

successful campaign to establish El Monte as the true end to the Santa Fe Trail.

During the past 25 years, Mrs. Felix has served as a member of the El Monte City Parks and Recreation Commission, Property Maintenance Commission, and Personnel Commission. She has also advocated on behalf of small businesses to protect them from damages from groundwater contamination, securing relief for many small businesses.

Mrs. Felix's commendable commitment to serving others has been expressed throughout her life not only through her work in the community, but also through her equally strong dedication to her family and friends.

As a resident of El Monte myself, I wish to express my sincere respect and appreciation for Mrs. Felix's contributions to our community.

TRIBUTE TO EILEEN TOY

HON. THADDEUS G. McCOTTER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 2006

Mr. McCOTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the achievements and mourn the passing of Eileen Toy, born August 28, 1928.

For more than four decades, Eileen worked to improve the Michigan communities in which she lived. With her husband, Glen Toy of the Livonia Police Department, Eileen moved to Livonia, Michigan, during the 1950's. After graduating with honors from the University of Michigan with a Bachelors degree in Education, Eileen earned a Masters in Education Management degree from Eastern Michigan University. She went on to serve in the Wayne-Westland Community schools as a teacher and an administrator.

Eileen is remembered as a confidant to her friends, an inspiration to her students, and caregiver to her children, Laura, Glen, Carol, and Bruce. Her biting sense of humor, brilliance, and quick-wit will sorely be missed.

Mr. Speaker, during her 77 years, Eileen Toy has enriched the lives of people around her. Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in mourning her passing and remembering her contributions to our community and our country.

TRIBUTE TO LEO GREENBLUM

HON. HENRY CUELLAR

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 2006

Mr. CUELLAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Leo Greenblum for his induction as a laureate in the 2006 Laredo Business Hall of Fame, and for his incredible dedication to the City of Laredo, Texas.

Leo Greenblum was born in 1923 in Augustow, Poland, and moved with his family to Tampico, Mexico, in 1926 in search of a better life. His family later moved to Nuevo Laredo, where his brother, Irving Greenblum, was born. He graduated from Texas A&M University with a chemical engineering degree in 1946 after his military service in World War II.

Mr. Greenblum has admirably served the community of Laredo, Texas, through his membership and work in several civic, social,

educational, and governmental organizations such as Tesoro Savings and Loan, Mercy Hospital, and the Nuevo Laredo Chamber of Commerce. He also operated Mueblerias Mexico, the largest retail furniture and accessory business in Nuevo Laredo, for 65 years, before closing the business in 2002 to enjoy retirement with his wife, Sue, and his three children and four grandchildren.

For his dedication and hard work in making the Laredo business community stronger and better, he will be honored by the Junior Achievement League in his induction as a laureate into the 2006 Business Hall of Fame.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to have had this time to recognize the bravery and dedication of Leo Greenblum, and I thank you for this time.

SALUTE TO SYBYL ATWOOD

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 2006

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a remarkable woman, Sybyl Atwood. For the past 40 years Sybyl has been the linchpin of the social services community in my hometown, Flint Michigan. On May 11 she will be honored for her selfless work on behalf of the less fortunate at a dinner hosted by the Resource Center in Flint.

Relocating to the Flint area after earning her Baccalaureate Degree in Community Development from Central Michigan University, she gathered together a group of volunteers on February 14, 1966 and founded the Volunteer Bureau. Serving as the chief executive officer of the Bureau for more than 20 years, Sybyl defined its direction as an organization promoting volunteerism, grassroots community involvement and expanded delivery of social services in the Flint area. The Bureau evolved into the Voluntary Action Center in 1989 and Sybyl continued at its helm. After merging with United Way, the Voluntary Action Center became part of the Resource Center. Sybyl continues to head the Volunteer Services at the Resource Center.

Thousands of volunteers have benefited from her training and guidance. She compiled the Genesee County Community Sourcebook, a reference book listing over 400 service agencies in Genesee County. Sybyl is also responsible for assembling the information and the publishing of the Emergency Assistance Directory, the Youth Volunteer Opportunities Directory, and the Reduced Income Planning Guide. She also coordinates the weekly Volunteer Here column in the Flint Journal and runs the Information and Referral Program. This program receives about 350 calls per month from persons seeking emergency assistance.

For her service to the community Sybyl has received the American Society of Training and Development Chapter Award for Service, City of Flint Human Relations Commission People's Award, Genesee County Bar Association Liberty Bell Award, Toastmaster International Regional Communication and Leadership Award, the YWCA of Greater Flint Nina Mills Women of Achievement Award, the Rotary Club's Paul Harris Award, Citizen of the Year Award from the National Association of Social

Workers, and earlier this week Michigan State University named her the 2006 Outstanding Field Educator for the Flint Program.

