

But the sad story is that we have 20,000 people who die of drugs in this country every year, 14,000 directly from drugs. They die because of overdose, they die because of gang violence. They are our kids. They are dying today at our street corners in the darkest parts of our cities. We should not help them die. We should work to stop the drug menace in this country.

#### BELLA ABZUG, A WOMAN AHEAD OF HER TIME

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to represent most of the district once represented by the late Bella Abzug in Congress, and as such I come forward today together with my friend from the District of Columbia and with the Congressional Women's Caucus to say a few words about a departed legend. I would like to thank Congressman OWENS of New York for so kindly giving us this special order time which he had reserved.

□ 2030

Not only was she driven to do the right thing, but she demanded the same of everyone she came in contact with.

She was not expected to win her 1970 campaign for the House. I remember when she ran the first time, I campaigned for her. I just graduated from college; we had run against the same incumbent every 2 years since 1962, and we lost in 1962, and we lost in 1964. We lost in 1966; we lost in 1968; and no one expected any different in 1970.

But Bella changed the mode. Bella didn't just try to get out her vote and up the percentage a few percentage points and hope that more of our vote would come out than theirs. Bella went into the opposition stronghold and cracked it, and made them vote for her and changed the whole tone and the whole model of politics in lower Manhattan.

I remember the astonishment when she won that June day in 1970. She changed the mode and the model of how New York politics was looked at.

Then she got here, and, of course, she made an immediate impression. It is hard to realize, she was such an inspiration to an entire generation. She made such an impression that we still remember today that it is hard to realize she served in this House for only three terms, for only 6 years.

But in that time, what a difference she made, what a difference she made for the emerging feminist movement, what a difference she made for the rights of women, for civil rights, for civil liberties, for social justice, for the struggle for economic justice. What a boost she gave to the opposition to an unjust war in Vietnam, and what a difference she made in so many different subjects.

People remember her as a great speaker, and a great leader, and a great expositor, and a great example. But sometimes I think they do not remember that she was also a great legislative crafts person.

She, for example, crafted the interstate transfer amendment under which 32 States gained billions and billions of dollars for mass transit systems from highways whose construction they had changed their minds about. And she enabled them to trade in unwanted highways on the map for new mass transit systems, or for improved mass transit systems.

In my own city of New York, we got \$1.7 billion for the mass transit system by trading in the West Way Highway, about which city and State government changed their minds.

So she was a great legislative crafts person, and she was a great leader on a host of issues. And she never, never thought that enough was enough.

I remember whenever I would talk to her, she would say to me, are you doing enough? Are you doing enough? Whatever it was I was doing, are you doing enough?

And then occasionally, almost begrudgingly, very occasionally, she would say, well, you are doing okay. And I would leave our conversation feeling as if I had received the greatest compliment one could ever receive.

That is one of my memories of Bella, and I am sure many Members of Congress have others they would like to share. That is why we are holding this special order so that those of us who still remain at this late hour can come forward and give former Representative Bella Abzug the tribute which is surely her due.

Let me add one other thing. She made as great a contribution to the people of this country, to the people of this world, after she left the House, and unfortunately she was not elected to the Senate, but after she left the House, as she did before. As the Representative of the United States to the United Nations, to various conferences, to women's conferences, abroad, she made a great contribution, and it will be long remembered.

Finally, regarding my colleague, I can only conclude with this: When Bella Abzug left this House, this chamber became a poorer place. Likewise, with her passing, the world became a poorer place, though all of us are immensely richer for her presence on this planet.

Mr. Speaker, it is now my pleasure to yield to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY).

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague, the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER), for yielding, and I thank the gentleman for organizing this special order for Bella Abzug.

Perhaps it was fitting that we lost one of the world's greatest women's rights leaders at the end of March. March was Women's History Month. It

was a time when we recalled the great contributions made by women for women, and Bella, my friend and my mentor, was a great contributor.

I would like to say that Bella Abzug will not only be remembered for her flamboyant, colorful hats, but for what was under them; her wonderful mind and the voice with which she spoke it and her inspired heart.

