

November 4, 1999

**President's Letter to Congressional Leaders
Calling for Increase in Minimum Wage**

**Presidential Task Force on
Employment of Adults with Disabilities**

[\[Back to Archive\]](#)



**The White House
Office of the Press Secretary
(Newark, New Jersey)**

For Immediate Release November 4, 1999

**Text of a Letter from the President
to the Speaker and Democratic Leader of the House of Representatives
and the Majority and Democratic Leaders of the Senate**

November 4, 1999

I am writing this letter to encourage you to pass a straightforward minimum wage bill that gives working Americans the pay raise they deserve. If we value work and family, we should raise the value of the minimum wage.

In 1996, the Congress and I worked together to raise the minimum wage by 90 cents over 2 years. Since then, the American economy has created nearly 9 million new jobs -- with more than 1 million of them in the retail sector where many minimum-wage workers are employed. The unemployment rate has fallen from the already low rate of 5.2 percent to 4.2 percent -- the lowest in 29 years. We have enjoyed larger real wage increases for more consecutive years than at any time in more than two decades, while inflation is the lowest it has been in more than three decades. The minimum wage increase has contributed to the 39 percent decline in the welfare caseload since the last minimum wage increase -- bringing the welfare rolls down to their lowest level in three decades. And the minimum wage increase has been a crucial factor in reversing the wage stagnation and declines of the previous decade, contributing to rising wages for even the lowest income groups. Our recent experience clearly demonstrates that what is good for America's working families is good for America's economy.

But as our economy continues to break records, we must do more to ensure that all Americans

L 0054

continue to benefit from it. It is time to build on the steps we have taken to honor the dignity of work. The expansion of the Earned Income Tax Credit in 1993 and the increase in the minimum wage have ensured that no full-time working parent with two children has to raise his or her family in poverty. It is important that we take steps to achieve this goal in the future. That is why I have proposed to raise the minimum wage by \$1 an hour over the next two years -- from \$5.15 to \$6.15. This modest increase would simply restore the real value of the minimum wage to what it was in 1982. More than 11 million workers would benefit under this proposal. A full-time, year-round worker at the minimum wage would get a \$2,000 raise -- enough for a typical family of four to buy groceries for 7 months or pay rent for 5 months.

All Americans should share in our historic prosperity. This is why Congress should not let politics get in the way of raising the minimum wage. If you send me a clean bill that increases the minimum wage by \$1 over the next two years, I will sign it.

Unfortunately, some in Congress have proposed a more gradual increase in the minimum wage that would cost a full-time, year-round worker roughly \$1,500 over three years compared with my proposal. They have added provisions that would repeal important overtime protections for American workers. And they have been playing politics with the minimum wage bill, using it as a vehicle for costly and unnecessary tax cuts that would threaten our fiscal discipline. As I have stated repeatedly, before we consider using projected surpluses to provide for a tax cut, we must put first things first and address the solvency of Social Security and Medicare. If Congress sends me a bill that threatens our fiscal discipline, I will veto it.

If paid-for tax cuts are attached to the minimum wage bill, they should reflect our priorities and address urgent national needs like deteriorating schools and the communities that have been left behind during this time of prosperity. In contrast, the bulk of the provisions attached to the minimum wage bill in the House are directed away from working families. Some of these provisions could even reduce the retirement benefits enjoyed by millions of working Americans.

America's workers show up to work every day and get the job done. Congress should do the same this year. I urge Congress to pass a minimum wage bill that does not at the same time add poison pills that bypass the priorities of working families.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

 <p>[Go to Top of Page]</p>	 <p>[Back to Archive]</p>	 <p>Presidential Task Force on Employment of Adults with Disabilities [Go to Task Force Home Page]</p>	<p>U.S. DOL </p> <p>[Go to U.S. Department of Labor Home Page]</p>
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U.S. DOL 

L 0055

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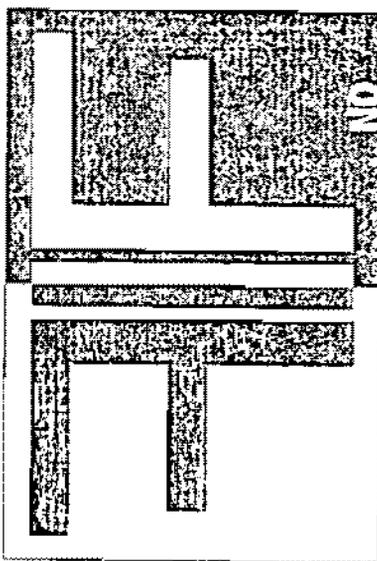
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FASHION INDUSTRY FORUM



