

of inflation are unambiguous are no more likely to generate overcorrections.

Economists are comfortable staying within the confines of this purely technical debate. A Greenspan-worshipping majority believes that unemployment is already below the rate that can be sustained without bringing on inflation, or that the economy's momentum will soon bring the rate into the inflationary range. An embattled minority suspects that fundamental changes in the economy—globalization, de-unionization, downsizing—have sharply lowered the level of unemployment that is compatible with stable prices.

But the debate can be confined only to the technical by ignoring its social dimension. No one really knows whether the magic "nonaccelerating inflation rate of unemployment" is 5.5 percent or 4.5 percent. So decisions about the target implicitly have as much to do with how one weighs the consequences of erring on the side of slow growth against the costs of inflation.

Fear of inflation has been an easy sell since the trauma of the oil shocks in the 1970's. Uncertainty about prices leads to economic inefficiency—and, horror of horrors, lower stock prices. Besides, inflation breeds recessions because it eventually brings down the wrath of the monetary gods. But not to belabor the obvious, living with 5.2 percent unemployment if the economy is able to sustain 4.5 percent also has costs: every tenth of a percentage point represents at least 130,000 jobs.

It may be tidier to leave monetary policy in the hands of a benign despot. But it's also a little sad: if the 5 percent unemployment barrier cannot be tested when inflation is beyond the horizon and a Democrat is in the White House, when can it?

**HOOSIER HEROS—SPECIAL  
OLYMPICS COACH JERRY KNOOP**

**HON. DAVID M. McINTOSH**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 15, 1997*

Mr. McINTOSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give my report from Indiana.

During the recess break I had the opportunity to meet with and listen to the stories of the people all throughout the great State of Indiana. These stories of hope, dedication, and family are truly inspirational. Hoosiers who have dedicated their time and compassion to make a difference in the lives of others in communities. These people are truly heroes, Hoosier heroes. I would like to share with you a story of a father who goes above and beyond the responsibilities of a parent. Jerry Knoop, of Fairland, IN, has always been involved in the community. Whether it would be coaching his children's athletic teams, or supporting the local athletes, Jerry has helped unselfishly to better the lives of others.

After an accident left his son, Eddie Knoop, mildly mentally handicap at the age of 8, Jerry discovered that the local athletic programs could no longer accommodate the needs of his son. He then took it upon himself to make sure his son and others like him received the attention they deserve. By working with the local school's special education programs as well as the Special Olympics, Jerry made himself known throughout the community as the man who can't say no to volunteering. When his son became old enough to attend Shares Inc., a local shelter for the handicap, Jerry quickly involved himself by coaching several of

the athletic teams. His wife, MarySue, commented that it takes a unique person to coach people with disabilities. Jerry approaches the athletes with a lot of patience and caring.

He takes the time to break down things to the athletes so that they can understand the fundamentals of the sport. He often ends up repeating himself to try and help them as much as they can. It is this type of patience and commitment which won him the 1997 U.S.A. Weekend Most Caring Coach Award.

Nominated by his son, Jerry's commitment to helping others has invoked his family and friends to also involve themselves with the Special Olympics. His daughter and son-in-law, Kileen and Jack Clay, have also coached Special Olympic teams. Kevin Pagent and Don Wright, two coworkers of Jerry have followed Jerry's example by coaching and supporting Special Olympic athletes, often traveling as far away as 2 hours to get to a game. Jerry's influence has also reached to the young people in the community. Kurt Benshimer, a junior at Trinton central High School, got involved with the Special Olympics after learning of Jerry Knoop's dedication through his church, where Jerry also volunteers putting together the weekly bulletin.

Jerry Knoop wholeheartedly puts others in front of himself. We should all follow the example that Jerry sets. Mr. Speaker, I would like to salute Jerry's efforts in the State of Indiana and recognize the positive impact that he has had on the community.

Jerry Knoop is truly a Hoosier hero. That concludes my report from the Second District of Indiana.

**THERE THEY GO AGAIN; THE BIG  
LABOR BOSSES VERSUS AMERICAN  
TAXPAYERS, EMPLOYERS,  
AND JOBS**

**HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 15, 1997*

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, there they go again. In 1996, the big labor bosses in Washington attempted to buy a political party and the elections, using \$35 million in union dues from honest working men and women—40 percent of whom opposed the union bosses' endorsed Presidential candidate. Now they are coordinating with the Clinton administration an expansive, expensive, and bureaucratic new Federal contracting regulation to shake down everybody else—American taxpayers, employers, and the 90 percent of workers who are not union members—for the self-serving interests of the labor bosses in Washington.

It should go without saying that the President's proposed Executive order on project labor agreements is in addition to existing Federal contract and labor law, which includes but is not limited to the Service Contract Act, the Davis-Bacon Act, the Fair Labor Standards Act and the minimum wage, the Equal Pay Act, the Family and Medical Leave Act, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act, the Civil Rights Act, the Americans With Disabilities Act, and the Occupational Health and Safety Act, among others, plus the laws of the States.

I enter into the RECORD a memorandum from AFL-CIO President John Sweeney that

outlines the labor bosses' plan, so that Members may read it and draw their own conclusions.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND  
CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS  
Memo to: National and International Union  
Presidents.

From: John J. Sweeney.  
Subject: Support for Pro-Worker Federal  
Procurement Reforms.

Date: March 25, 1997.

The purpose of this memo is to alert you to an exciting initiative that requires the immediate attention of affiliated unions, and to request your assistance in building the case for these much-needed reforms.

As you may recall, the Clinton Administration recently announced its intention to undertake several initiatives that will protect worker rights and workplace standards while improving federal government procurement and contracting practices. If properly implemented, these initiatives will affect the expenditure of hundreds of billions of dollars every year. In any given year federal contracts total as much as \$200 billion, and federal contractors and subcontractors employ approximately one-fifth of the labor force. At any given time perhaps 3% of the labor force is directly employed in the performance of a federal government contract.

In order for these initiatives to take effect and withstand Republican and business community opposition in Congress and the courts, we need the assistance and active involvement of AFL-CIO unions. We are asking affiliates to undertake the efforts described in the attached memorandum, and to designate one person from each organization who will work with us in coordinating these efforts.

Our short term goal is to develop material to buttress our case for these reforms from a hostile attack from the Republican Congress. The long term goal is to build and sustain a body of information to help us make the most of these initiatives and have a positive, pro-worker impact on the world of federal contracting.

The government will be issuing proposed procurement regulations that will accomplish three reforms.

First, the government will evaluate whether a bidder for a government contract has a satisfactory record of labor relations and other employment practices in determining whether or not the bidder is a "responsible contractor" eligible to receive a particular government contract.

Second, the government will not reimburse federal contractors for costs they incur in unsuccessfully defending against or settling unfair labor practice complaints brought against them by the National Labor Relations Board.

Third, the government will not reimburse contractors for the money they spend to fight unionization of their employees.

These proposed amendments to the Federal Acquisition Regulations will be published in the Federal Register for a 60-day notice and comment period by the public, and then issued in final and binding form following consideration of those comments.

President Clinton will also issue an executive order directing all federal departments to consider using a project labor agreement when they undertake government-funded construction projects. This order is not subject to notice-and-comment or other administrative steps.

Republicans in Congress and the business community attacked these plans as soon as the Administration announced them. Republican leaders have said they may try to override them and are also threatening litigation. Both groups assert that the initiatives