

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

to have been aboard her and I know all my shipmates felt the same. She took us through hell and back. We were mostly a green crew but with the help of the old salts we learned how to do the job and we sure did it as the record shows but I guess you have to give the credit to our beloved skipper, Captain Thomas L. Gatch. He is the one that made us a fighting crew. He trained us the day he came aboard to shoot and shoot straight. . . . Because of him the ship became a fighting machine.

Mr. President, Mr. Pry's words reflect that no resource we commit to the defense of our country is more valued and more precious than the brave individuals who sacrifice and serve. Admiral Nimitz once said, "We [cannot] relax our readiness to defend ourselves. Our armament must be adequate to the needs, but our faith is not primarily in these machines of defense but in ourselves". This was especially true of the brave crew of the *South Dakota*. To the American people, BB-57 became known as the famed "Battleship X", the flagship of Adm. Chester W. Nimitz's Third Fleet during World War II.

When the call to duty went out following the attack on Pearl Harbor, the crew of the *South Dakota* answered with valiant service. The *South Dakota* became the most decorated battleship of World War II. She participated in 9 major shore bombardments and shot down 64 enemy aircraft. Collectively, the crew of the *South Dakota* endured many battles and earned several distinguished awards, including 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.

On October 26, 1942, the *South Dakota* entered its first major battle with a green crew on deck. She was attacked by 180 enemy bombers in what is now known as the Battle of Santa Cruz Island. Defending both the *Enterprise* and *Hornet* aircraft carriers, the *South Dakota* boldly exchanged gunfire and shot down an unprecedented 30 enemy aircraft, rendering 2 enemy aircraft carriers inoperative. Through repeated bombardments and heavy fire, only 1 bomb out of 23 struck the *South Dakota*. For their valiant actions and enduring perseverance, Captain Gatch was decorated with the Navy Cross, the crew was presented with the Navy Unit Commendation, and the *South Dakota* received the first of 13 battle stars. There is no question that BB-57 was instrumental in our winning the naval war in the Pacific, thus protecting many of the freedoms we and countless others around the world enjoy today.

The name South Dakota is important in the history of World War II, not just in terms of naval heroism, but also heroism by South Dakotans on the homefront and the front lines. The State of South Dakota has a long history of strong support for the protection of our national security interests. Ten percent of the population of South Dakota, 74,100 individuals, are veterans. Of those, 20,100 served our country dur-

ing World War II. Our veterans are representative of South Dakota's ardent commitment to serving our Nation in times of peace and war.

However, families who stayed at home also contributed to and supported the war effort. South Dakotans young and old dug deep into their pockets and piggy banks to keep American troops armed, fed, and clothed. During eight national fundraising campaigns, South Dakota exceeded its quotas. South Dakota consistently ranked first or second in the per capita sale of the Series "E" war bonds, known as the people's bonds. South Dakota raised \$111.5 million from the sale of people's bonds—that is \$173 for every South Dakota man, woman, and child. I am proud to hail from a State that stands for such sacrifice and service.

Mr. President, On January 31, 1947, the *South Dakota* was decommissioned and sold as scrap metal for \$466,425. The mainmast and stubs of the 16-inch gun were saved from salvage and stand as a memorial in Sioux Falls to commemorate those who served aboard BB-57. The crew of the *South Dakota* and their descendants gather in Sioux Falls every 2 years to reminisce and offer their respects to those who served our country in war.

It would be appropriate for the first of our next generation of attack submarines—the latest example of naval technological innovation—to carry the name of America's most decorated battleship, the *South Dakota*. NSSN will represent the next generation of undersea superiority. NSSN will have increased flexibility, maneuverability and armaments. If the NSSN is named *South Dakota*, it will carry the history of days ago.

My resolution honors the memory of those associated with the name *South Dakota*, whether it be the designers of the previous *South Dakota* class ships, the veterans who served aboard the BB-57, or the thousands of *South Dakotans* who unfailingly have answered the call to serve our country. I hope my colleagues will join me in furthering the tradition of the *South Dakota* by joining as sponsors of this resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION 256—RELATIVE TO THE PRODUCTION OF RECORDS BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. DOLE (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 256

Whereas, the Office of the Inspector General of the Central Intelligence Agency has requested that the Select Committee on Intelligence provide it with copies of committee records relevant to the Office's pending review of matters related to the Zona Rosa massacre of six American citizens in El Salvador in 1985;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and Rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under

the control or in the possession of the Senate can, by administrative or judicial process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate;

Whereas, when it appears that documents, papers, and records under the control or in the possession of the Senate may promote the administration of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistently with the privileges of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Select Committee on Intelligence, acting jointly, are authorized to provide to the Office of Inspector General of the Central Intelligence Agency, under appropriate security procedures, copies of records that the Office has requested for use in connection with its pending review into matters related to the Zona Rosa massacre.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

BIDEN (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 4037

Mr. EXON (for Mr. BIDEN, for himself, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. KOHL, and Mr. HATCH) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 57) setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . A RESOLUTION REGARDING THE SENATE'S SUPPORT FOR FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that:

(1) Our Federal, State and local law enforcement officers provide essential services that preserve and protect our freedoms and security;

(2) Law enforcement officers deserve our appreciation and support;

(3) Law enforcement officers and agencies are under increasing attacks, both to their physical safety and to their reputations;

(4) Federal, State and local law enforcement efforts need increased financial commitment from the Federal Government for funding and financial assistance and not the slashing of our commitment to law enforcement if they are to carry out their efforts to combat violent crime;

(5) the President's Fiscal Year 1996 budget requested an increase of 14.8% for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, 10% for United States Attorneys, and \$4 million for Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces; while this Congress has increased funding for the Federal Bureau of Investigation by 10.8%, 8.4% for United States Attorneys, and a cut of \$15 million for Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces;

(6) On May 16, 1996, the House of Representatives has nonetheless voted to slash \$300 million from the President's \$5 billion budget request for the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund for Fiscal Year 1997 in H. Con. Res. 178; and

(7) The Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund as adopted by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 fully funds the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 without adding to the federal budget deficit.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the Sense of the Senate that the provisions and the