

[Mr. LOTT] was added as a cosponsor of S. 507, a bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code regarding false identification documents, and for other purposes.

S. 684

At the request of Mr. HATFIELD, the name of the Senator from New York [Mr. MOYNIHAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 684, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for programs of research regarding Parkinson's disease, and for other purposes.

S. 814

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the name of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. CONRAD] was added as a cosponsor of S. 814, a bill to provide for the reorganization of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and for other purposes.

S. 948

At the request of Mr. DORGAN, the name of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. DASCHLE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 948, a bill to encourage organ donation through the inclusion of an organ donation card with individual income refund payments, and for other purposes.

S. 1166

At the request of Mr. LUGAR, the names of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. ASHCROFT], and the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBB] were added as cosponsors of S. 1166, a bill to amend the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, to improve the registration of pesticides, to provide minor use crop protection, to improve pesticide tolerances to safeguard infants and children, and for other purposes.

S. 1183

At the request of Mr. HATFIELD, the name of the Senator from New York [Mr. MOYNIHAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1183, a bill to amend the Act of March 3, 1931 (known as the Davis-Bacon Act), to revise the standards for coverage under the Act, and for other purposes.

S. 1219

At the request of Mr. FEINGOLD, the name of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. GLENN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1219, a bill to reform the financing of Federal elections, and for other purposes.

S. 1397

At the request of Mr. KYL, the name of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SHELBY] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1397, a bill to provide for State control over fair housing matters, and for other purposes.

S. 1578

At the request of Mr. FRIST, the names of the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT] and the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. DASCHLE] were added as cosponsors of S. 1578, a bill to amend the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1997 through 2002, and for other purposes.

S. 1643

At the request of Mr. GREGG, the name of the Senator from Indiana [Mr.

COATS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1643, a bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1997 through 2001, and for other purposes.

S. 1645

At the request of Mr. KERRY, the name of the Senator from Maine [Ms. SNOWE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1645, a bill to regulate United States scientific and tourist activities in Antarctica, to conserve Antarctic resources, and for other purposes.

S. 1731

At the request of Mr. CRAIG, the name of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. FAIRCLOTH] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1731, a bill to reauthorize and amend the National Geologic Mapping Act of 1992, and for other purposes.

S. 1743

At the request of Mr. BINGAMAN, the names of the Senator from Montana [Mr. BAUCUS], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GRASSLEY], and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. INHOFE] were added as cosponsors of S. 1743, a bill to provide temporary emergency livestock feed assistance for certain producers, and for other purposes.

S. 1747

At the request of Mr. GRAMM, the name of the Senator from Texas [Mrs. HUTCHISON] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1747, a bill to correct the marking requirements for American-made feather and down-filled products.

S. 1755

At the request of Mr. DOMENICI, the names of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PRESSLER], the Senator from Kansas [Mrs. KASSEBAUM], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GRASSLEY], and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. INHOFE] were added as cosponsors of S. 1755, a bill to amend the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 to provide that assistance shall be available under the noninsured crop assistance program for native pasture for livestock, and for other purposes.

S. 1759

At the request of Ms. MIKULSKI, the name of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. WARNER] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1759, a bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to require that written notice be furnished by the Office of Personnel Management before making any substantial change in the health benefits program for Federal employees.

SENATE RESOLUTION 250

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the names of the Senator from California [Mrs. BOXER], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. DEWINE], and the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT] were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 250, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding tactile currency for the blind and visually impaired.

AMENDMENT NO. 4023

At the request of Mr. FAIRCLOTH, the name of the Senator from New York [Mr. MOYNIHAN] was added as a cospon-

sor of amendment No. 4023 proposed to Senate Concurrent Resolution 57, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002.

