

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](http://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