

for the various record groups of documents, Calvin Jefferson who has provided us with every appropriate extension of help with regard to use of the Textual Reference Room, Clarence Lyons for his help in the overall effort, Cary Conn for his help in declassifying hundreds of boxes of documents, and John Taylor for his wisdom and guidance. In addition to these fine and dedicated people, I would like to thank the following for their help in our effort: Rich Boylan, Rebecca Collier, David Giordano, Milt Gustafson, Ken Heger, Marty McGann, Wil Mahoney, William Deutscher, Robert Coren, Tim Nenninger, David Pfeiffer, Fred Ramanski, Ken Schlessinger, Amy Schmidt, Donald Singer, Marilyn Stachelczyk, Carolyn Powell, Dr. Michael Kurz, R. Michael McReynolds, Peter Jefferies, and Lee Rose.

Again, I hope that I have not left out anyone. I am truly grateful for their help to my staff and the researchers.

In regard to the researchers, I would like to extend my sincere thanks to the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum for their unwavering support to the committee by their provision of interns to us for the research. Of particular help and support, and for which this part of the project could not have gotten off the ground, I have to thank Walter Reich and Stan Turesky. Specifically without Stan, we could not have done the research among many other aspect of this inquiry.

The museum provided the committee with top rate college students to conduct the research. I would like to thank the following researchers for their dedicated work: Charles Borden, Rick Crowley, Polly Crozier, Joshua Cypress, Mary Helen Dupree, Ben Fallon, Aaron Field, David Ganz, Avi Glazer, Jessica Hammer, Anantha Hans, Miriam Haus, Olivia Joly, Kelsey Libner, Mary McCleery, Daniel Renna, Adam Sonfield, Hannah Troboff, Kevin Vinger, and Brian Wahl.

Hannah Troboff did excellent work with her research at the various research archives in and around New York City. She did this research while attending Columbia University.

Additionally, I would like to thank those who were either volunteers, interns, or Legislative Fellows in my office who participated in the research. Marc Isser, now a member of my staff was an early member of the research team and the third person out at the archives to dig through the records. Marc Mazurovsky was extremely helpful in aiding our effort by pointing us in the right direction and helping us with the record groups. Sid Zabludoff provided help with particular record group sources as well.

Moreover, I want to extend particular thanks to the dogged research of a Legislative Fellow in my office, B.J. Moravek, who was the man who interviewed and tracked down dozens of survivors, found information that no one else could have found, and was as dedicated as anyone could possibly be

to obtain the truth about the misdeeds of the Swiss bankers.

I also want to thank another Legislative Fellow in my office, Brian Hufker. Brian has been indispensable in translating documents from the German and French languages and researching for the complicated and vast amount of detail involved in this inquiry. I am proud to have him as a member of my staff.

I also have to thank Miriam Kleiman who was literally the first person in the archives for us researching this subject. She has been diligent, dedicated, and totally committed to achieving justice for the victims of the Holocaust, survivors, and heirs who have assets in Swiss banks. While the term indispensable might be overused, she truly has been. She found the first "five-star" documents, and she continues finding them today as she continues her fine work for this worthy topic.

In addition, I want to thank Willi Korte, who along with Miriam was there from the beginning and continues to this day to help in the cause. Willi has selflessly dedicated his time, efforts, vast knowledge on the subject, and even his own resources to get to the truth.

My greatest debt of gratitude goes to my legislative director, Gregg Rickman. Gregg was with me from the very beginning of this inquiry. He spent countless hours toiling through thousands of pages of documentation from so many sources. He also worked behind the scenes to organize four Senate Banking Committee hearings and numerous meetings with many of the principals involved. There was no institutional knowledge on this subject when we started. The inquiry evolved through a painstaking learning process derived from listening to the tragic recollections of Holocaust victims and their descendants, and conducting persistent detective work. In the latter Gregg has no equal. Gregg, I thank you and your wife, Sonia, who made personal sacrifices to see that some measure of justice is achieved.

Mr. President, I wanted to take this opportunity to thank all of these fine people who made the revelations and discoveries of the past year and more possible. I mean this when I say that they have all made history. They have contributed to correcting a great injustice and have tried with all of their might to set history straight. They should be proud of their work and I know that the claimants and survivors would agree. For my part, I am immensely proud of their effort and I heartily congratulate them for their fine work. While there is still a great amount of work to be done, we could not have gotten even this far without all of these fine people. ●

COMMEMORATING JUNETEENTH INDEPENDENCE DAY

● Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN. Mr. President, I rise today in support of a reso-

lution to commemorate "Juneteenth Independence Day," June 19, 1865, the true independence day of African-Americans. Juneteenth is one of the oldest black celebrations in America. It celebrates the day on which the last known slaves in America finally were freed.

Although slavery was abolished throughout the United States with President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation and the passage of the 13th amendment in 1863, the proclamation was only enforced in Confederate States under the control of the Union Army. Enforcement began nationwide when Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered on behalf of the Confederate States at Appomattox to end the Civil War on April 9, 1865.

At the end of the war, 2½ years after Lincoln's proclamation, the message of emancipation was spread throughout the South and Southwest by Union soldiers who were sent to enforce the freeing of the slaves.

The last slaves were freed on June 19, 1865, 65 days after Lincoln had been assassinated, when Gen. Gordon Granger rode into Galveston, TX with a regiment of Union soldiers, declaring that Texas' 250,000 slaves were freed. To commemorate that day, the former slaves dubbed that June 19th day "Juneteenth."

African-Americans who had been slaves celebrated that day as the anniversary of their emancipation. For more than 130 years this tradition has been passed on generation to generation as a day to honor the memory of those who endured slavery and those who moved from slavery to freedom.

While the significance of this day originated in the Southwest, this celebration soon spread to other States. There are now Juneteenth celebrations across the country. In fact, the Bloomington/Normal Black History Project and Cultural Consortium in Bloomington/Normal, IL will celebrate Juneteenth this week.

Juneteenth celebrations commemorate the faith and strength of the many generations of African-Americans who suffered and endured the chattels of slavery. The annual observance of Juneteenth Independence Day will provide an opportunity for all Americans to learn more about our common past and to better understand the experiences that have shaped our Nation.

I urge all Americans to celebrate Juneteenth and to reflect upon not only the end of a painful chapter in American history, but also the triumph of unity and freedom in America. ●

TRIBUTE TO THE TOWN OF GREENVILLE ON ITS 125TH ANNIVERSARY

● Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to the town of Greenville, NH on their 125th anniversary. Greenville is celebrating their 125th birthday June 27-29, and the town's citizens will highlight these festivities with an anniversary