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The Mickey Leland Papers & Collection

James W. Sheldrew

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**The
MICKEY LELAND
PAPERS & COLLECTION**



TEXAS SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY

***The Archives &
Library Division
of the
Mickey Leland Center
on
World Hunger and Peace***

Mickey Leland



The
**MICKEY LELAND
PAPERS & COLLECTION**

A Summary Guide

By James W. Sheldrew

*Assisted by Benita Reed, Kevin Glasper, Lobi Timau,
Samuel N. Njoku, Tanvir Huq and Tamisha Weston*

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The
**MICKEY LELAND
PAPERS & COLLECTION**



Ban South African Airways from Houston, 1982



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the Mickey Leland Archives & Library of Texas Southern*

University

Wishes to Thank All Who Helped Process

The **MICKEY LELAND PAPERS & COLLECTION**

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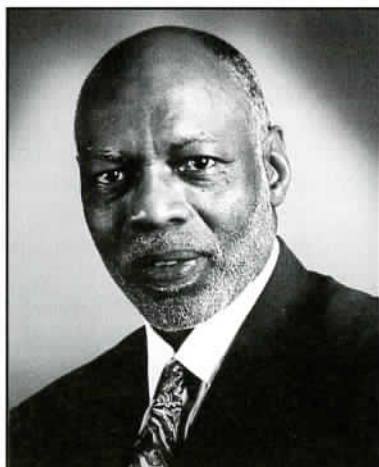
Alice Rains, the mother of Mickey Leland

Alison Brisco, the widow of Mickey Leland

Preface by President James M. Douglas

No individual has touched the nation, the world, or Texas Southern University quite in the same manner as Mickey Leland. Leland served his native state for six years in the Texas House of Representatives and eleven years in the U.S. House of Representatives. He created a legacy of unequalled public service.

By testimony and example, he managed brilliantly to look after the long range interests of Houston's burgeoning industry as well as the plight of the poor and the elderly. As a national champion of Affirmative Action, he challenged every industry in the country to make room for ethnic minorities in their work force. His natural ebullience and the strength of his



James M. Douglas

rhetoric, his unfailing and courageous ability to call us above self-interest, the eloquence of his ideas and the respect for mastery of learning, set him apart as a powerful example of the contribution we should all endeavor to make to humanity.

Over the years Mickey Leland maintained a long-standing relationship with Texas Southern University. When the Pharmacy School was still young, he stayed on after graduation as a faculty member, teaching young minority pharmacy majors that the profession meant more than making a living. It meant an opportunity to give something back to their community.

Today, the Mickey Leland Center at Texas Southern University is especially honored to serve as the home of the Mickey Leland Center on World Hunger and Peace and the Mickey Leland Archives & Library. As one of the most extensive congressional collections housed at the University, the Leland Collection provides a wealth of material for research scholars, students and faculty.

Both the Center and Archives are important to our academic mission. They serve as objective resources of freedom; to preserve and transmit Mickey Leland's faith in the democratic process to future generations.

Part of the legacy of Mickey Leland exists in this rich lode of records and artifacts, and Texas Southern University is pleased to make them available to scholars and researchers everywhere.

James M. Douglas

Introduction

The Mickey Leland Center on World Hunger and Peace at Texas Southern University administers the unpublished papers, artifacts, and audio visual materials dealing with the work of the late U.S. Congressman George Thomas "Mickey" Leland III. Alison (Leland) Brisco, the widow of the late Congressman, donated his congressional papers to Texas Southern University in 1989. The Mickey Leland Archives & Library is a part of the Archives Collection of the 18th Congressional District of Houston, Texas, located at Texas Southern University. His papers document Leland's public service career from 1970 to 1989 and provide a political perspective on the history and culture of Houston, its 88th State District, and the 18th U.S. Congressional District during those years.

The collection features papers and records of local political and civic leaders; labor, professional and ethnic organizations; artists, authors and activist groups. It reveals that Leland successfully represented the interests of Houston's liberals and conservatives, African Americans, Hispanics and whites, rich and poor, in order to become one of the most durable and successful advocates for hunger relief and the interests of the homeless in the history of American politics.

The Leland Papers span turbulent years - from Nixon, Vietnam, and Watergate; through Reagan and Reagonomics; to Bush and the Recession. They reveal the evolution of Leland's political philosophy and career, from his youthful black-militant protests, when he arrived in Austin as a freshman legislator dressed in an African Dashiki, to his arrival on the Washington scene sporting a Giorgio Armani suit. The collection reveals his uncanny ability to use whatever tools were available to "make a difference" and "get beyond words" to solve the problems of hunger and suffering.

The Leland Papers cover a variety of topics: health care rights for the poor, prison reform, police harassment and brutality, racial discrimination, affirmative action, budget discrimination in higher education, labor legislation, political election organization, infant mortality, minority rights in business, health education, parks and recreation for the indigent, apartheid and racial discrimination issues world wide, third world development, emergency shelters for the homeless, nutrients for the malnourished, and food security for victims of hunger.

For Leland's constituents, the papers document especially well his involvement in issues and projects of particular concern to the people he represented. The diverse conditions existing in the 18th Congressional District required of Leland extraordinary flexibility. He managed issues ranging from mass transportation, urban planning and neighborhood protection to energy legislation and domestic oil production.

The collection verifies Leland's role as a champion of minority issues and a promoter of the economic development of his state. He focused on trade issues for state products with the Pacific Rim countries, and developed special projects such as Houston's Economic Conference.

The Leland Papers are a significant addition to the political papers entrusted to Texas Southern University. Congressional papers at the University also include those of the former Congresswoman Barbara Jordan, who preceded Mickey Leland in representing the 18th Congressional District in Congress. The Leland Papers expand the University's acquisition, access, and preservation program and constitute a major collection in the Southwest.

A JOURNALISTIC PORTRAIT

The Washington Post, Friday, September 27, 1985

The Heart and the Hunger

For Rep. Mickey Leland, a Calling &
an Unconventional Path

By Jacqueline Trescott

Washington Post Staff Writer

Rep. Mickey Leland (D-Tex.) was in an Ethiopian refugee camp, standing at what he called "the end of the earth." An official was explaining the desolation; Leland was looking at it.


"I was asking him about this little girl who looked to be about 70 or 80 years old - a skeleton of a person with a thin layer of brown skin draped on her, who had just a faint breath of life in her," says Leland, speaking slowly, with a sorrowful resonance. "While I was talking to him, she died. I can see her face right now. Everyday I can see her face." The girl was 14.

Filled with hopelessness and impatient with the talk of statistics and plans, Leland walked away from the visiting congressional delegation. Then he ran into a child who spoke English and who wanted to know his name. "He started repeating 'Mickey, Mickey,'" recalls Leland. And in that instant, Leland found a way to "give them some good feelings about themselves." The U.S. congressman and the Ethiopian children chanted together. First, "Mickey, Mickey" for about 30 minutes. Then a kid yelled "Disco," and a new chant echoed around the barren camp.

