

am willing to work with the Senator from New York on port security. It may be possible to earmark money to see to it that this pilot project is pursued.

If the Senator wishes to respond, OK. Otherwise, I am prepared to yield back the remainder of my time tonight. We have 2 ½ minutes on each side tomorrow. I hope we can reach a conclusion that we can adopt the Senator's proposal.

I yield back the remainder of our time.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time is yielded back.

MORNING BUSINESS

HONORING DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, I want to say a few words to commemorate the life and legacy of Dr. Martin Luther King. Yesterday was Dr. King's birthday, and on Monday we celebrate the National Holiday of Dr. King.

He had a dream: Equal opportunity for all Americans. That dream is unfulfilled today. In the 1960s, Dr. King spoke out against segregation and dehumanization. He stood up for workers' rights and voting rights. He won a Nobel Prize.

I often think what Dr. King would call for today. He would say there is still injustice in America; there is still more work to be done. As we look at what we need to do, we need to know that we need an independent judiciary. In order to protect our civil rights, we need to make sure we have judges who respect the 14th amendment and the civil rights laws. When someone walks in the courthouse door, they must be able to count on everyone being treated fairly. They must be able to trust that the law on the books will be enforced and that their constitutional rights will be respected. Let's make sure we have an independent judiciary. America needs judges on the bench who will enforce the laws on the books, the Civil Rights Act, the Voting Rights Act. Courtrooms across the country need to protect against redlining and discrimination. The courts must not undo, rewrite, or reinvent the spirit of our laws protecting America's civil rights.

Dr. King fought not only for equality under law but for economic justice. When he came for his famous Walk on Washington, it was about jobs and freedom. In 1968, Dr. King marched with 1,300 sanitation workers in Memphis. Let me tell you what he said that day on that march. He said he was fighting for decent wages, fair working conditions, livable housing. He said that old-age Social Security, health and welfare measures should be at the top of our national agenda and that education for the children and respect for the community should be No. 1.

I say to my colleagues, if we choose to honor Dr. King, let's fight for economic justice. I am so pleased we passed the unemployment insurance. Now we need to raise the minimum wage. The minimum wage is \$10,700 a year. That means a full-time job still leaves you in full-time poverty. Let's keep the dream alive and raise the minimum wage.

The first civil rights battles were over education. At that time, education was separate and unequal. Today, we are still fighting to make sure our children go to good schools with properly trained teachers and up-to-date books and technology. We need to make sure we back our educational system. This can mean technology training at a community college, Ph.D.s or MBAs, but at the same time, while we look at higher education, make sure we focus on that elementary and secondary level. Let's leave no child behind but make sure no child is left out of the budget.

Dr. King's legacy for America must be a living legacy. We in the Senate must continue to fight for the values Dr. King stood for and make sure the American dream is a reality for others.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about the need for hate crimes legislation. In the last Congress Senator KENNEDY and I introduced the Local Law Enforcement Act, a bill that would add new categories to current hate crimes law, sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred March 25, 2002 in Dubuque, IA. Elizabeth Tran was assaulted by Carla Kaufman, 17, while she was walking home from school. Without warning, Kaufman attacked the victim, beating her and using racial slurs associated with the victim's Chinese heritage. The victim was treated in a local hospital following the incident.

I believe that government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act is a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation and changing current law, we can change hearts and minds as well.

WTO DECISION ON THE CDO ACT

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, earlier today, a WTO appeals panel "ruled" that the United States violated our WTO obligations with the enactment of the Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset, CDO, Act, commonly known as the Byrd amendment. This continues a longstanding effort by the WTO to systematically undermine U.S. laws that assist our besieged manufacturing sector. The CDO ensures that

the U.S. companies and their workers can compete against unfair imports from foreign companies who dump their products in the U.S. If a foreign company continues to dump its products in the U.S. after having been found guilty of that practice, the CDO allows that future penalty tariffs payments be made to the companies who are being injured. We would all prefer that companies halt their illegal dumping, but if a foreign competitor chooses to continue the predatory practices, then the tariffs assist the U.S. workers and industry to remain competitive.

The CDO provides that antidumping tariffs benefit the companies injured from foreign dumping. Previously, this money went to the U.S. Treasury. Now the money assists the impacted companies to help them remain competitive. invest in new technologies and keep jobs in the U.S. In 2001, less than \$230 million was paid out to 900 companies. In September 2002, a WTO panel ruled that CDO placed the U.S. in violation of its obligations. Today, a WTO appellate upheld that decision. It is becoming obvious that the WTO is intruding on U.S. sovereignty and has acted beyond the scope of its mandate in this case. Even the Bush administration has recognized this trend nothing that the WTO ". . . has created obligations that do not exist."

The WTO dispute resolution system is in need of serious overhaul. The WTO and its appellate body are creating new rights and obligations where none exist in the actual WTO agreement. U.S. trade laws designed to insure a level playing field for U.S. industries and their workers are being seriously eroded by the WTO. This must end.

The CDO is good public policy. In a time of uncertainty, it benefits U.S. manufacturers and workers. It must be retained.

THE PERFORMING ARTS IN AMERICA

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I would like to bring a recent article in the Washington Post to the attention of our colleagues. Michael Kaiser, who is the President of the Kennedy Center, has written a thoughtful and articulate article on the serious challenges facing the performing arts in America.

Mr. Kaiser is an impressive leader for the Kennedy Center. In the 2 years he has been its President, the Center has staged a broad range of programs in dance, music and drama and has significantly expanded its efforts to reach out through the arts to improve the lives of all Americans.

I commend all that Mr. Kaiser is doing so effectively, and I ask unanimous consent that his recent article be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows: