representative, Mr. Holloway took an active role in the passage of Delaware's Public Accommodations Act, correctional reforms, educational TV, reorganization of the state's mental health program, and training programs for welfare recipients.

His legislative and senatorial interest and activities so far have revolved around sponsorship, co-sponsorship, and supporting such legislation as a) a bill to abolish capital punishment in Delaware; b) fair housing legislation with effective and meaningful provisions; c) a much needed reform of the Magistrate Courts; d) consumer protection legislation; e) minimum wage legislation; g) a demand for a more speedy compliance with the U.S. Supreme Court decision for integration of all public schools in Delaware; h) a strong concern and interest in the cases where Negro teachers were affected by the phase-out of Negro schools in Sussex and Kent counties. The Honorable Mr. Holloway also has been an early advocate of and consistently outspoken for information outlets in regards to much discussed birth control legislation.

In the 125th General Assembly, Senator Holloway became the first member of his race to serve on the powerful and prestigious Joint Finance Committee. In the present 126th General Assembly, Senator Holloway is a member of the Senate committees on Natural Resources and Environmental Control, Finance, and Administration. [[/caption]]

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