By this point the entire delegation was watching the exchange of instant love. "Then I said, 'I,' they said 'I,' I said 'love,' they said 'love,' and I said 'you' and they said 'you.' They were happy kids at that point," says Leland, 10 months and 7,000 miles away in a congressional dining room, recalling the moment he gained "an even larger heart."

In the past year, the 40-year old four-term congressman from Houston has applied what his friends call his "humanity" to influential tasks as chairman of the House Select Committee on Hunger and of the Congressional Black Caucus which is holding its annual legislative weekend through Sunday. "I am now an activist on behalf of humanity everywhere, whether it is in Ethiopia. . . South Africa. . . Chile. . . in any part of the world where people are desperate and hungry for the freedoms and rights they deserve as human beings," he says. "That is my community, that is my battleground."

But Leland's world is not limited to the 1980s wars on hunger. He also plunges into more politically risky business. He currently opposes the U.S. Conference of Bishops in their support of




an anti-abortion amendment to the civil rights bill; Leland, a practicing Roman Catholic, says the fight causes him “a terrible internal struggle.” He is the member of Congress closest to Fidel Castro and has been an emissary of the State Department to the Cuban president; “While I disagree with his fundamental ideology. . . I respect him for his intellect,” he says.

In the 1984 presidential primary, he supported former vice president Walter Mondale over the Rev. Jesse Jackson, a position that angered many black colleagues and ultimately cost him his post as chairman of the Democratic National Committee’s black caucus; he says he “still has the scars.” He has bicycled through Israel, sends Houston youngsters to a kibbutz and describes himself as a “staunch friend of Israel,” but he says he is also for the self-determination of the Palestinians. He has tangled repeatedly with television executives over off-camera employment and the image of minorities in prime-time programming, and with the Federal Communications Commission over affirmative action policies in the industry. A full year before Diahann Carroll and Billy Dee Williams showed up on “Dynasty,” he grilled ABC executives about why the show didn’t have any black characters. Now he is livid with Williams for saying his recent roles weren’t due to any pressure.

In the Washington places where criticism of a liberal politician like Leland naturally breeds, he appears to have ruffled few feathers. “We vote 100 percent different,” says Rep. Jack Fields (R-Tex.), but “we are able to dialogue and I find it ironic that I am teaching him how to play basketball.” Rep. Bill Emerson (R-Mo.), a conservative who voted against forming the Hunger Committee but later joined it says, “We agree on the problems. We disagree on most of the solutions, but we do talk about those issues.”

But some of his colorful retorts have angered Black Caucus colleagues. Earlier this year, for example, Roland Burris, an Illinois politician, was defeated in the Black Caucus of the Democratic National Committee when he ran for party vice chairman. Paul Kirk, the chairman of the DNC, then let the full DNC vote on the job and Burris won. “Burris let himself be used,” says Leland, who says he supported Burris in the caucus but felt Burris should stand by the caucus’ vote. In a press conference after the February vote, Leland used the analogy of the loyalty house slaves felt toward plantation masters. A reporter asked him what he was trying to say and Leland recalls saying, “The conventional term is Uncle Tom.” “They are the ones who called him Uncle Tom,” he says. “I didn’t. . . I opposed what Burris had done. And if the shoe fits wear it.” “I am not a conventional politician - by no means,” he says.



Leland grew up in a working class neighborhood of Houston. He says he learned his values from the sacrifices of his mother, a teacher who had put herself through school working as a short-order cook.

Health and hunger issues aren't new to him. As a pharmacy student at Texas Southern, Leland was attracted to the work of the Medical Committee for Human Rights, a group of health professionals who established free health clinics, and the Black Panther Party, which was giving free breakfasts to school children and operating free clinics. He led a student group to invite Stokely Carmichael and other young civil rights leaders to campus. "They were expressing the anger and anguish of black people at that time. They were the ones who would step up and be bold enough to challenge the white establishment. I was impressed with that," says Leland. Houston, which was not in the vanguard of civil rights and antiwar activities, was surprised at this emerging leader, who formed a group called The Black Community Action Team - or The Black Cats.


His political influences - which ranged from Malcolm X to writer Amiri Baraka to Tanzanian president Julius Nyerere - along with his look at the time - dashikis and a seven-inch Afro - naturally led to his being labeled a radical. "I never considered myself to be radical because I fought for the rights of human beings," he says. In the years between college and politics, he helped establish three health clinics in Houston and then taught at Texas Southern for a year.

In 1972 Leland began to focus on establishment politics as a continuation of his activism, and won his first race for the Texas House of Representatives. In Austin, he championed health issues, battling the pharmaceutical lobby by pushing for a generic substitution bill and for legislation to make it harder for kids to buy over-the-counter cough medicine, which they were using as a stimulant.

But his impact was broader than the issues he focused on. "He could legitimately have been called a focal point in changing attitudes toward minorities. He showed that minorities in Texas were a coming political force," says Rep. Ronald Coleman (D-Tex.), who shared a desk with Leland in Austin.

When former Texas representative Barbara Jordan announced she was retiring, Leland decided to go for the national arena. "The legislature had closed in on me." So the summer he had planned to spend on a kibbutz he ran for Congress instead, and at age 33 beat two more established politicians.

In the 13 years Leland has been an elected politician, he has developed a reputation for coalition building. "There are people inside [the House] who are more effective. But Mickey just



needs more time in a day. His strength is in building that network inside and out," says Rep. Bill Richardson (D-N.Mex.). A close friend, Richardson talks about Leland's hyperactivity: "When we are both in town on Saturdays, we have gone to see three movies in a day to catch up with the way normal people live. One time we saw 'Rambo', 'Missing in Action' and 'Back to the Future'. Mickey works and plays hard and he is effective both ways."

Leland started to advocate a caucus on world hunger when he joined Congress in 1979. At first he ran up against a stone wall. He was opposed by people who thought another select committee was crazy. And he was opposed by congressmen who thought he was infringing on their turf of foreign relations, agriculture and appropriations. He kept trying.

After four years, when even the horrors he described from a 1983 trip to Ethiopia didn't sway the sentiment, Leland, as he puts it, "went to the people". He rallied all the organizations that had hunger issues on their portfolio. Then he called in the celebrities, such as John Denver, Valerie Harper and Cliff Robertson. Then Speaker of the House Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill Jr. lent his prestige. Finally, Leland invited members who felt their turf was being threatened to be members of the caucus. Authorized in the spring of 1984, the committee in one year has provided the momentum and visibility that resulted in \$800 million appropriated for famine relief.

In the range of telecommunications issues Leland has advocated, he has met greatest resistance on his push for stricter hiring percentages for minorities and women. "Two or three years ago, he wanted more stringent percentages of minorities and women for all jobs. Our position was that the Commission's guidelines were adequate," explains John Summers, executive vice president, government relations for the National Association of Broadcasters. "But he is a good advocate for what he believes in. On an issue like that we understand where he is coming from."

