

early 1970's it was only 42 percent. What's more, the purchasing power of the Pell grant has declined. Today, Pell Grants cover only 40 percent of average fixed costs at four-year public colleges. Twenty years ago, they covered 80 percent of costs.

Every American should have the opportunity to realize his or her full potential, regardless of the depth of their pocketbook or the size of their parents' wallet. It is time for Congress to step up and meet the challenge: we must do more to help qualified students attend and finish college.

Currently, 40 percent of all whites ages 18-24 are pursuing post-secondary education, compared with only 30 percent of African-Americans and 16 percent of Hispanics of the same age. Those disadvantaged students who do start college often do not finish: low-income students are half as likely as upper income students to complete a bachelor's degree in four years; four in ten Hispanic students enrolled in four-year institutions drop out within three years of initial enrollment.

The College Quality, Affordability, and Diversity Improvement Act will help low-income and minority students get into college. QUAD increases funding to critical programs including GEAR Up, TRIO and LEAP. It improves access for low-income students through the creation of a new grant program for proven-effective test prep programs to provide free tutoring for college entrance exams to low-income students. It improves access and awareness for low-income students by creating a partnership among the federal government, the states, colleges, philanthropies, and corporations to provide low-income students with early information and an early assurance of financial access to college.

But Mr. President, we cannot simply help a student get into and pay for college, we must help them stay in college and earn their degree. Of the 16 percent of 18-24 year old Hispanics enrolling in college, a mere 40 percent actually complete their degree. Similarly, only 38 percent of African-American students that enroll in college complete their degree. QUAD will help low-income and minority students complete their education through the creation of two new retention programs. The first program provides grants to colleges and universities, which serve high-proportions of low-income students to implement innovative programs to provide students with the support they need to persist and graduate. The second program requires schools with large discrepancies in disaggregated graduation rates to increase their investment in support services to improve retention. QUAD also increases funding for minority serving institutions, and creates new grant programs to encourage minority students to pursue graduate education at minority serving institutions.

Minorities make up an increasing proportion of the United States popu-

lation, but they continue to severely lag behind white students in completing both undergraduate and particularly graduate degrees. Minority Serving Institutions are serving an increasing proportion of minorities, and can help decrease this disparity. Among Hispanics who received master's degrees in 1999-2000, 25 percent attained them at Hispanic Serving Institutions and in the past ten years, the number of Hispanic students receiving master's degrees at HSI's grew by 136 percent, the number receiving doctoral degrees grew by 85 percent, and the number earning first time professional degrees grew by 47 percent.

This past May, I proposed the Next Generation Hispanic-Serving Institutions Act, S. 1190. Under this act, the burdensome regulatory barriers for the 18 Hispanic Serving Institutions in New Mexico and more than 190 HSI's nationally would be removed and opportunities for students at HSI's would be greatly expanded. QUAD takes up this effort, increasing funding for current grants to HSI's and creating a new grant program for graduate programs at HSI's. The grant program would authorize a total of \$300 million in fiscal year 2005 and such sums as may be necessary in future years. Grants under this program would help schools improve instructional facilities, purchase instruction and telecommunications materials, give support to needy post baccalaureate students, improve distance learning and other telecommunications capabilities, collaborate with other institutions of higher education to expand programs, and support faculty and curriculum development.

QUAD will also help to attract and retain high quality teachers at tribal universities. This past February, Senator DASCHLE and I introduced legislation that would create a loan forgiveness program for individuals who choose to teach at tribal colleges and universities. QUAD includes this legislation, S. 378.

Another component of QUAD that I am proud to have worked on is the teacher quality provisions of Title II. Since my involvement in the accountability sections of Title II during the last reauthorization of the Higher Education Act, we have worked to increase the bar for teacher quality. QUAD will greatly improve the training and recruitment of teachers by expanding and strengthening teacher-training programs to help teacher preparation institutions feed more qualified teachers into the classrooms. These improvements will help States and school districts meet the goal outlined in the No Child Left Behind Act of ensuring a highly qualified teacher in every classroom.

