

that would escape cuts under the Republican budget plan.

The results also pointed to strong opposition to several other issues being promoted by the Republican leadership in Congress, such as weakening environmental protection laws, repealing the ban on assault weapons, allowing Government-sanctioned prayer in public schools, and curbing access to abortion. However, on the matter of immigration control, significant majorities supported two proposals that have more support among Republican than Democratic Members: denying automatic citizenship to U.S.-born children of illegal immigrants, and reducing the number of legal immigrants admitted to the United States each year.

The complete result of the survey follow:

CONGRESSMAN ANTHONY C. BEILENSON'S 1995
QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS

HOW WOULD YOU CUT FEDERAL SPENDING?

From a list of the programs and activities financed by the federal government, you were asked to indicate which ones you favored cutting. Here are the results:

PROGRAM/SPENDING AREA

[In order of percentage of federal budget/amount of spending]

| | 1995 Percentage of Federal spending (approx.) | 1995 spending in billions (est.) | Percentage who support cutting |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Social Security | 22 | \$334 | 25 |
| Defense | 18 | 270 | 53 |
| Interest on the national debt | 15 | 234 | (?) |
| Medicare (health care for the elderly) | 10 | 154 | 24 |
| Medicaid (health care for the poor, and nursing home care) | 6 | 88 | 25 |
| Federal civilian and military pensions | 4 | 65 | 55 |
| Transportation (highways, mass transit, railroads, airports, and safety) | 3 | 38 | 16 |
| Food stamps | 2 | 26 | 55 |
| Education and student financial aid | 2 | 26 | 28 |
| Housing subsidies | 2 | 26 | 48 |
| Supplemental Security Income (payments to impoverished elderly and disabled) | 2 | 25 | 17 |
| Unemployment compensation | 1 | 22 | 25 |
| Veterans' benefits | 1 | 20 | 15 |
| Aid to Families with Dependent Children (welfare) | 1 | 17 | 55 |
| Law enforcement, FBI, courts and prisons | 1 | 16 | 14 |
| Foreign aid | (?) | 14 | 74 |
| Space program (NASA) | (?) | 13 | 40 |
| Farm subsidies | (?) | 13 | 73 |
| Job training and employment-related services | (?) | 13 | 27 |
| General government (IRS, customs, etc.) | (?) | 13 | 56 |
| Health research | (?) | 12 | 14 |
| Community and regional development | (?) | 12 | 43 |
| Public health | (?) | 10 | 13 |
| Child nutrition (includes school lunch program) | (?) | 8 | 27 |
| Environmental protection and toxic waste clean-up | (?) | 7 | 20 |
| Energy conservation, research and development | (?) | 6 | 22 |
| National parks, forests and wildlife refuges | (?) | 5 | 13 |
| Disaster assistance | (?) | 5 | 12 |
| Water resource projects | (?) | 4 | 14 |
| Science research | (?) | 4 | 16 |
| Head Start | (?) | 4 | 30 |
| Congress | (?) | 2 | 69 |
| International peacekeeping | (?) | 2 | 47 |
| Food and drug safety | (?) | 1 | 11 |
| National service program (AmeriCorps) | (?) | 0.50 | 33 |
| Border Patrol | (?) | 0.46 | 5 |
| National Endowments for the Arts and Humanities | (?) | 0.33 | 41 |
| Public broadcasting (TV and radio) | (?) | 0.29 | 33 |
| The White House | (?) | 0.20 | 46 |
| Other | 1 | 19 | 31 |
| Total | 100 | 1,530 | |

(1) Indicates less than 1% of the budget.

(2) Cannot be cut unless borrowing is cut.

Environmental protection: Do you support relaxing environmental protection laws?

Yes: 33%

No: 67%

Assault weapons: Do you support repealing the ban on assault weapons?

Yes: 21%

No: 79%

Illegal immigration: Do you support eliminating the automatic granting of citizenship to U.S.-born children of illegal immigrants?

Yes: 83%

No: 17%

Legal immigration: Do you support reducing the number of people who are allowed to legally immigrate to the U.S. each year?

Yes: 77%

No: 23%

School prayer: Do you support a Constitutional amendment that would permit government-sanctioned prayer in public schools?

