

teamwork and living in community with others is the healthiest form of competition because it requires cooperation. Our prisoners of war in Vietnam learned to put unity over self; they cared about each other and took care of each other and not one of them died because of loneliness in isolation as had been the case in the Korean War.

7. Tolerate honest mistakes from people who are doing their best

Not one of us will achieve true perfection, if we live to be a hundred; we all make mistakes. It is important to accept honest mistakes from those who are applying their talents and energies to the best of their ability. Have compassion and help people to overcome honest mistakes.

8. Seek the truth

Rumors and unverified stories undermine the bonds of community. Always seek the truth from those who are in a position to know. Also, seek the truth by resolving to be a life-long learner. We can never know all there is to know; however, we can learn something new every day.

9. Speak well of others

Gossip undermines our trust in each other. Gossip or speaking ill of others also demonstrates a genuine lack of respect for others in our community.

10. Keep a sense of humor

And be able to laugh at yourself. Being able to laugh at yourself increases the likelihood that, when you do achieve excellence, it will be without arrogance. The late Senator Sam Ervin said, "Humor endows us with the capacity to clarify the obscure, to simplify the complex, to deflate the pompous, to chastise the arrogant, to point to a moral, and to adorn a tale—it also makes our heavy burdens light."

These guidelines for life are not mine alone. They belong to all the midshipmen at the U.S. Naval Academy. But, they are free for your adoption. Be a person of integrity; trust others of high standards; strive for excellence without arrogance; have compassion; treat everyone with dignity and respect; seek the truth; speak well of others; do your best; and always keep a sense of humor.

Your parents, peers, teachers, and your friends expect these high standards of you. I know that you will give them no less.

THE BLAINE H. EATON POST
OFFICE IN TAYLORSVILLE, MS

HON. CHARLES W. "CHIP" PICKERING

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 10, 1997

Mr. PICKERING. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce legislation designating the U.S. Post Office facility located in Taylorsville, MS, as the "Blaine H. Eaton Post Office Building."

A native of Smith County, MS, Mr. Eaton attended Jones Junior College from 1932 to 1934 and was named "Alumni of the Year in 1984." He also attended the University of Mississippi and George Washington Law School.

He began his professional career as a farmer and cotton buyer from Anderson-Clayton Co. and in 1942, he became the first executive secretary to former U.S. Senator James O. Eastland, Democrat, of Mississippi. Mr. Eaton served our Nation in the U.S. Navy from 1944 to 1946. Upon returning home from the war, he was elected to serve in the Mississippi House of Representatives, and he effectively

served the people of Smith County for 12 years. His leadership as chairman of the highway and highway finance committee resulted in the successful passage of the farm-to-market legislation that is still benefiting Mississippi today as the State aid road program. After leaving public office in 1958, Mr. Eaton became the manager of the Southern Pine Electric Power Association. His outstanding service and accomplishments were recognized by the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association with the Clyde T. Ellis Award for distinguished service and outstanding leadership.

Although retiring from his professional career in 1982, Mr. Eaton remained active in community service and enriched the lives of many by volunteering his time and leadership abilities to such organizations as the Lion Club International, the Hiram Masonic Lodge, the Southeast Mississippi Livestock Association, and the Economic Development Foundation. He was also a loyal member of the First Baptist Church of Taylorsville where he taught Sunday school classes for 25 years.

With the death of Blaine Eaton in 1995, our State lost one of its finest citizens. Designating the Taylorsville Post Office as the "Blaine H. Eaton Post Office Building" will commemorate the public service of this extraordinary Mississippian who dedicated his life to the betterment of the community and State he loved so much.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF BLAINE H. EATON POST OFFICE BUILDING.

The United States Post Office building located at 750 Highway 28 East in Taylorsville, Mississippi, shall be known and designated as the "Blaine H. Eaton Post Office Building".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States Post Office building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Blaine H. Eaton Post Office Building".

CATEGORIC DENIALS

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 11, 1997

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the following article, "Categoric Denials," which appeared in the June 14, 1997 edition of Atlanta's Topside Loaf. This article describes the efforts of Project RACE, a national organization which advocates adding a multiracial category to legal forms at the State and Federal levels, including the 2000 U.S. census. Project RACE [Reclassify All Children Equally] has a web page which can be accessed at www.projectrace.mindspring.com.

Project RACE was founded by a constituent of mine from Roswell, GA, named Susan Graham. Susan is white and her husband is African-American. Their son Ryan has grown weary and frustrated from having to constantly choose between labeling himself as either "white" or "black" on legal and educational forms. "I feel very sad, because I can't

choose. I am Both," Ryan recently testified before Congress.

Representative THOMAS PETRI has introduced a bill, H.R. 830, which would establish the legal right for individuals such as Ryan to accurately describe himself as "multiracial" on such forms. Ryan was officially labeled "black" on school forms and "white" on the 1990 U.S. census.

It is time to stop forcing Americans like Ryan to choose between different heritages. In addition to increasing accuracy, recognizing the multiethnic race would also likely lead to health benefits for these individuals, who are routinely excluded as samples in pharmaceutical tests.