QUAD will help colleges and school districts recruit and train more teachers with higher quality programs, and provide better training for in-service principals and superintendents. QUAD strengthens provisions of HEA to focus on improving the quality of programs and

services to teachers by ensuring that teacher preparation courses provide teachers with the specific skills and supports they need to succeed in the classroom, such as training necessary to help all students achieve high standards, including children with disabilities and limited English proficient students, and the integration of state standards and accountability in the classroom. QUAD supports innovation by establishing new financial incentive programs to professionalize the field of teaching, and attract and retain more individuals in the classroom. QUAD will also help to attract teachers to where they are needed most by increasing the amount of student loan forgiveness for teachers working in high-need, high-demand areas. And QUAD helps to better prepare teachers to use technology in the classroom by increasing funding for the Preparing Tomorrow's Teachers to Use Technology program.

It is time for Congress to step up and meet the challenge: We must do more to help qualified students attend and finish college. I know that my colleagues will take this proposal under serious consideration and I look forward to working with them on the reauthorization of the Higher Education Act this coming year.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 76—RECOGNIZING THAT NOVEMBER 2, 2003, SHALL BE DEDICATED TO "A TRIBUTE TO SURVIVORS" AT THE UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

Mr. HATCH (for himself, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. COLEMAN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. REID, Mrs. BOXER, and Mr. SMITH) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 76

Whereas, in 1945, American soldiers and other Allied forces, defeated Nazi Germany, ending World War II in Europe and the systematic murder of Europe's Jews and other targeted groups;

Whereas 6,000,000 Jews were killed during the Holocaust, and after World War II hundreds of thousands of survivors immigrated to the United States, where in spite of their enormous suffering, they rebuilt their lives, and embraced and enriched their adopted homeland;

Whereas, in 1978, President Jimmy Carter created the President's Commission on the Holocaust to make a recommendation regarding "the establishment . . . of an appropriate memorial to those who perished in the Holocaust";

Whereas President Carter said: "Out of our memory . . . of the Holocaust we must forge an unshakable oath with all civilized people that never again will the world stand silent, never again will the world . . . fail to act in time to prevent this terrible crime of genocide. . . . [W]e must harness the outrage of our own memories to stamp out oppression wherever it exists. We must understand that human rights and human dignity are indivisible.";

Whereas, in 1979, the Commission recommended "a living memorial that will speak not only of the victims' deaths but of their lives, a memorial that can transform the living by transmitting the legacy of the Holocaust";

Whereas, in 1980, the United States Congress unanimously passed legislation authorizing the creation of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum as a "permanent living memorial" on Federal land in the Nation's Capital;

Whereas, in 1983, Vice President George Bush designated the Federal land on which the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum would be built;

Whereas Vice President Bush said: "Here we will learn that each of us bears responsibility for our actions and our failure to act. Here we will learn that we must intervene when we see evil arise. Here we will learn more about the moral compass by which we navigate our lives and by which countries navigate the future.";

Whereas, in 1985, Holocaust survivors participated in the groundbreaking ceremony at the site of the future United States Holocaust Memorial Museum;

Whereas, in 1988, President Ronald Reagan dedicated the cornerstone of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum;

Whereas President Reagan said: "We who did not go their way owe them this: We must make sure that their deaths have posthumous meaning. We must make sure that from now until the end of days all humankind stares this evil in the face . . . and only then can we be sure it will never arise again.";

Whereas, in 1992, replicas of 2 of the milk cans that hid the Oneg Shabbat archive under the Warsaw Ghetto were buried beneath the Museum's Hall of Remembrance, with a Scroll of Remembrance signed by Holocaust survivors;

Whereas, in 1993, President Bill Clinton opened the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum;

Whereas President Clinton said: "[T]his museum will touch the life of everyone who enters and leave everyone forever changed; a place of deep sadness and a sanctuary of bright hope; an ally of education against ignorance, of humility against arrogance, an investment in a secure future against whatever insanity lurks ahead. If this museum can mobilize morality, then those who have perished will thereby gain a measure of immortality.";

Whereas, in 2001, President George W. Bush delivered the keynote address at the first Days of Remembrance ceremony after he assumed office.