Yes: 36%

No: 64%

Business subsidies: Do you support efforts to reduce tax breaks and programs that subsidize American businesses?

Yes: 66%

No: 34%

Abortion: Do you think Congress should act to restrict access to abortion?

Yes: 22%

No: 78%

DOONESBURY COUPON

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1996

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, one of my constituents, Tom McIntosh, has accurately remarked on efforts by this Congress to obliterate our country's natural resources.

Using a Doonesbury cartoon that clearly demonstrates current efforts by my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to sell our forests and wilderness areas, Mr. McIntosh's observations, along with Garry Trudeau's national call, are right on the dot.

Mr. Speaker, my constituent's concern for the protection of our environment—for the sake of his granddaughter's future—is quite compelling, and quite real, and I am inserting both the Doonesbury coupon and Mr. McIntosh's comments into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Aurora, CO, January 23, 1996.

MR. SPEAKER: After reading the Doonesbury cartoon in my 01/14/96 newspaper, I too want to enter my bid for your sale of America's resources for fractions of a penny on the dollar.

I didn't see a lot number, but mark me down for a bid on the capitol and both wings of it. I want to use all of the hot air (a valuable thermal resource) to help reduce the winter heating bills for various Minnesotans and Alaskans, plus residents of Maybell, CO. I bid \$25.

As for Lot number 193—Wilderness mineral rights—with an approximate street value over \$1 billion, I'll up the suggested bid of \$1,200 to \$1,201. As a deserving good citizen, I'll dutifully pay my capital gains (After you reduce capital gains taxes to a pittance) when I complete the sale to Exxon and Newmont Mining, plus a little leftovers for 3M.

Oh, let's not forget Lot number 147, the Alaskan old-growth forests. The suggested bid of \$1.60/tree seems a little high, what with the transportation costs and all. How about \$1.45? Would you mark me down for two dozen?

I missed some of the other lots. Perhaps you can send me a catalog.

Now seriously, Mr. Speaker:

What Mr. Trudeau is obviously alluding to in his cartoons of the past two weeks is the

absolutely ridiculous liquidation of this nation's most precious and most-difficult-to-replace natural resources by Congress. Have you folks no conscience and no shame? I for one would like to know that Kayla, my beloved grand-daughter will be able to live in this country without having to breathe through an oxygen mask and wear a lead-lined pants-suit to protect her from the environmental hazards brought on by the reckless actions of the 1996 Congress. Would you all please get real????

Sincerely,

TOM MCINTOSH.

U.S. NATURAL RESOURCES LIQUIDATION
AUCTION BID FORM

To: Rep. Newt Gingrich.

☐ Yes! I would like to bid on some of the choice national assets now being liquidated by Congress.

Lot #147—Alaskan Old-Growth Forests

Opportunity to clear-cut 500-year-old trees. Valued at \$50,000 a tree; suggested bid: \$1.60 a tree. My Bid: _____

Lot #183—Wilderness Mineral Rights

Opportunity to mine pristine wilderness area. Valued at \$1 billion+; suggested bid \$1,200. My Bid: _____

Lot #275—Prime Western Grazing Land

Opportunity to denude taxpayer-maintained range land. Market value: \$10.30 per cow and calf per month. Suggested bid: \$1.61.

My Bid: _____

Name: _____

Street: _____

City: _____ State _____ Zip _____

Signature: _____

Send To: The Speaker of the House, U.S. Congress, Washington, D.C. 20515; or Call: (202) 225-3121; or Fax: (202) 225-7733.

MEMORIAL TRIBUTE TO DELORA JONES-HICKS

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1996

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, the death of Delora Jones-Hicks has deprived the Nation of a woman of great magnitude and capacity. To those of us who knew her personally and to those who did not, there could be no finer example of conscientious humanity. She was a woman of principle. She always looked for and welcomed the good; and when she did not find it, she tried to encourage its development.

Delora Elizabeth Crews was born to Lynwood Crews and Elizabeth Rogers Crews in Kittrell, NC, on April 29, 1937.

The family moved to East Orange, NJ, in 1942. A graduate of East Orange public schools, she was educated in the fields of social science and health administration at Rutgers University, New Brunswick and Newark campuses; New Jersey School of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Studies at Rutgers University; Bucknell University; and C.J. Post College at Long Island University.

