which has not had an increase in acreage since the law was amended in 1948. My bill would increase that limitation to 30,720 acres per producer. Frankly, the current limit is just out of step with the competitive and technological advances of this industry and must be changed as we move into the next century.

The MLA set forth acreage limits to ensure that no single entity held too much of any single mineral reserve. This remains an important objective. A lease limitation ensures that there is sufficient competition, while providing an incentive for development of these reserves and ensuring a reasonable rate of return to the Federal and State Treasuries. My bill is consistent with these objectives and seeks only to grant the Secretary of the Interior the discretionary authority to adjust the present lease limitation to current economic and international conditions.

Mr. Speaker, I offer this bill after carefully reviewing current conditions of the trona industry in my State. In the course of that review, I have been reminded that U.S. soda ash producers, four of which are in Wyoming, are extremely competitive with one another for a share of the relatively flat domestic market. They are also faced with strong international competition.

With that in mind, I believe this legislation is critical to the domestic industry to sustain its global competitiveness. Wyoming is the Saudi Arabia of the world in terms of trona deposits, generating some 12 million tons of soda ash per year and $400 million to our balance of trade. But I have also learned that we cannot take this industry for granted. Like so many industries basic to our economy such as steel, paper, aluminum, copper and coal, the soda ash producers must take measures to stay competitive. Many countries, including China and India, with vast supplies of trona, have erected tariff and non-tariff barriers to support their own less efficient producers, making it difficult to export U.S. soda ash.

For this reason, U.S. producers have formed the American Natural Soda Ash Corporation (ANSAC), a Webb-Pomarene trading association, in recognition of the fact that growth of the U.S. soda ash industry is directly tied to its ability to effectively export. ANSAC is the sole authorized exporter of soda ash and is wholly owned by the six U.S. sodium producers. It accounts for the employment of some 20,000 people in the U.S. and exports to 45 different countries.

This is but one example of how our domestic industry has taken the steps necessary to compete effectively abroad. In addition, the producers in my state are making major investments in modernizing their facilities and sustaining the level of capital investment necessary to continue to be competitive both at home and abroad. The start up cost for a new soda ash operation is estimated to be at least $350 million dollars and to develop a world class mine, $150 million. Putting this in perspective, our Wyoming soda ash producers invest on average twice as much as their counterparts in the Powder River coal basin. This is largely due to the fact that soda ash is mined underground and thus requires a sophisticated processing plan to turn raw ore into finished products. That is simply the reality of what is required to stay competitive.

But more importantly, at these costs, a new entrant, as well as existing producers, must have a predictable mine plan. A primary component of such a plan is a predictable level of reserves that will last several decades. My bill would help provide this predictability by giving the Secretary of the Interior the discretion to raise lease limits on a case-by-case basis if the producer can show it is in need of additional reserves to maintain its operations.

In short, what discourages new entrants into this process is not available acreage, but the realities of capital investment required to sustain a competitive soda ash operation. Because domestic consumption is only anticipated to grow at about one percent over the next ten years, a new producer must have the wherewithal to build an operation which can effectively compete in international markets, where a 60 percent growth rate is expected over the next decade. Soda ash prices have been declining about 1 percent a year since 1991. Any company coming into this industry has to recognize that their investment will take a while to realize returns.

In summary, the bill I am introducing today is necessary for a number of reasons. It is consistent with good mining and environmental practices and it is good public policy. I commend it to my colleagues for their support.

CONGRATULATING CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY ON ITS 150TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1999

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to commemorate the 150th anniversary of Central Connecticut State University (CCSU), a regional, comprehensive university in my hometown dedicated to learning in the liberal arts and sciences and the strengthening of our communities and economy.

To appreciate the importance of this University to the state of Connecticut and the city of New Britain, we need to understand its remarkable history of anticipating the educational needs of our society as they have developed and responding with forward thinking, high quality courses and new partnerships.

CCSU is Connecticut's oldest, publicly-supported institution of higher education. Founded in 1849 as the New Britain Normal School, a training facility for teachers, it moved to the site of its modern-day campus in 1922. Eleven years later it became the Teachers College of Connecticut and began offering 4 year Bachelor of Arts degrees.

In 1959, with the capacity to offer liberal arts degrees, it became the Central Connecticut State College and in 1983, the Central Connecticut State University. The University now not only offers a wide range of undergraduate but also graduate programs.

