

Ward McCarragher, Jim Zoia, Steve Dubois, and to Jack Schenendorf, staff director on the Republican side, for the splendid cooperation and the many hard hours of work that they have devoted to this legislation.

And to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER), Mr. Chairman, I would simply like to say that his 26 years of service in this body have been unfailingly devoted to advancing the cause of transportation, its safety, mobility, its economic growth and its impact on America. Some of our colleagues serving in this body are fortunate enough to get an amendment adopted. A rare few get a bill enacted into law. But a rare trailblazer makes an impact on the Nation that will outlive his service in this body.

Yours is that monumental service. The bill we are about to adopt by, I am confident, an overwhelming vote will be an everlasting tribute to the years of professional service you have given to the people of America and to the cause of transportation.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended.

The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended, was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SNOWBARGER) having assumed the chair, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2400) to authorize funds for Federal-aid highways, highway safety programs, and transit programs, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 405, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute adopted by the Committee of the Whole? If not, the question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

#### RECORDED VOTE

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 337, noes 80, answered "present" 3, not voting 10, as follows:

Abercrombie  
Ackerman  
Aderholt  
Allen  
Andrews  
Archer  
Armey  
Bachus  
Baesler  
Baker  
Baldacci  
Barcia  
Bartlett  
Bass  
Bateman  
Becerra  
Bereuter  
Berman  
Berry  
Bilbray  
Bilirakis  
Bishop  
Blagojevich  
Bliley  
Blumenauer  
Blunt  
Boehlert  
Bonior  
Borski  
Boswell  
Boucher  
Boyd  
Brady  
Brown (CA)  
Brown (FL)  
Bryant  
Bunning  
Burton  
Buyer  
Callahan  
Calvert  
Camp  
Canady  
Capps  
Carson  
Chambliss  
Chenoweth  
Clay  
Clayton  
Clement  
Clyburn  
Coble  
Collins  
Combest  
Condit  
Conyers  
Cook  
Cooksey  
Costello  
Coyne  
Cramer  
Crapo  
Cummings  
Cunningham  
Danner  
Davis (IL)  
Davis (VA)  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
Delahunt  
DeLauro  
DeLay  
Diaz-Balart  
Dickey  
Dicks  
Dingell  
Dixon  
Doggett  
Doollittle  
Doyle  
Dreier  
Duncan  
Dunn  
Ehlers  
Ehrlich  
Emerson  
Engel  
English  
Ensign  
Eshoo  
Etheridge  
Evans  
Everett  
Ewing  
Farr  
Fattah

[Roll No. 98]

#### AYES—337

Fawell  
Filner  
Foley  
Forbes  
Ford  
Fossella  
Fowler  
Fox  
Frank (MA)  
Franks (NJ)  
Frelinghuysen  
Frost  
Furse  
Gallegly  
Ganske  
Gejdenson  
Gekas  
Gephardt  
Gibbons  
Gilchrist  
Gillmor  
Gilman  
Goode  
Goodlatte  
Goodling  
Gordon  
Granger  
Green  
Greenwood  
Gutierrez  
Gutknecht  
Hall (OH)  
Hamilton  
Hansen  
Harman  
Hastert  
Hastings (WA)  
Hefner  
Hilleary  
Hilliard  
Hinchev  
Hinojosa  
Holden  
Hooley  
Horn  
Hostettler  
Houghton  
Hulshof  
Hutchinson  
Hyde  
Istook  
Jackson (IL)  
Jackson-Lee (TX)  
Jenkins  
John  
Johnson (CT)  
Johnson (WI)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Kanjorski  
Kaptur  
Kelly  
Kennedy (MA)  
Kennedy (RI)  
Kennelly  
Kildee  
Kilpatrick  
Kim  
King (NY)  
Klecza  
Klink  
Knollenberg  
Kucinich  
LaHood  
Lampson  
Lantos  
Latham  
LaTourette  
Lazio  
Leach  
Levin  
Lewis (CA)  
Lewis (KY)  
Linder  
Lipinski  
Livingston  
LoBiondo  
Lowe  
Lucas  
Luther  
Maloney (CT)  
Maloney (NY)  
Manton  
Manzullo  
Markey  
Martinez