I am deeply indebted to Bella, and I know many women feel the same way. But I also know that there are many young women who may just take Bella's work and the work of other women before them for granted. I invite them to get to know Bella's memory, because without it we could lose ground. If we begin to take her hard-fought victories for granted, we will lose sight of the work that lies ahead.

There is not an American woman alive today who does not command more respect or enjoy more opportunity as a result of Bella's work. Because of Bella Abzug, women today stand a little taller, walk a little prouder, and accept nothing less than what they deserve.

Bella broke through barriers; she shattered glass ceilings, she rattled cages, and she set women free. Even in her last years when she was confined to a wheelchair, no woman stood taller in the fight for women's rights, for women's equality, than Bella Abzug.

Bella was a pioneer on so many levels. She was a legislator, a peace activist, a labor lawyer, a lecturer, a news commentator, a civil liberties advocate, and the first woman to be elected to Congress, not under the banner of a particular party, but on a banner based on women's rights and a peace platform.

She cofounded the National Women's Political Caucus, which celebrates this year its 21st anniversary. She coauthored the Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts. She cast one of the first votes for the Equal Rights Amendment, which still has not been enacted into law in this country. She presided over the Women's Congress for a Healthy Planet. She organized the first National Women's Conference in Houston, Texas, and organized this past year the 20th anniversary of remembrance of the accomplishments of that conference. She authored Women's Equality Day, and she cofounded the Women's Environment and Development Organization.

She had an impressive resume. However, the whole of Bella's life was much more than the sum of its parts. She is now a historical figure, a cultural icon. She changed how people thought, how they looked at the world, and how they lived their lives.

Bella was a firebrand orator. One of my favorite Bellarisms goes like this: "Women will change the nature of power, rather than power changing the nature of women."

She proclaimed just last year, "We are building a women's movement, and we have been making it larger and

larger. It is worldwide. It is where it has never been before."

She was building a worldwide network because she could. She was a consummate organizer. She was always pushing the envelope, always trying to do more, and challenging others to do more. I suspect by now Bella has already demanded a meeting with God and has begun to try to reorganize heaven. If she were with us here today, she would tell us not to mourn, but to organize and to mobilize, and she would be right. We can never forget Bella Abzug or her works or her funny charm, but our best vehicle for remembering her will be to carry on her work.

Her sense of outrage must become ours. Her commitment to reaching out to our Nation's younger women must become ours. Her courage, her vision, her wit and her boundless energy must become ours. After all, these are the things she left us. We must take them as gifts and use them to advance the cause of women in America around the world.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, we had a number of other speakers, about eight or nine other speakers, who, because of the lateness of the hour and the arrival of other events of the evening, who had planned to.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, as one of many friends and longtime admirers of Bella Abzug, I rise today to pay tribute and express my heartfelt admiration and respect for this exceptional woman. Bella Abzug was truly loved by many in the world who were positively impacted by her groundbreaking work on a myriad of crucial progressive issues.

The first time I met Bella I was working for my predecessor, the Honorable Congressman Ronald V. Dellums. Bella and Ron worked closely on a number of progressive causes, remaining at the forefront of peace, social, and economic justice issues, as well as efforts to normalize relations with Cuba.

Bella was a true pioneer. She had a brilliant mind, and her tireless efforts over the decades to build diverse coalitions and protect the civil rights of women, the poor, and people of color throughout the world will long be remembered and respected. Her most recent efforts through the Women's Environment and Development Organization, which she co-founded, have permanently changed the impact that all non-governmental organizations have on policy making. Her influence was truly global.

A great strategist for the advancement of feminist issues, Bella's unyielding dedication to gaining access to political power for women was also remarkable. Personally, I was a fortunate recipient of her encouragement, guidance, and a political knowledge from the time I began my public service. The last time I spoke with Bella was at a fundraiser for my California State Senate Race. Her involvement at this event is an example of her continual energy and support, for which I will be forever grateful. For me, Bella has been a truly inspiring mentor and role model.

I am proud to join my colleagues in paying tribute to and expressing my admiration for this superwoman. I am honored to have been able to call Bella a friend. It is my hope, that as I travel this new road, I will in some small way be able to keep her spirit and tenacity

alive by continuing the ongoing struggle to remove barriers which prevent women and people of color from participating fully in society.