But some groups feel Leland's work on the important House Energy and Commerce Committee hasn't gone far enough. "They have been jumping up and down about minority ownership and employment. But we work with these companies everyday, we are always pressuring. His efforts could have been more effective if he worked with us on a regular basis," says Pluria Marshall, the president of the National Black Media Coalition.

Yet it is in lobbying for minority ownership that Leland has had his greatest success. Earlier this year when Capital Cities Communications announced it was buying the American Broadcasting Companies Inc., Leland initiated a

meeting of Cap Cities executives and minority investors to discuss any acquisitions by minorities or women. As a result, a television station and two radio stations are minority-owned.

The Black Caucus, currently 20 Democratic members, has a role magnified beyond its numbers. It is regarded as representing a national constituency and acts as spokesman on a realm of topics touching minority America.

Traditionally, the Caucus has boxed vigorously with the White House, whether its residents were Democrats or Republicans, and more often than not the Caucus has found itself shadow-boxing.

That's true in the Leland regime. President Reagan hasn't met with the Caucus since 1981, but Leland met with him last December to discuss famine relief after the congressional trip to Ethiopia.

"He immediately upon our request diverted a ship that was going to India with food to Ethiopia. I was really happy - for the first time proud - that President Reagan was our president. He was far greater concerned than I had seen him on any issue dealing with human beings. That was a rare occasion, I might add," says Leland.

Otherwise, he says, the relationship between the Caucus and the White House is "very bad" - then reconsiders and continues - "It is not bad, it is not good, it is nonexistent." Not meeting with the Black Caucus, says Leland, "is past being just insensitive. It is an evil character who refuses to spend time with people who have a deep abiding concern about humanity when we are in severe jeopardy."

Each fall the Caucus sponsors a five-day round of panels, hearings, speeches and receptions. It's an unusual effort for a congressional body, and the events attract at least 10,000 people each year. "They come here to listen, they come here to help us develop agendas for the next year," says Leland.

Some find romance. At the Caucus weekend three years ago, Leland met Alison Walton, then 24 and a Georgetown University law student. Nine months later they were married. "Well, I wasn't about to marry an older woman," he says archly of the teasing that came because of the couple's age difference. Leland, who looks both impish and handsome, was considered quite a catch. He is broad-shouldered and muscular with just enough swagger to give his Giorgio Armani suits some personal flair. He has an expansive smile and his light green eyes have that "who-are-you-kidding" skepticism.

Right now, the anticipation of fatherhood for the first time early next year makes Leland come alive even more than global questions. "One of the happiest occasions of my life was

getting married and the knowledge I am going to be a father. I have always wanted to be a father," says Leland, who used to memorize the names of all the children of his fellow members of the Texas legislature, worked in the Big Brother program with a teenager in the Shaw area of Washington, and is trying to get a Presidential Medal of Freedom for David, the Houston youngster who spent most of his life living in a bubble.

His interest in young people seems constant. A few nights ago, outside Sen. Claiborne Pell's (D-R.I.) home, Leland struck up a conversation in Spanish - which he has used on the House floor - with a student parking cars. "When he said he was from Puerto Rico, Mickey said, 'Did you know Raul Julia is inside?' The student's eyes just lit up and Mickey took the guy back inside," recounts Alison Leland. "I turned to someone and jokingly said, 'This kid is probably coming over for dinner tomorrow night.' When he got in the car Mickey said, 'We are having dinner together on Sunday.'"



Mickey Leland and "Little Brother" Randy

A Speech

House of Representatives: A Need for a Select Committee on Hunger. Hon. Mickey Leland, Tuesday, April 27, 1982

Mr. LELAND. Mr. Speaker, a recent study prepared by the Congressional Research Service reveals since 1954, the United States has spent \$32 billion to purchase 292 million metric tons of domestic farm products for use as foreign aid food. An additional \$2.3 billion has been spent to transport the donated food aid and an extra \$1.042 billion has been spent to pay for the added cost of transporting concessional aid in higher priced U.S. vessels. This year, transportation costs will have nearly one-fourth of the total program. Almost 40 percent of the budget allocated for food donations and 12 percent of the concessional sales budget will be spent on transportation.

While only 3 to 4 percent of total agricultural exports in recent years have been subsidized through the food aid program, most agricultural policy makers view the program as an important market development and supply management tool. The foreign policy community generally finds the food aid program a valuable one.

However, each year between 13 and 15 million children in developing countries die unnecessarily from the combined effects of malnutrition and various diseases and this number grows annually. The head of the World Food Council recently noted that the food demand was rising by 3.3 percent annually, through a combination of population increases, averaging 2.5 percent annually, and a high income elasticity of demand for food.

The 1980 U.S. Government study "The Global 2000 Report to the President of the U.S.: Entering the 21st Century" projected that food consumption in developing countries as a group is expected to increase by 9 percent in the year 2000.

The problem of world hunger is one that was recognized last fall at the Cancun summit meeting of world leaders. Eight heads of government were from developed nations while 14 were representing developing nations. One of the several issues that was focused on was food security and agricultural development. This summit meeting reflected a growing sense of urgency about world development problems in the area of food security.

In February 1980, the Commission members of the Brandt Commission issued a unanimous report in which they wrote:

The crisis through which international relations and the world economy are now passing present great dan-

ger....The gap which separates rich and poor countries - a gap so wide that at the extremes people seem to live in different worlds . . . has not been sufficiently recognized in this crisis.

. . . We have all come to agree that fundamental changes are essential. . .if we are to avoid a serious breakdown of the world economy in the decades of the eighties and nineties, and to give it a new stimulus to function in the interest of all the world's people.

Compelled by these concerns, Mr. Gilman and I have introduced legislation to establish the Select Committee on Hunger, House Resolution 424. We believe that a Select Committee on Hunger can be the appropriate vehicle to best address and focus on the hunger problem both on the domestic and international front. The select committee would serve as a mechanism for assessing hunger issues in a comprehensive manner - issues that currently cut across the jurisdiction of a number of standing committees.

The select committee's principal objective would be to fashion from its assessment of hunger issues a suggested program of related legislative proposals outlining a more effective U.S. hunger policy.

A Second Journalistic Portrait

The Intrepid Soul of Mickey Leland. Capitol Hill's Champion for the Homeless and Hungry. LIFELINE, Save the Children Quarterly, Winter 1987. Page 2, by Betty Woodward, Director of Public Information for Save the Children.


It has been said of Mickey Leland that "in his soul he believes in what he does." Soul aside, the rest of him definitely responds to his beliefs.

With the buzzer going off in the Congressman's office, indicating only nine minutes to a House vote, Mickey Leland heads for the door. But it takes only eight minutes for him to race down the corridor, catch the elevator, stride the length of the underground parking lot, jump into a "members only" subway car, cram into another elevator and dash onto the Floor.

Minutes later, vote cast, the "soul" reasserts itself.

"Yes, I voted against the Immigration Bill," he states emphatically.

"While I support the amnesty provision in the bill, I'm against the employee sanctions. They will prohibit people getting jobs. And it's more than a political problem, it's a human one.



Look, I'd cross the Rio Grande too if it meant I could get work and provide for my family."

Concern for family extends beyond the usual definition of the word for Mickey Leland, however. He is, as he terms it, a "universalist."

"I don't recognize national boundaries. I believe we all have an obligation to the 'familyhood' of the world," he continues, gathering steam.

"Look how we've failed Africa, for example. We've raped it of its natural resources, even its humanity. Ill-fated governments and leaders of African countries have not had to respond to pressure from other governments that should have been exerted. We've come very late to realize that they deserve our attention."

Congressman Leland's "soul" erupts when he discusses Africa. As Chairman of the House Select Committee on Hunger, responsible for looking at both national and international problems, he was in Ethiopia in late 1984, when the devastating famine there was beginning to make headlines here in America. "The recent allegations implying our emergency assistance was diverted, misused or wasted are without any basis of fact," he fumes. "There is no question that the United States Government and private agencies like Save the Children performed with integrity and remarkable efficiency under difficult conditions. Of all U.S. food assistance sent to Ethiopia, close to 800,000 metric tons since the end of 1984, only 50,000 tons was delivered through their government. . . . The aid provided was not aid for the government of Ethiopia; it was for the people of Ethiopia. It was food, water and medicine for children and families who would not have survived without it. The generosity of the American people, reflecting long-established American values, served an incredible humanitarian purpose." But Leland's passionate interest in seeing that hungry people are fed is not restricted to the continent of Africa.

Upon receipt in October of a Presidential End Hunger Award, he remarked that we must be "determined to keep hunger on the public agenda until it is wiped off the face of the earth." He froths at the irony that it is impossible, as he says, for half of the world's people to purchase a nutritious meal while granaries are bursting. Yet he resists the temptation to simply rely on handing out food as the answer.

"The poor can help themselves if they are given the freedom, the tools and the credit to set up income-generating activities. And it is not just in the Third World." What about America itself? "The gulf is spreading, the disparity between rich and poor, with the downturn of the economy," he says. "Unemployment used to be 3 percent in Houston. Now it is 9.7 percent. Jobs

are one answer. Develop a job training program. . . But while we are doing that we have to feed those hungry people. We have to enhance the food stamp program. Social services have been diminished. WIC (Women, Infants and Children) assistance program, food stamps, are all cut back. We are in a war here, all right. But it is more than a war on poverty. It's a fight to save our humanity."

But Congressman Leland is astute enough to know that in this war there is more than one front on which to fight. A number of the provisions in the Homeless Persons Survival Act he introduced in the House last summer, for example, were attached to last October's Drug Bill. The legislation will make federal food and job training programs and other benefits more readily accessible to the homeless and assist individuals who are about to be released from mental health institutions. The bill itself is the first comprehensive Federal response to the crisis of homelessness and was reintroduced (H.R. 286) in the 100th Congress. And as Chairman of the House Select Committee on Hunger, he has held hearings on such critically important issues as the population growth rate, environmental decline and natural resource mismanagement in the third world, immunizing all children by 1990 and how multilateral development banks can help meet the credit needs of the world's poor.

This is a fight he has every intention of winning.

BIOGRAPHY

When Mickey Leland died in 1989, he was Chairman of the House Select Committee on Hunger. The mandate of the committee was to conduct a continuing comprehensive study and review of the problems associated with domestic and international hunger and malnutrition.

Leland combined the skills of the charismatic leader with the power of a sophisticated behind-the-scenes congressman. He matured during his years in Congress into a brilliantly effective and influential advocate for health care rights for every human being.



Leland Roast, 1985

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Leland Roast, 1985

Early Life and Education

George Thomas “Mickey” Leland, III, was born on November 27, 1944, in Lubbock, Texas, to Alice and George Thomas Leland, II. At an early age, he, along with his mother and brother (William Gaston Leland), took up residence in the Fifth Ward of Houston, Texas.

Leland showed early promise as a student. He ranked in the top ten percent of his class when he graduated in 1964 from



Mickey in Junior High

Phyllis Wheatley High School in Houston, Texas. While attending Texas Southern University (TSU) in the late sixties, Leland was a vocal leader of the local civil rights movement. He graduated from TSU's School of Pharmacy in 1970 with a Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy. He served as an Instructor of Clinical Pharmacy at his alma mater from 1970-71. Later, during the administration of former President

Leonard O. Spearman, Leland received an honorary doctorate degree from TSU.

He married the former Alison Clark Walton, a Georgetown University law student, in 1983. Congressman Leland fathered three children, Jarrett David (born February 6, 1986) and twins, Austin Mickey and Cameron George (born January 14, 1990, after Leland's death).

Leland's Early Political Career

In 1972, Mickey Leland was elected to the Texas House of Representatives from the 88th District of Houston, Texas. He served in the Texas Legislature until 1978. In Austin, Leland became famous as the champion of health care rights for the poor. He served on the Labor Committee, State Affairs Committee, Human Resources Committee, Legislative Council, and Subcommittee on Occupational and Industrial Safety. Leland was elected Vice Chairman of the Joint Committee on Prison Reform.



Texas Southern University, 1986

Leland as U.S. Congressman

Congressman Leland was elected in November 1978 to the United States House of Representatives from the 18th Congressional District of Houston, Texas. Leland was re-elected to each succeeding Congress until his death in August 1989. He began his U.S. House term as Freshman Majority Whip for the 96th Congress in 1979-80 and served as Majority Whip At-Large during the 97th Congress. Leland was appointed At-



Mickey Leland, Congressman Jim Wright, Candidate Tom Bradley, and Senator Lloyd Bentson, 1982

Large Whip by the House leadership for the 100th Congress. While chairing the House Select Committee on Hunger, Leland was a member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and the Subcommittees on Telecommunications and Finance, Health and the Environment, and Energy and Power. He chaired the Subcommittee on Postal Operations and Services and served on the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and the Subcommittee on Compensation and Employment.

Minority Affairs

During 1985-86, Congressman Leland served as Chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus (CBC) for the 99th Congress.



*Mickey Leland, Rev. Allen, Hope Development Center,
5th Ward, 1972*

The CBC was created in 1971 with only 13 members. By 1987, the CBC had grown to 23 members. Leland was also a member

of the Democratic National Committee (DNC) from 1976-85. He served as Chairman of the DNC's Black Caucus in 1985, and in that capacity, he served on the DNC's Executive Committee.