I was very disappointed by the recent recommendation by a Federal task force to not add such a designation to the 2000 census form. In a technicolor world, the Clinton administration can only see in black and white. Like Tiger Woods, millions of Americans of mixed ancestry have moved beyond the Census Bureau's divisive and inaccurate racial labels. In the absence of Presidential leadership, it may be necessary to advance Congressman PETRI's legislation to overturn this misguided decision and take a major step toward a country in which the only box to check reads, "American."

[From the Topside Loaf, June 14, 1997]

CATEGORIC DENIALS

(By Anthony Heffernan)

At the tender age of 12, Ryan Graham of Roswell knows exactly who he is and who he is not. He isn't black, he will tell you, nor is he white. He's both, he says. His dad is black and his mom is white. The problem is that Ryan, like many of the other 2 million or more multiracial children in America, is often pigeonholed as one race or the other—and sometimes forced to choose between the two.

It's a very old battle that has received new attention since 21-year-old Tiger Woods ascended into the hallowed halls of sports superstardom after winning the Masters Tournament in April. Woods was widely heralded as the first African-American to win the tournament. But the young golfer has refused to be labeled as black. Woods points out that he is in fact one-eighth American Indian, one-eighth Caucasian, one-quarter African-American, one-quarter Thai and one-quarter Chinese.

As a child struggling to define his race, Woods coined the term "Cabinasian;" Ryan simply prefers to be called "multiracial." Now, for the second time in his young life Ryan is asking the federal government to grant him that right.

Ryan and his mother, Susan Graham, President of the Roswell-based Project RACE (Reclassify All Children Equally), testified last month before a U.S. Senate subcommittee in Washington, D.C. The Grahams and others argue for a new multiracial category on all federal forms, including the 2000 U.S. Census. The 1990 Census afforded only five race classifications: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian or Pacific Islander, black, white, or "other." (Hispanics were tallied under a separate "ethnic" category.)

Ryan told Congress that, when forms require him to choose between black or white, "I feel very sad, because I can't choose. I am both . . . Some forms include the term 'other,' but that makes me feel like a freak or a space alien. I want a classification that describes exactly what I am."

Ryan and his mother first traveled to Washington to make the request four years ago, only to see the issue buried in bureaucratic hearings. But the Office of Management and Budget is finally expected to issue

a ruling on the issue this summer, bringing some kind of resolution to the battle Graham has fought for the past seven years.

It began when Ryan entered kindergarten. Graham vividly recalls the day she received a form from Ryan's north Fulton school, asking her to designate his race. When she noticed there was no multiracial category, she called the school to voice her concerns. Assured that she didn't have to complete the form, she sent it back blank. Later, she discovered Ryan's teacher had been told to fill out the form herself. The teacher had labeled him black.

At the same time, Graham was struggling to fill out her 1990 Census form. Again, she saw no "multiracial" category for her son and 2-year-old daughter. She called the U.S. Census Bureau and was advised that the children should take the race of their mother "because in cases like these," she was told, "we always know the race of the mother and not the father."

Graham bristles at the memory. "[They meant] that they always know who the mother is, and not the father. That was very insulting coming from our United States government."

The ruling also meant more confusion for her son, who was now labeled white on the census and black at school. "I realized that there was something very, very wrong with this picture," explains Graham, a writer whose articles about multiracial issues have appeared in the New York Daily News, the Chicago Tribune, and two anthologies about multiracial America.

From Graham's frustration was born Project RACE, a national organization which has successfully lobbied to have a multiracial category added to legal forms in seven states, including Georgia. If the category is added to federal forms, she recommends the following format: Under the "Race" category, people would be instructed to choose from five categories, including American Indian (or Alaska Native), Asian (or Pacific Islander), Black (or African American), Hispanic or White. Those who consider themselves multiracial would "check as many as apply." The form could be adapted to list Hispanics separately under "ethnicity," as on the last census.

Even if the Office of Management and Budget votes down the multiracial category, Graham says, supporters have drawn up a bill, H.R. 830, that would accomplish the same thing. But legislation, she notes, takes a long time. "We would rather the Clinton administration do the right thing and add the category," she explains.

But the multiracial movement has drawn the ire of some blacks and Hispanics, who argue that creating a multiracial category might decrease minority numbers, thus exposing them to greater discrimination and reducing their claim to government programs.

"If the issue was solely identity, then you would have a line, and everyone would write in whoever they are," says Eric Rodriguez, policy analyst for the National Council of La Raza, a Latino group based in Washington, D.C. "But the usefulness of collecting data in that manner is dubious. The broader [the categories] get, the more inaccurate your data gets. And these are the very tools that we use to fight discrimination and to work through anti-poverty programs."

Dr. Joseph Lowery, outgoing president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), also criticizes the multiracial category in a written statement. He terms the category "too vague," noting "it could refer to a Norwegian/Aleutian."