CCSU plays an important role in the state of Connecticut's education mission. It is the largest of four comprehensive Universities within the Connecticut State University System and enrolls 12,000 full-time and part-time students. Its 400 full-time faculty members, 350 lecturers and over 500 administrators and staff are dedicated to providing a quality educational experience to these students.

One can learn a great deal about a university from how it defines itself. CCSU's mission statement clearly articulates its goal of not only educating its students but of preparing them for making positive contributions in the challenging, fast paced world of work and the equally important world of civic responsibility.

"With learning at the heart of all our activities, our fundamental responsibility is to empower students to attain the highest standards of academic achievement, public service and personal development. Preparing students for enlightened and productive participation in a global society is our obligation."

Through CCSU's active participation in the State and the communities of New Britain and Central Connecticut, it not only provides a quality education to its students but provides them with an excellent example of community involvement and volunteerism. The State of Connecticut affords a special designation to those programs which contribute to the betterment of the State as a whole and CCSU has earned the "Center for Excellence" designation in both international education and technology education.

CCSU has long been a generous partner with the people of New Britain as they look for ways to bring new businesses to the town and to promote a better quality of life for all of its residents. As manufacturing faced the challenges of competing globally, CCSU developed the state's first Masters degree in Industrial Technical Management to accelerate the modernization of manufacturing management to enhance quality and productivity. This not only better prepared students to help lead the rebirth of manufacturing, but made critical resources available to the multitude of small and medium sized manufacturers being challenged to meet new standards to succeed in serving globally competing companies. Following this development of its graduate courses, CCSU developed a Center for International Education and a Program in International Business as well as developed partnerships with educational institutions in 19 countries around the world. CCSU is the State's flagship university in international education.

In its own neighborhood of New Britain and Central Connecticut, the University works with many city and community programs to promote the economic development of New Britain, including the Mayor's Development Cabinet, the Metro Economic Development Authority; the New Britain Marketing Collaborative and the Greater New Britain Network Group and the Initiative for a Competitive Inner City.

The Center for Social Research (CSR) at CCSU is also involved in enhancing economic development by providing critical resources to our Neighborhood Revitalization Zones (NRZ) including the Broad Street NRZ, the Arch Street NRZ and the North and Oak Street NRZ. It conducted research to identify the unemployed and the underemployed in our city neighborhoods to enable the city to attract employers who could hire them. This approach promises to both strengthen the economic base of the community and improve people's

lives without creating the urban and environmental problems that accompany commuters and their automobiles.

CCSU serves as a resource for the community at large by performing needs assessment and public opinion surveys, developing training workshops, and using its resources to help community organizations address specific needs. It is also conducting surveys for the Main Street New Britain Project to identify the combination of shops and restaurants that will bring more people to downtown Main Street.

In addition, it has partnered with the Klingberg Family Centers of New Britain, a day-school and residential facility for troubled children and families, to create a Community Outreach Center to better serve our families. CCSU's Tutor Corp, funded by Stanley Works, is a group of 40 students who work with 150 New Britain middle and high school students at risk for dropping out of school. The tutors also provide support to the Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program at Pathways Senderos.

I pay tribute to CCSU's remarkable history of leadership in education and creative development of partnerships strengthening our community and economy. As Central Connecticut State University nears its 150th anniversary on October 23, 1999, I salute this fine institution that has served as a stable and generous source of information, expertise, guidance and charity throughout its history as it prepares the state's youths for adulthood and partners with communities to solve problems. We congratulate CCSU on her long and successful history and thank her for her leadership into the new millenium.

HATE CRIMES PREVENTION ACT

HON. SUE W. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1999

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, without check, hate can vein our society like subterranean mold, popping up now and then to spread vitriol over the land. On the occasion of the anniversary of Matthew Shephards' brutal killing, and in memory of those who have also lost their lives due to their race, national origin, disability or sexual orientation, I speak out today in support of the Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 1999. Additionally, I urge my colleagues to preserve its inclusion in the Conference Report for the Departments of Commerce, Justice and State and the Judiciary Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2000.

The hate crimes legislation in both the House and the Senate have been widely supported. The inclusion of the House and Senate versions of this bill in the C/J/S Conference report is critical to its success. I urge my colleagues on the Conference Committee to include this measure in their final report. Its long past time. Over the last year we have heard from the families of individuals whose lives have been viciously ended. These families, and those they speak for, have asked us to expand the federal jurisdiction to reach serious, violent hate crimes. With hope, the day will come that this type of measure will no longer be necessary. But until that time, let us act now so that more families do not have to live through the tragedy of losing a loved one to this type of vicious hate.