Bella, I know you are watching and listening. We all love you, and we truly miss you.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to rise today to honor the memory of former Congresswoman Bella Abzug, who made such significant contributions to this House and to America's least represented people. Bella dedicated her life to public service, fighting particularly hard for the rights of women and minorities, even before such fights were popular or politically wise. Her death, just weeks ago on March 31, 1998, at the age of 77, is mourned by friends, former colleagues in this body, and those of us who simply admired her work.

Bella Abzug, the daughter of immigrant parents, made a habit of breaking through barriers and accomplishing the unlikely. Bella earned a law degree from Columbia University in 1947, which at that time was an accomplishment in and of itself for a woman. Bella used her law degree to fight for those who needed her assistance most: union workers, civil rights litigants, and minority criminal defendants in the South. Much of her work was done pro bono, or for a minimal fee.

Bella Abzug is perhaps best known for her contributions to the civil rights movement. During the 1950s, she counseled tenants and minority groups and helped to draft legislation that was incorporated into the Civil Rights Act of 1954 and Voting Rights Act of 1965.

Bella's efforts to ensure peace and end the war in Vietnam are also well known. Columnist Jimmy Breslin once remarked about the peace movement that "Some came early, others came late. Bella has been there forever." After the withdrawal of American troops from Indochina, Bella turned her attention towards banning nuclear testing and encouraging disarmament, mostly through the organization she founded, Women Strike for Peace.

Fortunately for the residents of New York City, Bella Abzug decided to take her passion and enthusiasm to a public office. Running with the slogan "This woman belongs in the House"—the House of Representatives—in 1970, Bella was easily elected to this body for two terms as the Representative from New York's Nineteenth Congressional District. She served as chair of the House Subcommittee on Government Information and Individual Rights, conducting inquiries into covert and illegal activities by agencies of the federal government, and helping to produce the "Government in the Sunshine" law which gave the public great access to government records. While here in Congress, Bella often amazed and aggravated friends and opponents alike with her brash speaking style and passionate devotion to issues.

After leaving Congress, Bella continued to serve her government in appointed positions, and assisted with the creation and expansion of organiza-

tions that encourage women to achieve equality through economic, social, and political empowerment. In 1994, she was inducted into the National Women's Hall of fame in Seneca Falls, New York, where the first women's rights conference was held in 1848. The Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues has requested that the Speaker send a Congressional delegation to the 150th anniversary celebration of that conference later this year. Certainly, if such a delegation is sent, Bella Abzug's presence will be felt and recognized.

Bella was a key organizer of the Fourth World Conference on Women, held in Beijing just three years ago. During that conference, the international audience presented her with numerous awards and accolades that recognized her longstanding devotion to the needs and rights of women, particularly minority women.

Bella Abzug's dedication to the needs of women and minorities, and her willingness to fight those who were not similarly devoted, should stand as a model of effective nonconformity in this age when compliance and compromise reign supreme. I, along with other women and minorities in this body and in America in general, thank Bella for her time and effort, and assure her that her work, and the work of so many others like her, will continue.

While I certainly appreciate the opportunity to appear here today and speak warmly of Bella, we must do more. The most fitting tribute we can bestow upon Bella Abzug is to prove her prophetic: in 1996, she said that in the 21st century, "Women will change the nature of power, rather than power changing the nature of women." Let us all, here in this House and beyond, ensure that this is the case—not only for the good of this nation and its peoples, but in memory of women like Bella who paved the way.

Ms. VELAZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to mourn the passing of a truly remarkable woman. In fact, across America, if not the world, women mourn the passing of Bella Abzug. It goes without saying that she was a pioneer. She was certainly more than just the first Jewish woman elected to Congress. She was at the forefront of a movement that said that women were capable of anything.

To put the achievements of this great woman in perspective, she was born in the year that women gained the right to vote. She earned her law degree from Columbia University in 1944, one of seven women to graduate in a class of a hundred twenty. In 1970, Bella Abzug was one of three new women Members of Congress, bringing the total number of women serving this institution to twelve. Yesterday, two more women became Members of the House of Representatives, bringing the total to fifty-five.

