

widespread labor abuses raised when the Kathy Lee Gifford scandal broke last year.

#### WORKING CONDITIONS IN THE FACTORY

In June 1996, Charles Kernaghan, the executive director of the National Labor Committee, submitted a complaint to the House International Operations and Human Rights Subcommittee accusing Honduran apparel manufacturers and Kathy Lee Gifford associate, Global Fashion (a South Korean-managed firm), of labor abuses. The foreign company was accused of employing approximately 100 minors under deplorable work conditions, which included prohibiting the use of restrooms, mandating that female employees take birth control pills, and forcing pregnant women to stand while working in unbearable heat. But, inspections of the company's facilities conducted by the Honduran Department of Labor and Social Security as well as the Episcopal Church, among others, failed to establish hard evidence of endemic abuse. However, the company did acknowledge that overtime work was compulsory and that there was a high employee turnover rate. In fact, Global Fashion may have been better than most of the tainted industry.

The government insists that its labor laws have been designed to protect its citizens. Under the most recent labor legislation, employees working 44 hours per week are entitled to 50 hours worth of wages, which adds up to 14 months of pay per year. While the official minimum wage in the country is \$0.31/hr., most apparel industry laborers earn as much as \$0.86/hr. Education is mandatory through grade six, and minors who are 14 or 15 years of age may work up to 36 hours per week, but only with permission from parents or legal guardians and from the Ministry of Labor. The AHM claims that "there are no minors under the age of 14 working in Honduran assembly plants." Skeptics are not so sure.

#### OBSTACLES TO THE CODE

Although the AHM's code of conduct now appears to be based on a real desire for progressive reforms, there are many cultural and political roadblocks to its progress. The Korean-owned segment of the industry creates a large culture gap that has resulted in many worker complaints. Approximately 18 percent of AHM's members are South Koreans who own about one-fifth of the 200 maquiladoras operating in the country. Complaints that Korean managers frequently commit verbal, physical and sexual abuse against female workers have led us to a expulsion of several Korean managers from the country. Due to the hard-line Korean business ethic that stresses "the more you work the more you earn" strategy, the AHM has had to provide Korean maquila managers with special seminars on Honduran labor laws and appropriate workplace conduct.

Another obstacle hindering the efficacy of the new code of conduct is the omnipresent political corruption existing in the country. The recent scandal involving Chiquita Brand International executives and the deeply flawed Honduran court system demonstrates how the integrity of the judiciary can be compromised and manipulated by powerful and unethical foreign corporations. Complicating the AHM's task is the claim that some of the 33 plants that are unionized have tainted labor leaders who routinely demand payoffs. According to Arnoldo Solis, President of the AHM, "the new code of ethics will be a healthy instrument if used properly to enhance protection of human and labor rights, but could become dangerous if used as a political instrument to 'deteriorate' the industry."

DESIGNATE THE RICHARD C. LEE COURTHOUSE

### HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 31, 1997

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced a bill to designate the U.S. courthouse in my hometown of New Haven, CT, as the "Richard C. Lee United States Courthouse." I am pleased to take this opportunity to speak of the dedication and service that my friend and colleague, Richard Lee, has given the city of New Haven throughout his life. Richard Lee epitomizes all that a mayor should be. He is a local boy, a family man, a dedicated and hard working person, and most of all a friend to everyone. He is truly a model mayor for this century.

After serving his tour of military duty, Dick Lee returned to New Haven to begin a lifetime of service to his beloved city. During four terms as an alderman, Dick Lee was committed to urban redesign at a time when most cities had not yet considered such ideas. When Lee first ran for mayor in 1949 he had the foresight to recognize the need for urban renewal. He was elected mayor in 1953 and then went on to serve eight terms.

Those of us from New Haven know Richard Lee for his profound influence on the city, but he is well known for his signal impact on national urban policy. Lee fought for and won Federal funding for important city renewal projects. Under Lee's aegis New Haven came to have three times more Federal funds per capita than any other city. Both Presidents Kennedy and Johnson courted Lee's insight and innovation on urban renewal. Lee's forward thinking ideas on city planning were the first version of the War on Poverty.

When the signs of an urban upheaval were noted by President Johnson, Richard Lee's connection to the heartbeat of cities was well acknowledged. The new Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development was created and Lee was offered a prestigious Federal post—which he declined because he wanted to continue his service to the city of New Haven.

Anticipating the coming storm embodied in the civil rights movement, Lee applied for and received \$2.5 million from the Ford Foundation to combat urban unemployment and poverty. In addition, he received the first Federal grant to battle juvenile delinquency. When the urban tensions of the civil rights movement came to a head with rioting across the Nation, New Haven was spared the violence which shook other American cities. In New Haven, not one shot was fired by a policeman and not a single citizen was seriously harmed.

