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nominated by the head of such department or agency;
(2) two members to represent the State Department of Natural Resources or one member appointed from among persons nominated by the Governor of the State of West Virginia;
(3) one member to represent the State Department of Agriculture, provided such member is an organization or group engaged in the cooperative promotion of Public Hunting and Fishing Area to the extent permitted in the lease agreement as in effect on the enactment of this paragraph, and such management shall be continued pursuant to renewal of such lease agreement. If requested to do so by the State of West Virginia, the Secretary may terminate such leases and assume administrative authority over the areas concerned. Nothing in the designation referred to in this paragraph shall affect or impair the management of the Bluestone project or the authority of any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States to carry out the project purposes of that project as of the date of enactment of this paragraph. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to affect the continuation of studies relating to such project which were commenced before the enactment of this paragraph.

Title II—Bluestone National Scenic River

SEC. 301. Designation of Lower Bluestone River.

Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended by adding the following new paragraph at the end:

"(7) Bluestone, West Virginia.—The segment in Mercer and Summers Counties, West Virginia, from a point approximately two miles upstream of the Summers and Mercer County line down to the maximum summer pool elevation (one thousand four hundred and ten feet above mean sea level) of Bluestone Lake as depicted on the boundary map entitled 'Bluestone Wild and Scenic River, Lower Bluestone River from Summersville Dam to Iaeger Reservoir';"
river in the world. The New River is truly a national treasure, as are the Gauley and the Bluestone Rivers. This area, with its mountainous terrain, has a natural beauty that is not found in many other places in this country.

Again, I commend my good friend and colleague from West Virginia, Senator Rockefeller, and I also commend the Members of the West Virginia delegation in the House of Representatives, for their hard work and diligence in working out a bill that has the support of West Virginians and will preserve the natural resources of these rivers for generations to come.

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, I am very pleased to rise in support of legislation that will preserve and protect the Gauley, Meadow, and Bluestone Rivers. The West Virginia River Conservation Act of 1987 was passed by the House of Representatives in May 1987. As passed by the House, it would have provided Federal status for the Meadow, Gauley, Bluestone, and Greenbrier Rivers. I introduced similar legislation in the Senate in September 1987. However, my bill did not call for inclusion of the Greenbrier River. After a series of public meetings last summer in Pocahontas and Greenbrier Counties I determined that public support for inclusion of the Greenbrier was not there.

As a result of information presented to me during the hearing process it became very evident that trapping was an issue of great importance to sportsmen in West Virginia and the Nation. After a great deal of thought I decided to amend my bill to ensure that trapping would be permitted in all three rivers being proposed for Federal status in the bill that passed the Senate on September 8, 1988 provided for hunting, fishing, and trapping in all rivers.

Since this bill was different than the one passed by the House, it was necessary to give it a new designation. The House accepted the deletion of the Greenbrier, but the addition of trapping was not as well received. After much negotiation we were able to reach a compromise that was acceptable to both the House and the Senate.

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, I am seeking the Senate's support for a resolution (S. Res. 491) to express the sense of the Senate that the President establish a bicontinental dialog on the implications of the integration of the economies of the European Communities.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, I am seeking the Senate's support for a resolution on the integration of the European Community and I am pleased that the majority leader is joining me in cosponsoring this resolution. This resolution has been cleared on both sides of the aisle.

With the overwhelming support for the Omnibus Trade and Competitive- ness Act this year, I believe the Congress made clear that it strongly supports a strong and coherent global trade strategy. Certainly U.S. trade relations with Asia have been and will continue to be very important to the Congress and the future U.S. economic outlook. As we move into the 1990's, however, there are also very significant developments occurring in the European Community which could be at least as important to our future economic well-being.

The European Community is in the process of implementing ambitious plans to integrate its internal market, creating a single market for changing in policies of the Community and its member states in nearly 300 different areas. This integration is likely to result in important changes in regulations in the European Community which could well affect U.S. businesses operating in Europe as well as U.S. exports to members of the European Community.

Our stake in commerce with the EC is enormous already. To cite just a few examples: In 1987, we sold about one quarter of our exports to the EC, about $60 billion. The EC is our largest customer for farm products and U.S. direct investment in the EC amounts to $122 billion.

The EC's plan is to create by 1992 a single integrated market of 320 million people, potentially the largest market in the world. This could create enormous opportunities for expanding U.S. exports to the EC and restoring our traditional trade surplus with Europe. However, EC integration also poses risks of the emergence of a 'Fortress Europe,' new protectionism in the EC against nonmember countries.

It is vital to the United States that in the process of integration the EC keeps its commitments to market access for U.S. products whether civilian or military, agricultural or industrial. It is also vitally important that EC integration meshes with our efforts to strengthen multilateral trade rules in the Uruguay Round of Trade Negotiations, in such areas as services trade.

I am offering this sense of the Senate resolution today with Senator Byrd to help assure that EC integration is trade expanding, increasing jobs both here in America as well as in Europe. This resolution calls on the administration to establish a "bicontinental dialog" on EC integration that includes representatives of the administration, Congress, the private sector, and their counterparts in the European Community. Some private sector groups, notably the Emergency Committee on American Trade, the United States Council on International Business, the American Chamber of Commerce in Belgium and the Business Roundtable, have already begun work on this issue. It is my hope that a way can be found to integrate their work and advice into this overarching effort for a "bicontinental dialog."