Of course, Bella Abzug did not come to Congress to rest on her laurels. Bella came to this town to make a difference, and it's safe to say that Washington has never been the same. Bella did not understand that in 1971 women Members of Congress were supposed to take a back seat to their male counterparts. She did not understand that there were two

sets of rules—and she cheerfully, boldly, bravely violated those rules if that's what it took to bring about change. On her first day as a Member of Congress, she introduced a resolution to end the war in Vietnam. Never mind that this sort of bold act was just not done in those days—she did it because it was the right thing to do.

She was candid, visionary, and her presence in this chamber made it possible for an entire generation of women to achieve success in a world from which they had been largely excluded. Bella once said, quote, "Women have been trained to speak softly and carry a lipstick. Those days are over, unquote." Yes, thanks to Bella Abzug, those days are over.

And so, I join my colleagues, men and women, in expressing my deep sadness at the passing of this extraordinary woman. Bella Abzug will be terribly, terribly missed.

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the achievements of my former colleague, Bella Abzug, the "Queen of New York."

Throughout her illustrious career in public service, she was a zealous advocate for all. This New York Democrat was truly a woman who dared to be different. As a Member of Congress, labor lawyer, civil-liberties advocate, and peace activist, Bella used her special talents to give "voice" to many causes.

From her first day on the floor of the House of Representatives when she protested the Vietnam war to her recent efforts to promote a "safe and sustainable" global environment, she gained the respect of the world. I am truly honored to have known the regal Bella Abzug.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in honoring the memory of my dear colleague, Bella Abzug. Her indelible mark on this nation will be remembered for a lifetime.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, as we mourn the death of our former colleague, Bella Abzug, I would like to pause to reflect and celebrate the life of an extraordinarily gifted human being.

I have fond memories of Bella Abzug and admire so many of the principles which guided her as she struggled to make the world a more humane place. I think about the unpopular causes she championed during the 1950's for civil rights. A specialist in labor law, she worked "gratis" for union groups, workers in the fur industry, restaurant workers, auto workers, and the first rank-and-file longshoremen strikers.

A large portion of her work outside of the labor field was done "pro bono," or for a minimal fee, for civil rights and civil liberties litigants. She was the chief counsel in the two-year appeal of Willie McGee, an African American man convicted of raping a white woman and sentenced to death. The case drew worldwide attention, and some Southern newspaper editorials attacked McGee's "white lady lawyer" in language meant to incite racism and hatred between groups.

Bella argued passionately, and challenged the injustice of excluding Blacks from juries and applying the death sentence for rape virtually exclusively to Blacks. Although her arguments fell on deaf ears and McGee was executed in Mississippi in 1951, the case was an example of Bella's compassion and lifelong commitment to the underdog. She helped to draft legislation that was incorporated into the Civil Rights Act of 1954 and the Voting Rights

Act of 1965. An advocate of free speech during the 1960's she was a leader in the movement for women's rights, an opponent of the Vietnam War, and a supporter of environmental issues.

When we entered the Congress together in January of 1971, Bella was certainly no wall-flower freshman. If her feisty, raspy-throated speeches didn't attract attention, her trademark hats certainly did. They were a throw-back, she said, to her early days as one of the New York City's few female lawyers.

Bella came in demanding appointment to the House Armed Services Committee—a choice assignment seldom awarded to a freshman Representative. The last woman to serve on the committee had been Margaret Chase Smith, an outspoken critic of the military, in 1949. Although Bella failed at her attempt to secure a seat on the Armed Services Committee, she served effectively on the Government Operations and the Public Works Committees. Time and time again, she proved that regardless of the capacity in which she served, her presence would be felt, her voice always heard. Bella could not be silenced or contained against her will.

One of 15 women serving in the House of Representatives in 1971, and the first woman of Jewish descent to serve in Congress, Bella relished her reputation as a "brash and brassy" New Yorker. In 1998, we now have 55 women in the House of Representatives. Although Bella might say that we can do better, I think she was pleased and proud of the progress that was made during her lifetime.

