

HONORING R. PHILIP HANES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight in honor of one of my constituents, Mr. R. Philip Hanes of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, as we celebrate his 80th birthday.

Mr. Hanes is a truly remarkable man who has accomplished more than most people could if given several lifetimes. He is the former chief executive officer of Hanes Companies, Incorporated. However, despite his tremendous success in the business world, he is best known for his passion, leadership, and support for the arts.

As a leader of the American arts council movement that began in the 1950s, Mr. Hanes has served on the boards of over 50 national, State and local art agencies, most notably as the founding member of the National Council on the Arts and as the founder and first chairman of the North Carolina Arts Council.

He has also served on the boards of many world-renowned organizations, such as the Museum of Modern Art, the New York City Ballet, the National Endowment for the Arts, the Kennedy Center For the Performing Arts, and too many others to list.

Mr. Hanes, who attended the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and graduated from Yale University, was the founder of the Yale University Committee on Music, a board member at the Brevard School of Music, and an advisory council member at the Cornell University Graduate School of Business in the Arts Administration Division.

He is the recipient of three Presidential appointments from Presidents Kennedy, Johnson and Ford, three honorary degrees and 24 art awards. These awards include the National Medal of Arts presented by President Bush in 1991 for Mr. Hanes' role as a founder of community arts programs across the Nation.

Mr. Hanes was instrumental in establishing the North Carolina School of the Arts; the Southeastern Center for Contemporary Arts, SECCA; and the Roger L. Stevens Center for the Performing Arts in Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

He was a founder of the North Carolina Governor's Council on Business, Arts and Humanities and a founder of the Winston-Salem Arts Council. In addition, he and his wife, Charlotte, are the namesakes of an art gallery at Wake Forest University.

Mr. Hanes also played a tremendous role in bringing the Sparta Teapot Museum to northwest North Carolina. Sonny and Gloria Kamm of Los Angeles, California, had been collecting unique teapots for over 25 years and had been looking to relocate their collection to a community where it could make a serious economic impact.

Some folks from the Penland School of Craft suggested that they consider northwest North Carolina and advised Mr. and Mrs. Kamm to talk to Philip Hanes. It turns out that on their return flight, a representative from the Penland School was randomly assigned a seat next to none other than Mr. Hanes. Mr. Hanes loved the idea of establishing a teapot museum in northwest North Carolina. He contacted the Kamms, pitched the idea and brought them to Sparta. And the rest is history.

The planned Sparta Teapot Museum will be the permanent home for the Kamms' teapots. Their collection will help revitalize Sparta and the rest of Alleghany County, which saw four of its five largest employers close their doors. The museum will be the only specialty teapot museum in the country and will encourage economic development by drawing in a large number of tourists to Sparta each year.

In addition to his accomplishments in the arts, Mr. Hanes' love for the great outdoors led him to establish three national conservation organizations and serve on the boards of 19 others. When he wasn't busy working on all these projects, Mr. Hanes somehow managed to find time to write a popular novel, "How to Get Anyone to Do Anything." In his book, Mr. Hanes shares the wisdom he has gained throughout many years during his impressive career.

Philip Hanes and his wife, Charlotte, are true treasures in the fifth district. I want to wish him a happy birthday and thank him for all of the wonderful things that he has done to help promote the arts and conservation in the State of North Carolina and throughout the country, and to wish him many, many more.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. DELAURO addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

TIME FOR A CHANGE IN POLICY IN IRAQ

Mr. EMANUEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. EMANUEL. Mr. Speaker, March 19 will mark the 3-year anniversary of

the Iraq war. For 3 years, we have heard the President respond to questions about his handling of the war in Iraq with, "Who are you going to believe, me or your own eyes?" Kind of like what Groucho Marx used to say.

For 3 years, we have seen the President and his supporters celebrate milestones in Iraq as an indication that the insurgency was "in its last throes," while the insurgency actually continues to grow and persist.

