from Massachusetts will be recognized after we hear from the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

VISIT TO THE SENATE BY THE PRESIDENT OF EGYPT, PRESIDENT HOSNI MOHAMMED MUBARAK

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Massachusetts. I have the honor of presenting to the Senate, after I ask unanimous consent that we stand in recess for 5 minutes so the Senators may greet him, the distinguished President of Egypt, President Mubarak.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senate will stand in recess for 5 minutes.

Mr. HELMS. I thank the Chair.

RECESS

Thereupon, at 5:13 p.m., the Senate recessed until 5:19 p.m.; whereupon the Senate reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. BENNETT).

EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT

The Senate continued with the consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senator from Massachusetts is recognized.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I see other Members here who wanted to speak.

I just finish with this thought about the Star Schools Program. In many different parts of the country, we do not have the highly qualified, highly skilled teachers, high school teachers, for example, in physics, in mathematics, in a number of the languages, with the change of demography and the cutting back pressures on local schools.

What we have seen, I know in my own State and generally throughout New England, is when there are pressures on the school districts there may be a handful of very talented students in a particular class who want to take the advanced math but there is so much difficulty in getting that teacher, and so few students—in many instances brilliant students who want to take it—that the school does not provide that kind of education opportunity. And that is true in pocket after pocket, particularly in many of the rural areas of Massachusetts, and throughout New England.

This program provides the best math, science, physics, chemistry, biology teachers, who instruct those few students that go to these learning centers so those individuals will be able to take their courses at the appropriate level. So they will continue their interest in these areas, which are enormously important in terms of our national interests, for our scientific base and for our research and development.

It has been an enormously successful program. It has had the very strong support of Senator COCHRAN, and others have spoken very eloquently about it. I have had the chance to visit centers in his State of Mississippi to see what it has done in terms of a number of the rural communities in the South.

It is something that is enormously valuable. We are talking here of several millions of dollars. But those several millions of dollars have enormous importance and consequence in one of the aspects of education, and that is technology and technology training. One of the important parts of the Daschle amendment restores that funding. That is the part of that Daschle amendment which I think is enormously important. We will have an opportunity, when we reach the Daschle amendment, regardless of that outcome—I am hopeful it will be accepted, but if not—to come back and revisit that at another time.

I will come back to this when some of my colleagues have finished their remarks.

I yield the floor.

LITTLE DELL LAKE, UT

Mr. BENNETT. I wish to bring to the attention of the chairman a small matter that is of importance to me and the people of my State. It involves a correction in cost allocation of the recently completed Little Dell Lake project in Utah. The Army Corps of Engineers acknowledged that an adjustment in cost allocation is warranted and is in the process of designing recreation facilities and redoing the cost allocation between the Federal and local participants of this project.

We expect the correction to be finalized in a revised agreement between the Department of the Army and the non-Federal sponsors toward the end of fiscal year 1995. This is a matter of equity. The non-Federal sponsors of the project paid for 100 percent of the costs allocated to water supply and 25 percent of the costs allocated to flood control. However, because the local sponsors were inappropriately asked to cost share the joint costs of recreation, the costs for recreation quadrupled and were unaffordable. This raised the costs for water supply and flood control by several million dollars. This error was only recently discovered and the Assistant Secretary of the Army has expressed a willingness to correct the matter.

Is it the understanding of the chairman that the inclusion of recreation facilities, the reallocation of costs, and the adjustment in the Federal and non-Federal cost sharing can be accomplished with funds heretofore appropriated?

Mr. DOMENICI. Given the facts in this matter, it would be appropriate to include recreation and adjust the Federal and non-Federal shares of the total project cost. The project is essentially complete and, as I understand it, has already provided significant flood control and water supply benefits since the dam was constructed.

Mr. BENNETT. I thank the chairman and would urge that the revised local cooperation agreement be consummated in fiscal year 1995 and that the funds be reprogrammed in the current fiscal year as well.

Mr. DOMENICI. I agree with the Senator from Utah that the revised local cooperation agreement and reprogramming should be accomplished this year with funds currently available to the corps.

Mr. BENNETT. I thank the chairman.

Several Senators addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I thank the Chair. I will be very brief.

I would like to respond to some comments made by the distinguished Senator from South Dakota, Senator PRESSLER, a few minutes ago on his conversation with the Vice President of the United States earlier today. I checked with Vice President GORE, and I am told that he did not tell Senator PRESSLER that the President would veto the telecommunications bill.

The Vice President told the distinguished Senator from South Dakota that he would like to see changes in certain provisions of the bill before he could recommend it to the President for his signature. I mention this because only the President issues veto threats, as the Vice President pointed out.

But the Vice President is not the only person who is concerned about certain provisions of this telecommunications bill.

The telecommunications bill that the Commerce Committee has reported will have an enormous impact on multi-billion-dollar cable, phone, and broadcast industries, and the economy of this Nation.

It was introduced just 3 days ago, and the report explaining what the Commerce Committee had in mind with this complex bill was filed late Thursday night.

This bill is a far different bill from S. 1822, which was reported last year.

First, this bill allows RBOC entry into long-distance phone service without a formal Department of Justice role in analyzing the competitive impact.

Second, I have questions about taking the lid off cable rates, and whether sufficient attention has been paid to the special problems of small, rural cable companies.

In fact, I suspect virtually every person that is on cable in this country would have some concern about just taking the lid off the cable rate, because I have not met many cable users who feel they are not paying too much.

Further, I have questions about some provisions in the bill that preempt State laws on judicial review of State