Bella Abzug was truly a visionary, passionate, committed trailblazer, and a compassionate leader. She was also my friend. May she rest in peace.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to one of our great leaders, Congresswoman Bella Abzug. I was deeply saddened to hear of Ms. Abzug's passing last month and would like to take this opportunity to recognize her many accomplishments.

Over the years, Congresswoman Abzug worked diligently to improve the status of women. Not content to work only on the behalf of the State of New York, she concentrated on issues such as the environment, civil rights, gay rights, education, affordable healthcare and many other issues of national concern.

This highly visible Congresswoman served as a member of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation and chaired the Subcommittee on Government Information and Individual Rights. She helped create the "Government in the Sunshine Law" which allows the public to have greater access to government records. In addition, during her service in Congress, she was able to help pass several laws that target and prevent sex discrimination. Without a doubt, the country is a much better place for women and men alike because of her leadership in Congress over the years.

Outside of her congressional career, Ms. Abzug led the way in improving the status of women. In 1971, Abzug co-founded the National Women's Political Caucus. As a firm believer in economic, social and political equality for women, she was appointed co-chair of the National Advisory Committee for Women. In 1995, she helped organize the Fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing; during that conference she received many awards

and accolades. As a crusader in the civil rights movement, Ms. Abzug expressed her opposition to the exclusion of African-Americans from juries and their receipt of harsher criminal sentences. During the 1950's, she helped draft legislation that was incorporated into the Civil Rights Act of 1954 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

Yesterday, in welcoming BARBARA LEE and MARY BONO as new Members of the House, many speakers noted the unprecedented number of women now serving in Congress. All of the women Members of Congress owe a large debt of gratitude to Bella Abzug, the woman who trail blazed the path for us.

Bella Abzug followed her heart and was always a crusader for just causes. We have lost a valuable colleague and role model and I will always remember her as one of the most influential women of the world. I am confident that her wisdom and spirit will be continued and remembered by all.

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman, my friend and colleague from New York, Mr. NADLER, for organizing this evening's special order in honor of Bella Abzug.

Mr. Speaker, with the recent passing of Congresswoman Abzug, this House, and indeed the Nation, has lost one more personal link to our Nation's history.

Bella is probably best known to the average citizen for her role as a Congresswoman during the rather tumultuous period of the 1970's. But, as the Speaker and many of Colleagues know full well, Bella was much, much more than simply that ex-Congresswoman from New York City who wore outlandish hats.

Bella's long and distinguished career of public service spanned many decades and a multitude of activities. In many respects, she was busier and had a greater impact on her community, the Nation, and, indeed the world, after leaving the House of Representatives. Her undying, total dedication to the causes she believed in will live on for many years to come.

Bella Abzug was an attorney, author, lecturer, environmentalist, news commentator, and, perhaps most of all, a lifelong activist. Of course, no matter what "hat" she was wearing, Bella was always a strong and vocal defender of women and women's rights throughout the world.

Mr. Speaker, it is no secret, and should not come as a shock or surprise to anyone who follows politics, that Bella Abzug and I were not close compatriots fighting in the trenches together. We came from different wings of the Democratic Party. Quite frankly, we were not often in agreement on many a matter or how best to address an issue.

Perhaps this difference, this diversity of opinions and methods, was an example of what makes the Democratic party so strong.

But, having said this, I was never prouder or more honored than to have been on Bella's side in opposition to the War in Vietnam.

Instinctively, the Liberal—and, this is not a pejorative term—Congresswoman from Manhattan and this moderate local politician understood the toll this war was taking on our Nation and our "best and brightest." As a Congressman who's Woodside, New York, neighborhood lost the most servicemen in this war, I know full well that the position Bella and I took was the right and just one.

Mr. Speaker, regardless of your Party or political leaning, this House would do well to remember the dedication, hard work, caring, and

conviction of Congresswoman Bella Abzug. Not only did she strive to make the world a better place for all its people, she also succeeded.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the tribute to Bella Abzug.

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

There was no objection.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. DIXON (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for Tuesday, April 21, and the balance of the week on account of medical reasons.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today and the balance of the week on account of official business.

Mr. TANNER (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today and the balance of the week on account of a death in the family.

Mr. UNDERWOOD (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of official business.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

The following Members (at the request of Mr. SERRANO) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:

Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes.

Ms. WOOLSEY, for 5 minutes.

Ms. NORTON, for 5 minutes.

Mr. MENENDEZ, for 5 minutes.

Mr. COYNE, for 5 minutes.

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, for 5 minutes.

Mr. SHERMAN, for 5 minutes.

Mrs. MALONEY of New York, for 5 minutes.

Mrs. CAPPS, for 5 minutes.

Ms. ESHOO, for 5 minutes.

Ms. CARSON, for 5 minutes.

Mr. KLINK, for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCGOVERN, for 5 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, for 5 minutes.

The following Members (at the request of Mr. WHITFIELD) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:

Mr. GILCHREST, today, for 5 minutes.

Mr. PORTER, today, for 5 minutes.

Mr. HORN, today, for 5 minutes.

Mr. COX of California, today, for 5 minutes.

Mr. KINGSTON, today, for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROHRBACHER, on April 23, for 5 minutes.

Mr. BILIRAKIS, today, for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCCOLLUM, today, for 5 minutes.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. SERRANO) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. KIND.

Mr. CONDIT.

Mr. KUCINICH.

Mr. PALLONE.

Mr. FILNER.

Mr. BARCIA.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas.

Mr. LANTOS.

Mr. MENENDEZ.

Mr. HAMILTON.

Mr. SCHUMER.

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island.

Mr. STARK.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.

Mr. LEVIN.

Mr. SERRANO.

Mr. CLAY.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.

Mr. EVANS.

Ms. HARMAN.

Mr. ANDREWS.

Mr. OWENS.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. WHITFIELD) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. WOLF.

Mrs. MORELLA.

Mr. RADANOVICH.

Mr. RIGGS.

Mr. CRAPO.

Mr. RILEY.

Mr. MCKEON.

Mr. GILMAN.

Mr. EVERETT.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. NADLER) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts.

Mr. HORN.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 42 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, April 23, 1998, at 10 a.m.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

8579. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, transmitting the Department's final rule—Mediterranean Fruit Fly: Addition to Quarantined Areas [Docket No. 98-046-1] received April 21, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8580. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal Plant Health Inspection, transmitting the Department's final rule—Brucellosis in Cattle; State and Area Classifications; Alabama [Docket No. 98-036-1] received April 17, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8581. A letter from the General Counsel, Corporation For National Service, transmitting the Corporation's final rule—Administrative Costs for Learn and Serve America and AmeriCorps Grants Programs [45 CFR Parts 2510,2516,2517,2519,2521 and 2540] received April 17, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

8582. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of State Plans for Designated Facilities and Pollutants; Missouri; Control of Landfill Gas Emissions From Existing Municipal Solid Waste Landfills [MO 053-1053a; FRL-6003-2] received April 21, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

8583. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Deletion of Certain Chemicals; Toxic Chemical Release Reporting; Community Right-To-Know [OPPTS-400082D; FRL-5785-5] (RIN: 2070-AC00) received April 21, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

8584. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting the Department of the Navy's proposed lease of defense articles to the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States (Transmittal No. 08-98), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2796a(a); to the Committee on International Relations.

8585. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator for Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—General Services Administration Acquisition Regulation; Requesting Debriefings At GSA And Electronic Sales Reporting And Schedule For Submission Of Reports And Fees For Industrial Funding Under Federal Supply Service Schedule Contracts [APD 2800.12A, CHGE 78] (RIN: 3090-AG71) received April 17, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

8586. A letter from the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Reef Fish Fishery of the Gulf of Mexico; Red Snapper Management Measures [Docket No. 980408088-8088-01; I.D. 040798A] (RIN: 0648-AK98) received April 17, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8587. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries Off West Coast States and in the Western Pacific; West Coast Salmon Fisheries; Inseason Adjustments, Cape Falcon, OR, to Point Mugu, CA [Docket No. 970429101-7101-01; I.D. 032798B] received April 17, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8588. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Coastal Migratory Pelagic Resources of the Gulf of Mexico and