

health care and reduce costs—not by denying services to patients, but by improving efficiency and effectiveness. Congress should aid doctors, hospitals, and patients to improve their use of electronic medical records, and we should explore responsible ways to reward the quality of health care, not just the quantity of care.

And we must fulfill our duty through our hearings and our legislative program to ensure that Government is working for the people, that we have strong laws to keep workers safe on the job and that workers are fairly paid, that student loans work for students and not just the banks, that students are protected from exploitation in the private student loan market, that prescription drugs we rely on and the food we eat are safe, that the workers that risked their lives for others on 9/11 are cared for as they deal now with the illness and injury.

These will be my priorities as chairman of the Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee next year. They come directly out of this election where the American people spoke loud and clear. And I look forward to working with my colleagues to make important progress for America's families.

SOMALIA

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I remain deeply concerned about rising instability and growing tension in Somalia. It is becoming clear that efforts to date have failed to sufficiently address the stand off between the Islamic courts and the transitional federal government, TFG, and now new tension between Ethiopia and Eritrea is threatening to engulf the entire region in a costly and devastating conflict. Unfortunately, rising instability in Somalia is having a direct effect on stability throughout the region and, if left unchecked, will have a significant impact on our national security and the security of our friends and allies.

As I have said many times before, it is imperative that the U.S. Government begin playing a leadership role in helping to stabilize Somalia and the region and that it do so immediately. We need a comprehensive approach to engaging with regional actors, the international community, and the U.N. to find a permanent solution to this crisis. Such an approach will contribute to stability throughout the Horn of Africa and to our national security.

We can't do this successfully, of course, unless we create a comprehensive approach and apply sufficient resources and attention to this growing problem. I was pleased when the Senate passed an amendment I offered to the Defense authorization bill a few months ago that calls for a comprehensive strategy for establishing long-term stability in Somalia. I believe, as do a number of colleagues on both sides of the aisle, that the United States must develop a comprehensive strategy for Somalia that utilizes all facets of

its power and capability and must ramp up its diplomatic efforts throughout the region and the international community to bring this crisis to an end.

Unfortunately, the administration has yet to appoint a senior coordinator for Somalia to pull together a strategy and to engage fulltime with international and regional partners in addressing this crisis. There also appears to be a reluctance to put in place additional personnel and resources needed to help execute this strategy and to contribute to international efforts to bring about a lasting peace throughout the region. Frustratingly, there has been reluctance among administration officials to work closely with Congress to identify what additional resources are needed to address changing conditions in Somalia. I have asked repeatedly for a description of needed resources and support that we in the U.S. Congress can provide to help address instability in Somalia and have yet to receive a sufficient response.

Meanwhile, conditions in Somalia are becoming more complex and more troubling. According to a new United Nations report released this week, both the ICU and the TFG are obtaining support from a range of outside actors. If this is true, it signals a dangerous mix of regional and international meddling that could ignite the entire region into a devastating conflict. Recent statements by leaders throughout the region, too, suggest that specific countries may be prepared to intervene outside of the context of a political solution or coordinated international intervention.

Our objectives must not be too lofty: we cannot hope to turn Somalia into a peaceful and established democracy overnight. But we do need to establish realistic goals and objectives and address this problem with aggressive diplomacy and engagement—in Somalia, Nairobi, Addis Ababa, New York, Brussels, Asmara, and throughout the Middle East. We must work diligently to establish a robust political framework within which both Somalia-specific and regional concerns can be addressed, and that will help facilitate a broader arrangement that takes into account the range of actors involved in this crisis. This framework must be supported by the international community and key regional actors. It must also take into consideration the very real security concerns of Somalia's neighbors.

Unfortunately, we have very little time. Conditions continue to deteriorate, and we can't count on weak diplomatic efforts to get us what we need. Instability in Somalia has very real national security implications for our country. Somalia remains what it has been for years: a haven for known al-Qaida operatives and terrorist networks and criminal networks that threaten U.S. interests. As we learned in Afghanistan, we cannot ignore the conditions that breed and empower extremist and terrorist organizations.

Accordingly, it is essential that we treat instability in Somalia like the true threat that it is. We need to act quickly and decisively and as if American lives depend on it. They do.

CELEBRATION OF THE 80TH BIRTHDAY OF EARL HOLDING

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to a dynamic man, my constituent, a loyal friend, loving husband and father, and a highly successful businessman—Mr. Earl Holding. Earl is reaching a wonderful milestone, his 80th birthday, and I couldn't let this occasion pass without honoring him for the good he has accomplished throughout his life.

