

is a middle ground where the United States can point out firmly, strongly and, hopefully, politely that problems exist without diluting those principles that underlie our democratic tradition while working with China in a positive manner to bring about economic progress.

14. The Chinese must understand that when the United States acts, it is acting in its own self-interest, but it is in the United States' best interest to work cooperatively with an economically strong and politically sound China. It would appear that a strong China can bring stability to Asia, help the world with problem nations, e.g., North Korea, contribute to the solution of world ecological problems and present American businesses with new opportunities.

15. It is the delegation's opinion that there should be increased bilateral meetings and governmental exchange programs. A lack of understanding regarding key issues now exists on both the part of the Chinese and the Americans. The United States has a great opportunity in China. There is no deep feeling of hostility. The Chinese seek respect as a major player in world affairs. They are moving, albeit slowly, in the right direction. It is in our interest to help them continue this forward trend.

16. It would appear that the Chinese are looking for a statement from the United States as to where the relationship is going. In the past few years, both nations have reacted and, in some cases, over-reacted to problems such as Taiwan, Pakistan and trade issues, including transshipping and violations of copyright laws. Tension between the United States and China has been increased by the debate over the most favored nation status. Statements from various Members of Congress, many of which are aimed more at appeasing their own political constituents rather than for foreign consumption, are upsetting to the Chinese. After the U.S. Presidential election, more U.S. attention should be directed to China, working perhaps toward a summit sometime in late 1997 or early 1998.

A TRIBUTE TO JIM CONNELLY

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 18, 1997

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine work and outstanding public service of my dear friend, Jim Connelly. Jim is retiring after a highly distinguished public relations career and will be recognized for his many years of service an event in his honor on June 27.

Jim was born in Youngstown, OH on April 2, 1992 as the fourth child of Cora and Martin Connelly. He served in the U.S. Army from 1942 to 1945 with the Military Railway Service and the Armed Forces Radio Service in China, Burma, and India. Upon leaving the service in 1945, he served as public relations director for Edward J. DeBartolo, the shopping center king. He later served as public relations director for the Kenley Theater Summer Stock Co. where he was charged with securing publicity for celebrities including Mickey Rooney, Alan Jones, Burt Wheeler, and others.

Jim moved to California in 1959 and embarked upon a newspaper career. He worked for a number of area papers including the *Rialto Record*, *Bloomington News*, and the *San Bernardino Independent Press*. At this time,

he also handled public relations for Bob Hope including many of the Bob Hope Desert Classic Golf Tournaments and the many USO shows overseas conducted to entertain our American troops. In a recent note, Bob Hope said he was unable to attend Jim's retirement party because he was running in a 100-mile marathon.

To say the least, Jim has had a most remarkable life and career. He worked on behalf of the Presidential campaigns of both John F. Kennedy and Robert Kennedy. He served as the director of public relations for the State of California Veterans of Foreign Wars. He also directed public relations for the grand opening of the Jerry L. Pettis Memorial Veterans Hospital in Loma Linda. Over the years, he has served many, many worthy organizations with his time, energy, and talent.

Mr. Speaker, Jim Connelly provides an example of community outreach and leadership that is deeply respected and admired by his professional colleagues and our community at large. I ask that you join me, our colleagues, and Jim's many admirers in thanking him for his remarkable public service over the years and in wishing him and Rose the very best in the years ahead.

STATEMENT BY MARYANN
SCHRUPP REGARDING CHILD
LABOR

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 18, 1997

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues I would like to have printed in the RECORD this statement by a high school student from Vermont, who was speaking at my recent town meeting on issues facing young people.

Ms. SCHRUPP. It is estimated that between 100 million and 200 million children of the world under the age of 15 work. The concern is for children exposed to hazardous working conditions, for those who are exploited and endangered mentally and physically. These children make barely or under subsistence level wages and work without any proper benefits or hope of receiving an education. This education can lift them out of their present state of living and this is the education that is not available to them.

This is not a new phenomena, one that has recently become a priority for global consideration and global course of action. Unicef's 1997 report on the state of the world's children has focused specifically on the problem of hazardous child labor. Western media has started informing Americans of the conditions of soccer ball workers, soccer ball assemblers in Asia, rug makers in Pakistan, glass makers in India and textile workers in Asia and Central America. These workers are children hired for their low cost and expendable nature, their small fingers, and their inability to organize or question.

The fact that some of these children are working for American-based transnational companies has put the pressure on these companies to discontinue condoning the practice of child labor. According to the U.S. Department of Labor's report on the apparel industry and codes of conduct, corporate codes of conduct under business guidelines prohibiting the use of child labor are becoming more common as consumers as well as religious, labor and human rights groups are

increasingly calling upon companies to take responsibility for the conditions under which the goods they sell are being manufactured.

Codes of conduct for American industries such as sports equipment and textile manufacturers are essential to stopping the importation of goods made by child labor either correctly or indirectly. Huge and popular names like Disney, Gap, Nike, Getz, Arizona, Eddie Bauer, and Gitano have been directly linked to overseas and in some cases national sweatshops where they can take advantage of the cheap and hard working supplies of local labor.

The most obvious examples of overseas sweatshops owned by American-based companies are the Maquiladoras of Central America where textiles are manufactured. 15-year-old girls who work in the Maquilas of Honduras tell how they're forced to take birth control pills on a daily basis and are required to pay for an expensive abortion injection if they do become pregnant. These girls are not allowed to leave each day until they fill a production quota. If a rush order for clothes came in, observers would note these girls entering the Maquilas at 7:00 a.m. and not returning until sometimes as many as 23 hours later. That's a 23-hour workday.

In China, Indonesia, and Pakistan, sporting equipment used in the United States is manufactured by child laborers. Jonathan Silvers wrote the following report in the *Atlantic Monthly* on soccer ball factories in Pakistan. No amount of preparation could have lessened the shock and revulsion I felt on entering the sporting goods factory in the town of Sialkot where scores of children, most of them aged five to ten, produce soccer balls by hand for about a dollar and 20 cents a day. The children work 80 hours a week in near total darkness and total silence. A partial list of infractions for which they may be punished is tacked to a wall near the entrance. It's a document of dubious utility. The children are illiterate. Punishments are doled out in a storage closet at the rear of the factory. There children are hung upside down by their knees, starved, caned or lashed. The punishment room is a standard feature of a Pakistani factory, as common as a lunchroom at a Detroit assembly plant.

Eighty percent of the soccer balls sold in the United States are imported from Pakistan. These are the same soccer balls that were used in the 1996 summer Olympic games and all professional sporting events. The Fowl Ball Campaign, a campaign launched by a coalition of non-governmental organizations, cannot prove that any soccer balls manufactured in Pakistan are not made by children.

Still, these reports show only a fraction of the picture. Most cases of child labor do not involve western companies but occur in domestic households unseen and unregulated. The more sinister forms of child labor such as child prostitution and the virtual slavery of bonded labor are often far removed from western markets and influence. They remain a national issue for these developing companies, many of which protest sovereign rights to run their nation's factories as they see fit. Most of the time, however, the children are employed at ages ruled illegal even by their country's governments.

For this reason, the United States needs to take responsibility for more than direct involvement with child labor. Countries, companies, and non-governmental organizations around the world are working together to not only eliminate child labor but to create conditions in developing countries which will prevent the exploitation of children.

The Convention on the Rights of a Child was signed into international law by the United Nations in 1990. It is the most widely ratified treaty in history signed by all but

six members of the United Nations General Assembly. The Convention expresses the conviction that children have rights, the same full spectrum of rights as adults, civil and political, social, cultural and economic. The United States is one of the six countries that has not yet signed this Convention.

American taxpayers' dollars are used to fund free trade zones which contribute to an environment of poverty for the people of developing countries. It is this kind of environment that supports the exploitation of children by national, international companies. Often a free trade zone means no corporate taxes, no income taxes, no regulations and no unions. GAT and the World Trade Organization are influenced heavily by the U.S. and it is here that the United States must take some responsibility for the fact that they support organizations which do not recognize child labor as a relevant issue.

Other organizations which receive support from the United States are the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. These organizations are responsible for massive government adjustment into developing countries. The structural adjustment programs primarily consist of spending cuts that hurt social and educational programs. These cuts hurt the lower classes of the country and make the cycle of child labor all the more difficult to break. It is a cycle, one perpetuated by poverty and employees willing to exploit the poor and the helpless.

The greatest setback for these children is their lack of education. Everyone agrees that the key to ending child labor is in mandatory education legislation. This is important because while many people express the need for economic sanctions and boycotts, large-scale sanctions cannot be imposed on developing countries until safe and productive alternatives are developed for the children who would lose their jobs.

What then is the solution to this problem? What can we do to ensure that children are not exploited throughout the world? There are many factors of influential power in the United States. The most important one is the power of the individual. The incredible accomplishments of NGOs, that's non-governmental organizations, across the world were all put into action by individuals who wanted to make a difference. The death of child activist Icbow McSee sparked the birth of Free the Children, an organization dedicated to children's rights.

Free the Children is run by students ages 8 through 18. The group of school children in Quincy, Massachusetts who raised \$144,000 to build schools and educational programs in Pakistan in order to help fulfill Icbow McSee's uncompleted dream is another example of this incredible power.

Even in the simple choices of the consumer, the individual can make a statement about what methods of production they will and will not support. Educating others about the situation is also an individual source of power. The media is a valuable tool in expressing individual opinion. Disney and Gap in particular received enough negative publicity to publicly embarrass the companies into amending their production methods.

Bob Herbert wrote recently in the New York Times that Nike is important because it epitomizes the triumph of monetary values over all others and the corresponding devaluation into peculiar interests and values we once thought of as human. Corporations do not like to create this kind of name for themselves.

Secondly, the pound of influence of the private sector should not be underestimated. Transnational companies like Reebok and Levi Strauss have been positive forces in using safe and non-exploitive methods of pro-

duction. All corporations should adopt such codes of conduct as an essential step towards eliminating child labor.

The government of the United States has the potential to be a powerful force in the fight against child labor yet presently the government does not seem to be taking the appropriate actions necessary. If corporations can be called on to adopt codes of conduct, the more (unclear) the government of our country. The United States must sign a convention on the rights of a child. The government must work to regulate our nation's companies to ensure that child abuse is not a human resource in our nation as well. The government must include the basic rights of children as part of their agenda when forming free trade zones and when interacting with organizations such as the World Bank.

I call on the U.S. Government to take a stance, to show us that hazardous child labor cannot be acceptable in any form for any reason. The exploitation of the world's children is an international crisis for democracy and justice and we need to do our part.

Companies will go to the third-world countries where they can hire and they want to hire children because they can work faster and their hand-eye coordination is actually better when they're, you know, aged between 12 and 15 and they don't have to pay them anything. These people are being paid piece wages about 12 cents a garment. If it's a choice between paying someone 12 cents to make a garment in a place where there are no environmental conditions, no social regulations, nothing like that outside of the United States regular like restrictions on companies, they don't need to follow any of these rules.

Bonded laborers—Icbow McSee is actually an example of one of these. Most of them are in Asia and China, Indonesia and Pakistan. If a parent needs to pay off debts, what they'll often do is they will sell their children to manufacturers who will collect these children around the ages of sometimes as young as four or five where they can never make any wages because they spend their entire lives paying off the debt of their parents, and often these children are made, forced to stay in their factories by being chained to looms, especially in the oriental rug market.

IN HONOR OF THE WESTERN QUEENS GAZETTE

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 18, 1997

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues the valuable contributions the Western Queens Gazette has made to the city of New York. Today, the Gazette celebrates its 15th anniversary of serving as an essential voice for the community.

The Gazette was inaugurated in 1982 by a group of enthusiastic community activists, few of whom had any previous journalism experience. This group, which included the paper's original publishers—George Stamatiades, Roger LaGhezza, and Judy Jackson—developed the first newspaper in a makeshift office erected in one of their basements. Just 19 days after they had the initial idea to publish a newspaper in the Queens community, the first issue of the paper went to press. Since that time, the Gazette has been published regularly. At a time when the print media has been consolidating, the Western Queens Ga-

zette has found a home in a community that is hungry for news.

In 1983, John Toscano and Buster Celestino purchased the paper; they continued to publish it until 1990 when Tony Barsamian, the Gazette's current publisher, took over. Under Mr. Barsamian's leadership, the Gazette has increasingly become the leading source of local news and information for the community.

For 15 years, the Western Queens Gazette has served as an outstanding journalistic vehicle through which the Queens community can express itself. Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in paying tribute to the Western Queens Gazette on the occasion of its 15th anniversary.

CONGRESSMAN TOM CAMPBELL'S RELATIONSHIP WITH THE UNI- VERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT BERKELEY

HON. TOM CAMPBELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 18, 1997

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Speaker, 2 years ago, the Haas School of Business at the University of California at Berkeley received a grant from the U.S. Information Agency [USIA] for work connected with the Haas School's efforts to open a business school in St. Petersburg, Russia. My wife, Susanne Campbell, is the Executive Director of that program. She has reapplied to the USIA for this same grant this year.

In December 1995, I won election to Congress. I am currently a member of the International Relations Committee. This committee has jurisdiction authorizing moneys for the USIA. I have informed the Committee on the Standards of Official Conduct of my wife's involvement with UC-Berkeley and the USIA, and sought counsel as to what conduct would be appropriate.

I have been advised by the committee that under clause 3 of the House Rule 43 of the Code of Official Conduct, a Member "shall receive no compensation * * * to accrue to his beneficial interest from any source, the receipt of which would occur by virtue of influence improperly exerted from his position in the Congress." In addition, clause 5 of the Code of Ethics for Government Service reiterates clause 3 of House Rule 43, by providing that a Federal official should "never accept for himself or his family, favors or benefits under circumstances which might be construed by reasonable persons as influencing the performance of his governmental duties." Additionally, Federal officials should "[n]ever discriminate unfairly by the dispensing of special favors or privileges to anyone, whether for remuneration or not."

The committee informs me that, under these rules, there is no question that my wife may seek USIA funding for her program while I am a Member of Congress. Since the USIA grant does not include her salary, the committee has advised that no legal threshold is reached that would require a further ethics discussion.

As to my official conduct, House Rule 8 of the Code of Official Conduct states that, "[e]very Member * * * shall vote on each question put, unless he has a direct personnel