In addition to her work with Volunteer Services, Sybyl is also a founding member of the Emergency Services Council, the Genesee County Service Learning Coalition, the local Americorps collaborative, and has found time to work toward a master's degree in Public Administration. As a member of the Committee Concerned with Housing, she is currently studying the gaps in service in the emergency housing sector. Sybyl works within her neighborhood promoting the historic Carriage Town area and the propagation of Michigan's indigenous plants and grasses.

Mr. Speaker, Sybyl Atwood embodies the sentiments in her favorite quotation, "While there is a lower class, I am in it; while there is a criminal element, I am of it; while there is a soul in prison, I am not free." She is a champion of the poor, the helpless, and the innocent. I am proud of my association with her, grateful for the good that she does, and treasure her inspiration, commitment and wisdom. The Flint community is a more humane place because of Sybyl Atwood. I ask the House of Representatives to rise today and join me in honoring this exceptional woman.

NATIONAL WAR COLLEGE
CELEBRATES 60TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 2006

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, let me take this means to congratulate the National War College on 60 years of excellence in national security policy and strategic thinking education. On April 5, 2006, I had the privilege to address the Commandant's dinner in celebration of this anniversary and I am proud to share that speech with the Members of the House:

NATIONAL WAR COLLEGE 60TH ANNIVERSARY
THE NEXT 60 YEARS

Ladies and Gentlemen, thank you. I am honored that you asked me to be your speaker. And thank you, General Peterson for that generous introduction.

First, I have to say Congratulations. What you have built here is truly a *national treasure*. You can be proud, as the entire nation should be, of this school and your product—because your product literally is the strength of this nation as we anticipate and respond to world events. Among your students and your faculty, you have educated some of the finest strategists this country has ever produced.

I was going to give a short speech. But then I thought about the critical time we live in and got excited all over again about National War College. I don't want to take too much time with serious thoughts, but it is important to reflect on our past in order to respond to the challenges ahead.

Sixty years ago, it was a novel idea—to create a college that would focus on grand strategy and bring together a diverse student body and faculty—senior officers from all the services and senior officials from the state department and, later, other agencies.

This was a place where students were presented with strategic dilemmas, with a curriculum that "focused on the interrelationship of military and non-military means in the promulgation of national policy."

In 1946 Ambassador George Kennan, the first deputy for foreign affairs here, explained that in those days of “transition and uncertainty,” there was little in the policy world being done on the relation between war and politics. Kennan noted, “American thinking about foreign policy had been primarily addressed to the problems of peace, and had taken place largely within the frameworks of international law and economics. Thinking about war, confined for the most part to military staffs and institutions of military training, had been directed . . . to technical problems of military strategy and tactics—to the achievement, in short, of victory in purely military terms.”

Kennan saw *this school*—its curriculum and its student/faculty interaction—as a home for the development of new strategic thinking at the beginning of the Cold War.

Through the years, National War College faculties have done a magnificent job teaching national security policy and strategy. This College’s special place among the senior schools of Professional Military Education has been based on your attention to grand strategy. As Lieutenant General Leonard T. Gerow—President of the Board which recommended the War College’s formation—said, “The College is concerned with grand strategy and the utilization of national resources necessary to implement that strategy . . . Its graduates will exercise influence on the formulation of national and foreign policy in both peace and war.” It has also been based on your insistent attention to academic rigor. And, your excellence has been based on the inclusion, from the beginning, of interagency and international students. These elements of excellence, in the context of a residential program that builds lasting ties between officers of different services, different countries and different agencies, is unmatched anywhere.

Congress has been supportive of your continuing advances in all these areas. I guess I don’t have to remind you of my role in the Goldwater-Nichols reforms to increase “jointness” among the services and my investigations of the Professional Military Education system.

But we can’t rest here. Keeping your institution relevant and on the sharp edge takes the constant attention of Congress and the Chairman in support of each new Commandant, and Dean, and the faculty.

Your graduates test your teaching every day in a very complex environment. Senior decision makers have made some mistakes that have increased the difficulty of their missions. I know the current students review successes and difficulties as case studies so they will be even better prepared. But while today’s wars demand our focus, we need to be careful we don’t become so myopic that we fail to see the great challenges and opportunities ahead.