World Hunger

When running for re-election in 1988, Congressman Leland was quoted as saying, "This is my 10th year in Congress, and I want to go back." He stated further, "The more influence I get, the more I can help the people of the 18th District, but also (people) throughout the country." Leland was becoming increasingly active in international human rights and world hunger issues. He worked endlessly to solve the problems of domestic and international hunger and malnutrition. In 1984, Leland led an eight-member House delegation to Ethiopia on a tour of famine-stricken areas. While on another world mission in 1989, Leland's plane crashed into a mountainside in Ethiopia, killing everyone aboard, including the Congressman, his chief of staff, Patrice Johnson, and 13 other passengers from a number of U.S. government, humanitarian, and development organizations. They had set out to visit the Sudanese refugee settlements near the town of Gambella.




*Mickey Leland at South Africa
Protest March, 1982*

Leland's Milestones

On Domestic Hunger and Homelessness

1. Introduced the first comprehensive legislation to aid the homeless, including provisions for food, health, and edu-



cational services as well as housing. Many of these provisions were included in the National Anti-Drug Act of 1986 and the McKinney Emergency Homeless Assistance Act in 1987. In 1988, Representative Leland's legislation to provide transitional living facilities and services for 16 to 21 year old homeless youth, a group not specifically covered in earlier legislation, also passed.

2. Introduced legislation that was subsequently enacted to establish a National Commission on Infant Mortality and to expand Medicaid to all women, infants, and children in poverty. He recognized that poor nutrition and inadequate health care contributed to infant mortality.

3. Called attention to the nutrition and health needs of those who suffered from hunger in rural America through hearings covering rural Mississippi, Alabama, and Appalachia; the reservations of Native Americans, the urban elderly, rural migrant workers, and residents on the U.S.-Mexican border.

4. Worked to improve the availability of quality food at competitive prices in urban areas through legislation that established a demonstration program providing for the delivery of fresh nutritious foods from farmers' markets to nutritionally at-risk women, infants, and children.

5. Worked persistently to make food assistance programs more accessible to those in need and provided impetus for provisions of the Emergency Hunger Prevention Act, which achieved the following:

a. Aided the family farmer by excluding all property essential to self-employment, including land, equipment, and supplies in determining eligibility for Food Stamp benefits.

b. Authorized the Secretaries of Agriculture and Human Services to aid states in developing simple application forms for Food Stamps, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, and Medicaid.

6. Obtained funding for projects which allowed the Centers for Disease Control to monitor pediatric malnutrition.

7. Added to corporate donations to food banks and soup kitchens by obtaining a change in the Internal Revenue Code that simplified the reporting requirement process for contributing businesses.

On International Hunger and Homelessness

1. Co-authored (with Ben Gilman, Representative from New York) legislation to establish the House Select Committee on Hunger. Appointed Chairman of the Committee when it was established in February 1984.
2. Focused attention on both the emergency and developmental food needs in Africa. In 1984, he led a congressional delegation to the camps of famine victims in Ethiopia. He initiated the effort to obtain \$800 million for assistance to drought-ridden Africa and organized entertainment personalities and religious and private voluntary organizations to generate public support.
3. Proposed in 1987 a joint U.S.-Soviet food initiative to Mozambique. He also met with Pope Paul II to request his intervention in Africa. He obtained funds to support Ethiopian children who became orphans during the famine.
4. Sought to increase through hearings, reports and appropriations an understanding of the developmental needs of Africa, particularly those of the family farmer.
5. Traveled (in August 1989) on his sixth official visit to Africa since 1982 to render assistance to the Ethiopian refugees.
6. Led committee efforts to increase funding for basic needs in developing countries, i.e. primary health care initiatives, including UNICEF's child/survival activities and Vitamin A Programs, expanded the use of U.S. commodities in alleviating hunger, and encouraged microenterprise credit programs for the poor.
7. Introduced Women in Developing Nations legislation to expand resources available to women through the U.S. foreign aid programs in 1987 and again in 1988 with former Representative Pat Schroeder, D-CO, and Senator Barbara Mikulski, D-MD. The legislation's funding provisions were adopted in 1988.

Congressman Leland worked diligently on this effort because he recognized the important role of women in alleviating hunger and poverty throughout the world.
8. Spoke out on the right of U.S. citizens to provide humanitarian assistance to civilians of any nation when he interceded in support of the Veterans Convoy's attempt to deliver food and medical supplies in Nicaragua.

9. Introduced legislation establishing an International Health Corps.

10. Established (with the cooperation of Representatives Howard Wolpe, D-Michigan; the late Bill Emerson, R-MO, and Gary Ackerman, D-NY) Operation Life Line Sudan in 1988.



Enforce Affirmative Action, 1981

The Mickey Leland Chair of World Hunger and Peace

The Mickey Leland Chair of World Hunger and Peace was established at Texas Southern University in 1990 to honor the achievements and carry forward the principles of one of America's most distinguished and humane public servants. Through the Chair, Texas Southern established the Mickey Leland Center on World Hunger and Peace which emphasizes those ideals which the Congressman held dear - a strong belief in equality of opportunity - irrespective of ethnicity, a compassion for the poor, sick, and elderly, eloquence firmly based on reason and conscience, and an unwavering faith in the American political system.

Led by a grant from UNICEF (United Nations...) and the Government of Japan, many donors have given money in Congressman Leland's name. Placed in an endowment, the interest from this fund supports the Center's director position. Other contributions, from the United Negro College Fund and individual donors and volunteers, support the Leland Center's Archives and Library, and ongoing programs to resolve conflicts, promote peace, and end world hunger. In addition, the Center sponsors the annual visits of internationally known speakers and scholars to Texas Southern University to discuss current domestic and foreign affair issues that relate to hunger and peace.



Seniors for Mickey Leland, 1988

ARRANGEMENT OF THE LELAND PAPERS & COLLECTION

The Leland Papers & Collection document Mickey Leland's career from his pharmacy school days at Texas Southern University to the end of his life in the House of Representatives in 1989. In order to expedite the processing of the collection and facilitate research, the papers, artifacts, photographs, and audio and video tapes, were divided into the following Series:

Series 1: Legislative Files, Texas, 1973-1978

Boxes 9

Congressman Leland's legislative files from his years as a Texas Representative in Austin, are arranged by subject. The Legislative files from Texas will consist of correspondence, memoranda, clippings, testimonies, and studies pertaining to proposed state legislation or regulations. As of the date of printing the first Summary Guide to the Papers & Collection, the scope of Congressman Leland's Austin Papers is severely limited. To date, the Leland Archive along with former Leland staff members have been unsuccessful in locating Leland's papers from his service in the Texas Capitol at Austin. While the search is ongoing, the Leland Archives at Texas Southern University is engaged in an aggressive Oral History program to record on tape the reminiscences and memories of Leland's colleagues from the Austin years between 1973 and 1978. The Guide will refer the researcher to Series

#14, The Mickey Leland Audio-Visual Collection, for State of Texas legislative information from the Oral History program.



