

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