STOP RESUMPTION OF MILITARY TIES TO PAKISTAN

HON. BILL McCOLLUM

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1999

Mr. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today out of my great concern for the possible resumption of military supply between the U.S. and Pakistan. The Department of Defense Appropriations conference report allows the President to waive certain sanctions against India and Pakistan under the Glenn and Pressler amendments. While I am pleased that the economic and technological restrictions have been lifted, I am gravely concerned about the prospect of military exchanges with an unstable Pakistan.

As I am sure colleagues are aware, Pakistan's government has been ''dismissed'' by its army, leaving the country in much uncertainty. As a new nuclear state, this type of disruption should certainly cause concern for its neighbor. However, this is compounded by the role that the Pakistani military played in the recent Kargil episode which erupted this May. The Indian Army discovered the infiltration of Pakistani regular troops and an assortment of ISI-sponsored Mujahideen into the northern parts of Indian Kashmir.

There is no doubt that the Pakistani military supported, encouraged, and participated in this incursion. To allow U.S. military support to the very organization that prompted this action would send the signal that the U.S. supports such action. Late today, I received a communication from India's Prime Minister A.B. Vajpayee, expressing his government's concern over the repeal of the Pressler amendment. Mr. Vaypayee's statement echoes my concern over the signal that this action will send to Pakistan, endorsement of the action in Kargil.

I encourage my colleagues to carefully consider the ramifications of repealing this provision at this time and the potential that it has to seriously damage our relationship with a long-standing friend, India.

SENSE OF THE HOUSE URGING 95 PERCENT OF FEDERAL EDUCATION DOLLARS BE SPENT IN THE CLASSROOM

SPEECH OF

HON. DAVID M. McINTOSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 12, 1999

Mr. McINTOSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 303 expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that 95 percent of Federal education dollars be spent in the classroom. Currently as few as 65 cents of every Federal education dollar is reaching the place where it can do the most good. In some places across the country, the discrepancy is even greater. Consumed by the bureaucracy and special interests, funds are not reaching the people for whom they are meant—the children.

During the 105th Congress, the Education Subcommittee on Oversight and Reform investigated the trail of Federal dollars from the taxpayer's pocket book through the government money mill and back to the schoolhouse. In the course their investigations, they discovered quite a few leaks in the system. Taxpayer money is lost at each level on bureaucracy, paperwork, and other nonclassroom-centered activities.

Every year, millions of dollars, hours of work, and talent are lost on paperwork. Using resources which should be spent in the classroom on children, paperwork places a burden on teachers and local administrators taking them away from the most important work they perform.

According to the Education at a Crossroads Report released last year by the Education Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations the U.S. Department of Education requires over 48.6 million hours' worth of paperwork per year—or the equivalent of 25,000 employees working full-time. Without fully accounting for all the attachments and supplemental submissions required with each application, the Committee counted more than 20,000 pages of applications states must fill out to receive federal education funds each year.

One governor noted in his testimony that local schools in his state had to submit as many as 170 federal reports totaling more than 700 pages during a single year. This report also noted that more than 50 percent of the paperwork required by a local school is a result of federal programs which account for 6 percent of the funding.

Principal Steve Hall of Muncie, Indiana who administers Federal funds for schools in my home town recently told me, ''We still recommend and request a reduction in grant preparation and paperwork for the Title I program for our school district. If this preparation was reduced, we could spend more time for planning and preparing to work with high-needs students, and the more time with students means more educational success for our students.''

Directing money away from paperwork and toward students has become a high priority for me during the reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. I am a proud co-sponsor of this resolution because I believe it should serve as a guide for every piece of education legislation we write this Congress.

The resolution clearly spells out our education priorities and draws a clear distinction between our vision and that of our opponents. We believe local educators are the best people to make resource allocation decisions about students, not Washington bureaucrats. Educators understand their students' background and needs and can respond directly to them. We trust parents and teachers to use the money to best meet the unique needs of children in their care.

This resolution raises the bar urging nothing less than 95 percent of funds go to children. We must prioritize the way we spend our education dollars, and put children first. It is that