

support of H.R. 1855 and would like to thank Mr. SAXTON and the members of the Resources Committee for bringing this bill to the floor. This legislation will help protect the herring and mackerel fishery and the small fishermen in Rhode Island and along the Atlantic coast.

Rhode Island has long been dependent upon the fishing industry as a major source of its economy and we must do all we can to ensure that the fishing industry remains viable. Therefore, we need to formulate a management plan to protect the long-term sustainability of our fisheries.

Already, there is a Federal management plan for several types of fish. In fact, just recently, the House passed a bill authorizing \$400,000 to continue studying the Atlantic striped bass stocks. However, there is no management strategy for herring and mackerel and the current data used for evaluating the fishery is debatable.

With demand increasing for herring and mackerel we must proceed cautiously to avoid having the fishery collapse, as we saw in the 1970's. The herring fishery has recovered and we must ensure its viability for generations to come.

Herring and mackerel are also important for ecological reasons. Herring and mackerel are forage fish, supporting whales, dolphins, tuna, cod, flounder, and haddock. Clearly, the herring and mackerel fishery is important not only to those fishing for herring but also those fishing for other stocks. Obviously, we need to conduct a study and formulate a management plan for herring and mackerel.

Of particular concern is the use of large factory trawlers to fish for herring and mackerel. These large trawlers could have a potentially enormous impact on our herring and mackerel stocks by catching a huge amount of available fish in a very short period of time. This will undoubtedly put a strain on small, local fishermen as well as the fishery.

This bill will prohibit the use of large factory trawlers when fishing for herring and mackerel until the National Marine Fisheries Service can complete a survey on the abundance of herring and mackerel and devise a management plan to preserve the long-term sustainability of the fishery.

This measure is supported by commercial and recreational fishermen from North Carolina to Maine. This bill will protect the fishery and small fishermen and I urge my colleagues to support it.

IMPROVING OPERATIONS OF FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE'S NATIONAL REPOSITORIES

HON. DAVID E. SKAGGS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 29, 1997

Mr. SKAGGS. Mr. Speaker, today I'm introducing a bill to improve the efficiency of already excellent work being done by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in Colorado and around the country.

The Service is responsible for storage and disposal of fish and wildlife and parts thereof and many other items that have come into Federal ownership under a variety of laws related to activities involving fish, wildlife, or

plants. Hundreds of thousands of these items are collected at two facilities in Commerce City, CO. Most are in the National Wildlife Property Repository, while dead eagles and eagle parts, including feathers, go to the National Eagle Repository.

From the repositories, the Service makes many items available to museums, zoos, schools and colleges, and Federal agencies for scientific, educational, and official uses. In addition, eagles and eagle parts are made available to Native Americans for religious purposes. These distributions meet a real need: last year alone, the eagle repository filled more than 1,300 requests while between July 1995 and February 1997 more than 5,706 items were shipped from the other repository to organizations around the Nation.

While the Service has to retain some of the items that aren't distributed in these ways, still others can be sold—and that's where my new bill comes in.

Under the current law, proceeds from sales of these items can be used for rewards and for some storage costs, but can't be used to defray the costs of the sales themselves. My bill would expand the list so that money the Service takes in from these sales could be used to cover the appraisals, auction expenses, and other costs of carrying out the sales themselves, as well as for processing and shipping of items. The result will be to make this program more self-supporting, cutting redtape and making it easier for the Service to carry out these very valuable activities.

I think it's just good sense as well as good government, and is a bill that should receive prompt consideration and approval.

TRIBUTE TO THE ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR RAÚL E. GRANILLO OCAMPO

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 29, 1997

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention Dr. Raúl Granillo Ocampo, the Ambassador of the Argentine Republic to the United States of America. He has been appointed as Minister of Justice, one of the key positions in the Argentine Cabinet. I am sure that in his new position he will greatly contribute to the advancement of justice in Argentina. We look forward to working with him to enhance international cooperation in legal affairs.

I would like to point out that he has spent with us almost 4 years and during this period he has managed to develop an excellent relationship with the U.S. Congress. The links between Argentina and United States Congressmen have never been better.

Ambassador Granillo Ocampo has had a strong presence in Washington's daily activities. He has been one of the leaders of the Hispanic diplomatic community and a keynote speaker in many events.

His diplomatic skills have helped to build a very deep relationship between our two countries and to manage or avoid conflicts whenever they appeared in the horizon.

He and his wife, Chini, have made a lot of friends, not only among diplomats but also among members of the U.S. political and business community.

Ambassador Granillo Ocampo was born on January 18, 1948, and earned his law degree at the University of La Plata, Argentina, in 1968. Then, he earned a master in comparative international law at the Southern Methodist University, Dallas, TX, United States of America, in 1988, and he got his Ph.D. in legal and social sciences at the University of Buenos Aires, Argentina, in 1989.

During his career as a lawyer, he has served his country many times, mainly as a Supreme Court Justice and as a legal and technical secretary of the Presidency of Argentina. His new appointment, Minister of Justice, constitutes a tremendous undertaking in any country.

Mr. Speaker, I would like for you to join me, and our colleagues, along with Ambassador Granillo Ocampo's family and friends, and the political, business, and diplomatic community in recognizing the outstanding and invaluable lifelong contributions Ambassador Granillo Ocampo has made to his country and to the good relations between Argentina and the United States of America.

NASA LEWIS RESEARCH CENTER

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 29, 1997

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the leadership, scientists, engineers, and other dedicated employees of the NASA Lewis Research Center, which is located in my district on the west side of Cleveland, OH. The Lewis Research Center plays an important role in many NASA-wide programs, including microgravity research and the international space station power systems. In order to keep the citizens of Cleveland informed about the status and future of the Lewis Research Center, I asked the Congressional Research Service [CRS] to prepare a special report. The report, by CRS Analyst in Aerospace Policy David Radzanowski, describes how the Lewis Research Center fits into the overall strategic direction of NASA. I request that this report be published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD over the next 4 days, starting with the Summary and an Appendix on the Lewis DC-9.

NASA LEWIS RESEARCH CENTER

SUMMARY

This report examines the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA's) Lewis Research Center (LeRC). Changes in the center during the 1990s are examined as well as how NASA's future plans compare with Lewis' current roles and missions.

Lewis is one of ten NASA field centers. The center is located 20 miles southwest of Cleveland, Ohio, occupying 350 acres of land adjacent to Cleveland Hopkins International Airport. Lewis comprises more than 140 buildings that include 24 major facilities and over 500 specialized research and test facilities. Additional facilities are located at Plum Brook Station, a 6,400-acre facility about 50 miles west of Cleveland and 3 miles south of Sandusky, Ohio. The center currently has approximately 2,150 civil servant employees, along with approximately 1,600 on-site contractors.

Work at Lewis is directed toward research and development of new propulsion, power,