Whereas President Bush said: "When we remember the Holocaust and to whom it happened, we must also remember where it happened . . . The orders came from men who . . . had all the outward traits of cultured men, except for conscience. Their crimes showed the world that evil can slip in, and blend in, even amid the most civilized surroundings. In the end, only conscience can stop it. And moral discernment, decency, tolerance—these can never be assumed in any time, or any society. They must always be taught.";

Whereas the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum has had more than 19,000,000 visitors in the first 10 years of its existence;

Whereas, in 2003, the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, on the occasion of its 10th Anniversary, wishes to pay tribute to America's Holocaust survivors, who worked tirelessly to help build the Museum and whose committed support and involvement continue to make the institution such as extraordinary memorial and a vital part of life in the United States; and

Whereas the United States Holocaust Museum has a sacred obligation to preserve and transmit the history and lessons of the Holocaust and, together with the Holocaust survivors, must ensure that the legacy of the survivors is passed on to each new generation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) recognizes that November 2, 2003, shall be dedicated to "A Tribute to Survivors" at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum and shall be devoted to honoring our Nation's Holocaust survivors, as well as their liberators and rescuers, and their families;

(2) recognizes that on that day, the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum shall be devoted in its entirety to special programs about and for the survivors of the Holocaust;

(3) commends the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum for its first decade of education dedicated to the memory of the victims of the Holocaust;

(4) endeavors to continue to support the vital work of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum; and

(5) requests that this resolution shall be duly recorded in the official records of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, this year marks the 10th anniversary of the opening of one of this country's greatest museums and educational institutions, the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. I have been privileged to serve on the Council of this great institution since its founding, and I have had no greater honor in the years I have served in Washington.

The Museum opened in April of 1993. Speaking in this chamber at that time, I said that the reason we needed to support this institution was simple: "To remember, and by remembering, to strengthen America's moral compass."

The Museum has served as an institution of remembrance and study since then, and its contribution has been immense. Over 19 million visitors have gone through its doors in the past decade, making this museum one of the most popular in Washington, and in the United States. Of these 19 million, nearly six million of those visitors were children, who have seen and been moved by the exhibit "Daniel's Story," which renders the story of the Holocaust from the perspective of a child.

Over two million international visitors have come to the Museum in the past 10 years. This includes seventy-three heads of state have been included among those foreign visitors. I am heartened to imagine how they have returned to their many nations with the striking impression of how profoundly this country considers the most cataclysmic human event of the 20th century, the Holocaust, and how we demonstrate this by supporting this institution in the heart of Washington, D.C.

Not only have nearly 20 million people come to the Museum, but the Museum, through its many traveling exhibits, has brought the story of the Holocaust to many cities around this country. In 2002, the Museum brought another exhibit, "The Nazi Olympics: Berlin 1936" to my home State of Utah,

to show during our historic Winter Olympics. Over 20,000 Utahns and foreign visitors attended that exhibit, which demonstrated the historic arc from an era of national fascism and barbaric racism to the present day vision of tolerance and good will that my state showed the world in the winter of 2002.

The Museum also serves as an educational center for Holocaust scholarship. The Museum's Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies supports scholarship and publications at the Museum as well as in conjunction with universities throughout this country. In the short period of its existence, the Museum has already greatly advanced Holocaust studies and I say with confidence that future scholars of this seminal event of the 20th century will all be influenced by the work of this great Museum.

As I've mentioned already, this is not the first time I have taken to the floor to laud the work of this great institution. In November of 1995, concerned about a rise in episodes, both here and abroad, of Holocaust deniers perpetuating their grotesque perversions of history, I introduced S. Res. 193, a resolution denouncing Holocaust denial. Recognizing the scholarship already being promoted by the Museum, the resolution "commended the vital, ongoing work of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, which memorializes the victims of the Holocaust and teaches all who are willing to learn profoundly compelling and universally resonant moral lessons."

