

Service located at 4832 East Highway 27 in Iron Station, North Carolina, as the "General Charles Gabriel Post Office" was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

**TIMOTHY MICHAEL GAFFNEY
POST OFFICE BUILDING**

The bill (H.R. 1596) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2318 Woodson Road in St. Louis, Missouri, as the "Timothy Michael Gaffney Postal Office Building" was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

**ADMIRAL DONALD DAVIS POST
OFFICE BUILDING**

The bill (H.R. 1609) to redesignate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 201 West Boston Street in Brookfield, Missouri, as the "Admiral Donald Davis Post Office Building" was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

**DR. CAESAR A. W. CLARK, SR.
POST OFFICE BUILDING**

The bill (H.R. 1740) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1502 East Kiest Boulevard in Dallas, Texas, as the "Dr. Caesar A. W. Clark, Sr. Post Office Building" was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

**PATSY TAKEMOTO MINK POST
OFFICE BUILDING**

The bill (H.R. 2030) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 120 Baldwin Avenue in Paia, Maui, Hawaii, as the "Patsy Takemoto Mink Post Office Building" was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SAFETY ON THE INTERNET

Mr. TALENT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 185 which was submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 185) expressing the sense of the Senate with respect to raising awareness and encouraging education about safety on the Internet.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I rise in support of this resolution expressing the sense of the Senate with respect to raising awareness and encouraging education about safety on the Internet and supporting the goals and ideals of National Internet Safety Month.

The Internet has become one of the most significant advances in the twentieth century and, as a result, it affects people's lives in a positive manner each day. However, this technology is fraught with dangers that need to be brought to the attention of all Americans.

Never before has the problem of on-line predatory behavior been more of a concern. Consider the pervasiveness of Internet access by children and the rapid increase in Internet crime and predatory behavior. Never before have powerful educational solutions—like Internet safety curricula for grades kindergarten through 12, youth empowerment Internet safety campaigns and community-based Internet safety awareness presentations with the formation of community action teams, such as what I-Safe America, a non-profit Internet safety foundation, does—been more critical and readily at hand. It is imperative that every community in every state be apprised of the increase in Internet-based criminal activity so that all Americans may learn about the Internet safety strategies which will enable them to keep their children safe from victimization. Consider the facts: Worldwide, 70 million youth under the age of 18 are on-line. This is considered to be a conservative estimate since it is projected that there are two million new Internet users per month in America alone. The Family/PC Survey in 2000 reported that 1 in 4 kids participate in real-time on-line chats. The Pew Study reported in the Journal of the American Medical Association in June 2001 that 13 million youth use Instant Messaging and that 89 percent of sexual solicitations were made in either chat rooms or Instant Messages. One in five teenagers who are online note that they have received unwanted sexual solicitations, according to the Crimes Against Children Research Center in a study completed in 2000.

It's important to note that while it's reported that 90 percent of teens and young adults ages 15 to 24 go online and half of them go online once a day or more, three out of four young people have access at home and nearly one in three has access from their own bedroom, according to the Kaiser Family Foundation. According to a 1999 Arbitron New Media study, the majority of teenagers' online use occurs at home, right after school, when working parents are not at home. Thirty percent of the girls responding to a 2002 Girl Scout Research Institute study, "The Net Effect: Girls and New Media," said they had been sexually harassed in a chat room, but only seven percent told a parent about the harassment, most fearing their parents would overreact and ban computer usage altogether.

From a parental perspective, 75 percent of parents say that they know where their children spend time online. The truth about kids' Internet habits, according to WebSense, USA Today,

and the National Foster Parent Association show that 58 percent of teens say they have accessed an objectionable website. A 2000 Time/CNN poll indicated that 43 percent of children say they do not have rules about Internet use in their homes. Also, 62 percent of parents of teenagers are unaware that their children have accessed objectionable websites, according to a Yankelovich Partners Study. According to the London School of Economics, 9 out of 10 children between the ages of 8 and 16 have viewed pornography on the Internet. In most cases, sex websites were accessed unintentionally when a child, often in the process of doing homework, used a seemingly innocent sounding word to search for information or pictures.

Most disturbing, however, are the patterns of Internet crimes against children. In 1996, the Federal Bureau of Investigation was involved in 113 cases involving Internet crimes against children. In 2001, the FBI opened 1,541 cases against people suspected of using the Internet to commit crimes involving child pornography or abuse. The U.S. Customs Service now places the number of websites offering child pornography at more than 100,000. Moreover, there was a 345 percent increase in the production of these sites just between February 2001 and July 2001, according to a recent study. The FBI notes that child pornography and the sexual exploitation of children through online means is the most significant crime problem it confronts.

Now is the time for America to focus its attention on supporting Internet safety, especially now that children are now on summer vacation and will subsequently spend more time online. Recent Internet crime trends indicate a call to action as it pertains to national Internet safety awareness at all levels.

Mr. TALENT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to this matter be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 185) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 185

Whereas, in the United States, 48 million children between the ages of 5 and 17 use computers;

Whereas 5 to 17 year-olds in the United States currently spend 5 billion hours on-line annually;

Whereas 70 million youth under the age of 18 worldwide are on-line;

Whereas the majority of teenagers' on-line use occurs after school, at home, when working parents are not at home;

Whereas 90 percent of those age 15 to 24 use the Internet, with almost half of them using it once a day or more;

Whereas approximately 3 out of 4 young people have access to the Internet at home,

and nearly 1 in 3 has access from their own bedroom;

Whereas 9 out of 10 children between ages 8 and 16 have viewed pornography on the Internet, with most being accessed unintentionally when, often in the process of doing homework, a child used a seemingly innocent sounding word in an Internet search for information or pictures;

Whereas 62 percent of parents of teenagers are unaware that their children have accessed objectionable websites;