With the late George "Specs" Hicks, she cofounded New Well, New Jersey's first private treatment center for drug addicts, with chapters in Newark, Passaic, Atlantic City, and Morristown. She served as a trustee and grants writer for the organization for more than 20 years, until its closing in 1989.

Delora was director of women's training for the Business Industrial Coordinating Council in

Newark during the 1960's. She also served for 1 year as the Community Liaison for the Newark Pre-School Council. She was secretary for the Newark-Essex Congress of Racial Equality [CORE] during the 1960's, and was active in the Newark Black Power Conference, as well as the political election of Newark's first African-American mayor, Kenneth A. Gibson.

In 1968, she joined the staff of Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey, as a writer for the department of public relations on the Newark campus. Delora also held the position of manager, division of concerts and lectures, in the early to mid-70's. As manager, she brought to the campus and to the larger community renowned artists such as Sarah Vaughn, Yehudi Menuhin, the Russian pianist O. Yablonskaya, and the great Count Basie Orchestra.

Delora was an officer or chairman of the Organization of Black Faculty and Staff [OBFS] at Rutgers-Newark for nearly 15 years. She played a vital role in the naming of the campus center after Paul Robeson, Rutgers' distinguished alumnus. She spearheaded the annual celebration of Black History Month and the Martin Luther King, Jr., celebration, bringing to the campus such notable speakers as Amiri Baraka, Douglas Turner Ward, Linda Hopkins, Judge Bruce Wright, and Rev. Joseph Lowery.

During her tenure as chair of OBFS, the number of blacks on faculty and staff as well as student enrollment increased. She was the heart and soul of OBFS—always vigilant, never giving up the fight to improve the status of blacks, women, Latinos, and the disadvantaged on campus. She launched the Justice William O. Douglas Award, a tribute to and recognition of the contribution of Caucasians to the cause of equal justice. With her love for knowledge and respect for education, Delora had an abiding affection for students, particularly law students, especially those who sought her out for advice, encouragement, and motivation to continue the journey.

Delora briefly joined the staff of the Graduate Department of Public Administration at Rutgers-Newark, where she established and edited the first newsletter for the department, the M.P.A. Newsletter. She rejoined the staff of public information where she remained until her retirement in 1993.

Delora was a member of the Newark Arts & Culture Committee, the NAACP, and served as a trustee on the Boys' and Girls' Clubs of Newark. Delora traveled abroad extensively in African countries such as Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Egypt, Somalia, Sudan, and to Spain, England, Greece, and widely throughout the United States.

Delora was affectionately known as "Big D" to family and friends. In 1955, she married the late Charles Jones, Jr., of East Orange. The Union produced four children, Pamela Sawab, Erica Jones, Leila Bardaji, and Channing Jones. In 1986, she married the late George Hicks of Newark. She has six grandchildren, Farrakhan, Gibran, Al-Sawab, Elyse, Nicole, and Cayla. She was the sister of the late Lynwood Crews, Jr., and the late Regina Crews. She leaves her mother, Elizabeth, her children and grandchildren, sons-in-law, Sergio and Sawab, and a host of dearest friends, Erma and Oliver Brown, Kathy Brunet, Bob Clarke, Mae Curtis, Evelyn Green, Hilda Hidalgo, Irene Laini James, Adele Kaplan, Clement Alexander Price, and Norman Samuels, among others.

Delora and the way she lived her life should be examples for all of us. I would like to commend to the annals of American history these remarks and an article that appeared in New Jersey's statewide newspaper, the Star-Ledger on January 19, 1996. Columnist Robert J. Braun in this tribute to Delora truly captured the essence of this remarkable woman.

[From the Star-Ledger, Jan. 19, 1996]

NEWARK HEROINE ALWAYS PREFERRED THE
COLOR HUMAN

(By Robert J. Braun)

No pastels for Delora Jones-Hicks.

They wouldn't suit her, and besides, that's what she told her friends when they came to visit her in her last days.

She wanted to be buried in a purple dress and she wanted flowers in bright colors, reds and blues and yellows and oranges with lots of greens to set them off. All from different florists, so they would not look the same.

Her friends averted their eyes and one would say, "Oh, come on, Delora, who's talking about a funeral?"