Under Lee's direction, the city of New Haven became one enormous renewal effort. Every neighborhood and school was involved in Dick Lee's programs and projects, and citizens of New Haven are still reaping the benefits today. The restoration of Wooster Square and the engineering buildup of Long Wharf are both credited to Dick Lee. The Knights of Columbus building and the Veterans coliseum were also projects of Lee's doing.

While Dick Lee is known for his many achievements, projects, and programs, he is also known by the people of New Haven for his commitment to the average citizen, his

community involvement, and his accessibility. For Dick there was no higher service than the office of mayor of New Haven. Time and again he rejected offers of higher government positions. He felt the best way to serve the city and the people was in the mayor's office.

In 1980 Richard Lee was presented with the Distinguished Service Award for his advocacy on behalf of America's cities by the U.S. Conference of Mayors. The country is thankful to this man who has brought so much to America's cities. Most importantly, the people of New Haven are blessed with the presence of this hometown boy who came to the position of mayor and changed the face of the city.

As a citizen of New Haven, I am grateful that I have had the opportunity to know and learn from this remarkable man. The Richard C. Lee U.S. Courthouse will be a lasting tribute to a man who was truly one of the most dedicated and effective mayors of this century.

#### PRIEST IS KILLED IN INDIA

### HON. PETER T. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 31, 1997

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of the House that this past Tuesday a Catholic priest was found beheaded in Bihar, India, apparently for simply helping Untouchables. I not only deplore this tragedy but urge the Government of India to rectify this situation and end the persecution of religious minorities.

I submit for the RECORD two news articles describing this horrible crime and the persecution of Christians by Indian police.

[The New York Times, Thursday, Oct. 30, 1997]

#### 3D PRIEST IS KILLED IN INDIA

NEW DELHI, Oct. 29 (AP)—A Catholic priest was found beheaded in a forest in northern India, apparently killed for helping untouchables, colleagues said today.

A search party from the Australian-run mission that employed the priest, the Rev. A.T. Thomas, found his body Monday near Sirka, Bihar, three days after he was abducted.

He was the third Catholic clergyman killed in two years in Bihar, where caste-based gang wars have killed hundreds of people.

Father Thomas, an Indian, had established 15 schools and health projects for untouchables.

[The Tribune, Oct. 27, 1997]

#### DSP HURT IN BRICKBATTING

Ludhiana, October 26.—The police opened fire in the air and resorted to a lathi charge to disperse an agitated mob of Christians last night and as many as 19 policemen, including a DSP and nine Christians were injured in the brickbattling and lathi charge. Two vehicles were also damaged. The Christians had started a five-day programme on "Jesus Christ is the answer" festival from October 22 to October 26 on the Chandigarh Road. They claimed that they were holding their prayers and thousands of Christians were participating in the same. On the other hand BJP activists of the Shiv Sena and the Bajrang Dal objected to the holding of the festival alleging that the Christians were resorting to conversions and indulging in "magical healing." The administration on the first day withdrew permission to hold the festival but on the assurance that no

magical healing would be done and no conversions would take place, it relented. However, groups opposed to the holding of the festival continued their protest dharna near the venue of the festival. The police had made elaborate security arrangements. According to a spokesperson for the Christians, the district administration yesterday forced them to wind up the festival as tension was brewing up in the town. He said that on October 22 an attempt was made to set the venue on fire and electric lights were damaged. But the administration did not take any action against the rioters. He said as the announcement for the cancellation of the festival was made the youngster started a dharna on the Chandigarh Road. The police lathicharged them and chased them to the CMC Chowk where other Christians had collected in protest against the cancellation of the festival. The spokesman said a deputation of the Christians had also met the Chief Minister, Mr. Parkash Singh Badal, at a village in Muktsar district two days ago and apprised him of the situation. The SSP, Mr. Dinkar Gupta, said as many as 19 policemen were injured in the brickbatting. He said the police force was outnumbered at the CMC Chowk and had to resort to a lathi charge and open fire in the air to protect themselves.

BREAST CANCER AWARENESS  
MONTH

**HON. CAROLYN MCCARTHY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, October 31, 1997*

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening in support of Breast Cancer Awareness Month. We are facing a national epidemic. Breast Cancer is the leading cause of death for women between the ages of 35 and 52. Approximately 1 in 9 women in the United States will develop breast cancer. Every 3 minutes a woman is diagnosed with breast cancer and every 12 minutes a woman will die of breast cancer. Our mothers, sisters, daughters and friends deserve better. We must find a cure for this disease.

In order to find a cure, scientists need to better understand this multi-factorial disease. While important discoveries have been made like the breast cancer gene which accounts for 10% of breast cancer cases, there is still a great deal more to learn. One factor particularly significant on Long Island is the appearance of clusters, high incidence of breast cancer in one geographic area. On Long Island, 110 out of every 100,000 women will be diagnosed with breast cancer compared to 100 out of every 100,000 women in New York State.