Whereas 89 percent of sexual solicitations were made in either chat rooms or Instant Messages;

Whereas 30 percent of the girls responding to a Girl Scout research study reported that they had been sexually harassed in a chat room, but only 7 percent told a parent about the harassment, most fearing their parents would overreact and ban computer usage altogether;

Whereas, in 1996, the Federal Bureau of Investigation was involved in 113 cases involving Internet crimes against children, but in 2001, the FBI opened 1,541 cases against suspects of Internet crimes involving child pornography or abuse; and

Whereas June as National Internet Safety Month will provide national awareness of the dangers of the Internet while offering education about how to be safe, responsible, and accountable on the Internet: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) National Internet Safety Month provides an opportunity to educate the people of the United States on the dangers of the Internet and the importance of being safe and responsible on-line;

(2) national and community organizations should be recognized and applauded for their work in promoting awareness of the dangers of the Internet and for providing information on developing the critical thinking and decision-making skills to be safe on-line; and

(3) Internet safety organizations, law enforcement, educators, and volunteers should increase their efforts to raise the awareness of on-line safety.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION ADVANCEMENT ACT OF 2003

Mr. TALENT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 64, S. 163.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 163) to reauthorize the United States Institute for Environmental Conflict Resolution, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. TALENT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 163) was read the third time and passed, as follows:

S. 163

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Environmental Policy and Conflict Resolution Advancement Act of 2003”.

SEC. 2. ENVIRONMENTAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION FUND.

Section 13 of the Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental and Native American Public Policy Act of 1992 (20 U.S.C. 5609) is amended by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

“(b) ENVIRONMENTAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION FUND.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Environmental Dispute Resolution Fund established by section 10 \$4,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2004 through 2008, of which—

“(1) \$3,000,000 shall be used to pay operations costs (including not more than \$1,000 for official reception and representation expenses); and

“(2) \$1,000,000 shall be used for grants or other appropriate arrangements to pay the costs of services provided in a neutral manner relating to, and to support the participation of non-Federal entities (such as State and local governments, tribal governments, nongovernmental organizations, and individuals) in, environmental conflict resolution proceedings involving Federal agencies.”.

RECOGNITION OF JOSEPH A. DE LAINE

Mr. TALENT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 167, S. 498.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 498) to authorize the President to posthumously award a gold medal on behalf of Congress to Joseph A. De Laine in recognition of his contributions to the Nation.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. TALENT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendment be agreed to, the bill, as amended, be read three times, passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating thereto be printed in the RECORD with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill (S. 498), as amended, was read the third time and passed, as follows:

S. 498

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) the Reverend Joseph Armstrong De Laine, one of the true heroes of the civil rights struggle, led a crusade to break down barriers in education in South Carolina;

(2) the efforts of Reverend De Laine led to the desegregation of public schools in the United States, but forever scarred his own life;

(3) in 1949, Joseph De Laine, a minister and principal, organized African-American parents in Summerton, South Carolina, to petition the school board for a bus for black students, who had to walk up to 10 miles through corn and cotton fields to attend a

segregated school, while the white children in the school district rode to and from school in nice, clean buses;

(4) in 1950, these same parents sued to end public school segregation in *Briggs v. Elliott*, 1 of 5 cases that collectively led to the landmark 1954 Supreme Court decision of *Brown v. Board of Education*;

(5) because of his participation in the desegregation movement, Reverend De Laine was subjected to repeated acts of domestic terror, in which—

(A) he, along with 2 sisters and a niece, lost their jobs;

(B) he fought off an angry mob;

(C) he received frequent death threats; and

(D) his church and his home were burned to the ground;

(6) in October 1955, after Reverend De Laine relocated to Florence County in South Carolina, shots were fired at the De Laine home, and because Reverend De Laine fired back to mark the car, he was charged with assault and battery with intent to kill;

(7) the shooting incident drove him from South Carolina to Buffalo, New York, where he organized an African Methodist Episcopal Church;

(8) believing that he would not be treated fairly by the South Carolina judicial system if he returned to South Carolina, Reverend De Laine told the Federal Bureau of Investigation, “I am not running from justice but injustice”, and it was not until 2000 (26 years after his death and 45 years after the incident) that Reverend De Laine was cleared of all charges relating to the October 1955 incident;

(9) Reverend De Laine was a humble and fearless man who showed the Nation that all people, regardless of the color of their skin, deserve a first-rate education, a lesson from which the Nation has benefited immeasurably; and

(10) Reverend De Laine deserves rightful recognition for the suffering that he and his family endured to teach the Nation one of the great civil rights lessons of the last century.

SEC. 2. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.

(a) PRESENTATION AUTHORIZED.—The President is authorized, on behalf of Congress, to award a gold medal of appropriate design to Joseph De Laine, Jr. to honor his father, Reverend Joseph Armstrong De Laine (posthumously), for his contributions to the Nation.

(b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For the purposes of the award referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury (hereafter in this Act referred to as the “Secretary”) shall strike a gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, to be determined by the Secretary.

SEC. 3. DUPLICATE MEDALS.

The Secretary may strike and sell duplicates in bronze of the gold medal struck pursuant to section 2, under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, and at a price sufficient to cover the costs thereof, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses, and the cost of the gold medal.

SEC. 4. STATUS AS NATIONAL MEDALS.

The medals struck pursuant to this Act are national medals for purposes of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code.

SEC. 5. FUNDING.

(a) AUTHORITY TO USE FUND AMOUNTS.—There is authorized to be charged against the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund an amount not to exceed \$30,000 to pay for the cost of the medals authorized by this Act.

(b) PROCEEDS OF SALE.—Amounts received from the sale of duplicate bronze medals under section 3 shall be deposited in the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund.