

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

than deserving of this special recognition from her friends and colleagues. I rise today to share with my colleagues some background information regarding this outstanding individual.

In 1990, Claire Freeman assumed the post of chief executive officer of the Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority [CMHA]. In this post, she manages a \$100 million operating budget, a \$318 million construction modernization budget and a work force of 1,500 employees. Under Ms. Freeman's leadership, CMHA has received recognition as having the greatest rate of positive change after being operationally and financially troubled for over 15 years. Her efforts signal a strong commitment to the community and its residents. Claire Freeman has also taken a special interest in the youth of our community. She is meeting an important challenge of guaranteeing safe, drug-free housing for our children and their families. Further, she is a role model and mentor to youth throughout the community.

Mr. Speaker, prior to coming to Cleveland, Claire Freeman served as Assistant Secretary for Administration at the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Before joining HUD, she was Deputy Assistant Secretary for Civilian Personnel Policy for the Department of Defense. At the Defense Department, Ms. Freeman was recognized for instituting an executive leadership program which continues to be a premier succession planning vehicle at the agency. Claire Freeman is a graduate of the University of Southern California with a master science degree in urban and regional planning. She earned her bachelor's degree in sociology/history from the University of California at Riverside.

Claire Freeman is also an active member of the community. She holds memberships on many local boards and commissions, including the Housing Authority Insurance Co., Council of Large Public Housing Authorities, and the Department of Defense Quality of Life Task Force. She is also the recipient of professional and civic awards which include the Ernest J. Bohn Outstanding Public Administrator Award; U.S. Small Business State/Local Business Advocate Award; and the Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Award in Housing.

Mr. Speaker, I take special pride in saluting Claire Freeman on the occasion of her selection as the 1996 Black Professional of the Year. As a past recipient of this distinguished award, I am aware of the commitment and dedication which this honor signals. Claire Freeman has been a tireless champion and leader for the Greater Cleveland community. We applaud her commitment, and wish her much continued success. I also extend my best wishes to the entire membership of the Black Professionals Association.

STATEMENT BY AMBASSADOR
JOSEPH VERNER REED

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 23, 1996

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to give special recognition to the remarks of the Honorable Joseph Reed, Under Secretary General of the United Nations, presented on behalf of Dr. Boutros-Ghali, the Secretary Gen-

eral of the United Nations, at the Second World Parliamentarians' Conference in Gifu, Japan, in September.

I am sure we all agree that the United Nations' admirable goal of striving to promote and support democratization throughout the world deserves our wholehearted support.

Ambassador Reed's contributions to the work of the United Nations continue to serve as an inspiration. Ambassador Reed has held several senior-level positions in the United Nations, in addition to serving as the Chief of Protocol from 1989 to 1991 and United States Ambassador to the Kingdom of Morocco from 1981 to 1985.

I submit Ambassador Reed's speech in Japan for my colleagues to review.

STATEMENT BY AMBASSADOR JOSEPH VERNER REED AT THE SECOND WORLD PARLIAMENTARIANS' CONFERENCE FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentleman, I feel privileged to be here today on behalf of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, who sends best wishes and greetings. The Secretary-General and all of us at the United Nations are grateful for the valuable support you have given us, in good times and in bad times. The Secretary-General has asked me to share the following with you.

When the first Parliamentarians' Conference for the support of the United Nations was held in January 1992 in Tokyo, the United Nations was entering a new phase. Gone were the bipolar tensions of the cold war. In their place came renewed commitment to the United Nations—to the great common goal of a peaceful and cooperative international system.

It soon became clear, however, that more than renewed commitment would be required. A massive transformation would be needed to enable the organization to fulfill the goals of the charter in a dramatically different world environment.

Some three years later, the process of transition continues. Significant and substantial progress has been made. But there is a need for further, substantial reform. The fiftieth anniversary year of the organization offers us an opportunity to complete this process, and bring this period of transition to a successful close.

It is in this context that you have gathered here in the Gifu for the Second World Parliamentarians' Conference for the Support of the United Nations.

You have discussed and reached new consensus on the role of the United Nations in many key areas: disarmament and peace; sustainable development and the environment; the United Nations and Asia and the Pacific; and the involvement of citizens and non-governmental organizations.

Today, the Secretary-General has asked me to take these moments with you to discuss another area of United Nations work: promoting and supporting democratization.

The end of the cold war confrontation and the emergence of globalization continue to drive a wave of democratization. Since 1989 the United Nations has received requests for electoral assistance from more than sixty member states. These requests, from nearly one-third of the organization's membership, testify to this new impulse toward democratization.

The United Nations today is in the forefront of promoting and supporting democratization around the world. The emphasis is on democratization as a process, and democracy as an objective.

Individual societies decide if and when to begin the process of democratization—to

move toward a more participatory system of political governance. And throughout democratization, each society decides the nature of the process and its pace.

Like the process of democratization itself, democracy can take many shapes and forms. It can be assimilated by any culture.

The benefits brought by democracy make it a compelling objective for those societies on the path of democratization.

Democracy supports stability within societies by mediating between competing points of view. It fosters respect between states, reducing the chances of war. It creates responsive government that respects human rights and legal obligations. And it favours the creativity and cooperation that permit social and economic progress.

The United Nations is adapting to the new and increasing demands of member states for support in democratization.

On 7 December 1994, in its Resolution 49/30, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to study ways and mechanisms in which the United Nations system could support the efforts of governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies. The Secretary-General was asked to submit a comprehensive report thereon to the assembly at its fiftieth session.

The Secretary General is now preparing the report. Outlines for a comprehensive approach are emerging. Such an approach will enable the United Nations to offer support for democratization that begins at the earliest possible stage. It could then continue on through assistance in democratic elections, and in the building of institutions which support democratization.

For democratization to take root within a society, it must have indigenous support. The United Nations assists member states in building such support by helping to promote a culture of democracy. This can mean assistance to political parties and movements; support for a free and independent media; or assistance in civic education.

Such efforts, combined with electoral assistance, can help member states firmly on the road to democratization. In this regard, recent United Nations achievements in Cambodia, El Salvador and Mozambique deserve wider recognition and attention.

Electoral assistance to member states is a new phenomenon. The Under Secretary-General for Political Affairs now serves as focal point for electoral assistance requests, with the help of the newly-created electoral assistance division.

Beyond holding free and fair elections is the evident need for societies to prepare the institutional ground in which democratization can take root. The United Nations offers a wide variety of assistance in this area, drawing substantially upon its work in development and human rights. The United Nations today is helping member states to create democratic structures of Government—or to strengthen existing ones. It is helping to enhance the rule of law. To improve accountability and transparency. To build national capacity. And to reform the civil service.

This comprehensive approach, now taking shape, reflects the changing nature of requests by member states for support in democratization. It also underscores the need for other actors to contribute. Regional organizations, non-governmental organizations, citizens, the private sector, the academic community, parliamentarians such as yourselves—all have an essential and complementary role to play.

Many of you in this audience, through such organizations as the Interparliamentary Union, or Parliamentarians for Global Action, already provide international support for democratization processes. You help promote a culture of democracy and human