

community benefit greatly from. Temple B'nai Hayim is the only Conservative synagogue in Sherman Oaks and is now celebrating its 40th anniversary. Rabbi Sally Olins, the first female Conservative rabbi on the West Coast, now serves the members of Temple B'nai Hayim.

Rabbi Olins received master's degrees in kinesiology and dance therapy from UCLA. Later she attended the University of Judaism in Los Angeles and earned a master's degree in Jewish philosophy. After studying at New York's Academy for Jewish Religion, five years of in-depth study of the Talmud, the Torah, biblical and modern Hebrew, history, law and more, Rabbi Olins was ordained in 1989.

Temple B'nai Hayim appointed her as its first female rabbi. Rabbi Olins has been appointed to the executive committee of the Rabbinic Assembly of the Pacific Southwest Region, where she serves on the Bet Din (Court of Law) Committee of Conversions.

Rabbi Olins has been an integral figure in building a congregation and community at Temple B'nai Hayim. She spends countless hours making herself available to the fortunate members of the Temple. Today, we honor Rabbi Olins for her 10 years of service and not to be outdone, we also celebrate the 40th anniversary of Temple B'nai Hayim.

Mr. Speaker, distinguished colleagues, please join me in honoring Rabbi Sally Olins and Temple B'nai Hayim on this joyous and memorable day.

TRIBUTE TO LT. COL. CHESTER A. RILEY, USMC

HON. C.W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 14, 1999

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an outstanding Marine Corps officer, Lieutenant Colonel Chester A. Riley who for the past three years has served with distinction as the Commandant of the Marine Corps and the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Financial Management and Comptroller as a Principal Assistant and Deputy in the Appropriations Matters Office. It is a privilege for me to recognize his many outstanding achievements and commend him for the superb service he has provided to the Marine Corps, the Department of the Navy, the Congress, and our great nation.

During this tenure in the Appropriations Matters Office, which began in October 1996, Lieutenant Colonel Riley has provided members of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense as well as our professional and personal staffs with timely and accurate support regarding Marine Corps plans, programs and budget decisions. His valuable contributions have enabled the members of the Subcommittee, which I had the privilege to Chair the past four years, the Marine Corps and the Department of the Navy to strengthen its close working relationship and to ensure the most modern, well trained and well equipped fighting force and naval presence in the world for our great nation.

Mr. Speaker, Chet Riley and his wife Licia have made many sacrifices during his career

in the United States Marine Corps and as they embark upon the next great adventure beyond their beloved Corps, I call upon my colleagues to wish him every success and to thank him for his long, distinguished and ever faithful service to God, country and Corps. Semper Fidelis Lieutenant Colonel Riley.

PROMOTING HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE PURSUIT OF PEACE—ADDRESS OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE HAROLD KOH

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 14, 1999

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, a few weeks ago I participated in an extremely interesting and important symposium entitled "Promoting Human Rights in the Pursuit of Peace: Assessing 20 Years of U.S. Human Rights Policy." This symposium was organized by the U.S. Institute of Peace to mark two decades since the creation of the Bureau of Human Rights at the Department of State. The conference focused on the implementation of human rights policies and ways in which the United States can improve its ability to promote the protection of human rights. This was just another example of the excellent work which the U.S. Institute of Peace under the outstanding leadership of Dick Solomon has done.

Mr. Speaker, the keynote address at this symposium was given by Harold Hongju Koh, the Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor. His remarks were insightful and provocative in discussing the problems we face in the fight for human rights in the international context of the post-Cold War World and the information age. Assistant Secretary Koh provided an excellent summary of the Administration's goals and objectives as well as the means it is using to pursue them.

Among the participants at the conference were two other of our colleagues in the Congress: my fellow Californian, Congresswoman NANCY PELOSI, and my fellow co-chair of the Congressional Human Rights Caucus, Congressman JOHN PORTER of Illinois. Others who participated in the symposium were the Hon. Morton Halperin of the Department of State, the Hon. Charles H. Fairbanks, Jr., of the Central Asia-Caucasus Institute, and the Hon. James Bishop of the American Council for Voluntary International Action.

I ask, Mr. Speaker, that key excerpts of Assistant Secretary Koh's remarks be placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and I invite my colleagues to give thoughtful attention to his excellent statement.

PROMOTING HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE PURSUIT OF PEACE: ASSESSING 20 YEARS OF U.S. HUMAN RIGHTS POLICY

* * * Human rights and democracy remain fundamental principles around which our world is now organized. Although much has changed in the 50 years since the Universal Declaration on Human Rights proclaimed that all human beings are "free and equal in

dignity and rights," the fundamental fact is that the world today is more free than at any time in history. Ten years after the Cold War, we have seen not the end of history, but the beginning of a whole new set of challenges for human rights. From Bosnia to Burma, from Kosovo to Kigali, we are now witnessing the need for human rights policy, with national, intergovernmental, and transnational actors moving to adapt to changing developments and to try to stay one step ahead of the horror.

To understand the challenges that are now facing us, * * * let us speak in two parts: first about what I would call the human rights paradigm has evolved in the past 50 years and then * * * the evolution of this human rights paradigm. I will refer temporarily from bureaucrat to pedant. And then, second, I would indicate how our government ought to respond to the current paradigm as I see it now in this, the turn of the century, how we address what you could call the human rights Y2K problem.

In the early years of this half century, in the wake of World War II, the paradigmatic violation was genocide. To prevent future genocides, global human rights policy focused centrally on three key themes: first, accountability—as we saw at the Nuremberg and Tokyo Tribunals; second, standard-setting, through legal texts like the Universal Declaration and human rights covenants like the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; and third, institution-building, with the development of a network of intergovernmental organizations to deal with global and regional human rights problems.

In the second phase, the paradigm shifted, and the focal point of global human rights concern became political dissidents and prisoners of conscience. We can think about this as the Amnesty-Sharansky period, where response mechanisms began to focus more insistently upon mechanisms of monitoring and advocacy, coalition-building to achieve effective advocacy, and focused on the dramatic growth of nongovernmental organizations. * * *

In the third phase, which began roughly with the end of the Cold War, the focal point shifted again, to issues of group conflict and group dilemmas: ethnic struggles, massive refugee outflows, and a horrific renewal of genocide in Bosnia and Rwanda. The search for solutions began to turn toward questions of preventive diplomacy, and diplomacy backed by force, issues of humanitarian intervention, and development of transnational networks of national governments, intergovernmental organizations, nongovernmental actors, and what I have called in my academic work, transnational norm entrepreneurs: form Jimmy Carter to Vaclav Havel to Aung San Suu Kyi to Nelson Mandela, to Tom Lantos and John Porter to Mary Robinson, who have used their stature and governmental position, their international stature, to bring the message of human rights into the exercise of capacity-building with goal of creating a human rights response.

Now in the current phase of modern human rights policy, what I would call the fourth phase, we now have a very complex picture in which all of the elements that I have described are now present. We live in a world where, unfortunately, the threat of genocide has not been dispelled, in which prisoners of conscience remain imprisoned, in which ethnic and group conflict continues to rage and expand, but in which we now have a complex and somewhat unwieldy response mechanism