

affiliate of the National Broadcasting Company (NBC) since its inception, KUAM Radio 610 offered a new community forum for entertainment, education, politics, and commercial advertising. At the time, only 35–55 percent of Guam homes had radios and a 15 second commercial cost as little as \$3. The original owner of KUAM was Mr. Harry S. Engel, who owned and managed KVEN in Ventura, California. The idea of opening a radio station in Guam came to him after reading a magazine article about the post-war years of Guam.

Two years later, on August 5, 1956, KUAM expanded its services to television, broadcasting a limited range of local and educational programming. Although not every household had a television, KUAM TV8 revolutionized media in Guam, providing a new avenue for communication and entertainment. In addition to a number of local variety shows, KUAM TV8 also broadcast national programming, which was shipped to Guam to be viewed weeks or sometimes months after the original broadcast. In 1970, KUAM TV went color.

On September 1, 1966, KUAM added a third outlet to its media family by introducing a radio station on the FM dial. 93.9 FM eventually transformed itself from playing canned music to becoming a rock station with live DJs. In 1989, KUAM 610 changed its name to 610 Estasion Minagof, becoming Guam's first and only all-Chamorro station.

Today, KUAM is locally owned and operated by Calvo Enterprises, Inc. as Pacific Telestations, Inc. KUAM's media services now include KUAM TV8, TV 11, I-94 FM, Isla-610 AM, and KUAM.com. KUAM actively gives back to the community through the KUAM Care Force with projects ranging from providing wheelchairs for disabled individuals who cannot afford them to supporting bone marrow drives to helping feed Guam's hungry. The media time KUAM makes available to non-profit organizations has been an invaluable service to the community.

I was an employee at KUAM from 1954 to 1966. I worked my way from the bottom up, starting as a receptionist and eventually becoming a local news reporter, Program Director, and finally Women's Director. After attaining my FCC license I hosted programs on both KUAM 610 AM and KUAM TV8. Some of my highlights include hosting a Women's World program on both radio and television, telling children's stories, hosting a daily local events calendar, and even playing radio personality "Lorelei" who entertained the many servicemen stationed in Guam with sentimental music and a sultry voice. The name comes from a German legend of a siren name Lorelei that bewitched the hearts of sailors, causing them to crash their ships into the Rhine River.

Although I am disappointed I was not able to celebrate with them in person, I wish KUAM a happy 50th anniversary and wish them success in their next 50 years.

NEBRASKA IS A GREAT STATE FOR BUSINESSES TO GROW AND FLOURISH

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 16, 2004

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member commends to his colleagues the following article from the March 10, 2004, Lincoln Journal Star. According to the article, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce conducted a national survey of 1,402 senior corporate attorneys on the business litigation environment in the different states. This article indicates that Nebraska is ranked second out of the 50 states in this survey which took into account factors such as the treatment of liability and class action lawsuits; punitive damages, fairness and competence of juries, and judge impartiality.

This U.S. Chamber of Commerce survey illustrates that Nebraska is a great state for businesses to grow and flourish. Businesses should want to locate in a state like Nebraska which has a fair judicial system, among the many positive attributes of this great state. As a result of the findings of this survey, this Member hopes that more businesses will move to Nebraska which will create additional jobs.

[From the Lincoln Journal Star, Mar. 10, 2004]

STATE'S COURTS RANK SECOND IN FAIRNESS

OMAHA.—Nebraska's court system ranks second in fairness when it comes to liability suits, according to a survey of corporate attorneys by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

It is the second year in a row Nebraska has been listed in the top five of the pro-business group's survey.

Nebraska's good liability reputation can help the state business-wise, the group said.

"Businesses go where they are wanted and they bring jobs and economic growth to states with the best legal systems," Thomas Donahue, the U.S. Chamber president, said in a statement.

The chamber's study says 80 percent of the 1,402 senior corporate attorneys surveyed said the "litigation environment" in a state could affect such decisions at their companies as where to locate or do business.

The Chamber of Commerce's survey took such factors into consideration as treatment of liability and class-action suits, the issuance of punitive damages, judge impartiality and competence, and the predictability and fairness of juries.

Delaware was rated the best, followed by Nebraska, Virginia, Iowa and Idaho. Last year, the top five list was Delaware, Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota and Indiana.

From best to worst, the bottom five in this year's Chamber of Commerce survey were California, Louisiana, Alabama, West Virginia and Mississippi.

The survey is done by the Chamber of Commerce's Institute for Legal Reform and is in its third year.

The group says the wide gap the survey shows between the best and worst states underscores the need for federal and state reforms on class-action, asbestos litigation and medical malpractice suits.

CORPORATE COURT RANKING

National rankings of state court systems according to a survey of 1,402 senior corporate attorneys by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce:

1. Delaware

2. Nebraska
3. Virginia
4. Iowa
5. Idaho
6. Utah
7. New Hampshire
8. Minnesota
9. Kansas
10. Wisconsin
11. Indiana
12. Maine
13. Colorado
14. Arizona
15. Wyoming
16. North Dakota
17. South Dakota
18. Connecticut
19. North Carolina
20. Vermont
21. Maryland
22. New York
23. Michigan
24. Washington
25. Tennessee
26. New Jersey
27. Oregon
28. Massachusetts
29. Georgia
30. Pennsylvania
31. Oklahoma
32. Ohio
33. Alaska
34. Nevada
35. Kentucky
36. Rhode Island
37. New Mexico
38. Florida
39. Hawaii
40. South Carolina
41. Missouri
42. Arkansas
43. Montana
44. Illinois
45. Texas
46. California
47. Louisiana
48. Alabama
49. West Virginia
50. Mississippi

THE INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 3970, THE GREEN CHEMISTRY RE- SEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2004

HON. PHIL GINGREY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 16, 2004

Mr. GINGREY. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to introduce an important piece of legislation, "The Green Chemistry Research and Development Act of 2004." Many of you may wonder, what is green chemistry? So I will start with a brief explanation. Chemical manufacturing is the source of many products upon which we depend such as medicines, plastics, fuels, and fabrics. However, chemical manufacturing has also resulted in harm to the environment and human health. The goal of green chemistry is to minimize or, ideally, to eliminate this harm. It is defined as the design of chemical products and processes that reduce or eliminate the use or generation of hazardous substances. By factoring hazard in to the design of products and processes, chemists can design chemicals to be safe, just as they can design them to have other properties, such as color or texture.

Many private sector industries have recognized the potential of green chemistry. Along

with its inherent human health and environmental advantages, green chemistry can offer many economic advantages. This is because the costs of separating waste from products, complying with regulations, disposing of hazardous wastes and liability protection can be large. Preventing pollution and waste in the first place is often cheaper than mitigating and cleaning it up later.

In my State, Georgia, Shaw Industries, Inc. is showing tremendous returns on their investment in green chemistry. Shaw Industries, Inc. produces carpet tile from their EcoWorx™ compound, which is made from non-toxic starting materials. The carpet tiles are fully recyclable, and Shaw has started to receive the first generation of carpet tiles, introduced in 1999, back in the factory for recycling. Shaw has found that the cost of collection, transportation, and recycling is less than making new carpet tiles from virgin raw materials. Even before Shaw recycled a single carpet tile, they benefited from their investment in green manufacturing. By switching from traditional carpet tile backing to EcoWorx™, Shaw cut the energy needed to produce carpet tiles in half.

Green chemistry offers other advantages in the areas of worker safety, public safety, and national security. For example, many chemical processes are conducted at extreme temperatures and/or pressure, two conditions that present a risk for workers. Also, many chemical processes involve toxic substances. Green chemistry aims to design processes that can be conducted at or near room temperature and pressure, and that use benign materials. Both of these steps improve working conditions for employees. Chemical factories also pose a potential threat to public safety because of the possibility of an accidental release of toxic materials into the surrounding communities. Green chemistry seeks to replace these toxic substances with safe ones, which would not pose a threat to the public if accidentally released. Reducing the number of toxic chemical plants and the transport of toxic chemicals also improves national security by reducing the number of potential terrorist targets.

Yet despite all of the promise of green chemistry, the Federal government invests very little in this area. The most notable effort is a small grant program run jointly by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the National Science Foundation (NSF). Green chemistry research in this program is funded at about \$4 million dollar per year. The Department of Energy (DOE) and National Institute for Standards and Technology (NIST) also do a small amount of green chemistry research, however the Federal investment in green chemistry is minimal as compared to the overall investment in chemistry. In addition, each of these agencies has an important role to play in developing green chemistry technologies and facilitating their adoption; however, right now, there is little coordination among agencies.