Lowery likes the proposed multiracial category to the "coloured" category adopted by South Africans to describe their citizens of

mixed races. Those labeled "coloured" were given broader rights than those deemed to be black—"which shoved blacks down another notch on the equity pole," Lowery says.

Graham scoffs at Lowery's apartheid comparison. Multiracial Americans, she says, would receive no special rights. People of multiple races have just as great a need to track discrimination in the work place and in schools as other minorities, Graham says.

But one of the most convincing arguments for tracking the multiracial population is the need to garner additional medical information on multiracial Americans.

Ramona Douglass, president of the Association of Multi-Ethnic Americans (AMEA), knows all too well what medical dangers the multiracial community faces. Douglass, part Italian American, part American Indian and part African American, was once almost given the wrong anesthesia before major surgery because doctors had incorrectly assumed that she suffered from sickle-cell anemia, a disease common among African Americans. As a result, Douglas was forced to call off the surgery.

Other medical issues revolve around a shortage of suitable bonemarrow donors for people of multiracial descent. And, according to Douglass, drug dosages can be affected by racial or ethnic combinations. Still, pharmaceutical companies typically do not include multiracial Americans in their tests.

"It's not just a feel-good issue," Douglass says of the drive to add a multiracial category. "There are, in fact, public health and medical concerns involved."

Julie Bolen, a Cobb County resident and co-chair of the Interracial Family Alliance in Atlanta, believes adding a multiracial category is also an important step in acknowledging the legitimacy of this fast-growing segment of the population. "It's not like it's some oddity that happens so infrequently that nobody knows what to call it," explains Bolen, who has two multiracial children, ages 16 and 20.

Bolen, from Oklahoma, recalls teachers trying to force her children to choose black or white "because of subsidized lunch programs and things like that. My son would refuse to, and he even walked out of class over it," she recalls. "Hopefully, that doesn't happen anymore. To even make such a big deal about it is, I think, real hurtful to kids."

Graham and Project RACE have made as sure as they can that it doesn't happen anymore—at least not in those seven states that now recognize the multiracial category. Not in Fulton county, either, where 835 children were able to call themselves multiracial on school forms last year. And not to Graham's own children—not anymore. And victories such as those, Graham says, are what makes it all worthwhile.

TAIWAN YIELDS MODEL FOR A FREE HONG KONG

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 11, 1997

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, in light of the recent return of Hong Kong to the People's Republic of China I recommend to you the following article by Lee Teng-hui, which appeared in USA Today on Monday, June 30, 1997. I agree with him, the people of Hong Kong should look to Taiwan as a model to maintain democracy and encourage the Chinese mainland to do everything possible to

head in that direction. This unique opportunity to expand democracy must be seized in order to ensure that the freedom, dignity, and humanity of all people is respected.

[From USA Today, June 30, 1997]

TAIWAN YIELDS MODEL FOR A FREE HONG KONG

(By Lee Teng-hui)

Today, the era of colonial rule will come to an end in Hong Kong. This is a proud event for all Chinese wherever they are, and offers a new opportunity for creating a democratic Chinese nation. We earnestly hope that the Beijing authorities will be able to maintain the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong, and will ensure that the people of Hong Kong continue to enjoy freedom, democracy and basic human rights. This is the only way to act in accord with the joint values and trends of mankind today, regional peace and development, and the common dignity and interests of all Chinese people.

Taiwan's experience offers reason for optimism.

A little more than one year ago, the Republic of China successfully held a direct presidential election on Taiwan, completing a crucial objective of our political reform. At the time, the concept of constitutional government stressed by Americans over two hundred years ago kept coming to my mind: "... all Men are created equal, ... they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, ... among these are Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness ... to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Government."

Indeed, with the joint effort of the entire populace and their government, the Republic of China has upheld the principle of popular sovereignty on Taiwan, and has succeeded in lifting martial law, liberalizing the formation of political parties, realizing the practice of free speech, re-electing all national parliamentarians who had been in office for a long time, and carrying out a direct presidential election. Through these endeavors, the Republic of China has undergone profound change, and has become a full-fledged democracy.

However, we cannot overlook the fact that still over 20 percent of the world's population, most of whom live on the Chinese mainland, have no way to enjoy these rights. The Chinese on both sides of the Taiwan Strait share the same cultural and racial heritage. Thus, there is no reason why we cannot jointly build a system of democracy and freedom, and fully exercise our God-given rights.

In 1979, before martial law was lifted in Taiwan, a number of protesters demonstrating against government censorship of their magazine were arrested and jailed in what became known as the Kaohsiung Incident. At the same time, the Chinese communist authorities arrested the human rights activist Wei Jingsheng. Today, many of those involved in the Kaohsiung Incident have redeemed themselves through the ballot box and have become important elected political leaders on Taiwan. However, Mr. Wei remains in jail. The marked differences in systems and values between the two sides are the fundamental reason why each of the two parts of the China we all want to see reunified one day still remain separate political entities.

Democracy has become a world trend, and is without doubt the greatest achievement of mankind this century. One reason civilization continues to progress is that we have the courage to realize our dreams, and we have the heart to care about each other and