

And, while costs have gone up, public support has not. Since 1976, public support per student has just kept up with inflation, while real costs per student have grown by about 40 percent, the report said.

To make up the difference, tuition has risen dramatically, with tuition and fees doubling from 1976 to 1994. But the report said that a similar doubling between now and 2015 would have a catastrophic effect on access, pricing as many as 6.7 million students out of higher education.

"If you were to announce that, given fiscal pressures, the door to social mobility that was good enough for the old generation is really no longer needed by the new one, you might as well stick a ticking bomb inside the social fabric of this country," Munitz said.

While calling for more public support, the report says that a solution to the fiscal imbalance has to start with colleges and universities themselves.

"Given the magnitude of the deficit facing American colleges and universities, it is surprising that these institutions have not taken more serious steps to increase productivity without sacrificing quality," the report said.

The report's recommendations for restructuring—from sharing a library with other institutions to eliminating weak programs—are not new, but there are enormous political and institutional barriers in the way of a major economic overhaul of higher education. Still, some experts say institutions have no option but to find ways to operate more efficiently.

"The ability to maximize revenue, given the competitive pressures for state dollars on the one hand and the resistance to future increases in tuition on the other, has about run its course," said Stanley Ikenberry, president of the American Council on Education, a leading advocacy group that was not involved in the report. "All of that's putting more and more pressure on the operating side of the budget."•

TRIBUTE TO THE TOWNS OF NASHUA, PORTSMOUTH, AND MANCHESTER ON BEING NAMED TO MONEY MAGAZINE'S BEST PLACES TO LIVE IN AMERICA

- Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the great citizens of Nashua, NH, Portsmouth, NH, and Manchester, NH, on being named to Money Magazine's best places to live in America. Nashua, NH came in at No. 1, with Portsmouth and Manchester finishing fifth and sixth respectively, based on Money magazine's rankings.

The national investment magazine released their list of America's top 10 communities based on business climate, economic well-being, quality of life, and other factors that comprise a positive environment in which to work and raise a family. New Hampshire's tourism industry, scenic beauty, lack of sales or income tax, low crime rate, quality education and family and community spirit make the State attractive for families and businesses to locate here. The people of these communities, and of the entire State, have good reason to be extra proud.

Nashua, the Gate City of the Granite State, named No. 1 by Money magazine, is the only State to receive this honor twice, of which I and the citizens

are very proud. The former mill town, which borders the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, has a booming economy with manufacturing facilities, hi-tech firms and defense contractors. Nashua is also close to many cultural arts venues and major medical facilities of neighboring communities, which make it No. 1 as touted by Money magazine.

Portsmouth, New Hampshire's port city, placed sixth as the most desirable place in the country. The Portsmouth community relies on many major technology and communications firms to help thrust to the forefront of the Nation. The Portsmouth community is a great place to raise a family with its many fine schools and major colleges nearby, including the University of New Hampshire in nearby Durham. The Port City is also the home of one of our Nation's finest military institutions, the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard.

Manchester, the Queen City, picked up the sixth place honors in the Nation. The Queen City has many high-tech firms and major telecommunications businesses which help add to the economic power of the city. Manchester sits on the banks of the Merrimack River, the home to many of the historic manufacturing plants of the late 1800's and early 1900's. Situated in the Merrimack Valley of New Hampshire, Manchester is also home to a booming cultural arts center which is the pride of northern New England.

Mr. President, it is no surprise that New Hampshire is the only State with 3 towns in the top 10. I can think of no cities in America more deserving of these top honors than Nashua, Portsmouth, and Manchester. I applaud the local officials, enterprising businessmen and women and the committed citizens of these great cities. They helped bring about an economic revival that has propelled New Hampshire into national recognition once again. I am proud to represent them all in the U.S. Senate.●

BOB OLIVER, WASHINGTON STATE D.A.R.E. OFFICER OF THE YEAR

- Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, it is my great pleasure to recognize Bellevue Police Department Officer Bob Oliver for his selection as Washington State D.A.R.E. Officer of the Year.

Our children are our greatest resource and our future prosperity depends on them becoming contributing members of the community. Giving them the skills to success is no easy task, yet it is our responsibility as adults to ensure that our children have the best chance possible to succeed. The D.A.R.E. Program gives them that chance. D.A.R.E. equips each participant with the skills to just say no to peer pressure when confronted with the temptation to use drugs. It reinforces the importance of self-esteem and the consequences of one's actions, lessons which will help the children confront problems of any sort their entire lives.

Through his active participation in the D.A.R.E. Program, Officer Oliver

has demonstrated his special commitment to these children. As a police officer, Officer Oliver has dedicated his career to making his community a safer place to live. Through his participation in the D.A.R.E. Program and with his focus on prevention, his work not only makes a difference today, but will have a lasting impact.

Some take measure of a good police officer by the numbers of arrests made or traffic violations ticketed. Officer Oliver can measure his success by the many children whose lives he has touched and positively influenced through the D.A.R.E. Program and the high esteem in which he is held in the community.

As his family and colleagues gather to recognize him for this achievement, I want to wish him continued success. Officer Bob Oliver is truly an asset to our community, and we all congratulate him on a job well done.●

COMMENDING ALL THOSE ASSISTING THE SENATE BANKING COMMITTEE INQUIRY INTO HOLOCAUST ASSETS

- Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I rise today to commend all those assisting in the ongoing Senate Banking Committee Inquiry into Holocaust Assets.

I must start with the leading role of the World Jewish Congress, particularly Edgar Bronfman who along with WJC Secretary General Israel Singer brought this issue to me on December 7, 1995. Their work, along with that of Elan Steinberg has been a true force to reckon with for the Swiss banks.

I cannot forget the absolutely invaluable help of Ambassador Stuart Eizenstat and his very able staff in finding and preparing the administration's exhaustive report on the subject. Of particular help has been the work of Judy Barnett. She has fought the tough interagency battles to establish the truth. State Department Historian Bill Slany did an incredible job in assembling the report.

I want to also thank the following members of the various departments of the U.S. Government: Francine Barber, Abby Gilbert, David Joy, Felix Hernandez, Judy Liberson, Bill McFadden, Eli Rosenbaum, Ruth Van Heuven, and Barry White.

I hope that I have not left out anyone.

The National Archives at College Park has been nothing less than amazing. The staff has gone out of their way to provide our researchers with help, including declassification, record and document locations, use of their facilities, overall access to the building and records, and the wisdom, and advice of the gifted archivists. Put all together, their help was indispensable in establishing, continuing and expanding the research of the Committee.

Of particular help to our staff and researchers has been that of Greg Bradshaw who compiled the finding aid

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 Pfieiffer, 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 aspects 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 Trooboff, Kevin Vinger, and Brian Wahl.

Hannah Trooboff 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