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began to build our magnificent Inter-  
state Highway System, funded by the  
highway trust fund. The work which  
flowed from the Fallon Act has  
touched the lives of all Americans,  
making it possible to drive quickly be-  
tween our cities and to carry the fin-  
ished goods and raw materials which  
are the lifeblood of our economy.

George Fallon's bill built roads and  
it provided jobs. And when the 1958  
recession hit, George Fallon said: "I  
know of no better way to stimulate the  
economy and provide hundreds of  
thousands of jobs than by increasing  
our investment in highway construction."

George Fallon was a man who be-  
lieved that America was a nation of  
builders, not a nation of doubters and  
nay-sayers.

He was right about that and his ac-  
complishments stand before us today  
as proof that the United States is a  
nation capable of solving problems, of  
building a better life for the American  
people.●

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the world in about five minutes. This fact  
somewhat transforms what war is about. It  
limits what can be done by violence, even if  
you do not subscribe to pacifism as a philo-  
sophy. . . .

Once it is perceived and accepted that war  
has become an overwhelmingly brutal and  
potentially terminal tactic, the intertwining  
of necessities becomes almost tantalizingly  
contradictory. We need peace, justice, op-  
portunity, and the decrease of suffering.  
But how do you obtain the second, third,  
and fourth of those items without violence  
in, say, South Africa? . . .

So there is the paradox. How can we have  
human rights without peace?

How can we have peace without human  
rights? How do we achieve both under the  
intense pressure of time resulting from  
technological breakthroughs? One must  
start with talk, and that fact must add to  
one's awe about the extraordinary foresight  
of Eleanor Roosevelt in her work after the  
Second World War. If it had not been for  
her driving commitment, stature, and pa-  
tience, there could not have been developed  
a document accepted by the whole world as  
a common standard of human rights—how-  
ever differing the interpretations and fla-  
grant the hypocrisies. . . . These documents  
have given human rights international legal  
status, status as a proper topic for concern  
by governments about each other's behav-  
ior. . . . We can't enforce our view of these  
rights on other countries. But we can persist  
in placing the topic of human suffering on  
the agenda of governments in a way that af-  
fects the obligations of governments as  
spelled out in these documents. In fact  
every government except South Africa pro-  
claims its adherence to the human rights  
principles of the Universal Declaration of  
Human Rights and the UN Charter, and  
even South Africa is trying to make noises  
in that direction. . . . Governments thus  
can be perceived not only as the source of a  
great deal of suffering, but also as the logi-  
cal vehicles to decreased suffering. And that  
paradox lends power to the demands of con-  
science expressed by private citizens and  
builds pressures that cross national bor-  
ders. . . .

Perhaps the greatest contribution of  
President Carter and Ambassador Young to  
human rights during their first year in  
office is that the problem of human suffer-  
ing has been transformed from a kind of do-  
gooders' inside joke to a major item on ev-  
erybody's diplomatic agenda. And this  
transformation has in turn affected the at-  
mosphere within many countries with re-  
pressive governments. It should make  
Americans feel good about their country to  
realize that our government has become a  
purveyor of hope in many places where not  
too long ago it was seen as a purveyor of  
quite a different sort. . . .

Our concern about human rights is what  
must be consistent and universal, not our  
tactics or our impact. We should do what-  
ever we can to decrease the suffering of  
people wherever they live, whatever the  
source of suffering, understanding that  
there are limits to what we can do and that  
there are other requirements in shaping na-  
tional policy. . . .

But much can be achieved even within  
these limits when the government of a  
major power decides to make a priority of  
human rights concerns. Simply sending  
Andrew Young as our representative to the  
United Nations was a great contribution, be-  
cause Andrew Young's compassion, experi-  
ence, and intuitive genius in dealing with  
people of greatly varied backgrounds and  
points of view have helped arrest a kind of  
rigor mortis that had overtaken so much of  
international discourse for so many years.  
Because of Andy Young's personal impact.

people are talking—and listening—who  
not done much of either for a long t  
That is a blessing for our country, and  
people trapped too long in various kind  
adversity around the world.

Robert Kennedy used to say that  
future might lie beyond our vision, but  
was not beyond our control, and that  
work of our hands matched to reason  
principle could help shape that future. I  
want a future shaped by the spirit that  
commemorate on this occasion, we  
better revive and organize our energie  
work for the values that have moved  
University to greatness over the centuri

FRIENDS OF THE BALTIMO  
AGUDATH ISRAEL BOYS ORG  
NIZATION

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 2, 1980

● Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Spe-  
er, today 41 members of the Baltim  
branch of Agudath Israel organ  
tion, accompanied by Mr. Aaron Pr  
are visiting the Capitol. My frie  
from Baltimore are students in-  
first through sixth grades. They  
tour the House and Senate Cham  
and will learn about the legislat  
process.

I welcome the boys from Agud  
Israel and am certain that their  
here will be memorable and edu-  
tional.

The boys are:

David Hoffman, Moshe Bamberger, Ch  
och Bamberger, Avrohom Kuritsky, Ch  
Siegel, Yehoshue Ottensoser, Chaim Le  
David Levin, Avrohom Shor, Shmuel G  
man, Mordechai Steinharter, Yehuda St  
harter, Avrohom Shnidman, Nosson L  
vits, Israel Labovits, Meir Raskas, Dor  
Fishkind, Ari Fishkind, Yehuda Fishk  
Dov Schechter, Yaakov Kestenba  
Shmuel Kestenbaum, Gary Macklin,  
Rosen, Eliyahu Rosen, Pesachya Sk  
Robert Mehler, Levi Friedman, Avro  
Miller, Louis Vasquez, Boruch Weinb  
Shraga Berlin, Hillel Drazin, Michael E  
mann, Yitzchok Eisenberg, Aharon Le  
Yeruham Prero, Asher Prero, Shaul Pr  
Tani Sperling, and Shmuel Sperling.●

WHAT IS THE BASIC CAUSE C  
INFLATION?

HON. WILLIAM E. DANNEMEYE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 2, 1980

● Mr. DANNEMEYER. Mr. Spea  
at other times I have risen to disc  
the causes of inflation here in  
House. At this time I feel that it wo  
be appropriate to identify just w  
has the responsibility for this in-  
tion, how it affects the working peo  
of this Nation, and how this inflat  
can be curbed.

It is important to ask who is resp  
sible for these horrendous deficits  
the past 5 fiscal years. The simple i  
futable truth is that the Democr  
have overwhelmingly controlled  
Congress since World War II and

THE FUTURE OF HUMAN  
RIGHTS

HON. TOM HARKIN

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 2, 1980

● Mr. HARKIN. Mr. Speaker, I would  
like to commend to my colleagues in  
the Congress the words of a great  
American, Allard K. Lowenstein, who  
died tragically last month. In the fol-  
lowing speech, given in March 1978 at  
Columbia University, Al discusses the  
role of human rights considerations in  
shaping American foreign policy. In  
his own work, Allard Lowenstein  
furthered the cause of suffering  
people around the world. It is my hope  
that we can build on his vision in the  
pursuit of human rights, social justice,  
and peace on Earth.

The speech follows:

THE FUTURE OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN AMERICAN  
FOREIGN POLICY

(Allard K. Lowenstein)

Professor Friedmann was a hero to many  
who know not only the circumstances of his  
death but also the qualities of his life. We  
ought to try to commemorate him in the  
way we live, and words on an occasion like  
this ought to be measured by whether they  
tend to encourage or to substitute for at-  
titudes and patterns of activity that further  
the influence of those qualities . . . which  
may be a good way to begin these observa-  
tions, because so many people are frustrated  
about the inadequacy of words in trying to  
deal with problems of human suffering. But  
despite that understandable and valid frus-  
tration, much of what can be achieved has  
to start with words.

We live in a world where technology has  
limited what we can do. This is a peculiar  
paradox, because it has also taken away  
many limits to what we can do—which is to  
say that for the first time since Cain killed  
Abel, we can wipe out half the population of

These extracts were taken from a talk given on  
March 23, 1978 that was cosponsored by the Pro-  
gram of General Education and the Friedmann  
Conference.