

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS. I have no further speakers.

I urge my colleagues to support the resolution legislation.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SABLAN. Mr. Speaker, again, I urge my colleagues from both sides of the aisle to support H.R. 729, as amended.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 729, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

STUDENT INTERNET SAFETY ACT OF 2009

Mr. SABLAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 780) to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to promote the safe use of the Internet by students, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H. R. 780

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 "Student Internet Safety Act of 2009".

SEC. 2. PROMOTING THE SAFE USE OF THE INTERNET BY STUDENTS.

Each local educational agency that receives funds under part D of title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6751 et seq.) or part A of title IV of such Act (20 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.) may use such funds to develop and implement programs that promote the safe use of the Internet by students, such as programs that—

(1) educate students about appropriate online behavior, including interacting with individuals on social networking Web sites and in chat rooms;

(2) protect students against online predators, cyberbullying, or unwanted exposure to inappropriate material; or

(3) promote involvement by parents in the use of the Internet by their children.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLAN) and the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SABLAN. Mr. Speaker, I request 5 legislative days during which Members may revise and extend and insert

extraneous material on H.R. 780 into the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands?

There was no objection.

Mr. SABLAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Student Internet Safety Act of 2009. In a world where we rely on the Internet for a variety of purposes, including education, we need to ensure that today's youth are taught how to safely navigate the World Wide Web.

Recent research shows that 93 percent of all children between the ages of 12 and 17 are online. Additionally, the average child between the ages of 2 and 11 years old views more online video than his or her parents. Clearly, it is time that we ensure children are taught healthy, safe and smart ways to utilize their time online.

Too often our news is filled with stories of students falling victim to cyberbullying, cyberstalking, and other forms of online harassment. With students' use of online social networking sites growing at a very rapid pace and an abundance of material inappropriate for children on the Internet, these threats show no sign of decreasing. We must begin taking steps to provide our children with guidance and instructions on how to be safe in an increasingly digital world. By promoting programs that educate children on Internet safety and increased parental involvement, the Student Internet Safety Act will help us begin to stem the tide of these alarming threats to today's youth.

When navigated safely and correctly, the Internet can provide students with a remarkable resource to get help with homework, do research for school projects, virtually tour historical sites, explore special interests, and share information with peers around the world. Mr. Speaker, it is our responsibility to make sure children are protected from and educated about the numerous online threats in order to maximize the priceless opportunities to advance learning that the digital world provides.

According to a Microsoft survey of parents, at least 56 percent of children access the Internet from school for a variety of purposes. This number will increase as we move forward. This legislation is a vital step towards promoting the safe use of the Internet by students.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative PUTNAM of Florida for introducing this legislation, and I once again express my support for this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 780, the Student Internet Safety

Act of 2009, which was introduced by my friend and colleague, Representative ADAM PUTNAM.

This bill will allow local education agencies that receive Federal funds under the Safe and Drug Free Schools State Grants program and the Education Technology State Grants program to spend those dollars on developing and implementing programs that promote the safe use of the Internet by students. This important bill would allow school districts to use Federal funds to educate their students about appropriate online behavior, including interacting with individuals on social networking Web sites and in chat rooms. They could also use the funds to protect students against online predators, cyberbullying, or unwanted exposure to inappropriate materials, or promote involvement by parents in the use of the Internet by their children.

The Internet is a technological advancement that can be extremely useful for students, educators, and parents. Today, almost every public school in the United States has Internet access, and 79 percent of high school students use the Internet on a daily basis, including looking for information to assist them with their school work. These statistics are impressive and would have been unheard of a decade ago, but they demonstrate the changing nature of technology in our Nation's schools.

Today's youngest generation is the first generation to be born into a world proliferated by the Internet. These students use the Internet almost every day. From email, to social networking sites, to online interactive teaching forums, online encyclopedias, the Internet provides students and teachers with numerous tools and benefits every day.

However, there are many dangers inherent with technology as well. Children, especially young children, are at risk of becoming victims of numerous Internet-related crimes, including child pornography, cyberstalking, predators posing as children, or even more heinous crimes, including murder and rape. In addition to falling victim to Internet-related crimes, children can be exposed to age-inappropriate or harmful materials while browsing the Internet or conducting research for homework.

We know that the most effective way to prevent children from becoming victims of Internet-related crimes is to educate them as to how to avoid dangerous situations. There are several Internet sites and software programs that advise parents on how to talk about the subject with their children: what the dangers are, how to teach children to avoid them, and how best to monitor their children's Internet activities at home and at school. And public schools that receive funds under the Educational Technology State Grant programs are required to have Internet filtering software that limits what sites children can access from school computers.

However, many schools struggle to provide some form of Internet safety education or purchase this important software which would protect students against Internet crimes. It is clear that while much is being done, much more is required of us as the use of technology continues to expand.

H.R. 780, the Student Internet Safety Act, will ensure that schools and school districts provide students with the tools they need to use the Internet in a safe and secure manner to further their education. In today's world of Internet technology and global communication, a child's safety must be our number one priority.

I want to thank my colleague, Mr. PUTNAM, for introducing this important piece of legislation. I am proud to rise in support of it and ask my colleagues to support this bill that will promote the safe use of the Internet by students.

Mr. Speaker, I have no additional requests for time. I urge my colleagues to support the legislation and yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SABLAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to say that the gentlewoman from Washington, I recognize her very fine eloquent statements about the Student Internet Safety Act of 2009. I urge my colleagues to support the passage of this act.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 780, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. SABLAN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

RECOGNIZING WINSTON CHURCHILL MEMORIAL IN FULTON, MISSOURI

Mr. SABLAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 390) recognizing the Winston Churchill Memorial and Library in Fulton, Missouri, as "America's National Churchill Museum," and commending its efforts to recognize the importance of the historic legacy of Sir Winston Churchill and to educate the people of the United States about his legacy of character, leadership, and citizenship, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 390

Whereas the Winston Churchill Memorial and Library in Fulton, Missouri, was built in

1964 and opened to the public in 1969 to honor Sir Winston Churchill and to commemorate his famous speech, the "Sinews of Peace";

Whereas it was during the delivery of the "Sinews of Peace" speech on the campus of Westminster College, in Fulton, in 1946, that Sir Winston Churchill uttered the famous phrase, "an iron curtain has descended", capturing the essence of the emerging Cold War;

Whereas Westminster College built the original Winston Churchill Memorial, and is responsible for the finances, operations, and collections management of the Winston Churchill Memorial and Library;

Whereas the Winston Churchill Memorial and Library closed for significant renovations in 2005, and was transformed into a state-of-the-art museum that reopened on March 5, 2006, in recognition of the 60th anniversary of Sir Winston Churchill's delivery of the "Sinews of Peace" speech;

Whereas the Winston Churchill Memorial and Library now features many new exhibits and an expanded research library and archives, which more effectively incorporate the many thousands of historical resources that the Memorial and Library possesses;

Whereas the Winston Churchill Memorial and Library now better honors Sir Winston Churchill's contributions to the fields of art and literature and provides an enhanced historical and political analysis of his career because of the recent renovations and improvements;

Whereas the leadership of Sir Winston Churchill during World War I, World War II, and the Cold War played a vital role in shaping the history of the United States and the world, and sacrifices made by Sir Winston Churchill and other leaders during those conflicts preserved liberty, democracy, and other founding principles of the United States for generations to come;

Whereas the "Lessons of Leadership" educational outreach programs offered by the Winston Churchill Memorial and Library use the resources of the Memorial and Library to educate teachers and students about the life and leadership of Sir Winston Churchill throughout World War I, World War II, and the Cold War by means of on-site visits, classroom curriculum development, distance learning, and other educational initiatives;

Whereas Sir Winston Churchill's mother was a United States citizen and he was proud of his heritage from and connections to the United States; and

Whereas President John F. Kennedy, in 1963, declared Sir Winston Churchill an Honorary Citizen of the United States, the first person to be so honored: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives recognizes—

(1) the Winston Churchill Memorial and Library in Fulton, Missouri, as "America's National Churchill Museum";

(2) the importance of the continuing collection, preservation, and interpretation of the historical materials held by the Winston Churchill Memorial and Library toward enhancing the knowledge and understanding of Sir Winston Churchill's historic legacy; and

(3) the immense historical importance of World War I, World War II, and the Cold War, and commends the "Lessons of Leadership" offered by the Winston Churchill Memorial and Library educational outreach programs about the life and leadership of Sir Winston Churchill during those conflicts.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLAN) and the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SABLAN. Mr. Speaker, I request 5 legislative days during which Members may revise and extend and insert extraneous material on House Resolution 390 into the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands?

There was no objection.

Mr. SABLAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 390, which recognizes the Winston Churchill Memorial and Library for its work in honoring the historic legacy of the life and leadership of Sir Winston Churchill.

Winston Churchill was born in Blenheim Palace in Woodstock in November 1874. A lifetime military man and politician, Churchill had the vision to recognize the threat that Adolf Hitler posed to the world. He was a staunch critic of appeasement. He supported a strategy of rearmament and military alliance building. His early anti-Nazi position facilitated his transition to the premiership at a time when his countrymen needed him the most.

Winston Churchill contributed to the fields of art and literature. During his early days in the army, he composed military reports for the Daily Telegraph and penned several books, including, "The Story of the Malakand Field Force," "The River War," "London to Ladysmith," "Liberalism and the Social Problem," and "History of the English-Speaking Peoples."

The memorial and library was constructed in 1964 and opened to the public in 1969. It is housed in a historic Wren church in Fulton, Missouri, on the campus of Westminster College where Churchill delivered his famous "Sinews of Peace" speech. The facility is home to numerous artifacts and information on Sir Winston Churchill. In addition to the story it tells, the museum provides a venue for artistic and historical exhibits, in addition to numerous social and cultural exhibits. It is an important part of Westminster campus life, with students utilizing its resources for research.

I want to thank Representative LUETKEMEYER for his leadership in bringing this important resolution forward. I ask my colleagues to support this important resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. LUETKEMEYER).

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. I am proud to rise today in support of House Resolution 390, a resolution recognizing the Winston Churchill Memorial and Library in Fulton, Missouri, as "America's National Churchill Museum."