

may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 2400, the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

DEEMING THE HOUSE TO HAVE AGREED TO A CONFERENCE REQUESTED BY THE SENATE AND THE SPEAKER TO HAVE APPOINTED CONFEREES ON H.R. 2400, BUILDING EFFICIENT SURFACE TRANSPORTATION AND EQUITY ACT OF 1998

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that if and when the Clerk receives a message from the Senate indicating that that body has passed the bill, H.R. 2400, with an amendment, insisted upon its amendment, and requested a conference with the House, the House be deemed to have disagreed to the amendment of the Senate and agreed to the conference requested by the Senate, and that the Speaker be deemed to have appointed conferees without intervening motion.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Speaker will make the appointment of conferees shortly.

MAKING IN ORDER AT ANY TIME DURING WEEK OF APRIL 21, 1998, MOTION TO INSTRUCT ON H.R. 2400, BUILDING EFFICIENT SURFACE TRANSPORTATION AND EQUITY ACT OF 1998

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, further, I ask unanimous consent that it shall be in order at any time during the week of Tuesday, April 21, 1998, notwithstanding the Speaker's appointment of conferees pursuant to this request, for a Member to offer a motion to instruct the managers on the part of the House on the bill, H.R. 2400, as if offered prior to the appointment of the conferees. The managers may not file their report prior to Wednesday, April 22, 1998.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

RECOGNIZING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE REVEREND DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., ON THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS DEATH

Mr. CANADY of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res 247) recognizing the contributions of

the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., to the civil society of the United States and the world and to the cause of nonviolent social and political change to advance social justice and equality for all races and calling on the people of the United States to study, reflect on, and celebrate the life of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., on the thirtieth anniversary of his death, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would ask the gentleman from Florida (Mr. CANADY) to explain to the body the purpose of the legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. CANADY).

Mr. CANADY of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

House Concurrent Resolution 247, a concurrent resolution to recognize the contributions of the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., was introduced by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. WATTS).

On April 4, 1968, the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, minister, civil rights activist, Nobel Peace Prize winner, and world leader, was killed by an assassin's bullet. Dr. King's foreshortened life, which ended at age 39, was memorialized all over the world.

This spring marks the 30th anniversary of Reverend King's death and comes at a time when Americans will be remembering and discussing Dr. King's work and contributions to the cause of nonviolent social and political change to advance social justice and equality for people of all races.

This anniversary presents an excellent time to offer this resolution which recognizes the importance of the life and work of the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. It recognizes that Dr. King's life was tragically taken before the full achievement of his dream and goals, and it calls on the people of the United States to study, reflect on, and to celebrate his life's work.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, continuing my reservation of objection, I first heard of Martin Luther King, Jr. in 1955 when I was 15 years old growing up in rural Alabama. Three years later, in 1958, 40 years ago, I had an opportunity to meet Martin Luther King, Jr. It was the beginning of a long and beautiful relationship. He was my friend, my leader, my brother, my hero.

Martin Luther King, Jr., must be looked upon as one of the Founding Fathers of the new America. He used the philosophy and the discipline of nonviolence to bring about a nonviolent revolution in America. Martin Luther King, Jr., with the use of nonviolence, had the power, the ability, and the capacity to bring the dirt and the filth

from under the American rug, out of the cracks, out of the corners into the open light in order for us to deal with the problem of racism and segregation. We live in a better nation, in a better place. We are a better people because Martin Luther King, Jr., lived.

In my estimation, 30 years later, we must look upon Martin Luther King, Jr., as one of the founding fathers of the new America. He not only freed and liberated African Americans, but he freed and liberated all Americans. So it is fitting and appropriate that we pause tonight to commemorate the life and times of Martin Luther King, Jr.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I rise today to reflect on the life and accomplishments of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and to encourage our colleagues to support House Concurrent Resolution 247, commemorating the life of Dr. King as we come upon the unfortunate 30th anniversary of his death.

I do not intend to speak this evening on the death of Dr. King. The reason why is because Dr. King, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s spirit is alive today. Today, I want to tell you, Mr. Speaker, how I know Dr. King's spirit is alive in the United States of America.

Of course, we have concrete examples of legislation that bears Dr. King's legacy. For starters, we have the 24th amendment to the Constitution which ended the poll tax. We also have the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 which further prohibits racial discrimination in the workplace and in the voting booth. We also have the Civil Rights Act of 1968 which prohibits landlords from refusing to sell or rent property on account of race.

All of those effective anti-discrimination laws would probably not exist today had it not been for the leadership of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. However, these laws are not the only legacy Dr. King has left behind. Dr. King also lives on in the hopes and dreams of our young people.

You have children in grade school or in college today. I want to have you take a look at them. I want you to consider all of the opportunities that are available for your kids today. Your son and your daughter could be a doctor or lawyer, or your kids would be astronauts or firemen. They can serve in the military or as elected officials.

In these times, it is becoming easier for our children to gain success in these career fields without having to worry about whether or not their race will be an impediment to their success.

Racism is not dead, Mr. Speaker. Let me be clear about that. However, discrimination and prejudice are on the run thanks to Dr. King and those who fought the good fight alongside him, people like my distinguished colleague,