NO

AN EDUCATIONAL FORUM OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR'S BUREAU OF LABOR RELATIONS

Marymount University
July 16, 1996

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COUNCIL ON ECONOMIC PRIORITIES

HOW TO DEVELOP
GUIDELINES FOR CORPORATE ACTION ON
CHILD LABOR



COUNCIL ON
ECONOMIC
PRIORITIES
30 Irving Place
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A Monitoring Guide

U.S. Department of Labor
July 1996

**NO
SWEAT.**



No Sweat Initiative

Fact Sheet

Background

Sweatshops conjure up a vision of dangerous turn-of-the-century garment factories, of rooms crowded with immigrant women and children hunched over sewing machines for a few dollars a day.

But, they still exist today.

Sweatshops are an ugly stain on American fashion, and it is up to all of us to remove it.

America's garment industry today grosses \$45 billion a year and employs more than one million workers.

Retailers dictate to manufacturers what, where, and when garments are produced. Manufacturers, in turn, purchase material and contract work among some 22,000 sewing contractors. Many of these contractors violate labor laws.

Independent surveys as well as federal and state compliance data show minimum wage and overtime violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act occurring in 40 percent to 60 percent of investigated establishments. Additionally, thousands of these shops have serious safety violations that threaten the health -- and lives -- of their

DOL's Garment Industry Strategy

The Department of Labor (DOL) has fewer than 800 investigators to protect the rights of one million garment workers and the other 110 million employees in 6.5 million workplaces. Enforcement, alone, cannot begin to address problems rampant in the garment industry.

To bring about change, DOL is relying on a three-pronged strategy of **enforcement, recognition, and education:**

Enforcement

DOL's Wage and Hour Division conducts targeted enforcement sweeps in major garment centers and notifies manufacturers of the "hot goods" provision of the Fair Labor Standards Act, which prohibits the shipment of goods made in violation of U.S. wage laws.

Recognition

In December 1995, DOL issued its first *Trendsetter* list, highlighting retailers and manufacturers that have assumed responsibility for monitoring the labor practices of contractors that make their garments. Firms that are monitored have significantly fewer violations of labor laws.

Education

workers.

Many companies in the American apparel industry provide good jobs, decent wages, and fine clothing, and they deserve our support.

But the firms that utilize and tolerate sweatshop labor make it harder for honest, law-abiding shops to compete in the marketplace. Both industry and labor have an interest in making sure that companies do not mistreat their employees.

EDUCATION

DOL is spearheading a garment public service announcement initiative, which includes print and radio public service announcements and a new Internet World Wide Web site, to provide information to consumers interested in helping to combat sweatshops. No Sweat "Clues for Consumers" have been distributed to more than 50 million supporters of the sweatshop eradication initiative.

For more information about the "No Sweat" sweatshop eradication initiative, contact the U.S. Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division at (202) 219-8305 or the Office of Public Affairs at (202) 219-8211

 [DOL Home Page](#) |  [ESA Home Page](#) |  [Top of Document](#) |  [Top of List](#)



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EMBARGOED FOR A.M. RELEASE, Tuesday, Dec. 3

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR'S "NO SWEAT" PROGRAM WINS 1996 INNOVATIONS IN AMERICAN GOVERNMENT AWARD

— Will Receive a \$100,000 Ford Foundation Award —

Washington, D.C., Dec. 3 — The U.S. Department of Labor's "No Sweat" program, aimed at eradicating sweatshops in the garment industry, has been named a winner of a 1996 Innovations in American Government Award by the Ford Foundation and the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University. The program will be honored tonight at a ceremony at the State Department in Washington, D.C., and will receive a \$100,000 award from the Foundation.

Noting that this is the Innovations program's 10th anniversary, Susan V. Berresford, president of the Ford Foundation, said: "For 10 years the Innovations Awards have honored government at its best. These examples of effective government have produced extraordinary results for Americans. They are helping to restore faith in government's ability to solve tough problems."

Selected from more than 1,550 applicants, the 10 winning programs provide innovative solutions to some of the problems people care about most — solutions that save taxpayers' money, streamline services, help underserved populations, find novel uses for new technologies, or overcome bureaucratic gridlock.