AMENDMENT NO. 4025

At the request of Mr. ROTH, the names of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. JEFFORDS], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. DORGAN], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BIDEN], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. SIMON] and the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. LOTT] were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 4025 proposed to Senate Concurrent Resolution 57, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 60—RELATIVE TO A CONDITIONAL ADJOURNMENT OR RECESS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. LOTT submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 60

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring). That when the Senate recesses or adjourns at the close of business on Thursday, May 23, 1996, Friday, May 24, 1996, or Saturday, May 25, 1996, pursuant to a motion made by the Majority Leader or his designee in accordance with this resolution, it stand recessed or adjourned until noon on Monday, June 3, 1996, Tuesday, June 4, 1996 or until such time on that day as may be specified by the Majority Leader or his designee in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until noon on the second day after members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the house adjourns on the legislative day of Thursday, May 23, 1996, it stand adjourned until 2:00 p.m. on Wednesday, May 29, 1996, or until noon on the second day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. The Majority Leader of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the Senate and the Minority Leader of the House, shall notify the Members of the Senate and House, respectively, to reassemble whenever, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 61—RELATIVE TO COMMENDING AMERICANS WHO SERVED IN THE COLD WAR

Mr. DOLE submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

S. CON. RES. 61

Whereas the most dangerous military competition in the history of mankind has come to a close without a nuclear holocaust;

Whereas men and women in the armed forces, intelligence community, and foreign service community of the United States

faithfully performed their duties during the period known as the Cold War;

Whereas many of these persons were isolated from family and friends and served under arduous conditions in far away lands in order to preserve peace and harmony throughout the world:

Whereas these persons performed their duty in the most successful, extended, military competition in the history of mankind and ensured that weapons of mass destruction, capable of destroying all humanity, were never released;

Whereas the self-discipline and dedication of these persons were fundamental to the prevention of a Super Power conflict; and

Whereas the silent determination of these persons brought a peaceful victory to all the people of the world: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress acknowledges the service and sacrifices of these Americans who contributed to historic victory in the Cold War.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, today I am pleased to join Representative RICK LAZIO of New York, in paying tribute to the dedicated Americans who served in the Armed Forces, Intelligence Agencies, and the Diplomatic Corps during the Cold War. Their courageous efforts not only ensured America's security, but eventually brought peace and freedom to millions of people around the world who had suffered under communism for decades.

In the aftermath of World War II, a new threat to freedom emerged. Fifty years ago this spring, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill warned the Western world of that new threat in a speech at Westminster College in Fulton, Missouri. "From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic an iron curtain has descended across the Continent * * *. The Communist parties, which were very small in all these Eastern States of Europe, have been raised to pre-eminence and power far beyond their numbers and are seeking everywhere to obtain totalitarian control. Police governments are prevailing in nearly every case, and so far, except in Czechoslovakia, there is no true democracy." To combat this new threat Prime Minister Churchill called on us to work to prevent open hostilities and to ensure the " * * * establishment of conditions of freedom and democracy as rapidly as possible in all countries." He further called for cooperation between the United States and her allies " * * * in the air, on the sea, all over the globe and in science and in industry, and in moral force * * *" in order that we might have an "overwhelming assurance of security."

For the next four decades, the United States, with its Allies, stood resolute against Communist aggression. The full resources of our military, intelligence organizations, and diplomatic corps were brought to bear to ensure freedom and prevent the spread of tyranny. The United States, through the Marshall Plan, rebuilt Europe. We formed alliances, such as NATO, with our allies to provide a coordinated military response to Communist aggression. And the United States em-

barked on the Strategic Defense Initiative, to ensure that future generations would not grow up fearing a nuclear holocaust.

Now, 50 years after Prime Minister Churchill's speech in Fulton, Missouri the United States is again the world's only super power. We again are leading the world into a new age. Just as America's principled leadership was required for victory in the Cold War, so will our moral strength be required to face the challenges of the future.