I introduced that resolution on November 9, 1995, which was the 57th anniversary of Kristallnacht, the night of broken glass, the notorious 1938 pogrom of Jewish persecution by the Nazi regime, preparing the dark descent to the Holocaust that was to follow. In my statement, I said: "Fifty-seven years after Kristallnacht, we are fortunate to still have survivors of the Holocaust among us. I worry about the memory of the Holocaust when the survivors will no longer be here. With each passing year, we have fewer survivors among us."

The stewards and scholars of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum embody the recognition that the mission of the Museum is to preserve the memory of the victims. And for this reason, the Museum is marking its 10th anniversary in the only way it could: By hosting a historic "Tribute to Survivors," which will occur at the end of this week, on November 1st and 2nd. It is fitting and proper that this would be the way to mark this anniversary. To date, 6,500 Holocaust survivors and their families are scheduled to attend, making this perhaps the last reunion of this kind. I urge all of my colleagues to review the schedule of events and, if at all possible, to go to the Museum to pay tribute to the survivors and this great institution.

To commemorate this event, and to honor the Museum on its 10th anniversary, I wish to submit this resolution

honoring the victims of the Holocaust and recognizing the vital work of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.

I am most grateful for the co-sponsorship of Senators VOINOVICH, REID, COLEMAN, COLLINS and SMITH.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 77—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS SUPPORTING VIGOROUS ENFORCEMENT OF THE FEDERAL OBSCENITY LAWS

Mr. SESSIONS submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 77

Whereas the Supreme Court in *Miller v. California*, 413 U.S. 15 (1973) held that obscene material is "unprotected by the first amendment" (413 U.S. at 23) and that obscenity laws can be enforced against "'hard core' pornography" (413 U.S. at 28);

Whereas the Miller Court stated that "to equate the free and robust exchange of ideas and political debate with commercial exploitation of obscene material demeans the grand conception of the first amendment and its high purposes in the historic struggle for freedom." (413 U.S. at 34);

Whereas the Supreme Court in *Paris Adult Theatre I v. Slaton*, 413 U.S. 49 (1973) recognized that there are legitimate governmental interests at stake in stemming the tide of obscene materials, which include—

(1) protecting "the quality of life and total community environment" (413 U.S. at 58);

(2) protecting "public safety" (413 U.S. at 58);

(3) maintaining "a decent society" (413 U.S. at 59-60);

(4) protecting "the social interest in order and morality" (413 U.S. at 61); and

(5) protecting "family life" (413 U.S. at 63);

Whereas Congress, in an effort to protect these same legitimate governmental interests, enacted legislation in 1988 to strengthen federal obscenity laws and in 1996 to clarify that use of an interactive computer service to transport obscene materials in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce is prohibited;

Whereas the 1986 Final Report of the Attorney General's Commission on Pornography found that "increasingly, the most prevalent forms of pornography" fit the description of "sexually violent material" (p. 323) and that "an enormous amount of the most sexually explicit material available" can be categorized as "degrading" to people, "most often women" (p. 331);

Whereas the Internet has become a conduit for hardcore pornography that now reaches directly into tens of millions of American homes, where even small children can be exposed to Internet obscenity and older children can easily find it;

Whereas a national opinion poll conducted in March 2002 by Wirthlin Worldwide marketing research company found that 81 percent of adult Americans say that "Federal laws against Internet obscenity should be vigorously enforced";

Whereas a May 2 report from the National Academies' National Research Council stated that "aggressive enforcement of existing antiobscenity laws can help reduce children's access to certain kinds of sexually explicit material on the Internet";

Whereas vigorous enforcement of obscenity laws can help reduce the amount of "virtual child pornography" now readily available to sexual predators; and

Whereas it continues to be the desire of the People of the United States of America and their representatives in Congress to recognize and protect the governmental interests recognized as legitimate by the United States Supreme Court in *Paris Adult Theatre I v. Slaton*, 413 U.S. 49 (1973): Now, therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that the Federal obscenity laws should be vigorously enforced throughout the United States.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1976. Mr. FEINGOLD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2800, making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1977. Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Ms. SNOWE, and Mrs. MURRAY) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2800, supra.