Mascara  
Matsui  
McCarthy (MO)  
McCarthy (NY)  
McCollum  
McDade  
McDermott  
McGovern  
McHale  
McHugh  
McInnis  
McIntosh  
McIntyre  
McKeon  
McKinney  
McNulty  
Meehan  
Meek (FL)  
Meeks (NY)  
Menendez  
Metcalf  
Mica  
Millender-McDonald  
Miller (CA)  
Mink  
Moakley  
Mollohan  
Moran (KS)  
Murtha  
Nadler  
Neal  
Neumann  
Ney  
Northrup  
Norwood  
Nussle  
Oberstar  
Olver  
Ortiz  
Owens  
Oxley  
Packard  
Pallone  
Pappas  
Pascarell  
Pastor  
Paxon  
Pease  
Pelosi  
Peterson (MN)  
Peterson (PA)  
Petri  
Pickering  
Pickett  
Pitts  
Pombo  
Poshard  
Price (NC)  
Pryce (OH)  
Quinn  
Rahall  
Ramstad  
Redmond  
Regula  
Reyes  
Riggs  
Riley  
Rivers  
Rodriguez  
Roemer  
Rogan  
Rogers  
Rothman  
Roukema  
Roybal-Allard  
Rush  
Ryun  
Sanchez  
Sanders  
Sandlin  
Sawyer  
Saxton  
Schaefer, Dan  
Schumer  
Scott  
Serrano  
Shaw  
Sherman  
Shimkus  
Shuster  
Sisisky  
Skeen  
Skelton  
Slaughter  
Smith (MI)

Smith (NJ)  
Smith (OR)  
Smith (TX)  
Smith, Linda  
Snowbarger  
Snyder  
Solomon  
Spence  
Stabenow  
Stearns  
Stokes  
Strickland  
Stupak  
Sununu  
Talent  
Tanner  
Tauscher

Tauzin  
Taylor (MS)  
Taylor (NC)  
Thomas  
Thompson  
Thune  
Thurman  
Tiahrt  
Tierney  
Torres  
Towns  
Traficant  
Turner  
Upton  
Velazquez  
Vento  
Visclosky

Walsh  
Wamp  
Watkins  
Watt (NC)  
Watts (OK)  
Waxman  
Weldon (FL)  
Weldon (PA)  
Weller  
Weygand  
Whitfield  
Wicker  
Wise  
Woolsey  
Wynn  
Young (AK)  
Young (FL)

#### NOES—80

Ballenger  
Barr  
Barrett (NE)  
Barrett (WI)  
Barton  
Bentsen  
Boehner  
Bonilla  
Brown (OH)  
Burr  
Campbell  
Cardin  
Castle  
Chabot  
Christensen  
Coburn  
Cox  
Crane  
Cubin  
Davis (FL)  
Deal  
Deutsch  
Dooley  
Edwards  
Fazio  
Goss  
Graham  
Hall (TX)  
Hastings (FL)  
Hayworth  
Herger  
Hill  
Hobson  
Hoekstra  
Hoyer  
Hunter  
Inglis  
Johnson, Sam  
Jones  
Kasich  
Kind (WI)  
Kingston  
Kolbe  
LaFalce  
Largent  
Lewis (GA)  
Miller (FL)  
Minge  
Moran (VA)  
Morella  
Myrick  
Nethercutt  
Obey  
Parker  
Paul  
Pomeroy  
Porter  
Portman  
Radanovich  
Rohrabacher  
Sabo  
Salmon  
Sanford  
Scarborough  
Schaffer, Bob  
Sensenbrenner  
Sessions  
Shadegg  
Shays  
Skaggs  
Smith, Adam  
Souder  
Spratt  
Stark  
Stenholm  
Stump  
Thornberry  
Wexler  
White  
Wolf

#### ANSWERED "PRESENT"—3

Hefley Lofgren McCrery

#### NOT VOTING—10

Cannon  
Gonzalez  
Jefferson  
Klug  
Payne  
Rangel  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Royce  
Waters  
Yates

□ 2144

The Clerk announced the following pair:

On this vote:

Ms. Ros-Lehtinen for, with Mr. Yates against.

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The motion to reconsider is laid on the table.

**AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO MAKE CORRECTIONS IN THE ENGROSSMENT OF H.R. 2400, BUILDING EFFICIENT SURFACE TRANSPORTATION AND EQUITY ACT OF 1998**

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk be authorized to make technical corrections in the engrossment of the bill, H.R. 2400, to reflect the actions of the House.

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

There was no objection.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members

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 non-violence 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,