

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 valuable 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 unflinchingly 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