

1958, Roseville was incorporated as a city and Arthur Waterman was elected as its first mayor.

In conjunction with a fireworks display, entertainment, and other birthday festivities on June 20, Roseville officials will dedicate a new addition to the city's library, demonstrating that even as they commemorate the past, the people of the City of Roseville are committing themselves to the needs of the future.

Mr. President, I invite my colleagues to join me in offering congratulations and best wishes to the residents of Roseville, Michigan, on this important occasion.●

#### ST. GEORGE ANTIOCHIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH GRAND BANQUET

● Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize an important event in the State of Michigan. St. George Antiochan Orthodox Church will be holding its Grand Banquet on Saturday, June 20, 1998, at the Troy Marriott Hotel.

This event promises to be the high point of the 1998 Midwest Regional Parish Life Conference, hosted by St. George Church, June 17–21. It will be presided over by Metropolitan Philip Saliba, the Hierarch of the Antiochian Orthodox Christian Archdiocese of North America. I want to extend my warmest wishes to everyone at St. George Antiochian Church. The banquet, as well as the 1998 Midwest Regional Parish Life Conference will undoubtedly be very successful.●

#### HARRISON LIM, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, CHARITY CULTURAL SERVICES CENTER

● Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, today, I would like to call to the attention of the Senate and the nation the exceptional work of Mr. Harrison Lim, founder and executive director of Charity Cultural Services Center in the San Francisco Bay Area.

Harrison Lim immigrated to the United States in 1970. He established the original Charity Cultural Services Center (CCSC) in San Francisco in 1983 and opened a second, San Jose based CCSC in 1991. Drawing from his own experiences and challenges as a newly arrived immigrant, Mr. Lim created CCSC to help speed and ease the transition of newcomers to life in America.

CCSC is the embodiment of Harrison Lim's belief in the importance of community and self-sufficiency. Among the many services CCSC provides are English language instruction, job skills training, counseling and placement, and juvenile outreach. These programs are working. The Center's Employment Training and Placement Program, which trains chefs, bartenders and waiters, boasts a placement rate of over 90 percent. The Center's Families in Transition Program is out in the community every day addressing the needs of at-risk young people through

such things as academic tutoring, counseling, volunteer opportunities, self esteem and confidence building, recreational activities and parental involvement.

Mr. Lim's personal story is one of determination, dedication and triumph. He and his wife and three children left Hong Kong to care for Harrison's ailing mother and begin a new life in California. Although he was a respected teacher and journalist in his native land, he ran into many obstacles upon his arrival to America. He had difficulty with the language and was forced to accept jobs well below his skill and education levels. Tragically, he also encountered people and businesses unwilling to give him a chance to succeed simply because he was new to this country.

But Harrison Lim persevered and has not only succeeded, he has prospered. Appropriately, this prosperity cannot be measured in dollars and cents. To be truly understood, it must be seen in the light of the many thousands of lives he and his Charity Cultural Services Center have made richer over the years.

Twenty-eight years ago Harrison Lim travelled to a country renowned for freedom and opportunity. By pursuing a life and career true to his own values and those of his adopted country, Harrison Lim has made the American Dream a reality for his family and for countless others. He has my utmost respect and admiration.●

#### TRIBUTE TO MAJOR GENERAL (RETIRED) JAMES C. PENNINGTON

● Mr. CLELAND. Mr. President, I would like to acknowledge a great American, a wonderful patriot and fellow Georgian, Major General James C. Pennington, United States Army, Retired, and President of the National Association for Uniformed Services. General Pennington died June 5th at Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana, where he had a speaking engagement addressing the veterans and military health care systems.

General Pennington was born in Rocky Ford, Georgia, and spent most of his life soldiering—first in the military and then in a military association. Entering the armed forces during World War II, he worked his way up through the ranks from private to major general. During his distinguished 37-year military career, he always made taking care of the troops his top priority. He was very proud to defend this great Nation.

General Pennington's fight for soldiers did not cease with his retirement from the military. In fact, it just allowed him to expand the effort on behalf of the National Association for Uniformed Services. He passionately and tirelessly pursued benefits for veterans and the health care promises made to military retirees.

Shortly after I was elected to the United States Senate, General Pen-

nington came to my office to enlist my support on this critical health care issue. This past year, I made military health care my number one legislative priority. In the National Defense Authorization Bill for Fiscal Year 1999, I cosponsored a military health care initiative which seeks to improve the quality and accessibility of health care for our veterans and military retirees. It is because of men like General Pennington that this issue has been brought to the forefront of our attention as legislators. All veterans owe a debt of gratitude to him.

