

many of the remaining Teamster jobs paid \$19 an hour. Many signs in the abandoned Chicago facility were in Spanish, Polish and Greek for the immigrant workforce, most of whose jobs have gone to Mexico. Labor is cheaper there, but so is 92 percent of the raw material for hard candy—sugar. By moving outside the United States, Brach's can pay the world market price of sugar, which is one-half to one-third of the U.S. price as propped up by import quotas.

Life Savers, which for 90 years were made in America, are now made in Canada, where labor costs are comparable but the yearly cost of sugar is \$10 million less. Chicago's Ferrara Pan Candy Co., maker of Jawbreakers, Red Hots and Boston Baked Beans, has moved much of its production to Mexico and Canada.

Dueling economic studies, few of them disinterested, purport to demonstrate that more American jobs are saved or—much more plausibly—lost because protectionist quotas raise the price of sugar for 280 million Americans. In the life of this republic, in which rent-seeking—bending public power for private advantage—is pandemic, sugar quotas are symptomatic.

It was to a North Dakota radio station that Robert Zoelick, the U.S. trade representative, vowed that he would stand like Horatius at the bridge to block Australian sugar. The quotas can be considered among the bearable transaction costs of democracy, keeping North Dakota's, Minnesota's and other states' growers of sugar beets as well as Florida's, Louisiana's and other states' growers of sugar cane from starving.

Or seceding. Or, heaven forbid, being forced to grow something else. But protectionism is unconservative, unseemly and unhealthy—indeed, lethal.

Unconservative? Protectionism is a variant of what conservatives disparage as “industrial policy” when nonconservatives do it. It is government supplanting the market as the picker of economic winners. Another name for industrial policy is lemon socialism—survival of the unfit.

Unseemly? America has no better friend than Australia. Yet such is the power of American sugar interests that the Bush administration has forced Australia to acquiesce in continuing quotas on its sugar exports to America. That was a price for achieving the not-exactly “free trade” agreement signed last weekend. But look on the bright side: Restrictions on beef imports will be phased out over 18 years.

Is protectionism lethal? Promoted by Democrats hawking their compassion, protectionism could somewhat flatten the trajectory of America's rising prosperity. But protectionism could kill millions in developing nations by slowing world growth, thereby impeding those nations from achieving prosperity sufficient to pay for potable water, inoculations, etc. Developed nations spend \$1 billion a day on agriculture subsidies that prevent poor nations' farmers from competing in the world market.

Sugar quotas, although a bipartisan addiction, are worst when defended by Republicans who actually know better and who lose their ability to make a principled argument against the Democrats' protectionist temptation. Fortunately, splendid trouble may be on the horizon.

Last September's collapse of the World Trade Organization's ministerial meeting in Cancun, Mexico, meant that the pernicious “peace clause” was not renewed. For nine years it has prevented the WTO from treating agricultural subsidies as what they obviously are—market distortions incompatible with free trade. For Americans, a fight over that is worth having, and losing.

CAPTAIN JOHN DARRAH

HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 24, 2004

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Captain John Darrah. For the last four years Captain Darrah has served as the president of the Allied Pilots Association (APA), the largest independent pilots' union in the world with more than 11,500 members.

APA serves as the collective bargaining agent for all American Airlines pilots. It devotes more than 20 percent of its dues income to support aviation safety while working to improve benefits, pensions, hours of employment, and working conditions for its members.

During the spring of 2003, the airline industry was distressed. Fears of terrorism, a troubled economy, and the war in Iraq were all causing a weak travel demand.

This trend was especially hard on American Airlines. They announced that they would file for bankruptcy if they could not cut labor costs by \$1.8 billion a year. If the pilots, ground workers, or flight attendants unions rejected the concessions package that was offered, the AMR Corp., the parent company of American Airlines, vowed to file Chapter 11.

John Darrah was president of the Allied Pilots Association during this difficult time. He led his union to accept the concessions, staying off bankruptcy for AMR Corp. During the crisis he said, “To willingly take our airline and our company into bankruptcy would not be a better alternative . . . There is no upside to bankruptcy.”

As Captain Darrah's term as president of the APA comes to an end, I would like to commend him for the role he played in saving his airline and his company from bankruptcy. He has stood up to harsh criticism, but also saved thousands of jobs. We are proud of his achievements.

AUTHORIZING ISSUANCE OF PROCLAMATION COMMEMORATING 200TH ANNIVERSARY OF CONSTANTINO BRUMIDI

SPEECH OF

HON. STEVE ISRAEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 10, 2004

Mr. ISRAEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Con. Res. 264 to commemorate next year's 200th anniversary of the birth of Constantino Brumidi. I was pleased to join with my colleague, the gentleman from Florida, as an original cosponsor of this resolution.

Constantino Brumidi is known today as the Michelangelo of the United States Capitol building. He is most known for The Apotheosis of George Washington, the painting that depicts our first president's ascension into heaven, that adorns the interior ceiling of the central rotunda.

Brumidi was unknown in America when he began a mural to honor George Washington in 1855 shortly after immigrating to the United States. Over the next 25 years, he also painted the corridors on the first floor of the Senate wing and the first tribute to an African-Amer-

ican in the Capitol by depicting Crispus Attucks's patriotic death that touched off the Boston Massacre in 1770.

Initially, some believed that Brumidi's artistic styles and abilities were more suited to the Vatican and other buildings in Europe, places he contributed works before coming to America. But many historians have noted that Brumidi was the only person capable of painting the Capitol building in the glorious manner befitting the literal crowning achievement of liberty and democracy that it represents. Few in the United States had Brumidi's special talents as a fresco artist that utilized painting with watercolors on wet plaster.

Constantino Brumidi's experience is not unlike the ancestors of more than 26 million Americans of Italian descent that blended their centuries-old traditions with the relatively young history of the United States. Our country is indebted to their time, talents and skills that have beautified our country and inspired great achievements.

Each year, hundreds of Long Island school children gaze upward at Brumidi's work in the Capitol building's rotunda and sprawling corridors. They see important scenes in American history, from the development of the steam engine to the ending of the Civil War. Brumidi's work not only beautifies the Capitol, but it brings history to life and makes one dream of what the future holds for our great nation.

It is important that Brumidi's contributions and sacrifices are remembered. He is every bit as important to American history as the epic scenes and figures he brought to life. It is my hope that all of my colleagues will join me today in honoring Brumidi's legacy by voting in favor of this resolution.

A PROCLAMATION RECOGNIZING THE RETIREMENT OF STANLEY E. SPRAGUE FROM THE MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT OF ORANGE COUNTY

HON. EDWARD R. ROYCE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 24, 2004

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, whereas, over the last thirty years, Stanley E. Sprague has represented Orange County in a variety of forms on major water issues.

Whereas, Mr. Sprague joined the Municipal Water District of Orange County in 1972.

Whereas, Mr. Sprague has served as General Manager of the Municipal Water District of Orange County since 1983.

Whereas, the Municipal Water District of Orange County is a wholesale water agency charged with providing imported water to its thirty member agencies.

Whereas, in his role as General Manager of Municipal Water District of Orange County, Mr. Sprague's primary responsibility has been to assure that the present and future water needs of its member agencies are met.

Whereas, the Municipal Water District of Orange County is the second largest member agency of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, serving imported water to 2.3 million residents in roughly 80 percent of Orange County, one-third of whom rely solely on imported water.