

round was called into question by amendments not relevant to the agreement itself.

Second, although past fast-track legislation has not been amendable, we should make one exception for future trade legislation. Senators should be able to amend or delete provisions which merely serve to offset revenue losses from tariff changes. Such provisions in the recent Uruguay round legislation included the controversial pioneer preference and pension reform titles. Under the pay/go rules, Congress must find offsets for revenue losses. Since these measures are not related to the agreement itself, we should be able to amend them, subject to overall time limits.

My State of Indiana is more dependent on exports, on a per-capita basis, than all but two other States. As Indiana exports increase, so do job opportunities. Indeed, incomes and job security of all Americans depend on maintaining and expanding U.S. exports. With our first-rate labor force and business climate, the United States can meet global economic competition head-on and create jobs.

The bottom line is that increased exports create jobs. Studies have shown that every \$1 billion in exports supports 20,000 jobs. Our farmers, manufacturers, and service companies can compete in countries from which they would otherwise have been shut out. Therefore, we must continue to reduce trade barriers that have kept the United States from realizing its full potential and insist that other countries open their markets to our products.

Mr. President, I believe that the changes I am proposing to existing law are modest but essential to our cooperation with the administration on trade agreements. That cooperation, which aims to strengthen America's economic performance, has been a good example of bipartisan leadership in Congress. It is in that spirit that I propose the Trade Agreement Implementation Reform Act.●

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 105

At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the name of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. KERREY] was added as a cosponsor of S. 105, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that certain cash rentals of farmland will not cause recapture of special estate tax valuation.

S. 258

At the request of Mr. PRYOR, the name of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 258, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide additional safeguards to protect taxpayer rights.

S. 465

At the request of Mr. BAUCUS, the name of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. CAMPBELL] was added as a cospon-

sor of S. 465, a bill to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to provide congressional authorization for restrictions on receipt of out-of-State municipal solid waste and for State control over transportation of municipal solid waste, and for other purposes.

S. 568

At the request of Mr. COATS, the names of the Senator from Montana [Mr. BURNS] and the Senator from Florida [Mr. MACK] were added as cosponsors of S. 568, a bill to provide a tax credit for families, to provide certain tax incentives to encourage investment and increase savings, and to place limitations on the growth of spending.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the public that a hearing has been scheduled before the full Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The hearing will take place Thursday, March 23, 1995, at 9:30 a.m. in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

The purpose of this hearing is to consider S. 575, a bill to provide Outer Continental Shelf [OCS] impact assistance to State and local governments, and S. 158, a bill to encourage production of domestic oil and gas resources in deep water on the OCS.

Those wishing to testify or who wish to submit written statements should write to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC 20510. For further information, please call Mike Poling at (202) 224-8276 or Jo Meuse, (202) 224-6730.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the full Committee on Environment and Public Works be granted permission to meet Friday, March 17, 1995, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing on Department of the Interior and Department of Defense consultations concerning conservation of endangered species at Fort Bragg, NC, and on legislation regarding public uses of the Back Bay National Wildlife Refuge in Virginia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

ARMENIA AND TURKEY MOVE TOWARDS RECONCILIATION

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, occasionally, there is good news. We tend to concentrate on the negative news.

I am on the mailing list for the Armenian Information Service publica-

tion, New Watch, and in their March 8, 1995 edition the lead article is an Associated Press story of March 1, 1995 with that title, "Armenia and Turkey Move Towards Conciliation."

I hope that turns out to be reality.

That is my hope for the sake of both Armenia and Turkey and stability in the region.

Everyone ends up a winner if this turns out to be true.

I commend the leaders of Armenia and Turkey for moving toward reconciliation.

And I ask that the item be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From the Armenian Information Service, Mar. 8, 1995]

ARMENIA AND TURKEY MOVE TOWARDS CONCILIATION

Turkey and Armenia seem on the verge of opening a new era in their relations. Turkey and Armenia appear willing to normalize ties, basically for mutual economic benefits, despite a history of diplomatic and historical conflict. "Turkey is ready to contribute to regional peace with confidence-building measures," Ferhat Ataman, the foreign ministry spokesman, said in regard to Armenia. He did not elaborate. But a government official, speaking on the condition of anonymity, said Turkey might consider opening its air space to Armenia "especially after Armenia's recent gestures to please Turkey." The official was referring to Armenian President Levon Ter-Petrosian's decision to close down a major opposition party, the Dashnaks, which demands an apology from Turkey for an alleged genocide and claims territory in eastern Turkey. "An Armenian envoy told us that Ter-Petrosian and the Armenian people were willing to normalize ties with Turkey," Ataman said. Jirair Libaridian, Ter-Petrosian's chief advisor, was in Ankara last week on the invitation of the Foreign Policy Institute, which works closely with the foreign ministry. "Normalization of ties will be the most natural move," Libaridian said then.

The roots of Turkish-Armenian conflict go back 100 years. Armenians accuse the Turks of killing 1.5 million of their people during World War I. Turks say about 300,000 Armenians perished during their deportation as a result of killings, famine or disease. Although Armenia has suffered more from Turkey closing its borders and airspace, Turkey also feels the pinch. "My city is suffering a total economic collapse. If we were allowed to have at least limited border trade with Armenia it would provide some sort of relief," said Mayor Tuncay Mutluer from the eastern border city of Kars. Ankara has bigger financial concerns at stake. When Washington threw its support behind a pipeline project from Central Asia through Turkey, it pointed to Armenia as a possible route. Glen Rase, director for international energy policy at the U.S. State Department, told a conference in London this week that "a route through Armenia might well prove to be the most attractive from a foreign policy standpoint if it had the effect of moving Armenia and Azerbaijan closer to peace."

Turkey's close historical and cultural ties with Azerbaijan remain an obstacle in the process of improving ties with Armenia. Azerbaijan already feels uneasy about a Turkish-Armenian rapprochement. "It will be a betrayal of Baku," said Vefa Gulizade, Azerbaijan's presidential advisor, during a visit to Ankara last week. "It is necessary to