The Green Chemistry Research and Development Act establishes an interagency research and development (R&D) program to promote and coordinate Federal green chemistry research, development, demonstration, education and technology transfer activities. The Program would support R&D grants, including grants for university-industry partnerships, support green chemistry research at Federal labs, promote education at the under-

graduate and graduate levels, and collect and disseminate information about green chemistry. NSF and EPA would lead an Interagency Working Group to coordinate these activities. The Working Group would also include DOE and NIST, as well as any other agency the President designates. The program is authorized at \$26 million in Fiscal Year 2005 rising to \$30 million in Fiscal Year 2007 from sums otherwise authorized to be appropriated. This bill does not authorize the expenditure of new money.

I think that this bill provides modest and prudent funding in an area that deserves greater Federal attention. I look forward to working with my colleagues on the Science Committee, the Administration, and all other interested stakeholders to enact this important legislation.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3717, BROADCAST DECENCY ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2004

SPEECH OF

HON. PETER A. DeFAZIO

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 11, 2004

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3717) to increase the penalties for violations by television and radio broadcasters of the prohibitions against transmission of obscene, indecent, and profane language:

Mr. DeFAZIO. Mr. Chairman, like many of my colleagues, I've been long concerned about the increasing coarseness of language and content on radio and TV.

Had I not been required to travel to Oregon for official representational purposes, I would have voted "aye" on H.R. 3717, the Broadcast Decency Enforcement Act of 2004.

We have an obligation to balance first amendment rights with our duty to ensure that programming that's accessible to children, particularly those shows that are available on network TV, is free of language and material that's inappropriate for children. A recent study by the Parents Television Council found that foul language during the so-called family hour increased by 94.8 percent between 1998 and 2002. With the average American watching nearly 4 hours of TV per day, inappropriate programming affects us all. At the same time we need to be mindful not to scare broadcasters from pulling programming that is challenging and provocative. It's also likely that the dearth in quality programming is a result of increasing corporate concentration of mass media, which is leading to a loss of accountability to local values. Congress needs to address this before community standards are driven into the ground.

H.R. 3717 would increase the fines on broadcasting obscene, indecent, or profane language to \$500,000 per violation. Nonmonetary penalties could include forfeiture of broadcast licenses and producing public service announcements that serve the educational and informational needs of children and would have an audience up to five times larger than the offending broadcast.

With his inability to defend the public interest against increasingly inappropriate broad-

casts, Michael Powell, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission has forced Congress to take action. While this legislation could have been improved with new restrictions on gratuitous TV violence, this bill is a good first step towards bringing some civility back to the public airwaves. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

CELEBRATING ADULT EDUCATION

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 16, 2004

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the contributions of California's 400-plus adult schools and to commemorate Adult Education Week, which is celebrated from March 15, 2004 through March 19, 2004.

Adult education institutions provide many services. Adult schools provide for the unique needs of individuals from a diverse population. New parents can enroll in prebirth classes through a wide spectrum of parent education courses. Senior citizens and the disabled can participate in programs designed toward their special needs. Adults can complete their high school studies in their own time and at their own pace. Those seeking career changes or enhancements can enroll in the many vocational skills and job training programs. Additionally, adult schools are a primary community resource for the teaching and instruction of adult literacy.

Adult schools provide a wide range of English as a second language and citizenship services for new arrivals to the United States. Many persons eligible for citizenship often turn to paid consultants for assistance with the process of becoming a U.S. citizen. It is unfortunate that many who seek U.S. citizenship are unaware that most of California's adult schools offer free citizenship classes and citizenship consultation.

The 41st District of California is home to a number of fine adult schools each offering programs designed to suit the diverse needs of southern California. Redlands Adult Schools utilizes the latest technology and offers over 600 online courses ranging from money management to job readiness. Alpine Adult School in Lake Arrowhead has helped many obtain their GED through their weekly prep classes. San Bernardino's Adult Schools have helped students research their heritage through genealogy classes and nurtured creativity through their many applied arts classes. Adult schools are an important and essential part of our communities. Their positive impact and contributions cannot be overstated.

THE CONTINUATION OF U.S. SUPPORT FOR TAIWAN

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 16, 2004

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in support of freedom, liberty and the power of charting one's own future. I rise in support of all peoples around the world who continue to struggle for self-determination and rejoice in democratic choice.