

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

provide mutual support. We must continue to uphold this spirit and sentiment, so that democracy ultimately becomes the common way of life of all humanity. May people living in every corner of the global village enjoy democracy!

Thus, we cherish the young buds of democracy on the Chinese mainland. Certain forms of election in rural townships and villages have spread on the mainland in recent years. We are happy to see it succeed and call on the Chinese mainland authorities to show the courage and determination to boldly take the grand route to democracy. Join with us and bring democracy to all of Chinese society, seeking everlasting well-being and peace for the Chinese people!

Unquestionably, if Taiwan can achieve democracy, then Hong Kong should be able to maintain democracy, and there is no reason why the Chinese mainland cannot do everything possible to head in that direction. This is the true way to solve the China problem.

In the 21st century, mankind will certainly prove that "All roads lead to Democracy!"

TRIBUTE TO LT. GOV. HENRY E.
HOWELL

HON. OWEN B. PICKETT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 11, 1997

Mr. PICKETT. Mr. Speaker, he was dubbed a radical, a political gadfly, even a liberal Democrat, but to others who knew him, former Virginia Lt. Gov. Henry E. Howell, who died July 7, 1997, was a political visionary and a champion for justice. Even his closest friends would say he was a man who marched to a different drummer. He backed up his convictions with hard work and a pesky ability to reverse inequitable political policies of long standing.

He thumbed his political nose at the established Democratic party at a time when it was not popular, even though it meant he would never achieve the political plum he so dearly coveted—the governorship of Virginia. Sticking to his convictions in the face of political adversity cost him the governorship. Henry Howell loved Virginia, its institutions, and its people. Many credit him with changing the face of the Commonwealth's politics during his six major campaigns for State office between 1969 and 1977. Former Gov. Colgate W. Darden, Jr. has been quoted as saying, "He stirred Virginia politics only like dynamite could have done in a pond," adding, "He gave greater impetus to mass voting in Virginia and stirred people more than anybody in my lifetime."

That was Henry Howell. He intended his work, not to destroy, but to improve the State and its government by making them accessible to all the people. He never allowed political differences, however, to taint his social or personal relationship with adversaries. His quick, warm, and winning smile served him both as a politician and a person.

Henry Howell leaves his indelible and pervasive mark on the political history of Virginia. Those who knew and loved him best will miss his mischievous smile, warm counsel, commonsense perspective, and keen political insight.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. MAX SANDLIN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 8, 1997

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2016) making appropriations for military construction, family housing, and base realignment and closure for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes:

Mr. SANDLIN. Mr. Chairman, I rise to compliment the Appropriations Military Construction Subcommittee for not funding additional rounds of the Base Realignment and Closure [BRAC] process. Several of my colleagues from Texas and I have been advocating zero-funding for BRAC and I am pleased the committee agrees with me.

The fact is, the last 4 rounds of the BRAC process have resulted in the closing of 97 defense installations in the United States. And yet today, we are still unable to fully assess the impact of the closures. We have not seen a report or complete assessment of how the closures affect military preparedness. We do not know the amount of actual savings, if any, generated from the closures. And yet we do know that we have spent a lot of money to close these bases. According to the Department of Defense, by the year 2000, we will have spent approximately \$23 billion in clean-up and other costs associated with closing these bases.

Members, not funding additional rounds of BRAC makes sense. By not funding additional rounds of BRAC, we are saying "let's look before we leap." Congress does not need to continue to spend the taxpayer's money on BRAC until we know if we have actually saved money by closing these bases; how much of the taxpayer's money has been spent closing these bases; and how the closure of bases has affected our country's military preparedness. This bill will allow us to make those assessments in a responsible and effective manner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 11, 1997

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I reluctantly rise in support of the rule to the Interior appropriations bill.

Though I am disappointed that the rule fails to protect an amendment for full NEA funding I must support the rule due to the Interior appropriations bill's inclusion of \$8.5 million for Sterling Forest. I support continued funding for the NEA.

Funding for the arts has not only produced \$3.4 billion in revenue, but supports local economies by way of increased sales in local establishments.

The arts are an integral part of education. Children with an arts background have shown increased ability in math, and a heightened capability for analytical and creative thinking. Funding for the National Endowment for the Arts has also created many literacy programs and children's educational activities.

In my own 20th District of New York, I understand the necessity of continued funding for the arts. The local theater and arts groups, orchestras, and dance troupes, will suffer greatly. These groups represent thousands of jobs that are supported by the arts.

Moreover, I strongly support the agreement between New York and the Sterling Forest Corp. designed to purchase Sterling Forest. This has been a long and hard battle for many years as Chairman Rugula and my New Jersey colleagues know.

I look forward to working with my colleagues in the House and Senate in fully funding the NEA during the House-Senate conference.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE LIFE AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF DR. CHARLES L. DRAKE

HON. CHARLES F. BASS

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 11, 1997

Mr. BASS. Mr. Speaker, as a 1974 graduate of Dartmouth College, it is with great sadness that I bring to the attention of the House the passing of Dr. Charles (Chuck) Drake on Tuesday, July 8, 1997. Let me convey my personal sympathies to his friends and family. Furthermore, I would like to submit to the RECORD the text of an obituary that appeared in the New York Times so that the American people can reflect upon the accomplishments of a great American and a true scholar.

[From the New York Times, July 11, 1997]

CHARLES L. DRAKE, 72, DINOSAUR-THEORY COMBATANT

(By Lawrence Van Gelder)

Dr. Charles L. Drake, emeritus professor of earth science at Dartmouth College and a leading advocate of the theory that it was volcanic eruptions that killed off the dinosaurs, died Tuesday at his home in Norwich, Vt. He was 72.

The cause was a heart attack, said his wife, Martha.

In a protracted, often rancorous debate, Drake stood opposed to the school of thought that attributed the disappearance of the dinosaurs to the impact of a large meteorite 65 million years ago. In this theory, the meteorite kicked up a worldwide pall of dust that blotted out the sun and killed off many plants and animals.

With Charles B. Officer, another Dartmouth geologist, Drake theorized that instead it was huge volcanic eruptions, spewing lava over 200,000 square miles of what is now India and disrupting the atmosphere with chlorine, sulfur dioxide and carbon dioxide, and that led to the end of the dinosaurs' 160-million-year reign on earth.

But Drake's prominence in his profession rested on far more than his role in the debate over the dinosaurs. His leadership among geologists, marked by an ability to bring together colleagues from various nations and disciplines, brought him to high positions in scientific organizations.

He served from 1990 to 1992 as a member of President George Bush's Council of Advisers