Scientists suspect that breast cancer clusters are linked with toxins and other chemical substances present in the environment. In 1993, Congress authorized the National Institute of Health to conduct the Long Island Breast Cancer Study (LIBSCP). This project brings together scientists and breast cancer patients for a comprehensive study to explore the possible connection between environmental toxins and breast cancer.

Until we find a cure for breast cancer, we must increase our efforts for diagnosis and treatment. Regular mammography screening is vital for early detection of the disease and all women 40 years old or older should receive an annual mammogram. Last week, I

had the opportunity to visit a Mobile Breast Cancer Unit that provides mammograms for underserved women in my district and I was impressed with the number of women who visited the unit in one afternoon. This kind of outreach is the best way to target women in all communities for early detection.

For the one woman of nine diagnosed with breast cancer, quality medical care is essential. This year, Congress introduced several pieces of legislation to assist breast cancer patients, such as minimum stay requirements for mastectomies, mandatory insurance coverage of second opinions and reconstructive surgery. Today, early detection together with quality treatment is the best way to cope with this disease.

Breast Cancer Awareness month is an opportunity to educate women about breast cancer and to promote awareness, research and quality treatment in the United States. I look forward to the day when we have a cure and this month is no longer necessary.

TRIBUTE TO WALSH COLLEGE

**HON. SANDER M. LEVIN**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, October 31, 1997*

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Walsh College on celebrating 75 years of leadership in exemplary business education. Walsh's history is firmly implanted in the success of Michigan business; from the early years of the auto industry to the development of high-technology businesses today.

Walsh College started as a small accounting institute in Detroit and became an upper-division college in 1968. Seizing the opportunity to partner with area community colleges, Walsh developed the successful 2 + 2 program. With just 151 bachelor-degree-seeking students in 1970, Walsh college has expanded to 4 campuses and grown to over 3,300 students currently pursuing bachelor and master degrees in business.

It is with pride that Walsh College acknowledges the 11,000 Walsh alumni who have played a vital role in the growth of Michigan's economy. Over 90 percent of their alumni live and work in southeastern Michigan directly contributing to the progress of the region.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the entire college, the president, David Spencer, the administration, faculty, students, and alumni who have each played a vital role in Walsh's success over these past 75 years.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

**HON. RON KIND**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, October 31, 1997*

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, another day has gone by and still no campaign finance reform. While the House of Representatives refuses to take action on this important issue, the tales of abuses of the system continue to come to our attention.

In yesterday's paper I read, with interest, more documented abuses of the campaign fi-

nance system. The abuses include ambassadorships for sale, hush money from foreign businessmen, shakedowns of people with issues before the President, all being coordinated from the Oval Office. These revelations are new to the public, but they are not new abuses. These activities occurred over 26 years ago, during the administration of President Richard Nixon, the poster child for campaign finance reform.

Following the revelations of the illegal activities by the Nixon White House, Congress passed campaign finance reform. Those reforms haven't been changed or updated since that time. Today we see the result of our failure to update and strengthen the campaign finance rules. Parties, candidates, and special interest groups have discovered loopholes in the law and have devised schemes to operate outside of public view.

Mr. Speaker, it is time we change the rules and strengthen the requirements under which campaigns are run. If we do not take action now the abuses will continue. Failure to act will continue the undermining of America's confidence in our democracy that began after the Nixon Watergate scandal.

It is time to vote on campaign finance reform, I refuse to take "no" for an answer.

IN HONOR OF MR. ROY O. CARROLL, JR. ON HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE CHICAGO FIRE DEPARTMENT

**HON. JESSE L. JACKSON, JR.**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, October 31, 1997*

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a dedicated public servant, and my constituent, Mr. Roy O. Carroll, Jr., in his first year of retirement from the Chicago Fire Department after 35 years of committed service to our great city. In 1962, when Mr. Carroll began his career with the department, 150 African-Americans served on a force of 5,400 in segregated firehouses, and in segregated neighborhoods. The overcrowded and inferior living conditions suffered by African-Americans at that time created a dangerous atmosphere which was rife with the potential for fires and emergencies. As a result, the black fire engines, numbered 16, 45, 19, and 48, were the busiest companies in the city, and perhaps in the world, averaging from 3,700 to 4,500 runs per year.

In 1980, Mr. Carroll joined my father, the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, Sr., in a successful effort to settle a month-long firefighters' strike. In 1982, he was promoted to the position of lieutenant, and in 1991, Mr. Carroll was again promoted to lead the force as captain. Additionally, during the period from 1991 to 1996, he served as assistant bureau commander of the West Side Fire Prevention Bureau. After this impressive tenure of committed public service, Mr. Carroll retired from the department on November 15, 1996.

Mr. Carroll's commitment to his community, his Nation, and the world extended well beyond his career with the Chicago Fire Department. He served his country honorably in the Korean conflict, and continued his service to the Nation upon his return. Closer to home, as chairman of the 111th Street Business Association, member of the Morgan Park Community Roots Organization, founding member of