

112TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. CON. RES. 88

Honoring Brigadier General Hazel Winifred Johnson-Brown, the first African-American woman to hold the rank of General in the United States Armed Forces.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NOVEMBER 16, 2011

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas (for herself, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. BASS of California, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. PIERLUISI, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Ms. NORTON, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. ISRAEL, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. CLEAVER, and Ms. RICHARDSON) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Honoring Brigadier General Hazel Winifred Johnson-Brown, the first African-American woman to hold the rank of General in the United States Armed Forces.

Whereas General Johnson-Brown was born October 10, 1927, in West Chester, Pennsylvania, to the late Clarence L. Johnson, Sr., and Garnett H. Johnson;

Whereas General Johnson-Brown earned her nursing diploma at Harlem Hospital School of Nursing in 1950, after

being denied admission to the West Chester School of Nursing because she was Black;

Whereas General Johnson-Brown, a pioneering military nurse, enlisted in the Army in 1955 and rose in the ranks due to her advanced operating room skills and strong leadership abilities;

Whereas General Johnson-Brown earned her bachelor's degree in nursing from Villanova University in 1959;

Whereas General Johnson-Brown earned her master's degree in nursing education from Columbia University's Teachers College in 1963;

Whereas General Johnson-Brown earned her doctorate in educational administration from Catholic University in 1978;

Whereas General Johnson-Brown held numerous leadership positions throughout her tenure in the Army, including Director of the Walter Reed Army Institute School of Nursing and Chief Army Nurse in South Korea;

Whereas General Johnson-Brown was twice named Army nurse of the year;

Whereas General Johnson-Brown made history when she became the first African-American woman to be promoted to Brigadier General in the United States Armed Forces in 1979;

Whereas General Johnson-Brown made history when she became the first African-American to be selected as Chief of the Army Nurse Corps in 1979;

Whereas General Johnson-Brown's military decorations include the Army Commendation Medal with Oak Leaf

Cluster, the Meritorious Service Medal, the Legion of Merit, and Distinguished Service Medal;

Whereas after retiring from the Army, General Johnson-Brown became Director of the Division of Governmental Affairs at the American Nurses Association; and

Whereas General Johnson-Brown taught at the graduate nursing program at George Mason University where she established and served as Director of the Center for Health Policy: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*
2 *concurring), That Congress—*

3 (1) honors General Brigadier Hazel Johnson-
4 Brown for outstanding achievements in and signifi-
5 cant contributions to the nursing profession and her
6 dedication to the United States Army;

7 (2) recognizes General Hazel Johnson-Brown as
8 the first African-American woman to hold the rank
9 of General in the United States Armed Forces and
10 the first African-American Chief of the Army Nurse
11 Corps; and

12 (3) advocates for women of color to enter nurs-
13 ing and supports strategies to remedy the national
14 shortage of nurses.

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