

late 1960s and the 1970s. These people activists who were upset, angry about the Vietnam War, angry about injustices to Blacks and people of color, and yearning to be part of a larger America that would be moral and ethical domestically and internationally. Like his elder contemporary Martin Luther King, Jr., Ron Dellums, joined the activists for civil rights and activists for peace. For over two decades, this coalition provided some of the greatest political energies and social and political achievements that we have known.

This coalition propelled him to the House of Representatives where, as a result of his distinguished work in the Armed Services Committee, now the National Security Committee, he was elected to be the Chair and later the Ranking Member of that committee. He was valued and loved because of the role that he took on that committee and on the floor of Congress. He spoke the fears and doubts about an involvement in the war in Southeast Asia; he addressed, passionately, the need for social and economic justice domestically and abroad. He helped to forge the annual Alternative Budget which was a product of the Congressional Black Caucus and the Congressional Progressive Caucus. This budget was of tremendous importance to his district and to national constituents because it provided a necessary voice to many of their deepest moral considerations.

The people who worked with Ron, who supported Ron, who became the people who love Ron, I know will value this designation. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak on behalf of this bill, which designates the Federal Building located on Clay Street in Oakland, California, the "Ronald V. Dellums Federal Building."

With the announcement of his sudden retirement from the Congress last month, Representative Ronald V. Dellums, the esteemed former chairman of the House National Security Committee (previously called the House Armed Services Committee), began to write the final chapter of a brilliant legacy of public service spanning well over three decades, that simply cannot go without recognition.

After a distinguished tour of service in the United States Marine Corps, Congressman Dellums began to prepare himself to pursue a career of helping others. Congressman Dellums was the first member of his family to attend college, and completed his studies with a Masters Degree in Social Work from the University of California. The Congressman's chosen field was that of psychiatric social work before he realized his true calling was in the area of public interest.

While serving as a well-respected community activist in the Bay Area, Congressman Dellums was persuaded by friends that he could be an even greater good to the local community by serving on the Berkeley City Council. The Congressman consented to these requests, and was elected to the Berkeley City Council in 1966. After four years on the City Council, in 1970, Congressman Dellums challenged the incumbent of the Ninth Congressional District of California, and won. From this point on, I guess one could say that the "rest was history".

Dellums, upon his arrival in Washington in 1971, emerged as one of the most controversial figures on Capitol Hill. Always willing to be a balanced and independent voice in times of

crisis, Congressman Dellums soon rose to national prominence as one of the most intelligent and articulate members of this Congress. Congressman Dellums was widely recognized as the kind of man that did not just give lip service to his announced legislative priorities, but actually worked tirelessly to meet these objectives in order to better serve his constituency and the nation at large. There is only one word that can accurately describe a man like this, integrity.

Mr. Dellums, first as Chairman of the Acquisitions Subcommittee and then as the Full Committee Chairman, showed the kind of exemplary dignity befitting of the Chairman's gavel. Even though Congressman Dellums was always an advocate of lower military spending, he never used the power of the Chair as a means of impeding any opposing views held by his colleagues. Dellums used only his intellect and his vote as a way of expressing his views on pending legislation, and I am sure that this is how the Framers of the Constitution envisioned a Congressional Representative would conduct his or herself.

I honestly cannot think of a higher compliment to give to a lawmaker than to say that they consistently stood upon their convictions in the face of opposition with honor and dignity. Ronald V. Dellums, without exception, remained this kind of man of convictions, during his nearly thirty years of service in the United States Congress, and this must be applauded. Like Robert Frost said, Congressman Dellums took "the road less traveled by, and that has made all of the difference".

In conclusion, I believe that designating a federal building in honor of Congressman Dellums is the absolute least we could do. It is but a small part in his legacy, one which will leave an imprint of his dedication to public service in the minds of all of the federal employees in this building, while that imprint remains firmly in the hearts of the Members of this elected body.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I urge an "aye" vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GILLMOR). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3295.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 3295.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

COMMEMORATING 50 YEARS OF RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the reso-

lution (H. Res. 459) commemorating 50 years of relations between the United States and the Republic of Korea, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 459

Whereas the Republic of Korea was established 50 years ago on August 15, 1948;

Whereas the United States and the Republic of Korea have long had a close relationship based on mutual respect, shared security goals, and common interests and values;

Whereas the United States relies on the Republic of Korea as a partner and treaty ally in fostering regional stability, enhancing prosperity, and promoting peace and democracy;

Whereas the American military personnel who are, and have been, stationed on the Korean Peninsula have been key in deterring armed aggression for more than 4 decades;

Whereas American troops on the battlefields of Korea and Vietnam;

Whereas the Republic of Korea has embraced economic reform and free market principles in response to current economic circumstances;

Whereas the Republic of Korea is an important trading partner of the United States, the recipient of significant direct American investment, and a prominent investor in the United States;

Whereas the large Korean-American community has made significant contributions to American society and culture;

Whereas the people of the Republic of Korea have demonstrated their strong commitment to democratic principles and practices through free and fair elections; and

Whereas the state visit of President Kim Dae-jung to the United States offered the people of the United States and the people of South Korea an opportunity to renew their commitment to international cooperation on issues of mutual interest and concern: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) congratulates the Republic of Korea on the 50th anniversary of its founding;

(2) commends the people of the Republic of Korea on the peaceful democratic transition that has taken place during the most recent Presidential elections;

(3) supports the government of President Kim Dae-jung as it takes appropriate measures to address the problems in the Korean economy;

(4) confirms that the question of peace, security, and reunification on the Korean Peninsula is, first and foremost, a matter for the Korean people to decide and that the Four-Party Peace Talks complement direct North-South dialog; and

(5) looks forward to a broadening and deepening of friendship and cooperation with the Republic of Korea in the years ahead for the mutual benefit of the people of the United States and the people of the Republic of Korea.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) and the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Res. 459.