While the administration keeps trying to spin its way out of Iraq, we keep witnessing the truth. Today, for instance, John Negroponte told the Senate Armed Services Committee, "Even if a broad and inclusive national government emerges, there will almost certainly be a lag time before we see any dampening effect on the insurgency." In other words, even if we establish a functioning government and democracy, the insurgency in Iraq will persist, just the opposite of what the administration has been telling us.

Mr. Speaker, it is time that the President acknowledge what we can all see with our own eyes every night, that the administration's failure to secure the peace early in Iraq has led Iraq to the brink it is in today. Had we secured not just the war, but the first days of the occupation with a plan for that occupation and actually secured the country and had not allowed the first levels of insurgency to grow, to metastasize to what we have today, we would never have what we have now. But we went in with a plan for the war with not a single idea, not an iota of anything to do on the occupation.

Three years ago, brave men and women of the American Armed Forces fought brilliantly until defeating Saddam Hussein and his army. But the President failed to plan for the peace, and he failed to work quickly to establish order in Iraq and left it leaderless. In fact, many of our troops were on the sidelines as looting went rampant throughout Iraq, leading in that stage every way sequentially to what we have today. And why did it fail? Because he didn't listen to what we knew we had to do.

For the past 3 years, the President has maintained that if the American leaders in Iraq needed more troops, all they had to do was ask. Just last week the President said, "I will determine the troop levels in Iraq based on the recommendations of our commanders, not based only the politics of Washington, D.C."

Paul Bremer, the Ambassador to Iraq, the President's top man in Iraq, called for more boots on the ground in the days following the invasion and was ignored. On page 10 of Paul Bremer's book, "My Year in Iraq," Paul Bremer writes that he was alarmed by a report stating that we did not have enough troops on the ground to stabilize the country.

The report said: "The population of Iraq today is nearly 25 million. The population would require 500,000 troops

on the ground to meet a standard of 20 troops per 1,000. This number is more than three times the number of foreign troops now deployed in Iraq."

Paul Bremer writes: "I found the conclusions persuasive and troubling. That afternoon, I had a summary of the draft copied and sent down the corridor to Don Rumsfeld. 'I think you should consider this,' I said in my cover memo. I have never heard back from him about the report."

Now, I am not here to help sell books for Paul Bremer, but the President's top man asked for more troops to succeed in Iraq and never got an answer from either the President of the United States or from the Secretary of Defense. When Secretary Don Rumsfeld completely ignores the man who is in charge of America's most important policy mission, we have a problem.

A few days later, Paul Bremer got a chance to air his concerns to the President: "There is one other important issue, Mr. President. Troop levels."

Troop levels never increased. The troop level never got up. In Iraq, Bremer's worst fears were realized, and he writes: "According to CENTCOM briefings in Qatar, we didn't yet have enough troops in Baghdad to secure key tactical objectives, traffic circles, bridges, power plants, banks and munition dumps, and also patrol the streets."

We will never know for sure if more troops would have secured Baghdad in time to prevent the insurgency we see today, but we do know that the President's top man had asked for help and the President failed to respond, and the Secretary of Defense failed to respond; and today we are seeing the results of that failure. And we do know that 136,000 men and women who are there now do not have the support that they need.

If you look today in the New York Times in a poll done by Mr. Zogby, the American troops don't think we have enough troops. They also don't think we should continue to stay there at the level that we are there.

Retired Army Lieutenant General Bill Odom, former head of the National Security Agency, said that the invasion of Iraq "will turn out to be the greatest single strategic disaster in U.S. foreign policy."

Lawrence Wilkerson, former Secretary of State Colin Powell's chief of staff at the State Department, said President Bush's foreign policy was "ruinous" and said that "we have courted disaster in Iraq, North Korea, and in Iran."

Mr. Speaker, it is time for a change in policy.

RETAIN BYRNE-JAG GRANTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. KENNEDY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, on February 16, while police

officers representing law enforcement organizations with over 100,000 members from every congressional district in the country were on Capitol Hill lobbying to save Byrne-JAG formula grants, police officers just outside the town of Monticello in my district in Minnesota were proving why the short-sighted elimination of the Byrne-JAG program must be rejected.

During a mid-afternoon traffic stop involving several individuals from Washington State in a vehicle likely stolen in California, a Minnesota State trooper noticed the smell of meth coming from a car.

After a brief search of the car with a trained drug dog, an elaborate trunk-latch device wired to the car's air conditioning knob was discovered and eight sealed packages and one large ziploc bag of meth were located in the car's passenger-side air bag compartment. In all, more than 11.5 pounds of meth worth over \$1 million was taken off our streets, along with several traffickers who profit from dealing this poison.

Mr. Speaker, 11.5 pounds of meth is the equivalent of over 45,000 hits. One hit of meth is enough to form an addiction more difficult to break than even heroin.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the police officers who made this bust and kept this staggering amount of meth out of the community in my district and likely those of many of my colleagues. However, Mr. Speaker, imagine how much meth they were not able to catch because of the devastating cuts to the Byrne-JAG program.

For the second year in a row, the administration has singled out the Byrne-JAG program for elimination, despite the fact that local police and the communities they protect praise the valuable source of crime-fighting grant money it provides.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join Representative LEE TERRY and me in our letter to the Budget Committee urging in the strongest terms that the President's proposal to eliminate Byrne-JAG grants not be followed and that this critical program to protect our communities from drugs and violent crime be funded at no less than \$900 million in the fiscal year 2007 budget cycle.

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Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to my colleague who has been a leader on this issue, Representative DAVIS of Tennessee.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time.

Congressman KENNEDY has been a real leader and a fighter for the Brynes-JAG funding and methamphetamine issues in general. I applaud his efforts and his continued concern about our families and our Nation and certainly the States that we represent.

Mr. Speaker, methamphetamine abuse continues to be a growing plague

on America's families, communities and our economy. Abuse of this drug has swept across our Nation like a terrible storm that leaves in its wake broken families, endangered children, overcrowded jails, degraded environment and communities begging for help.

I cannot overstate the problems this drug creates. As Attorney General Alberto Gonzalez said in July of 2005, in terms of damage to our children and to our society, methamphetamine is now the most dangerous drug in America. That is why, Mr. Speaker, I was terribly disappointed to see that the President's budget for fiscal year 2007 completely cut funding for the Byrnes Justice Assistance Grants.

This program has been cited by State and local governments across the country as critical in their efforts to combat meth. In essence, it represents the combined effort among Federal, State and local governments to create safer communities. In my State the funding has helped fund the State's drug task force and helped fund local community crime prevention projects.

State officials back home have informed me that eliminating this program could reduce criminal justice funding to Tennessee by a total of \$11 million and eliminate 170 much needed individual projects across our State.

That is why I have joined with Representative KENNEDY and many of our other colleagues in urging the House Budget Committee to include at least \$900 million for the Edward Byrnes Memorial Justice Assistance Grant program in the budget resolution for fiscal year 2007, which is still \$200 million less than the program's authorized level of \$1.1 billion.

We must fight this illicit drug head on. Just as we need to give our soldiers serving in Afghanistan and Iraq the tools and resources needed for success, so too must we give our local law enforcement officials the tools they need to fight the war on drugs.

This program is a tool our local law enforcement officers desperately need. Congress must restore the funding. The risk in not doing so is simply too scary and the threat to our children's future is too great.

I thank the gentleman for yielding me time.

THE STATE OF BEGGARDOM

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CONAWAY). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, let me ask the "why" question tonight. Why would the United States allow itself to be reduced to a state of beggarmdom in the Dubai ports deal?

The definition of a beggar is a person, in this case a country, that lives by asking others for help or charity. So why would the United States allow itself, a nation that created Social Security, won World War II, landed a man