

take away their computer if their parents knew which sites they visited while surfing on the Internet;

Whereas approximately 32 percent of the students of the United States in grades 5 through 12 feel that they have the skills to bypass protections offered by the installation of filtering software;

Whereas approximately 31 percent of the youths of the United States have visited an inappropriate website on the Internet;

Whereas approximately 18 percent of those children have visited an inappropriate website more than once;

Whereas approximately 51 percent of the students of the United States in grades 5 through 12 trust the individuals that they chat with on the Internet;

Whereas approximately 33 percent of the students of the United States in grades 5 through 12 have chatted on the Internet with an individual whom they have not met in person;

Whereas approximately 11.5 percent of those students have later met with a stranger with whom they chatted on the Internet;

Whereas approximately 39 percent of the youths of the United States in grades 5 through 12 have admitted to giving out their personal information, including their name, age, and gender, over the Internet; and

Whereas approximately 14 percent of those youths have received mean or threatening email while on the Internet: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates June 2006 as “National Internet Safety Month”;

(2) recognizes that National Internet Safety Month provides the citizens of the United States with an opportunity to learn more about—

(A) the dangers of the Internet; and

(B) the importance of being safe and responsible online;

(3) commends and recognizes national and community organizations for—

(A) promoting awareness of the dangers of the Internet; and

(B) providing information and training that develops critical thinking and decision-making skills that are needed to use the Internet safely; and

(4) calls on Internet safety organizations, law enforcement, educators, community leaders, parents, and volunteers to increase their efforts to raise the level of awareness for the need for online safety in the United States.

WOMEN'S HEALTH WEEK

Mr. FRIST. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 487, submitted earlier today.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 487) expressing the sense of the Senate with regard to the importance of Women's Health Week, which promotes awareness of diseases that affect women and which encourages women to take preventive measures to ensure good health.

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

Mr. FRIST. 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 that any statements relating thereto be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 487) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 487

Whereas women of all backgrounds have the power to greatly reduce their risk of common diseases through preventive measures such as a healthy lifestyle and frequent medical screenings;

Whereas significant disparities exist in the prevalence of disease among women of different backgrounds, including women with disabilities, African American women, Asian/Pacific Islander women, Latinas, and American Indian/Alaska Native women;

Whereas since healthy habits should begin at a young age, and preventive care saves Federal dollars designated to health care, it is important to raise awareness among women and girls of key female health issues;

Whereas National Women's Health Week begins on Mother's Day annually and celebrates the efforts of national and community organizations working with partners and volunteers to improve awareness of key women's health issues; and

Whereas in 2006, the week of May 14 through May 20, is dedicated as the National Women's Health Week: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the importance of preventing diseases that commonly affect women;

(2) calls on the people of the United States to use Women's Health Week as an opportunity to learn about health issues that face women;

(3) calls on the women of the United States to observe National Women's Check-Up Day on Monday, May 15, 2006, by receiving preventive screenings from their health care providers; and

(4) recognizes the importance of federally funded programs that provide research and collect data on common diseases in women and highlight racial disparities in the rates of these diseases.

ILLICIT COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT

Mr. FRIST. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 488, submitted earlier today.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 488) expressing the sense of Congress that institutions of higher education should adopt policies and educational programs on their campuses to help deter and eliminate illicit copyright infringement occurring on, and encourage educational uses of, their computer systems and networks.

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

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, today I reintroduce a resolution that expresses the sense of Congress that colleges and universities should continue to educate their students about the importance of intellectual property and the harm caused by copyright infringement. I am joined in offering this resolution by Senators LEAHY, HATCH, and NELSON of Florida, as well as my colleague from Tennessee, Senator FRIST.

This measure is very similar to S. Res. 438, a Senate resolution which

three of my colleagues and I introduced last month. I call my colleagues' attention to my remarks on S. Res. 438 and those of Senator LEAHY, which both appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on April 7, 2006.