That's when she gave that look. God had sculpted Delora's broad face so the edges of her lips ended in dimples that made her look as if she were always suppressing a smile that was about to erupt in uproarious laughter.

She knew, the look said. She fought cancer for five years and it was time for her friends to help her with the funeral she wanted.

That purse-lipped expression served Delora well because it served her friends well. No matter how angry they were, or sad, or confused, when they came to her and saw she was about to smile, they smiled, too.

"Oh, shush," Delora would say. "It's not that bad." Then she would laugh and things never were that bad once you talked to Delora.

She wasn't much for calling attention to herself or wanting to see her name in print. Despite that, Delora did more to make life in Newark livable than a dozen more familiar names. She did it by being a friend.

All right, so that sounds hokey and, in a way, there was something about Delora that was hokey. Someone at her funeral said she had this "Sunday morning going to church lady with the white gloves" side to her.

That does not explain how she defused one racial crisis after another at Rutgers in Newark or how she fought to ensure that the campus got its fair share from the people who ran things in New Brunswick.

It doesn't explain her leadership of the local Congress of Racial Equality or an organization representing black students, staff and faculty at Rutgers-Newark.

She was eulogized by blacks and whites and Hispanics, but some who spoke struggled with useless pre-packaged categories. Amiri Baraka called her a "middle-class sister" with a "street side." No, that's wrong. She was bigger than class, than race, than the streets.

Historian Clement Price came close when he said she was concerned "about the state of her race and that, of course, was the human race." She was "fervently loyal to her friends . . . and her friendship was uncluttered."

Uncluttered by race, by rhetoric, by obsession with slights and symbols, by the armor we have fashioned to keep us from seeing one another.

Her only armor was this: Her eyes did not stop at the color of skin or the texture of hair. She fought hard, but people were never her enemies. They had children, just as she did, she would say. They had parents. They got sick and they worried about money. They might be wrong, but they were still people.

When the Rutgers administration wanted to dump her old boss, Malcolm Talbott, the vice president for Newark, she asked her friends to support him.

This was strange. Talbott was a Midwest WASP, who looked like a Prussian general and spoke like an Oxford don. Yet Delora knew he was good for Newark. Besides, he was her friend.

So, while her bosses in Rutgers were telling the world why Talbott had to go, she was in a back office on the phone, telling the same people why he should stay. He stayed—and the people in New Brunswick never knew the provenance of all his support.

Nor did Talbott. Her friendship was uncluttered by the expectation of return. She was known for the thank-you notes she sent—"Thank you" were her two most favorite words." Price said—but she never expected to be thanked.

Price said she had a "voice from another time and another place," a reference to an odd, lispy accent no one, not even her children, could identify. Not Southern, although she was born in North Carolina; not Newark, although she spent most of her life here. Just Delora.

It was from another time and place, and we don't know the accent because we haven't been there yet. If the pathology of how we live in a savagely divided time and place somehow were cured, we might all speak with her accent.

She died Jan. 4, and was buried in a snow-storm. Mourners, faces hidden by hats, scarves and umbrellas, passed by, each dropping a flower. When the last left, an uproarious profusion of reds and blues and yellows and oranges laughed at the blinding white of snow veined through with black trees.

No pastels for Delora Jones-Hicks.

TRIBUTE TO CLAIRE E. FREEMAN:
1996 BLACK PROFESSIONAL OF
THE YEAR

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1996

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, on February 17, 1996, officers, members and friends of the Black Professionals Association [BPA] will gather in Cleveland, OH, for the Sixteenth Annual Scholarship and Awards Gala. The event is sponsored by the BPA Charitable Foundation. The Black Professionals Association was the dream of William Wolfe, the former president of the Greater Cleveland Urban League, who, in 1976, invited black professionals to join together to discuss mutual issues of concern. The organization was officially chartered in 1977.

Over the years, the Black Professionals Association has been the voice for its membership on the social, economic, and legislative issues facing the community and the Nation. The Greater Cleveland community has also benefited from the organization's professional development seminars, mentoring programs and voter registration activities. The Sixteenth Annual Scholarship and Awards Gala marks the continued success of this distinguished organization.

One of the highlights of the BPA Charitable Foundation gala is the selection of the 1996 Black Professional of the Year. This year's honoree is Claire E. Freeman, the chief executive officer of the Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Association. Ms. Freeman is more