Rodney Ellis, George Bush, Barbara Bush, Mickey Leland

Series 2: Legislative Files, Washington, 1978-1989

Boxes 80

Congressman Leland's legislative files from his Washington years as a U.S. Congressman from the 18th Congressional District of Houston, Texas, consist of correspondence, memoranda, clippings, testimonies, and studies pertaining to proposed federal legislation. Legislation related directly to Mickey Leland's federal committee assignments will be found in Series 4. In addition to the arrangement by primary subject and sub subject, researchers can query the files in Access by "Quarter" and "Year" or by the House Bill Number in "Notes." Many issues will be found in more than one place in the Legislation files, depending on the aspect being treated or the volume of correspondence. The computerized subject index to the collection will aid in the exhaustive retrieval of Series, Box, and Folder location information.



Alison (Leland) Brisco and Mickey Leland

Series 3: House Committees, Texas, 1973-1978

Boxes 2

Congressman Leland served on numerous committees during his tenure in the Texas House of Representatives, representing the 88th District of Houston, Texas. He became famous as the champion of health care rights for the poor while serving on the Labor Committee, State Affairs Committee, Human Resources Committee, Legislative Council Subcommittee on Occupational and Industrial Safety, and the Joint Committee on Prison Reform. Clearly, there is evidence that Leland made a significant contribution in the Texas Legislature on health and other issues. At present, however, there is little in the Leland papers to document his contribution through his committee work. To date, the majority of his Austin papers have not been located. The researcher is directed to Series 14 of the Papers' Guide, to discover any Oral History contributions to this period.



Mickey Leland and Ted Kennedy, 1988

Series 4: House Committees, Washington, 1978-1989

Boxes 177

Congressman Leland served on and testified before numerous committees and subcommittees during his tenure in the U.S.

Congress. However, not all of his committee activities were filed by his staff under the committee name. Researchers are advised to use the computer index to the collection in order to locate all the desired files. The committee files from Washington will consist of correspondence, memoranda, clippings, testimonies, and studies pertaining to proposed federal legislation. Legislation unrelated to Mickey Leland's federal committee assignments will be found in Series 2. Committee activities are filed chronologically, under the committee name and include the House Bill number. While chairing the House Select Committee on Hunger, Leland was a member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and the Subcommittees on Telecommunications and Finance, Health and the Environment, and Energy and Power. He chaired the



Subcommittee on Postal Operations and Services and served on the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and the Subcommittee on Compensation and Employment.

The committee assignment that gave Congressman Leland national exposure was his 1984 appointment as Chairman of the House Select Committee on Hunger. There is little in the Leland Papers on this subject. The files of the committee chairmen are considered official records, and as such, remain with the committee until transferred to the National Archives.

Series 5: State Government, 1973- 1989

Boxes 44

The Texas State Government files consist of correspondence, memoranda, studies, pertaining to Texas internal projects and/or proposed legislation or regulations, annual reports of agencies and some clippings. They are organized by agency name in "Notes." A large part of Representative Leland's work was interceding with state agencies to cut through red tape and help constituents solve problems. Much of the State Government Series will by necessity be in the Oral History Series, under Audio Visual, as the records of Representative Leland's state years have not yet been recovered.

Series 6: Federal Government, 1979-1989

Boxes 80

The Federal Government files consist of correspondence, memoranda, studies pertaining to Texas projects and/or proposed legislation or regulations, annual reports of agencies and some clippings. A large part of the Congressman's work was interceding with government agencies to cut through red tape and help constituents solve problems. Much of the correspondence in the Federal Government Series deals with such problems.

Series 7: Texas (Speeches, Articles, Interviews, Press Statements, Press Releases, Demonstrations, Trips, Meetings, Invitation) 1972-1989

Boxes 13

This Series contains papers addressing issues pertaining to Mickey Leland's 18th Congressional and 88th State district constituencies. Also included are Speeches ("List" Query) given by Representative Leland; Trip files ("List" Query); Articles written about or by Representative Leland, some of which were based upon speeches he had given that were expanded for publication. The article files are indexed by "Pri-

mary/Subject", "Sub Subject", "Quarter" and "Year." The name of the publication in which they appeared, may be queried in "Notes." Meetings, including records of official state meetings, accepted invitations to official state and social functions and meetings in Texas, and honored requests for individuals to meet the Representative are indexed and queried in "List". The issues pertaining to state, county, and city affairs that should have been brought to the attention of local government officials will also be included in this Series. When the Leland office could not intervene, a letter was written directing the correspondent to the appropriate state or municipal official. Leland's nominations to the Air Force, Coast Guard, Merchant Marine, Navy and Army service academies are included in this Series.

Series 8: Political Campaigns

Boxes 50

This Series contains campaigning files of Congressman Leland and his staff. It includes material on advertising, volunteers, fund raising and donors, issues, clippings, speech material and speeches, files on opponents, polls, press releases and financial disclosures. See also the Audio Visual materials for campaign media.

Series 9: Political Affairs


Boxes 76

Political Affairs are primarily files on party politics on both the local and national level, including material on the various elections and delegate selection for the various Democratic National Conventions. Most are dated 1979-1989. Also included are files on prominent Texas Democrats and Leland political opponents. The Political Affairs Series complements the Public Relations Series, the Personal Series, and the Campaign Series by containing the minutia of Congressional life such as thank-you letters from congressmen for support on pending legislation, for the exchange of gifts, and letters of congratulations from prominent Democratic congressmen on a Leland accomplishment.

Series 10: Public Relations

Boxes 176

The files in the Series Public Relations consists of an amalgam of constituent correspondence, much of which is in response to the writer's inquiry, viewpoint, or request. The Public Relations files contain letters requesting government publications, tickets to the White House, U.S. flag, an autograph or photograph of the Congressman or the President, information for term



papers or a debate topic, intervention with a federal or state agency, and occasionally letters of appreciation or disparagement for the Congressman's political activity. In addition to such request letters, there are files in which the Leland office wrote to constituents when their names appeared in the newspapers. Weddings, deaths, honors or awards, anniversaries, and elections to office (politics, school or service groups) - in a word, any mention, other than for a criminal activity, generated a brief letter of congratulations from the Congressman.

In addition, an examination of the material indicated that the Public Relations files also contain the minutia of Congressional life such as thank-you letters for the exchange of gifts, thank-you notes for alerting the congressman to a forthcoming speech and, occasionally, a brief letter of congratulations from prominent Democratic constituents on a Leland accomplishment.

Press files contain letters to and from the media, especially but not exclusively Texas. While the files cover many issues, the letters are often a response by Leland to an editorial or a letter to the editor. Sometimes Leland's position is presented in some detail.


Clippings are generally filed by "Subject", "Quarter" and "Year." Within each chronological unit the clippings are filed by subject. The subjects changed over the years but usually consisted of files on political opponents, the incumbent governor in Texas, general Texas politics, and issues that were of particular concern to Leland, such as hunger, homelessness, and health.