Mr. FRIST. 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 thereto be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 488) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 488

Whereas the colleges and universities of the United States play a critically important role in educating young people;

Whereas the colleges and universities of the United States are responsible for helping to build and shape the educational foundation of their students, as well as the values of their students;

Whereas the colleges and universities of the United States play an integral role in the development of a civil and ordered society founded on the rule of law;

Whereas the colleges and universities of the United States have been the origin of much of the creativity and innovation throughout the history of the United States;

Whereas much of the most valued intellectual property of the United States has been developed as a result of the colleges and universities of the United States;

Whereas the United States has, since its inception, realized the value and importance of intellectual property protection in encouraging creativity and innovation;

Whereas intellectual property is among the most valuable assets of the United States;

Whereas the importance of music, motion picture, software, and other intellectual property-based industries to the overall health of the economy of the United States is significant and well documented;

Whereas the colleges and universities of the United States are uniquely situated to advance the importance and need for strong intellectual property protection;

Whereas intellectual property-based industries are under increasing threat from all forms of global piracy, including hard goods and digital piracy;

Whereas the pervasive use of so-called peer-to-peer (P2P) file sharing networks has led to rampant illegal distribution and reproduction of copyrighted works;

Whereas the Supreme Court, in *MGM Studios Inc. v. Grokster, Ltd.*, reviewed evidence of users' conduct on just two peer-to-peer networks and noted that, “the probable scope of copyright infringement is staggering” (125 S. Ct. 2764, 2772 (2005));

Whereas Justice Breyer, in his opinion in *MGM Studios Inc. v. Grokster, Ltd.*, wrote that “deliberate unlawful copying is no less an unlawful taking of property than garden-variety theft” (125 S. Ct. 2764, 2793 (2005));

Whereas many computer systems of the colleges and universities of the United States, including local area networks under the control of such colleges and universities, may be illicitly utilized by students and employees to further unlawful copying;

Whereas throughout the course of the past few years, Federal law enforcement has repeatedly executed search warrants against computers and computer systems located at colleges and universities, and has convicted

students and employees of colleges and universities for their role in criminal intellectual property crimes;

Whereas in addition to illicit activity, illegal peer-to-peer use has multiple negative impacts on college computer systems;

Whereas individuals engaged in illegal downloading on college computer systems use significant amounts of system bandwidth which exist for the use of the general student population in the pursuit of legitimate educational purposes;

Whereas peer-to-peer use on college computer systems potentially exposes those systems to a myriad of security concerns, including spyware, viruses, worms or other malicious code which can be easily transmitted throughout the system by peer-to-peer networks;

Whereas, according to a recent study released by the Motion Picture Association of America, students at colleges and universities in the United States accounted for \$579,000,000 in losses to the motion picture industry of the United States in 2005, which represents 44 percent of that industry's annual losses due to piracy;

Whereas computer systems at colleges and universities exist for the use of all students and should be kept free of illicit activity;

Whereas college and university systems should continue to develop and to encourage respect for the importance of protecting intellectual property, the potential legal consequences of illegally downloading copyrighted works, and the additional security risks associated with unauthorized peer-to-peer use; and

Whereas it should be clearly established that illegal peer-to-peer use is prohibited and violations punished consistent with upholding the rule of law: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) colleges and universities should continue to take a leadership role in educating students regarding the detrimental consequences of online infringement of intellectual property rights; and

(2) colleges and universities should continue to take steps to deter and eliminate unauthorized peer-to-peer use on their computer systems by adopting or continuing policies to educate and warn students about the risks of unauthorized use, and educate students about the intrinsic value of and need to protect intellectual property.

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, MAY 23, 2006

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 9:45 a.m. on Tuesday, May 23. I further ask that following the prayer and the pledge, the morning hour be deemed to have expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved, and the Senate resume consideration of S. 2611, the Comprehensive Immigration Reform Act; further, that the Senate stand in recess from 12:30 until 2:15 to accommodate the weekly policy luncheons.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, to clarify, we will have a vote on the pending Feinstein amendment regarding the orange card program. Members can ex-

pect this vote to occur shortly before 11 a.m. That will be the first vote.

A few moments ago, I filed cloture on the immigration bill and a judicial nomination. We have a lot of work to complete this week, including other nominations and the supplemental appropriations conference report if it becomes available. Members can expect a busy week as we work through our remaining business before the upcoming recess.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania is recognized.