Earl has accomplished feats in business in Utah and throughout our Nation that few have ever achieved. He has made a lasting imprint on many industries including petroleum, ranching, and the travel and hotel industry. His work ethic, and inspirational leadership has literally transformed the business landscape of our State. His acumen and tenacity are legendary and are admired by many.

Earl has not been alone in his success. In 1949, Earl married his business partner, Carol Orme, and together they embarked on a remarkable life journey. These two humble individuals worked together to forge something real and lasting in all aspects of their lives. A story is told of their early years that I believe poignantly displays the dedication they both have always demonstrated. Their wedding night at the Temple Square Hotel in Salt Lake City reached an early end when they left at 5:00 a.m. to take their irrigation turn at their orchard.

In 1952, Earl and Carol accepted the responsibility of managing and investing in Little America, a service station and motel located in a remote area of western Wyoming. At the time Little America was unprofitable. In just 2 short years, through hard work, perseverance, and tenacity, the Holdings were able to turn Little America into the largest and highest volume service station in the United States.

From this beginning, the Little America Hotels and hotel properties led by Earl have become a favorite place for thousands of travelers throughout the Western United States. In fact, in preparation for the 2002 Winter Olympic Games, Earl personally undertook a mission to build the first five-star hotel in Utah. His dream became a reality with the development and building of the Grand America Hotel in Salt Lake City. This property is truly "grand." It is beautiful from the top to the bottom and is a wonderful testament to Earl's dedication to quality and service.

Earl's contribution to the travel and recreation arena doesn't end with his hotel properties. He also owns and manages the Snowbasin ski area in Utah, the home of several Olympic races during the 2002 Olympic Winter

Games; and the Sun Valley resort in Idaho, repeatedly named the No. 1 ski resort in America.

Earl's business holdings also include a large petroleum portfolio anchored by his purchase of Sinclair Oil in 1976. His innovative leadership in the petroleum industry has enabled Sinclair Oil to grow and is now one of the largest privately held, full integrated oil companies in America.

His leadership and dedication have been recognized many times through numerous awards and honors, including an honorary doctorate degree from the University of Utah, the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars of the Smithsonian Institution's Award for Corporate Citizenship, appointments to the U.S. Postal Commission and the Salt Lake Olympic Organizing Committee, and as president of the American Independent Refiners Association.

Another hallmark of Earl's life has been his commitment to the thousands of employees he has hired throughout the years. Each Christmas season, Earl and Carol take the time to express personally their gratitude to each one of their 7,000 employees.

A famous orator, John Wesley, once stated: "Do all the good you can, by all the means you can, in all the ways you can, in all the places you can, at all the times you can, to all the people you can, as long as ever you can."

This describes Earl Holding. His good works accomplished through 80 years will be acknowledged and felt for generations to come. He is a living example of courage, commitment, and dedication. Hard work has never deterred him, and integrity has always been his guiding beacon.

Mr. President, I consider it a great honor to call Earl Holding a friend. He is an exceptional human being whose footprints will last for years. His success has not been achieved with one single magnificent accomplishment but through a journey of good work and exceptional leadership. I pay tribute to him today and hope my colleagues will join with me in wishing him a very happy 80th birthday!

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

RECOGNITION OF PROFESSORS OF THE YEAR

• Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate the winners of the United States Professor of the Year Award. Since 1981, this program has saluted outstanding undergraduate instructors throughout the country. This year, a State Professor of the Year was also recognized in 43 States, the District of Columbia and Guam.

This award is recognized as one of the most prestigious honors bestowed upon a professor. To be nominated for this award requires dedication to the art of education and excellence in every aspect of the profession. Profes-

sors personally vested in each student shape the leaders of tomorrow. These individuals should be proud of their accomplishment.

I commend and thank all the winners for your leadership and passion for educating. No doubt you have inspired an untold number of students. I wish you the very best in all your endeavors. Congratulations and best regards.

The four national award winners are:

Outstanding Baccalaureate Colleges Professor: K.E. Brashier, associate professor of religion and humanities, Reed College, Portland, Ore.

Outstanding Community Colleges Professor: Mark Lewine, professor of anthropology, Cuyahoga Community College, Cleveland, Ohio

Outstanding Doctoral and Research Universities Professor: Alex Filippenko, professor of astronomy, University of California, Berkeley

Outstanding Master's Universities and Colleges Professor: Donna C. Boyd, professor of anthropology, Radford University.

State Winners:

Alabama: Scott Stephens, Professor of Art, University of Montevallo.

Arizona: Rene Diaz-Lefebvre, Professor of Psychology, Glendale Community College.

Arkansas: Catherine Bordeaux, Associate Professor of French, Lyon College.

California: David Paddy, Associate Professor of English Language and Literature, Whittier College.

Colorado: Daniel Miller, Associate Professor of Astronautics, United States Air Force Academy.

Connecticut: Scott Plous, Professor of Psychology, Wesleyan University.

Delaware: Alan Fox, Associate Professor of Philosophy, University of Delaware.

District of Columbia: Elizabeth Chacko, Associate Professor of Geography and International Affairs, The George Washington University.

Florida: William F. Felice, Professor of Political Science, Eckerd College.

Georgia: Carmen Acevedo Butcher, Associate Professor of English, Shorter College.

Guam: Vivian Dames, Associate Professor, University of Guam.

Idaho: James Angresano, Professor of Political Economy, Albertson College of Idaho.

Illinois: Miriam Ben-Yoseph, Associate Professor, DePaul University.

Indiana: Randy Roberts, Professor of History and American Studies, Purdue University.

Iowa: Jeff Barker, Professor of Theatre and Speech, Northwestern College.

Kansas: Harald E.L. Prins, University Distinguished Professor of Anthropology, Kansas State University.

Kentucky: Frank Wiseman, Professor of Chemistry, Georgetown College.

Louisiana: Jo Dale Ales, Assistant Professor for Biology, Baton Rouge Community College.

Maine: Eric Landis, Professor of Civil Engineering, University of Maine.

Maryland: Joan Murray Naake, Professor of English, Montgomery College, Rockville.

Massachusetts: Cathleen K. Stutz, Assistant Professor of Education, Assumption College.

Michigan: Elfie Schults-Berndt, Director of Music, Lake Michigan College.

Minnesota: Randy Moore, Professor of Biology, University of Minnesota-Twin Cities.

Mississippi: Sarah Lea McGuire, Professor of Biology, Millsaps College.

Missouri: Lynn Rose, Associate Professor of History, Truman State University.

Montana: Robin Gerber, History and Social Sciences Instructor, Miles Community College.

Nebraska: Maxine Fawcett-Yeske, Associate Professor of Music, Nebraska Wesleyan University.

Nevada: Cheryl Glotfelty, Associate Professor of Literature and the Environment, University of Nevada, Reno.

New Hampshire: Paul Christesen, Assistant Professor of Classics, Dartmouth College.

New Jersey: Barry V. Qualls, Professor of English, Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey.

New York: Charles Williamson, Professor in Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering, Cornell University.

North Carolina: Thomas Arcaro, Professor of Sociology, Elon University.

Ohio: Ormond Brathwaite, Professor of Biology and Chemistry, Cuyahoga Community College.

Oklahoma: Vivian Thomlinson, Associate Professor of English, Cameron University.

Oregon: Karen Elizabeth Eifler, Associate Professor of Education, University of Portland.

Pennsylvania: Patricia Nestler, Associate Professor of English, Montgomery County Community College.

South Carolina: Maria K. Bachman, Associate Professor of English, Coastal Carolina University.

Tennessee: George Poe, Professor of French and French Studies, Sewanee: The University of the South.

Texas: Jennifer L. O'Loughlin-Brooks, Professor of Psychology, Collin County Community College.

Utah: Eric Amsel, Professor of Psychology, Weber State University.

Vermont: David T.Z. Mindich, Professor of Journalism and Mass Communication, St. Michael's College.

Virginia: Joann Grayson, Professor of Psychology, James Madison University.

Washington: David Domke, Associate Professor of Communication, University of Washington.

West Virginia: Norman Duffy, Professor of Chemistry, Wheeling Jesuit University.

Wisconsin: Donald A. Neumann, Professor in Physical Therapy, Marquette University.●

HONORING THE LIFE OF DR. MILTON FRIEDMAN

• Mr. BUNNING. Mr. President, I would like to take the opportunity to honor the life of a great American economist, Dr. Milton Friedman, who passed away today.

In his 94 years, he led an intellectual movement at the University of Chicago focused on the failure of government intervention in the market process, wrote extensively on both economics and public policy, served on the President's Commission on an All-Volunteer Armed Force and the President's Commission on White House Fellows, served on President Ronald Reagan's Economic Policy Advisory Board, and served as president of American Economic Association, the Western Economic Association, and the Mont Pelerin Society. Dr. Friedman was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the National Medal of Science, and the Nobel Prize in economic sciences.

Dr. Friedman was a prominent defender of the free market and small government. A critic of the Federal Reserve, he argued that the misguided