Series 11: Speeches, Articles, Trips and Meetings Boxes 218

Leland's staff made an effort to maintain a speech file for Leland. The processing staff added photocopies of speeches found elsewhere in the collection. For the purpose of this listing, interviews for which a printed copy exists were included as speeches. Chronological and title listings of the speeches have been prepared.

A chronological trip file of Congressional, personal and vacation trips taken by Congressman Leland and his family is also located in Series 11.

News releases and magazine articles written by Congressman Leland, some of which were based upon speeches he had given that were expanded for publication and located in Series 11.



The article files are indexed alphabetically by the title of the article in “Notes.”

The Meeting files include records of official Congressional committee meetings, invitations to social functions and meetings in Texas, as well as social functions in Washington, D.C. and requests for individuals to meet the Congressman.

Series 12: Administration

Boxes 122

An amalgamation of office operational records mostly for the 1980's, and incomplete files on the Leland staff and interns for the same period can be queried by “Subject.”

Series 13: Personal

Boxes 21

Biographical material has been sorted into two categories. The first unit contains material produced by the Leland Office or the Leland campaign committees. The second section is comprised of published stories from newspapers and magazines.

Pre-political files indicate Leland's financial affairs and evidence of his growing involvement in Texas politics.

Correspondence, including letters, clippings and memoranda on a wide variety of seemingly unrelated topics, which appeared to processors to be more personal than political.

Series 14: The Mickey Leland Audio Visual Collection


Boxes 40

The Mickey Leland audio-visual collection includes audio recordings, films and video recordings, and a photographic collection.

The Film/Video Collection. Films and videos in this collection range in viewing length from 10 seconds to more than an hour. The videos have been indexed by speakers, those spoken about, bills discussed, government agencies named and specific historic events. Keywords have also been applied in “Notes” to give the user the broadest possible access to the Collection.

The Video Collection has been processed into four categories:

1. Campaigns. This Series contains mostly 30-second and one minute campaign advertisements. There are a few longer interview programs. Many such appearances were only



recorded on audio tape and can be found in the Audio Collection.

2. Public Relations. These consist of public service announcements made for charitable organizations, videos of Leland discussing the status of current legislative efforts to bring development to Texas and the world, and his appearances at public functions.

3. News Programs. Appearances on network news programs and comparable Texas programs are included. Many such appearances were only recorded on audio tape and can be found in the Audio Collection.

4. Biographical. Films and videos produced after Leland's death by national and local television media.

The Audio Collection. The Audio Collection has been indexed by speakers, those spoken about, bills discussed, government agencies named and specific historic events. Keywords have also been applied to give the user the broadest possible access to the Collection. Oral History recordings have emphasized the Austin years, due to a lack of papers for this era. However, a considerable number of Oral History recordings also include his boyhood, student, and Washington years. A brief description has been prepared for each sound recording in "Notes."

The Audio Collection has been processed into four categories: Oral History, Campaign Commercials, News Interviews, and Speeches both by Leland and his supporters and Leland's opponents and critics.

The Photographic Collection, when possible, has been indexed by date, names and subject.

Series 15: The Mickey Leland Staff Files

Boxes 5

The Mickey Leland staff files include reference materials, notes, and correspondence.

Indexes and Access

The Mickey Leland Collection is indexed by Series, Primary Subject, Alternate Subject, Form List (form of communication), Quarter, Year, Name/Author, Legislation, and Title/Subject/Notes (specific legislation, organization, name, etc.) and is available on an Iomega Zip disk, CD ROM, or through the Mickey Leland Center Web Page (<http://www.tsu.edu/mlc>) or (<http://www.lelandcenter.org>).

A "Subject" query in Access 97 will locate documents in the Primary Subject, Alternate Subject, and Title/Subject/Notes sections by the following "Subject" categories:

Abortion, Acceptances, Administration, Affirmative Action, African American, Aged/Elderly, Agriculture, Amnesty, Animal Rights, Animal Welfare, Arms Reduction, Art, Asian American, Awards/Gifts, Banking, Battered Women, Biographical, Business, Campaign, Case, Charity, Children, Child Abuse, City, Civil Rights, Civil Unrest, Civil Defense, Civil Service, Committee, Communications, Condolences, Congratulations, Congress, Constitutional Issues, Consumer, Corporate, Countries of the world by name, Credit, Crime, Criminal Justice, Cultural, Defense Spending, Disabled, Disability, Disaster Relief, Discrimination, Discrimination (Age), Discrimination (Business), Discrimination (Education), Discrimination (Job), Discrimination (Race), Discrimination (Sex), Domestic Affairs, Domestic Violence, Drug Abuse, Economic, Education, Election, Employment, Energy, Energy Alternatives, Energy Assistance, Energy Conservation, Energy Regulations, Environment, Environmental Protection, Equal Opportunity, Ethics, Ethnic Relations, Family Protection, Finance, Foreign Affairs, Food, Gun Control, Hate Crimes, Hazardous, Health, Health Insurance, Health Manpower, Hispanic, Historic Preservation/Memorials, Homeless, Homelessness, Housing, Hunger, Human Rights, Immigration, Index, Infant Mortality, Inflation, Insurance, Internal Improvements, International, Interview, Invitations, Japanese American, Jewish American, Korean American, Labor, Language, Law/Legal, Law Enforcement, Legislation, Literacy, List, Lobbying, Low Income, Manufacturing, Marine, Maritime, Media, Medicaid, Medicare, Mental Health, Mentally Ill, Military Manpower, Military Training, Minority, Missing Persons, Names, Nation Resources, National Security, Native American, Natural Resources, Nuclear, Nuclear Testing, Nuclear Waste, Parks & Recreation, Peace, Pensions, Personal, Personnel, Pharmaceuticals, Police, Polish American, Political, Population, Pornography, Press, Prison Reform, Professional, Public Safety, Public Works, Quality Assurance, Quarter, Race, Recommendations, Reference, Refugees, Regrets, Religious, Renewable Resources, Retired/Senior Citizens, Rural Community Development, Safety, Schedule, Science/Technology, Sexual Harassment, Social, Space, Sponsorship, Sports & Fitness, State, Subject, Taxes, Tariff, Telecommunications, Terrorism, Thanks/Appreciation, Toxic Waste, Transportation, Trade, Travel/Tourism, Urban Community Development, U.S. Government, U.S. Government Regulation, U.S. Government Spending, Utilities, Veterans, Volunteers, War Crimes, Welfare, Wilderness/Wildlife, Women, Workforce, Year, Youth.

A "Format List" Query in Access 97 will locate documents by the form or communication under the following "List" categories:

Clippings, Correspondence, Editorial, Interview, Log, Mailing Lists, Meetings, Memo, News Release, Notes, Reference, Report, Schedule, Speech, Testimony, and Trip.

A "Quarter" and "Year" Query in Access 97 will locate documents by date under the following "Quarter" and "Year" categories:

Jan.-March, April-June, July-Sept., and Oct.-Dec.
Generally, while some boxes of material exist prior to 1978, most of the documents in the Leland Collection are dated between 1978 and 1989.

A "Names" Query in Access 97 will locate documents by notable people whose name is mentioned in connection with an issue.

A "Legislation" Query in Access 97 will locate legislation files by the House or Senate bill's number.

A "Title/Subject/Notes" Query in Access 97 will locate documents by the title of legislation or organization, subject, or note phrase.

When Access locates documents, whether by the name, subject, list, or date, it will indicate their location by Series, Box, and Folder Number. Folder dates are also included in a Query Report to give researchers a chronological reference.



Mickey Leland and Jarett at swearing in ceremony, 101st Congress.

With the latest version of Microsoft Access, and by downloading the Mickey Leland Papers 97 database from the Texas Southern University Web Page (<http://www.tsu.edu/mlc>) or the Mickey Leland Center Web Page (<http://www.lelandcenter.org>) a researcher can run a query on a PC computer.

To download the database and run a Query, and locate all folders relating to a specific name, subject, date, format list, legislation, etc. please proceed according to the following instructions:

1. Confirm that you have Microsoft Windows 95 and Microsoft Access 97 or later running on your computer. The Mickey Leland Archives will always provide its database in the latest version of Microsoft Access.
2. Open the Internet and go to the TSU or Mickey Leland Center Web site.
3. Go to the Mickey Leland Center Home Page
4. Go to the Mickey Leland Center Archives & Library
5. Open the "ML Archives" file.
6. Open "Papers 97"
7. Click the Queries tab button on the "Papers: Database" window.
8. Click the "New" button on the "Papers: Database" window.
9. Select the "Design View" option, and then click the "OK" button.
10. The "Show Table" dialog box is displayed on top of the "Select Query" window. Be sure the "Tables Tab" is selected, and choose the "Research" table from the list. Click the "Add" button to place the selected table onto the query "Design View" grid.
11. Since the query is based on the "Research" table only, click the "Close" button to remove the "Show Table" dialogue box.
12. From the "Research" list box, double-click on each item (Fold ID, Series, Box, Primary Subject, Alternate Subject, Format List, Quarter, Year, Names, Legislation, and Title/Subject/Notes).
13. Move the cursor to the "Criteria" row, below the field that you will use to locate all of the files that fit your criteria (example - "Primary Subject").
14. Type the subject that you are interested in researching in the "Criteria" row (Example - Education).
15. Click the "Run" button (! Exclamation Mark) on the toolbar to display the results of this query.
16. After you've viewed and/or printed the results of this query, click the "Close button(X)" at the upper right hand corner of the "Select Query" window.
17. Proceed to run other queries that fit your research criteria. By inserting your requirements in the appropriate "Criteria" rows, you can narrow your search to specific years, quarters, names, legislation, etc.
18. If you are unfamiliar with Microsoft Access, and would like to run complex queries, refer to Jeffrey Byrne's, Easy Microsoft Access 97, Que Corporation, 1997, pages 183 - 194.

The Leland Papers and Collection may be reviewed only in the Mickey Leland Archives & Library. Photocopies can be ordered. Researchers desiring to obtain the published Finding Aid, CD ROM, or an Iomega Zip Disk may write to:

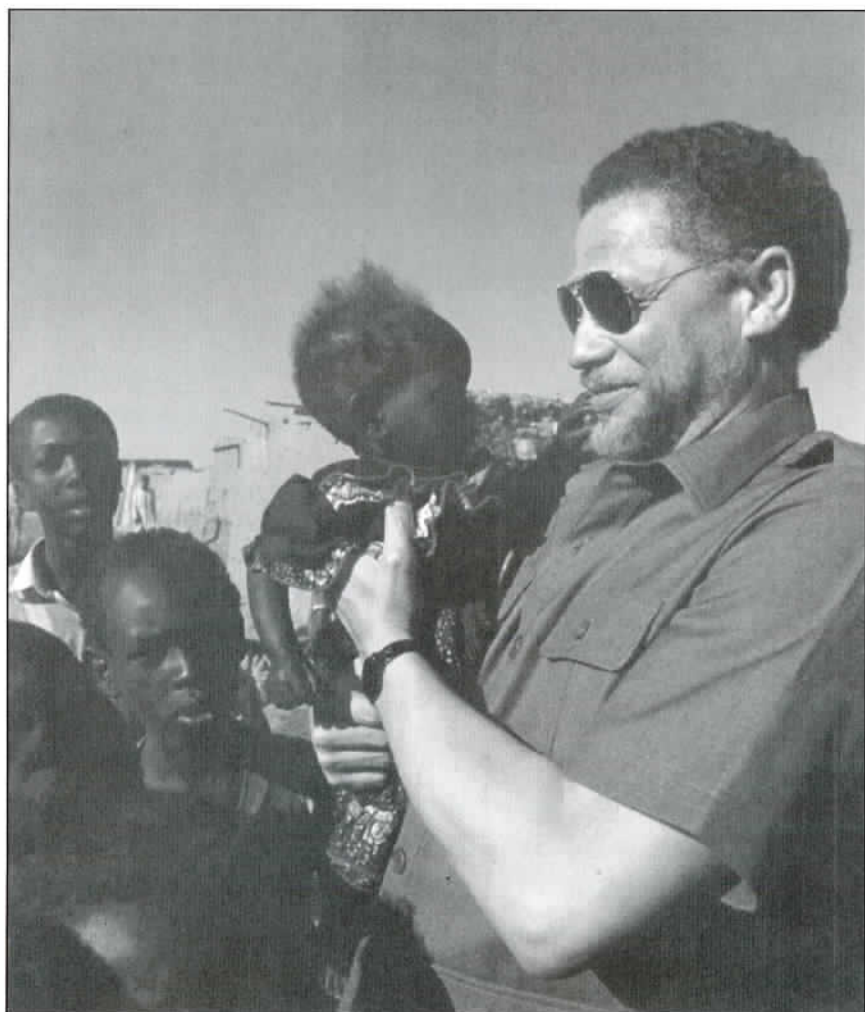
Mickey Leland Archives & Library
The Mickey Leland Center on World Hunger and Peace
Texas Southern University
3100 Cleburne
Houston, Texas 77004

Visitors planning to use the Leland papers are urged to provide an advance notice of requirements to the Mickey Leland Archives & Library. Some of the artifacts are stored off site and arrangements must be made in advance of their use. The Mickey Leland Archives & Library is located on the campus of Texas Southern University.

Telephone: (713) 313 4294, (713) 313 7370, (713) 313 7371
Hours: Monday - Friday, 8-12 p.m., 1-4:30 p.m.



Mickey Leland and Archbishop Tutu, South Africa, 1988.



Marty LaVor © 1989

Mickey Leland at Sudanese Refugee Camp, 1989.



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