

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.