General Pennington's life is testimony to the fact that we still have American heroes. Let us remember him and continue his crusade in fulfilling our commitment to our soldiers.●

#### HONORING THE OAK LAWN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

● Mr. REED. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the extraordinary work of nine fifth graders and their teacher from the Oak Lawn Elementary School in Cranston, Rhode Island. On Friday, June 5, these students became the first civilians in the 223-year history of the U.S. Navy to name a naval ship.

In February, the Navy challenged America's school children to name its newest oceanographic survey vessel. Out of 1,600 submissions, the Navy ultimately chose the name proposed by these young Oak Lawn students: the USNS *Bruce C. Heezen*.

Bruce C. Heezen was a pioneer in oceanographic research. During his career, Heezen identified the rift at the center of the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, discovered ocean turbidity currents and formulated theories about ocean crust formation. He dedicated his life to exploring the world's oceans, providing future oceanographers with an invaluable knowledge base upon which to build. Heezen died in 1977 while aboard the Navy's nuclear research submersible enroute to further study the Mid-Atlantic Ridge.

These fifth graders dedicated tremendous time and energy to this project. Not only did they learn about oceanography, but they also shared their new knowledge with their fellow students at Oak Lawn Elementary. Now, with the naming of this new vessel, the USNS *Bruce C. Heezen*, the work of these outstanding young scholars will enlighten all those who look upon this great ship. I commend Amanda Baillargeon, James Coogan, Meagan Durigan, Stephen Fish, Patricia Gumbley, John Lucier, Sara Piccirilli, Dana Scott, Rebecca Webber. I also want to recognize their teacher, Ms. Marilyn Remick, who has been expanding the minds of students for 28 years.

The USNS *Bruce C. Heezen* is a fine and fitting name for the Navy's newest oceanographic survey vessel. Rhode Islanders and all Americans should be proud that students like those at Oak Lawn Elementary are keeping Heezen's memory alive to inspire future oceanographers. I hope the fifth graders of

Oak Lawn Elementary will inspire others in search for knowledge.●

#### TRIBUTE TO GERALD H. LIPKIN

● Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, today I want to pay tribute to a good friend and exceptional leader in the business community, Gerald H. Lipkin, as he is honored with B'nai B'rith International's Corporate Achievement Award.

B'nai B'rith, one of the oldest Jewish organizations in our nation, has long recognized model citizens for their contributions in the areas of business, politics, philanthropy and the arts. By conferring this prestigious award for Corporate Achievement on Gerry Lipkin, B'nai B'rith is recognizing his contributions to his community, his business savvy and generosity.

Gerry, like me, came from humble beginnings, he from Passaic and I from Paterson. But we both made our way in the world of business. From a young age, Gerry knew what his passion was as he worked his way through school, earning an undergraduate degree in economics at Rutgers University as well as a master's in business administration at New York University.

His business acumen is exemplified by his success at Valley National Bank, a leading financial institution with 97 branches in Northern New Jersey. Gerry began his career there in 1975 as Senior Vice President, and steadily rose to hold the joint positions of Chairman, President and CEO. Valley National has been nominated by U.S. Banker's magazine as the second most efficient bank and eighth overall best performing banking company out of America's 100 largest.

Beyond his business accomplishments, Gerry's philanthropic contributions to New Jersey and to causes across the globe are widely acknowledged, as is his keen sense of humor!

Gerry has been a staunch supporter of an organization close to my heart. For 15 years he has been involved with the Lautenberg Center in Jerusalem, Israel, serving as a board member and supporting its work on cancer and immunology research. I founded the Lautenberg Center at Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical Center in 1968. And twenty years later, Gerry was honored with the "Torch of Learning Award" in 1988 for all that he has contributed.

Gerry's volunteerism does not end there. He is also a trustee of the Beth Israel Hospital in Passaic, where he has served for 21 years, and sits on the board of trustees of Daughters of Israel Geriatric Center. Gerry is on the nominating committee of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the Foundation Board of William Paterson College, which honored him with its Legacy Award in 1994.

Mr. President, Gerry and I also both share a love of trains. Gerry's are miniatures, while I have an affinity for larger ones. At this point, I think Gerry has more trains than Amtrak, so

maybe I should take transportation pointers from him in the future.

I couldn't be happier to extend my congratulations to Gerry, and his wife Linda, for receiving this great honor. And I want to thank B'nai B'rith for recognizing Gerry's professional success and his exemplary service to New Jersey.●

#### THE CASE OF BONG KOO CHO

● Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the case of Mr. Bong Koo Cho, whose property was confiscated by the Government of Korea in 1984. His daughter, my constituent, Sally Cho, is a U.S. citizen and resident of Maryland who has been actively involved in the effort to recover property. Recently, the Los Angeles Times published an article about the case which details the plight of Mr. Cho and his family, and I would ask that the full text of the article be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From The Los Angeles Times, Sunday, Mar. 1, 1998]

#### FROM AFAR, A ONETIME MAGNATE SEEKS REDRESS

(By Henry Chu)

Lawsuit: In a case filed in L.A. County, a S. Korean industrialist claims the Seoul government and a rival firm conspired to take his business.

From the window of his small Westside apartment, Bong Koo Cho can gaze out at the ocean, but only in his mind's eye can he look across to the life and land he left more than a decade ago.

Then, Cho was one of South Korea's wealthiest businessmen, the owner of Samho, one of the nation's biggest conglomerates, and the head of a sprawling estate in the heart of Seoul. Chauffeurs drove him around. Maids waited on his wife.

But in 1984, his world was overturned. The government abruptly declared Samho insolvent and confiscated the entire construction empire, seized the family burial plot for good measure, and handed his business to a rival firm. Already in the U.S. for medical reasons, Cho had no choice but to stay, reduced in health and lifestyle.

Now, the former entrepreneur and his family have sued to recover their money and property, alleging that a conspiracy between the South Korean government and their rival company drove them out of business. In exchange for huge kickbacks, the Chos say, South Korea's leaders concocted the bankruptcy charge against Samho, then divided the spoils—nearly \$2 billion worth in current value—among their friends.

The case is unusual in that the Chos are seeking redress in Los Angeles County Superior Court even though the actions in question took place 6,000 miles away.

But more than that, the lawsuit provides a unique rearview-mirror look at the kinds of economic practices that first turned South Korea into an economic power, and have now led to its humiliating downfall.

Cho's was one of the numerous companies confiscated during the South Korean government's "rationalization" of industry in the early 1980s. As told by the Cho family, the episode exemplified the history of collusion between South Korea's government and business leaders, whose cozy relationship means that political influence, nepotism and plain

old graft enrich the well-connected at the expense of a totally free and open market. The International Monetary Fund, which is now bailing out the nation's economy, has demanded an end to such practices.

Critics call the system "crony capitalism." Cho calls it something else.

"This was highway robbery," said Cho, now 78. "And it was a very simple thing: The government just wanted a kickbacks"—which Cho said he refused to pay.

What will not be so simple, legal experts say, is proving his case, given that 14 years have elapsed since Samho was swallowed up by a company called Daelim Industrial. Added to that is the difficulty the Cho family may have in arguing that a California court, rather than a South Korean or even U.S. federal court, is the proper forum for them to air their grievances.

"It's certainly an odd and difficult case for a California state court to hear," says Greyson Bryan, an international business lawyer in Los Angeles. "It's a very sensitive matter for an American court to become involved in an area that's essentially diplomatic and political in nature."

But Phil Trimble, a UCLA professor of international law, said there is precedent for plaintiffs to seek justice in the U.S. for illegal actions taken in foreign countries, particularly if the actions violate international law. For example, South American nationals have successfully sued their government in U.S. courts for human rights abuses, such as torture.

But those lawsuits filed in federal court and directed against the foreign governments themselves rather than private parties, as is the case in the Chos' lawsuit, which names as defendants the two companies involved in Samho's transfer.

The Chos' attorney, John Taylor of Santa Monica, counters that the Chos are now U.S. citizens who are entitled to relief within the state judicial system. According to Taylor, the defendant companies used their ill-gotten gains to expand overseas, including in California, which gives the state a stake in ensuring that the companies doing business here were established legally and that residents like the Chos are compensated for any past wrongs.

"We feel jurisdictionally the money's here, [and] the Chos are in the United States," Taylor said. The lawsuit has yet to be assigned to a judge or served on defendants, pending its translation into Korean.

At the time of its 1984 takeover, Samho ranked No. 9 on the list of South Korea's biggest chaebols, or conglomerates. Specializing in construction and infrastructure, the company built thousands of housing units in Seoul; helped install the city's subway; owned golf courses and a resort hotel; and had major contracts in the Middle East.

Its success represented the rags-to-riches rise of its founder, Cho, the son of minor landlords who fell on hard times when he was a child. After running his first business at age 19, Cho scraped through World War II—he hid in a Buddhist monastery to escape the Japanese imperial army draft—then expanded his textile business, set up South Korea's first sheet-glass factory and bet on a land boom by slowly acquiring more than 1,000 undeveloped acres in downtown Seoul by 1960.

"I could've bought more, but something like that would have raised eyebrows," he said. "I was raising eyebrows as it was. That's a pretty massive holding."

In 1970, Cho launched into construction on his many properties in South Korea, amassing a fortune in real estate. In 1975, he founded Samho, which concentrated on lucrative government-ordered housing projects in Kuwait and Saudi Arabia worth more than \$1.5 billion.