One challenge is that, with all our advanced technology, when we still have failures. I believe this is because we are ill-equipped intellectually and because we don’t work together well enough. Our successes are achieved because our most astute military and civilian leaders understand people, cultures, and root causes of problems or conflicts. *And* they anticipate opportunities. In Iraq, Afghanistan, the global war on terror, and even with Katrina and beyond, human interactions have caused great uncertainty for our security at home and abroad. Just these few examples show why any success we have is not just a matter of doctrine and technology.

We can all think about failures among leaders at transitional periods such as Robert E. Lee at Gettysburg. He failed to grasp the impact on war of the transition from an agricultural to an industrial age. This lesson

shows that what might appear to be tactical mistakes are really strategic! And I’m convinced, we are once more at a transitional period in our history just as Kennan was sixty years ago.

Today we not only face the continuing transition from the industrial to the information age, but we are also recognizing that adversaries can capitalize on technologies in unanticipated ways. As new technologies have increased the complexity of our world, we see two other phenomena. Our adversaries use tactics we would be familiar with if we studied history. And, with our focus on technology, we must not neglect the critical dimension of human interaction.

This brings me to my real point. The challenges and opportunities before us place as great an intellectual demand on our national security professionals as at any time in our history. And while their understanding of the art of war and international relations might be pretty good today, it must be even better tomorrow. And it must be broader. It must be even better integrated across all the instruments of national power. And it must be more expansive to include nontraditional national security partner agencies and departments, as well as more and different foreign partners.

Beyond the employment of joint forces, beyond the effort to pursue the newest technologies of the science of warfare, you know that National War College graduates must be prepared not just to adopt technical transformation, but also must understand the art of statecraft as well as war.

While I do not pretend to understand the Future Combat System or the avionics of the F-22, I do know they will be useless unless we have wise leaders who know the value of all the instruments of national power and have the skills to use them at the appropriate times and in the appropriate combinations. I know it’s easy to measure the increased payloads and speeds brought by new technology. But while it’s difficult to quantify the value of a Kennan, a Powell, or a Pace, it’s more important than ever to recognize the value of our best strategists.

As we used to say about jointness, “this can’t be a pick up game.” Now, it’s our interagency planning and operations, and our focus on a broader definition of national security that must not be ad hoc or “come as you are.”

What would help? I want to challenge the Services and other agencies, to design systems that deliberately select the right people for the right level of professional education and the right school for strategic studies. They should be able to articulate why they send one person to Air, Naval or Army War College and another to this College or ICAF, or to a Fellowship. At the same time, they need to place a real value on how well their members take on what is taught. Your graduates’ future assignments should not only reflect that they went to the premier interagency national security strategy institution. Their selection for command, senior leadership, and interagency positions should be based in greater measure on how well they perform here. Did National War College Distinguished Graduates and outstanding faculty get treated any differently by their Service detailers or their agency human resource directors than those who did not do quite as well, or as those who were not selected for this outstanding education? Perhaps they went back to the very same job they were doing. This is what I mean when I have spoken about the Services taking intellectual performance at PME seriously. This is what I mean when I critique them for not promoting officers who have excelled teaching or studying world affairs and the art of war and politics.

Is this impossible? Only if we’re wedded to machine age personnel systems. The Services and agencies need information age human resource systems that can recruit, retain, train and educate the innovative people we need in government and the military.

And, we need a sufficient number of people in the Services and agencies if we are going to build intellectual capital, fight these wars and prepare for the next catastrophe or conflict. We have to have enough people to be able to send exceptional military and agency leaders to be students or faculty in school assignments. The cost of preparing for the challenges of tomorrow pale in comparison to the price we will pay if we are caught without the cadre of wise leaders we need for the future.

You know, whenever I have written the Chairman, or NDU President or you as Commandants a letter, I have been pretty consistent in my questions. Do you select the right officers and civilians to serve as faculty and in the right balance? Have you kept your faculty to student ratio low with 10-12 students per seminar? Are you emphasizing history, political science and foreign area studies? Does the faculty have these credentials? Do you have the resources to ensure your students are able to conduct field or regional studies? Do your resources enable faculty to contribute to national strategy and policy through research and sabbaticals? Do you stay relevant by using real world and historical case studies? Have you fully integrated your reserve component, civilian and foreign students?

To me these are not academic questions, if you will pardon the expression. These are about the character and the continued relevance of this school.

Let me be clear. We know that the National War College has no counterpart among civilian universities. Not Harvard, not Princeton, not Stanford—none of them has a faculty, or curriculum or student body remotely comparable. This College must be protected and supported as the elite institution it is. The nation’s future security requires it. The quality of the faculty, of the instruction, of the curriculum, of the students must not be compromised. A false choice must never be forced on us between spending on current operations and new military technologies, and investing in the education of our future premier national strategists.