TRIBUTE TO JUDGE EDWARD R. BECKER

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I have sought recognition to comment on a funeral service that was held earlier today for Judge Edward R. Becker. Judge Becker was one of the greatest citizens in the history of the city of Philadelphia and one of the greatest Federal judges in the history of the United States. When the contemporary history is written of the past 50 years, I believe Judge Becker will rank with Benjamin Franklin among the greatest of Philadelphia citizens, and with Judge Learned Hand, who is among the greatest Federal judges.

I first met Judge Becker in 1950 when we rode public transportation from northeast Philadelphia to the University of Pennsylvania, an hour ride each way, where we attended that school. He was 17 at the time; I was 20. He was a freshman, and I was a senior. He had an extraordinary academic record, Phi Beta Kappa from Penn, Yale Law School, a distinguished record in the practice of law, and he became a Federal judge at the age of 37. He served on the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania for 15 years, until he was elevated to the Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.

During 35½ years, he had an extraordinary record as a Federal judge. On several occasions, Judge Becker's opinions were followed by the Supreme Court of the United States on cutting edge questions. In one case, Judge Becker wrote the opinion for the Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, which was in disagreement with the conclusions of seven other courts of appeals. When the issue got to the Supreme Court of the United States, the Supreme Court followed Judge Becker.

He was a man of great charm and great versatility. One of his opinions was written in rhyme. He was an extraordinary pianist and was called upon by the Supreme Court not only for his legal erudition but for playing the piano at the so-called Supreme Court sing-a-longs. He was the recipient of the Devitt Award, which is given to the outstanding Federal jurist on the basis of scholarship, achievement, and community service.

Even as chief judge of the Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, he rode the elevated public transportation to

work every day. Among his many attributes were intelligence—really brilliance—integrity, independence, loyalty, and a sense of humor. But his greatest attribute was his modesty and his humility.

He lived in the same house he came to as a child of 3 or 4 years of age and was always a friend equally to the janitors in the Federal courthouse as he was to Supreme Court Justices.

Regrettably, Judge Becker contracted prostate cancer and fought a valiant fight but succumbed last Friday to the ravages of the cancer and, today, as I say, we celebrated a great life and an outstanding life. One of the real regrets I have is that we have not yet found a cure for cancer, which could have saved Judge Becker's life.

In 1970, the President of the United States declared war on cancer and had that war been pursued with the same diligence and resources that we pursue other wars, Judge Becker would not have died from prostate cancer. Two years ago, my chief of staff, Carey Lackman, a beautiful young woman of 48, died of breast cancer. A year and a half ago, a good friend, Paula Kline, wife of Tom Kline, my former law partner, died of breast cancer. It is something that we hear about every day.

The reality is that the United States of America, with a gross national product of \$11 trillion and a Federal budget of \$2.8 trillion, could conquer cancer and the other maladies if we approached it with sufficient resources and a sufficient sense of urgency. We have a budget for the subcommittee of appropriations that I chair which has to fund the Departments of Health, Education and Labor, workman safety, which has had cuts of \$15.7 billion in the last two fiscal years, factoring in inflation. We have a budget resolution that passed, which would add \$7 billion—insufficient but at least a start in making up some of that deficiency which would allocate \$2 billion to the National Institutes of Health.

The Federal Government is precluded from financing embryonic stem cell research, which ought to be reversed by this body.

Judge Becker is well known to the Senate. Shortly after he achieved senior status, when he turned 70 in May of 2003, I asked him to participate in our legislative efforts to have asbestos reform. In August of 2003, for 2 days, he convened the so-called stakeholders—the manufacturers, the trial lawyers, the AFL-CIO representing labor, and the insurance industry in his chambers. And for the intervening almost 3 years he has presided at about 50 meetings where large groups assembled in my conference room on Capitol Hill, working for a resolution of the asbestos litigation crisis, where thousands of people suffering from mesothelioma are unable to get compensation because their companies are bankrupt. Seventy-seven companies have gone under bankruptcy.

Judge Becker, well known to this body, is really befitting of the title of