(MORE)

L 0059

For thousands of garment industry workers in the United States sewing is a way of life that comes at the price of low wages and unsafe conditions, both of which result from manufacturers and retailers trying to shave dollars and dimes off the cost of clothing

The U.S. Department of Labor's "No Sweat" program addresses the rampant exploitation of garment workers by focusing on the problem in a new way. Rather than having its small corps of 800 investigators only investigate sewing contractors for possible sweatshop activity — the old way of policing the industry — the department's Wage and Hour Division, which is responsible for enforcing the laws that protect the rights of 100 million employees in 6.5 million workplaces, decided to pursue a new high-profile, three-part approach. It hinges on enforcement, education, and publicity.

First, the division aggressively enforced the minimum wage and overtime laws and even prevented shipments of garments under the federal "hot goods" law to enforce accountability. Second, investigators began working with the manufacturers and retailers who receive the goods made in violation of wage and hour laws to make them aware of the conditions under which some of their clothes were being sewn. The goal was to obtain commitments from the manufacturers and retailers to monitor working conditions of their suppliers.

Third, the Department of Labor published lists of manufacturers and retailers who insist on legal and ethical practices among contractors and subcontractors — and those who do not. The strategy worked. Since the publicity, many retailers and manufacturers have agreed to monitor conditions in garment factories. Besides helping to build an atmosphere for decent work conditions, since 1993 the Wage and Hour Division has collected \$8.4 million in back wages for more than 29,000 garment workers.

(MORE)

L 0060

Considered to be among the nation's most prestigious public service prizes, Innovations Awards recognize governmental initiatives that provide creative solutions to pressing social and economic problems.

Over the Innovations program's 10 years the Ford Foundation has awarded \$12 million to 180 governmental initiatives. The grants are intended to recognize, document, and help disseminate to other jurisdictions information about these creative approaches to governmental problem solving. A recent survey undertaken by the Foundation found that more than 85 percent of previous award-winning programs have been replicated or expanded in other jurisdictions both nationally and worldwide.

The winners were selected by the National Committee on Innovations in American Government, whose members include former elected officials, private industry leaders, and journalists (list attached). The National Committee is chaired by William G. Milliken, former governor of Michigan. Professor Alan Altshuler of the Kennedy School directs the Innovations program.

The Council for Excellence in Government, a nonprofit organization based in Washington, D.C., will receive Foundation funds on behalf of the federal award winners and, with guidance from the awardees, will use the funds for dissemination and replication activities.

In addition to the \$1 million in awards to the 10 winners, the Foundation will grant \$20,000 to each of 15 finalists in the program.

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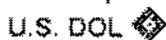
L 0061

The Innovations in American Government program reflects the Ford Foundation's longstanding commitment to strengthening the operations and processes of democratic government. Established in 1936, the Ford Foundation is a private, nonprofit institution that serves as a resource for innovative people and institutions worldwide. Its goals are to strengthen democratic values, reduce poverty and injustice, promote international cooperation, and advance human achievement. A national and international philanthropy with assets of \$8 billion, the Foundation has granted more than \$8 billion to some 9,000 institutions and 100,000 individuals worldwide. The Foundation maintains headquarters in New York City and has offices in countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America and in Russia.

The John F. Kennedy School of Government is one of the nation's foremost schools of public affairs. Its mission is to train leaders for excellence in government and public service and to foster understanding of major public issues.

The Innovations program's World Wide Web site is <http://ksgwww.harvard.edu/innovat/>

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The Honorable Alexis M. Herman

Remarks at The Marymount University Academic Search for Sweatshop Solutions

Reinsch Library Auditorium, Arlington, VA

May 30, 1997

Thank you Sister Gallagher for your gracious introduction, for your friendship, for your leadership of this great institution. And I want to thank all of you--academics, business people, trade unionists, community activists, and students--for being here today and for inviting me to join you.

I feel very much at home here at Marymount today. For me, the road to public service began as part of my Catholic education. At home, in church, in school, later in college classrooms, I learned the lessons of Catholic social teachings. I came to understand that, next to family and faith, the most sacred thing in our lives is the work that we do. Work enables us to support ourselves and our families, our work affirms our humanity, and allows us to make our own unique contribution to the world.

That is why *every* worker is entitled to a fair wage, safe working conditions, and a sense of dignity and respect. And that is why sweatshops have no place on the American landscape . . . because they rob working people not only of the decent wages and working conditions they deserve, but because they deny the simple human dignity that is the birthright of all of us.

Of course, I know and appreciate that the values I've just expressed are shared by people of goodwill from all walks of life, and every faith, and viewpoint.

It is appropriate that we are holding this symposium here at Marymount. It is a natural fit for an institution whose fashion program is one of the best-- producing young professionals with an eye for the exquisite and a talent to make it real. Coupled with that, is your Center for Ethical Concerns, the cornerstone of your commitment to a values-based education.

But there is something else: the faculty and students here are committed to ending sweatshop labor because intelligent activism is the legacy of this school's founders. For more than 150 years, the Religious of the Sacred Heart of Mary have combined educational excellence with service to others. You are indeed providing the type of education that Pope Pius XI once said, "takes in the whole aggregate of human life, physical and spiritual, intellectual and moral, not with a view to reducing it -- but to elevate, and perfect it."

I appreciate everything that the Marymount community is doing in the struggle against sweatshops-- from hosting the Fashion Industry Forum last summer, to conducting ground-breaking consumer polls, which have shown that Americans do care about who makes their clothes and how they are made--and will exercise that concern when they shop.

Just as Marymount and everyone here is doing their part in the struggle against sweatshops, we at the

Department of Labor are making every effort to do ours.

As Labor Secretary, I have set five goals for the department: First, to equip every worker with the skills to find and hold a good job; second, to move people from the welfare rolls to payrolls; third, to assure that all workers are economically secure when they retire; fourth, to help workers balance the demands of work and family; and, finally, to guarantee every worker a safe, healthy and fair workplace.

The fight against sweatshops is intrinsic to every one of these goals -- it is not enough simply, however, to guarantee that workplaces are safe and fair. In order to increase incomes; to make work more attractive than welfare; to protect pensions; and to allow every worker to succeed at home as well as on the job--we must relegate sweatshops to the history books, once and for all, now and forever.

So I hope that in the history books our children will read, new chapters, will herald that we did it . . . and we did it together. . . and we did it together through new partnerships . . . and that we created a new American workplace, and a part of that new beginning was started here at Marymount.

During the past four years, the Clinton administration--along with the garment industry, their unions, and others--has worked hard to do just that, to build new partnerships for the future. Our efforts have not gone unnoticed.

In December, our "Eradicating Sweatshops" campaign was recognized by Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government and the Ford Foundation with an *Innovations in American Government Award*--the highest honor given to government programs that exemplify state-of-the-art public service.

Since then, we have made great strides--and more than a bit of history. Last month, the President accepted the first report from the Apparel Industry Partnership, an unprecedented coalition that has developed an industry code of conduct, company obligations, and principles of independent external monitoring that the participants have committed to implement.

The group is made up of some of the companies that are sponsoring today's event . . . Liz Claiborne, Nicole Miller, Phillips-Van Heusen, Reebok, UNITE. . . as well as others, like Nike, Business for Social Responsibility, the Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility, the National Consumers League, and many more.

The Apparel Industry Partnership is continuing its historic effort by establishing an association that will ensure that their codes and monitoring systems become a reality. This is a broad-based group that supports the position that businesses are in business to make a profit. But also that human rights and labor rights must be a part of the basic framework within which all businesses compete.

The Apparel Industry Partnership will significantly reduce the use of sweatshop labor around the world. It will do something equally remarkable as well--give consumers greater confidence in the garments they buy.

This was a giant step. We've made others.

When companies work with and monitor their factories and their contractors, there is greater

L 0064

compliance with law. Today, I am delighted to announce that we have the proof of that. The results of our 1997 San Francisco Garment Industry Survey--jointly conducted by the Department of Labor and the State of California--has found that when companies monitor, overall compliance with minimum wage and overtime laws is 87 percent. That is in marked comparison--a full 20 percent--to only 68 percent for firms that do not monitor their operations and their contractors. The message is clear: monitoring works-- and it works especially well on behalf of American garment workers.

It has been 86 years since the Triangle Shirtwaist fire took the lives of 145 garment workers . . . and nearly 65 years since my predecessor, Frances Perkins, warned that the red bargain dress in the shop window was a sign that sweatshops were back.

Since then, most of us assumed that sweatshops were a relic of a bygone era. But two years ago, we were all shocked when news reports showed, slave-like conditions at a garment factory in El Monte, California. Months later, the spotlight turned to celebrities, who had little idea about how the clothing they designed and sold, was made . . . and by whom.

In this era of concern for civility, decency and family values, sweatshops are repugnant to our moral core. It is wrong to value fashion when we do not value the people who make fashion real. The loveliest dress goes quickly out of style when we are reminded that the woman who made it might not be able to feed herself or her children. Sweatshops reflect too vividly how we as a nation feel about the weakest among us. And it is such an "underground" problem that there is no definitive source on how many sweatshops operate in this country. But we know this: One is one too many.

The American labor movement has known this for more than a century, and I applaud them for their commitment to ending sweatshop labor.

We know that the majority of the business leaders in the garment industry are doing the right thing when it comes to sweatshops. But the bad actions of a few, are tarnishing the good reputations of the others, and undercutting the competitive field of the industry. .

As Sister said, I began my career in the South, helping young men who did not understand the nature or culture of work. They could have easily been exploited and their dignity could have easily been diminished in their efforts to find meaningful employment. Years later, I built my own business, so I understand what it means to be competitive in a global market. I know and understand that being fair and being competitive is not mutually exclusive. There isn't a business textbook in the world that supports the idea that sweatshops are a pathway to business prosperity . . . but I can find dozens of textbooks in this very library that supports the theory that the best way to an impressive bottom line is through a solid investment in workers.

In the fight against sweatshops, it is time for all of us . . . businesses and unions from every sector of the garment industry, as well as public officials from both parties, and consumers, religious groups, and every concerned American . . . to move in a new direction and to move forward together. This administration will continue to serve as the catalyst for our collective action.

The Apparel Industry Partnership will only succeed if more manufacturers and retailers join the effort and actively participate. I will work with the Partnership's co-chairs and members to make sure that happens.

In my first month on the job, I have already begun a dialogue with the National Retail Federation and

L 0065

with individual apparel and footwear retailers. I want to work with them so that they can offer consumers garments that can be worn with moral confidence and real pride.

We will explore ways to better engage the retail community in this important effort. And it is my hope that together, we will forge remarkable progress.

I have been impressed with the energy, commitment, creativity and leadership that so many are contributing. They are offering all concerned citizens and groups models to emulate and make their own.

A clear example of this is Archbishop Theodore McCarrick, the chair of the International Policy Committee of the U.S. Catholic Conference. He has created a "No Sweat" Archdiocese at his home base in Newark, New Jersey. In September--just in time for back-to-school--he will launch an "anti-sweatshop" classroom instruction effort for every one of the 188 elementary and high schools in the diocese. The program will go even further and develop criteria and safeguards against the purchase of school uniforms made under sweatshop conditions. Their goal is one that we all share: No child should wear clothes made by workers robbed of their own childhood.

I will be with Archbishop McCarrick when he announces this initiative in Newark, and will work closely with him over the summer, to enlist other religious leaders in replicating this effort.

Another model, the City of Olmstead, Ohio--which passed the first-of-its-kind resolution against the procurement of sweatshop-made uniforms for their police, fire and sanitation departments. This is an excellent example of community innovation that can make a significant impact. I am pleased that the U.S. Conference of Mayors will use the Olmstead resolution, as a model at their convention next month, and I look forward to working with other mayors across the country on similar efforts.

And I will continue to seek out innovative ideas and programs to replicate, and new partnerships to build on. One of the very best is the Garment 2000 learning factory in San Francisco. The commitment--by industry, unions, workers, the educational community, and local governments--to this facility, which provides new opportunities for garment workers through training and education, is exactly the kind of cooperative action we need to combat sweatshops. That is why I am taking the opportunity today to announce a Department of Labor grant of \$200,000 to Garment 2000, so that this coalition can continue and expand its training and technical assistance programs. I call on other garment industry centers and facilities to develop the same type of innovative strategy.

My desire to build strong partnerships in this effort is not limited to our own borders, because as we all know, this problem is not limited to our own borders.

We must build a truly international partnership. Fifty percent of the garments we buy are imported, so we must have all the nations of the world actively involved. There are a few important steps I will take--with your help--to achieve global change:

At the President's request, I will host a meeting this year with the Central American labor ministers, to discuss how we can support the effort to safeguard working conditions, including through the Apparel Industry Partnership.

Last week, my European Union counterpart and I agreed on the importance of a meeting involving members of the Apparel Industry Partnership, employers, unions and other organizations from Europe.

L 0066

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And just a few days ago, President Clinton raised the importance of the Apparel Industry Partnership with leaders from the European Union--citing it as a model for progress.

In addition, we will continue our efforts to report on international child labor issues. We have made extraordinary progress together in placing the outrage of child exploitation onto the international agenda. We are beginning to make tremendous headway.

This summer, we will publish a report on child labor and codes of conduct in the footwear industry. The report will also include information and analysis on the use of consumer labels to end child labor around the world.

I have always believed that nothing is impossible if you recall all of your past impossibilities. I feel that way today. Putting an end to sweatshops, finally and completely, will not be easy--but it will not be impossible. Your workshops and discussions this morning--and the one you will continue this afternoon--move us even closer to a solution.

As your Secretary of Labor, it is my honor and my obligation to work for an America where everyone can find useful, decent and honest work with fair wages. An America that offers opportunity for our youngest people and security for our older people. An America where work is honored and justice is done.

Together, we can make sure that this vision of an America that works for all working people--including garment workers--will not be a dream deferred.

Thank you for all the good work that you do. And thank you for allowing me to be a part of this very special historic day.

 [DOL Home Page](#) |  [Top of Document](#) |  [Top of List](#)

U.S. DOL **The Honorable Alexis M. Herman****Remarks of U.S. Secretary of Labor Alexis M. Herman****Smithsonian Sweatshop Exhibit****Washington, D.C.****April 21, 1998**

Thank you Dennis O'Connor (the Provost of the Smithsonian Institution) for your introduction and leadership. I also want to thank Spencer Crew (the director of the Smithsonian Museum of American History) for your warm welcome.

It is indeed an honor for me to be here at the National Museum of American History. For more than 150 years, the museums of the Smithsonian have served as the repository for the very best that our nation and world has ever known -- in art and science, technology and creativity, ingenuity and imagination.

And I'd have to say that of all the Smithsonian museums, this one...dedicated to American history...our shared American experience...is my favorite.



I know I am not alone. I'm told that the most popular things to see here are the First Ladies' gowns...Fonzi's jacket...Dorothy's ruby slippers...and Mr. Rogers' sweater.

How interesting...all garments.

Perhaps it's true then, not just in the fashion magazines, but also in American history: We really are what we wear.

So it is fitting that the Smithsonian opens today an exhibit on the history of sweatshops. And on the story of those who too often lived as they labored-- with lives hanging by a thread.

Now I know that the name of this exhibit: "Between a Rock and a Hard Place" could easily describe the process of putting this exhibit together. It's no secret that we had some tough moments getting here--but curator Harry Rubenstein and Peter Liebhold persevered. We thank you for that.

And let me also acknowledge those who supported this exhibit. Calvin Klein Inc., Kmart Corporation, Levi Strauss & Company, Malden Mills Industries, Inc., the International Mass Retail Association, the National Retail Federation, UNITE, and so many others.

Thanks to all of you, this exhibit opens a world that few of us have ever seen, and probably fewer think about. But because clothing is a basic for every individual, it is a world that every single one of

us lives in. And I am pleased that by touring the country, this exhibit will bring that world to more Americans.

Because the fact is, this isn't history. Sweatshops exist in 1998 America.

During the Clinton Administration, the Department of Labor recovered \$14.1 million in back wages for nearly 45,000 garment workers. Last year alone, we recovered nearly \$2.9 million.

In addition to enforcement, we have been working in partnership with others to remove the ugly stain of sweatshops from American fashion. Because we know when people are forced to sew in sweatshops, the values stitched in the fabric of our society begin to unravel.

But even more is being done. The Apparel Industry Partnership--which is composed of unions, human rights activists, and the garment industry itself--retailers manufacturers and others--has developed a code of conduct, company obligations and principles of independent external monitoring that the participants have committed to implement.

The companies, unions and organizations that comprise the AIP are helping to prove that earning a profit and abiding by core values is not mutually exclusive, it is mutually reinforcing.

(And let me take this opportunity to thank Jay Mazur, President of UNITE, and a member of the AIP, for his work and leadership in this effort.)

I'm pleased to see that universities are following the lead. Duke University has joined the AIP and is going to see that their sweat shirts are not made in sweatshops.

College students around the country are doing the same kinds of things, raising awareness among their fellow classmates and others.

There is a tremendous amount of momentum right now. We need to keep on building on it. I believe the best strategy is the kind that combines education, partnership and recognition. That's exactly what this exhibit does. It marks a true milestone in our effort, and brings us one step closer to realizing our goal.

A goal that declares plain and simple: This is where sweatshops belong. In a museum--not in the daily newspapers--and not in the daily lives of our workers.

I firmly believe that by sharing the story of this exhibit...by working together...by strengthening our partnerships...we will soon get to the day when we can say loud and clear:

America's sweatshops are out of fashion and out of business.

And that, my friends, truly will be the best fashion statement of all.

 [DOL Home Page](#) |  [Top of Document](#) |  [Top of List](#)

L 0069