For sixty years the National War College has been the crown jewel of Professional Military Education. Since the days when President Harry Truman sat in student seminars to learn about the Soviet Union, this College has been the place where strategic thinking has been nurtured, taught and refined. At a historic moment of great challenge and peril George Kennan, worked in this building, to formulate the containment strategy that ultimately won the Cold War without a nuclear exchange. Today, at another moment of great challenge, the need for strategic direction and thinking could not be greater. The price of failure is far too high. *We have* to get it right. We have to have wise people, with the right education, in the right positions, to think through these challenges and take action in concert.

When you think about all the political debates, the expedient compromises, and the resource trade-offs that take place in this town each day, it’s a miracle that a college of this quality has been able to survive and prosper within the larger bureaucratic confines of the government. In a more immediate sense, I have always been concerned that bureaucracies can kill even the healthiest intellectual organization. A college such as this can decline and die if bureaucracies and administrative arms bloat while they

cut corners, dumb down, impose numbing uniformity, enshrine group think, standardize mediocrity or gorge themselves on the resources meant to be spent on the real stuff of education—the interaction between small groups of faculty and students wrestling with the profound issues of the day.

The National War College has always embodied something unique. As I look at you leaders of this college during different eras of war and peace, I sense a continuity of intellectual engagement and energy in these historic halls. It is called excellence.

Why is it here? Yes, you have an outstanding faculty, and superior students, an ever adapting curricula and your wonderful location here in Washington.

But the key, from the beginning—the genius of General Eisenhower's vision—is that experienced professionals from various backgrounds and come together, over an extended period of time, to learn from each other, and to tackle problems together in an environment that fosters understanding. This is one institution that has had no agenda other than to make wise and thoughtful leaders. In the current atmosphere of partisan tensions, this College remains a refuge from the bureaucratic skirmishes and wars.

As the first War College Commandant, Admiral Harry T. Hill explained, his intention was to "make the students ponder", to give the students practical problems upon which to think and arrive at individual conclusions.

This is a safe space for men and women to engage each other in the search for a better understanding of each others' agencies and departments. They can gain a true appreciation of the character and conduct of war, the complexity of strategy, and the utility of the diplomatic, political and economic instruments of state. Your product is strategists. They are still critical to our future.

I can see this in your graduates . . . General Pace, our Chairman; General Martin Dempsey on the ground now in Iraq; David Sedney, our first senior State Department officer in Afghanistan after 9/11 and now deputy chief of mission in China; Buzz Mosley, Chief of Staff of the Air Force . . . generals, ambassadors, foreign military officers, and interagency leaders. Even one of our newest Armed Services Committee staffers, Lorry Fenner, is a former member of your faculty and a National War College graduate. I could go on and on . . .

This is a proud tradition and serves as the foundation for the next 60 years ahead. I hope the War College will continue to lead the way in inter-agency and inter-service strategic education. As we broaden our definition of the national security community to include homeland defense and increased international cooperation, I hope that the War College model and experience can be used to broaden government's approach to our nation's challenges.

George Kennan, typing away in his office right next door to this room, charted a strategy to meet a past threat . . . a policy that endured and was adapted, through Administrations of both parties. You all have been the watchful guardians of this heritage.

I want to challenge you tonight continue to work with us in Congress and at this College to think about how to improve inter-agency planning and operations to defeat our adversaries and to capitalize on opportunities. Lend your wisdom to the significant questions we face today—should we be working on a National Security Act for 2007 or 2009? How can we adapt a Goldwater-Nichols type reform to the interagency process? These are only two of the topics we wrestle with. You can see how significant they are and imagine the sustained, long term effort they will require.

So, we enjoy a celebration tonight, but tomorrow we must start again to renew and reinvigorate this great project of creating national security strategists. Given your history, and the imperative for the future, I am confident this College's faculty and students are up to this challenge.

Thank you for including me in your celebration. I welcome your continued engagement on these issues.

A FAREWELL TO CITIGROUP WEILL BUILT A GIANT A DEAL AT A TIME

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 2006

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the now retired Citigroup chairman Sanford I. Weill for achieving the status as one of the most powerful financiers this Nation has ever seen. Mr. Weill is credited as being the architect of a global financial powerhouse from his many business deals and mergers, especially the merger of Citigroup and Travelers in 1998.

Sanford I. Weill is the true embodiment of the American dream. A youth growing up in Brooklyn during the 1940s, Weill changed the way business deals were brokered. The retirement of Sanford I. Weill has been called by many as an "end of an era", a time when Wall Street seemed to be increasingly dominated by hedge funds and private equity firms run by nameless and faceless yet powerful financial brokers. Weill is among the last of the classic deal makers who broke many of the rules and rewrote history on Wall Street as never seen before.

Mr. Weill does not plan to return to Citigroup and has since passed on the corporation to his successor, Charles O. Prince III the current chief executive.

Retirement for Mr. Weill now consists of an array of philanthropic endeavors such as doing work for the National Academy Foundation, a nationwide network of career-themed "schools within schools" that he established, Carnegie Hall, where he has been chairman for the last 15 years and the Weill Cornell Medical College. Weill also wishes to involve himself in health relief efforts for people in Africa, a continent with compelling needs to which Mr. Weill's compassion and success has been drawn and which can only benefit from his commitment and energy.

I am pleased to enter into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an article published in the New York Times on Tuesday April 18, 2006 entitled, "A Farewell to Citigroup", for its recognition of Mr. Weill for the many years that he has put into Citigroup and also for his commitment to philanthropy thereafter.

A FAREWELL TO CITIGROUP

(By Julie Creswell and Eric Dash)

Entering his sun-filled office in Citigroup's Manhattan headquarters, Sanford I. Weill punched a few buttons on a computer near a window before looking over his shoulder and smiling broadly. When asked if he had just looked at Citigroup's stock price, he shrugged his shoulders as if to suggest he could not help himself.

"It's up 35 cents; it's a good day," he noted.

For years, Mr. Weill and Citigroup were, for all intents and purposes, synonymous.

During decades of deal making, he built one of the most powerful and influential financial institutions in the world.

Today, at the annual Citigroup shareholder meeting at Carnegie Hall, Mr. Weill, 73, will cross the stage and take his final bow as chairman.

Looking tan and fit thanks to a new diet regimen (exercise, no bread, no butter and, for good measure, no gin), a spirited and joking Mr. Weill insisted that while he intended to keep a close eye on the company and its stock price, he was ready to retire.

"I think it's now time for me to turn the page and go to the next chapter of my life," Mr. Weill said yesterday. "I've hung around long enough as the chairman, and I think the company will be well served by having the chairman and the C.E.O. being the same person."

Mr. Weill's successor, Charles O. Prince III, the chief executive, assumes the post of chairman today. Citigroup, to be sure, is not sending Mr. Weill away with nothing more than a gold watch and a big thank-you. A black-tie invitation-only party was held last night at the Temple of Dendur in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

About 350 of New York's political, financial and cultural elite were expected to attend, including James Dimon of J. P. Morgan Chase; Philip J. Purcell, the former chief of Morgan Stanley; the Rev. Jesse Jackson; and the cellist Yo-Yo Ma. Guests nibbled on tiny treats and toasted Mr. Weill's storied career.

The celebration was as much about Mr. Weill's charitable activities—for Carnegie Hall, the Joan and Sanford I. Weill Medical College of Cornell and a national education initiative—as it is about his leadership of Citigroup.

The party also seemed to suggest the passing of an era. At a time when Wall Street seems to be increasingly dominated by hedge funds and private equity firms run by nameless and faceless yet undoubtedly powerful financiers, Mr. Weill, once a volatile and insecure boy from Brooklyn, is a throwback. He is among the last of the classic deal makers who broke many of the rules and rewrote history on Wall Street.

As for Mr. Weill's retirement nest egg, it is all but layered in gold. After earning nearly \$1 billion from salary, bonuses and options cashed in over the last decade, Mr. Weill will receive a pension worth more than \$1 million a year.

Under a 10-year consulting contract with Citigroup, he will earn a daily rate of \$3,846 for dispensing advice for up to 45 days a year. Citigroup will also cover the costs of a car and driver, health and dental insurance for him and his wife, Joan, and rent for an office in the General Motors Building, as well as administrative support.

Mr. Weill, meanwhile, will continue to fly at no charge on Citigroup jets for the next 10 years. (He voluntarily reduced that benefit, which originally was to allow him free access to the Citigroup fleet for life.)

One thing Mr. Weill insists he is not going to do in retirement is start a private equity fund. Last summer, Mr. Weill landed in a white-hot media glare after he approached the board about starting such a fund. The board decided that such an endeavor would be competitive and told Mr. Weill that, if he left early to pursue it, he would have to forgo some retirement perks. Mr. Weill ultimately decided not to pursue the venture, and he said he had not changed his mind.

"They ended up doing me a big favor. Knowing my personality, whatever I'm going to get involved in, that rush is going to come again that we have to do it the best," Mr. Weill said. "I wanted to do something different, and this gives me the opportunity to do it." Despite reports last summer of growing tensions between him and his successor,