Mr. President, I think it is only fitting that today we take a few moments to recognize and thank those Americans who served our government throughout the long years of the Cold War. Without their dedication, bravery, and sacrifice our victory would not have been possible. I am pleased to join Congressman LAZIO in recognizing these Americans and I know my colleagues in the Senate join me in this expression of thanks.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 62—RELATIVE TO THE NAMING THE FIRST OF THE FLEET NEW ATTACK SUBMARINES THE "SOUTH DAKOTA"

Mr. PRESSLER submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

S. CON. RES. 62

Whereas the battleship South Dakota (BB-57) was commissioned on March 20, 1942, and was originally scheduled to host the surrender of Japan in World War II;

Whereas the battleship South Dakota (BB-57) quickly became the flagship of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's 3d fleet and was renowned as the famous Battleship "X";

Whereas the battleship South Dakota (BB-57) was one of the greatest and most decorated battleships of World War II, earning the Navy unit commendation, the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal with 13 battle stars, the World War II Victory Medal, and the Navy Occupation Service Medal;

Whereas on January 31, 1947, after only 5 years of service, the battleship South Dakota (BB-57) was decommissioned and placed in reserve;;

Whereas during its 5 years of dutiful service, the crew of the battleship South Dakota (BB-57) demonstrated both dedication and courage in their efforts to preserve the security of the United States and protect the freedoms of all Americans; and

Whereas it is entirely appropriate to have the first of the fleet of the new attack submarines of the Navy named the "South Dakota" in order to honor the courage and commitment of the brave crew of the battleship South Dakota (BB-57), and to serve as a fitting tribute to one of America's truly great battleships: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that the Secretary of the Navy should name the first of the fleet of the new attack submarines of the Navy the "South Dakota".

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, I rise to honor and recognize Floyd Gulbranson, Al Rickel, Charles Skorpik, Willie Wieland, and the rest of the dedicated crew of the famous World War II battleship BB-57, the

South Dakota, by introducing a resolution to name the first of the next generation of new attack submarines (NSSN) the *South Dakota*.

Following naval tradition, naming the first vessel in a new fleet christens the entire fleet as the class of the first vessel named. Hence by naming the first submarine *South Dakota*, the entire NSSN fleet of four would be classified as the *South Dakota* class. This honor, naming a class of submarines after the BB-57 is truly an appropriate tribute.

For my colleagues familiar with U.S. naval history, the name *South Dakota* should recall a tradition of great battleships and great service. As history records, two separate classes of battleships have borne the name *South Dakota*. Both were marked by innovative design, artillery power, and sea strength. Commissioned in 1908 and authorized on August 19, 1916, BB-49, the first of a class of *South Dakota* battleships was to include six potent vessels. However, after the United States signed the Washington Arms Naval Limitation Treaty on February 6, 1922, construction of BB-49 and the entire *South Dakota* class was canceled due to a 10-year prohibition on warship construction. The first *South Dakota*, BB-49, would never participate in sea combat as she was scrapped before completion. Naval combat for a *South Dakota* class of warships would have to wait until World War II.

The next class of *South Dakota* battleships, this time composed of four vessels, was commissioned 33 years later in 1941, the first being BB-57. The four *South Dakota* class battleships were faster, stronger, and more resistant to damage than any other vessels constructed at that time. In particular, stretching more than 600 feet and displacing more than 43,000 tons of water, BB-57 was equipped with massive firepower, which included 9 16-inch guns, 16 5-inch guns, 68 40-millimeter guns, and 76 20-millimeter guns.

Both classes of *South Dakota* battleships represented the ingenious technological and planning expertise of America's battleship designers. These ships were carefully designed to ensure that our strategic interests and our defense needs were met. Particularly in the case of BB-57, the planning and design of the battleship were truly remarkable naval achievements, considering treaty limitations prior to World War II. *South Dakota* represented future U.S. domination as a world naval power.

Of course, a well-designed battleship is useless without a well-trained, dedicated crew. I would like to share with my colleagues an excerpt from a letter I received from a crewmember of the *South Dakota*. Mr. Elmer Pry's words represent the zeal, loyalty, and teamwork of those who served on this ship.

This ship was the most fightingest hard hitting machine of war that man has ever seen. We took it and by joe we dished it out. I was a very proud person to have the honor