SA 1978. Mr. MCCONNELL proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2800, supra.

SA 1979. Mr. MCCONNELL proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2800, supra.

SA 1980. Mr. MCCONNELL proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2800, supra.

SA 1981. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. BROWNBACK (for himself, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. LEAHY)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2800, supra.

SA 1982. Mr. LEAHY proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2800, supra.

SA 1983. Mr. LEAHY proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2800, supra.

SA 1984. Mr. LEAHY proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2800, supra.

SA 1985. Mr. LEAHY proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2800, supra.

SA 1986. Mr. LEAHY proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2800, supra.

SA 1987. Mr. LEAHY proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2800, supra.

SA 1988. Mr. LEAHY (for Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mrs. CLINTON)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2800, supra.

SA 1989. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. CRAIG (for himself and Mr. LEAHY)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2800, supra.

SA 1990. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. DOMENICI) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2800, supra.

SA 1991. Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself and Mr. LEAHY) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2800, supra.

SA 1992. Mrs. BOXER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2800, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1993. Mr. SESSIONS (for himself and Mr. LEAHY) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2800, supra.

SA 1994. Mr. DORGAN (for himself and Mr. SCHUMER) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2800, supra.

SA 1995. Mr. ALLARD (for himself, Mr. SMITH, and Mr. CAMPBELL) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2800, supra.

SA 1996. Mr. ALLEN (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. BIDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2800, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1997. Mr. ENSIGN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2800, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1998. Ms. LANDRIEU (for herself, Ms. MIKULSKI, and Mr. BIDEN) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2800, supra.

SA 1999. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him

to the bill H.R. 2800, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2000. Mr. DORGAN (for himself and Mr. SCHUMER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2800, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2001. Mr. REID (for Mr. LEAHY) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2800, supra.

SA 2002. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. VOINOVICH) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2800, supra.

SA 2003. Mr. REID (for Mr. DODD) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2800, supra.

SA 2004. Mr. REID (for Mr. FEINGOLD (for himself, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. LEAHY)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2800, supra.

SA 2005. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. LUGAR) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2800, supra.

SA 2006. Mr. REID (for Mr. DASCHLE) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2800, supra.

SA 2007. Mr. REID (for Mr. FEINGOLD) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2800, supra.

SA 2008. Mr. REID (for Mr. BIDEN) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2800, supra.

SA 2009. Mr. REID (for Mr. FEINGOLD) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2800, supra.

SA 2010. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. LUGAR) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2800, supra.

SA 2011. Mr. REID (for Mr. INOUE) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2800, supra.

SA 2012. Mr. REID (for Mr. HARKIN) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2800, supra.

SA 2013. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. ALLEN (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. DURBIN)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2800, supra.

SA 2014. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. BROWNBACK) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2800, supra.

SA 2015. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. BROWNBACK) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2800, supra.

SA 2016. Mr. REID (for Mr. DODD) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2800, supra.

SA 2017. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. LUGAR) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2800, supra.

SA 2018. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. ENSIGN) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2800, supra.

SA 2019. Mr. REID (for Mr. LEAHY) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2800, supra.

SA 2020. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. FEINGOLD) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2800, supra.

SA 2021. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. BROWNBACK (for himself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2800, supra.

SA 2022. Mr. REID (for Mr. LEAHY) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2800, supra.

SA 2023. Mr. REID (for Mr. KENNEDY) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2800, supra.

SA 2024. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. FRIST (for himself, Mr. MCCONNELL, and Mr. LEAHY)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2800, supra.

SA 1976. Mr. FEINGOLD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2800, making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows: