

minds and talents of our citizens. This means our educational opportunities must be expanded. No individual should be denied educational opportunities because of insufficiency of funds.

I believe that this type of legislation is needed as a supplement to the program offered under the National Defense Education Act. It will provide some measure of opportunity to all of our citizens. It would not provide for loans for the entire cost of education since the maximum amount which the Government will insure is \$1,000 a year, and not more than a total of \$5,000 over a period of years.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and a propriately referred.

The bill (S. 611) to provide for loan insurance on loans to students in higher education, introduced by Mr. HARTKE, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

#### GRANT TO CERTAIN OIL AND GAS LESSEES OF PREFERENCE LEASE RIGHT

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to grant certain oil and gas lessees a preference lease right upon revocation of Public Land Order No. 2199, dated August 29, 1960, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 612) to grant certain oil and gas lessees a preference lease right upon revocation of Public Land Order No. 2199, dated August 29, 1960, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. BENNETT, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That, upon the revocation or expiration of public land order No. 2199, dated August 29, 1960, which withdrew certain lands within the Cane Creek Anticline area in the State of Utah from oil and gas leasing for the preservation and development of potash deposits, the record title holders of oil and gas leases covering such withdrawn lands who were unable to obtain extensions of such leases in accordance with the provisions of 30 U.S.C. 226 as the result of the withdrawal, and offerors under pending offers to lease for oil and gas, shall be entitled to preference rights to leases of the same lands without competitive bidding upon application therefor made within six months after the revocation of expiration of such public land order, provided that the lands have not been classified as a part of any known geological structure of a producing oil or gas field.

Sec. 2. Rentals shall not be charged against the lands affected by the provisions of this Act during the period in which they are withdrawn under such public land order.

Sec. 3. During the period in which the lands affected by this Act are withdrawn under such public land order, the acreage in which leaseholders and offerors shall have

preference rights shall not be chargeable against the acreage allowables of such leaseholders and offerors.

#### IMPOSITION OF ADDITIONAL DUTIES ON EXCESS IMPORTS OF CERTAIN LIVE ANIMALS, MEATS, AND MEAT PRODUCTS

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill, prepared for introduction by my colleague, the junior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS]. Because of illness, my colleague is not able to be here today.

I ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed at this point in the RECORD; and I also ask that preceding the text of the bill there be printed in the RECORD a statement in explanation of the purposes of the bill. The statement was prepared by my good colleague.

In general, the bill seeks to impose additional duties on excess imports of certain live animals, meats, and meat products.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill and statement will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 613) to impose additional duties on excess imports of certain live animals, meats, and meat products, introduced by Mr. HRUSKA (for Mr. CURTIS), was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That, in addition to any other tax or duty imposed by law, there is hereby imposed a duty of 25 per centum ad valorem upon imports under any specific import classification covering the following articles entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption during any calendar year beginning after December 31, 1960, in excess of the imports under such import classification during the calendar year 1957, such additional duty to apply only to the respective import classification with respect to which imports in any calendar year are in excess of imports during 1957:

(1) Cattle (including calves), sheep (including lambs), and hogs, except for breeding purposes;

(2) Beef, veal, pork, mutton, and lamb, fresh, chilled, or frozen, or prepared, preserved, or canned, except offal and canned corned beef.

SEC. 2. The duties imposed by this Act shall be treated for administrative purposes as duties imposed by the Tariff Act of 1930.

SEC. 3. This Act shall enter into force as soon as practicable, on a date to be specified by the President in a notice to the Secretary of the Treasury following such negotiations as may be necessary to effect a modification or termination of any international obligations of the United States with which it may conflict, but in any event not later than ninety days after the date of enactment of this Act.

The statement presented by Mr. HRUSKA is as follows:

#### STATEMENT BY SENATOR CURTIS

Of the many problems which confront agriculture this is one which daily becomes more acute—the increased importation of livestock, carcasses and meat products. The

growth of imports in the last 2 years has caused a very genuine and general alarm in our livestock feeding areas throughout this land.

Throughout this session we will ponder many of the seeming imponderables which burden this Nation's basic industry. Reasonable remedies will not always be easily arrived, but the acute situation caused by meat imports can be quickly remedied.

Today I am introducing a bill, which enacted, will restrict the level of import of meat and meat products to its 1957 volume. These commodities, imported in excess of 1957 levels, will be imposed with a duty of 25 percent ad valorem.

We fail to take cognizance of the disruption caused domestic livestock production by the dropping of a boatload of lamb or beef carcasses in a given metropolitan area—for example, Los Angeles or San Francisco. The impact on price far exceeds the ratio between consumption of the domestic and foreign products.

Diet in these United States is the best and most varied of any nation in the world. The technology of meat production and a great abundance of feed grains permit us to put the highest quality of meat on America's dinner table. Let us join to enact this legislation so important to our meat producing industry.

#### EQUAL BENEFITS FOR COLD WAR WARRIORS

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, I am overjoyed, as all America is, at the release of the two American fliers, Captains Olmstead and McKone, who have been held so long and so wrongfully by the Soviet Union. But as we react with feelings of relief and gratitude toward the Russians for this gesture which means so very much to all the individuals concerned, we must not altogether forget that the Russians had no right to shoot down and imprison these men to begin with. The Soviet authorities showed an absolute ruthlessness and lack of principle in shooting this plane down over international waters. Furthermore, by keeping these men imprisoned for 6 months and over Christmas under the flimsiest of political subterfuges, the Communists showed only too plainly what complete scorn they have for the basic rights and liberties of human beings.

Let us, then, not forget that, although the ordeal which these two brave men have undergone is over, the danger and hazards that cold war servicemen face, and will continue to face, in guaranteeing the defense of our Nation against Communist aggression are not over. Our men are going to have to continue to meet the Communist challenge on land, sea, and air.

With that point in mind, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill, similar to part of a measure which I introduced last year as my cold war veterans bill, which would entitle men like Olmstead and McKone, and any others who may be hurt as a result of cold war encounters, to the same benefits that are available to men injured in actual time of war. Specifically, my bill would give men who are injured in cold war incidents the right, if it is needed, to vocational rehabilitation, to assistance in purchasing an automobile and to ex-

emption from dual compensation restrictions upon their pensions. This is certainly the least we can do under the circumstances.

Furthermore, I should like to add that, for those families whose husbands and fathers will never return, for the families whose breadwinners are actually killed in cold war incidents, like the other men on that ill-fated RB-47, my original bill provided for educational assistance similar to that received by the families of those killed in actual war. This provision was in fact passed in another bill, in a slightly different form, last session. It will not, of course, console their families for the irreparable loss, but it will assist the widows in paying for the higher education of their orphaned children.

Right now, Mr. President, I repeat, is the time to consider what we can do for these men, and, as I said, I think the least we can do is insure that legislation is enacted along the lines of my bill to make sure that these brave warriors are entitled to the same help, should they need it, that was available to wartime servicemen.

I ask unanimous consent to have this bill printed at this point in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 620) to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide certain benefits for members of the Armed Forces wounded in disturbances other than a state of war, introduced by Mr. KEATING, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Armed Services, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That title 38, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) Section 101 is amended by adding the following at the end thereof:

"(28) The term 'apparent hostile act' means an encounter, assault, or other act of a warlike nature committed on or after December 7, 1941, outside the United States involving a member of the active military, naval, or air service in his capacity as a member of the Armed Forces of the United States."

(2) The subtitle in subchapter III of chapter 15 preceding section 541 is amended to read as follows:

"WORLD WAR I, WORLD WAR II, KOREAN CONFLICT, AND VETERANS INJURED BY AN APPARENT HOSTILE ACT".

(3) Section 1502 is amended—

(A) by inserting the following in subsection (a) before the words "which is, or", and every veteran who has a service-connected disability resulting from an injury incurred in the line of duty as the result of an apparent hostile act,";

(B) by striking out the last sentence of subsection (c) (2) and inserting the following in place thereof;

"(3) Vocational rehabilitation may not be afforded a veteran on account of a service-connected disability resulting from an injury incurred in the line of duty as the result of an apparent hostile act nine years following his discharge or release from the period of service in which such injury occurred.

"(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (2) and (3) of this subsection, where a veteran is prevented from entering, or having entered, from completing vocational rehabilitation training, because of one of the reasons set forth in subparagraphs (A) through (C) of paragraph (1), such training may be afforded him during a period of not to exceed four years beyond the period otherwise applicable to him."

(C) paragraph (3) of subsection (c) is redesignated as "(5)" and amended to read as follows:

"(5) Vocational rehabilitation may not be afforded outside of a State to a veteran on account of service subsequent to World War II if the veteran at the time of his service was not a citizen of the United States.;" and

(D) by striking out the words "Korean conflict service" in subsection (d) and inserting the words "service subsequent to World War II" in place thereof.

(4) Section 1701 (a) (1) and (d) are each amended by inserting the words "or resulting from an injury incurred in the line of duty as the result of an apparent hostile act" after the words "Korean conflict".

(5) Section 1901(a) is amended by inserting the words "or resulting from an injury incurred in the line of duty as the result of an apparent hostile act" after the words "Korean conflict".

SEC. 2. Subsection 212(b) of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (5 U.S.C. 59a), is amended by striking out the period after the words "chapter 11 of title 38" and inserting the following in place thereof: "or (3) as a result of an injury in line of duty because of an apparent hostile act, as defined in section 101(28) of title 38."

SEC. 3. This Act is effective from December 7, 1941. However, no person is entitled to any accrued benefits under this Act for the period between December 7, 1941, and the date of enactment.

#### AMENDMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION ACT TO REMOVE DISCRIMINATION AGAINST PRIVATE SCHOOLTEACHERS

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I introduce for reference to the proper committee a bill to give teachers in private schools benefits comparable to those given public schoolteachers under the National Defense Education Act of 1958. In other words, it would remove the discrimination against private schools which is inherent in the existing act.

Under the provisions of section 205(b) 3 of title II, a student who has obtained a loan can obtain forgiveness of 50 percent of that loan if he or she goes into public schoolteaching. The obvious reason for this provision in the original act was to encourage students to become schoolteachers. It seems only fair that the same opportunity should be granted to those who go into private schools. I am aware of the fact that the vast majority of our school training is handled in public schools. In fact, of the 1,574,000 elementary and secondary schoolteachers in America today, 1,366,884 are in public schools and 207,116 in private schools. In other words, 87 percent of our teachers are on the public payrolls.

However, private schools also perform an important public service, and there is no reason why those who are employed in such institutions should not receive the same advantages that the public schoolteachers do.

Since the Defense Education Act only began in 1958, there are no adequate figures available as yet to show what percent of those receiving loans go into schoolteaching. Most of the loan recipients are still in school. However, of 120,000 loan recipients last year, 52,000 indicated that they intend to become schoolteachers. When, and if, they do, they will be eligible for a cancellation of half of their loan payment. I do not have the figures which indicate the percentage who would go into private versus public schoolteaching, but if we assume that the ratio is the same as the present ratio for those engaged in private and public schoolteaching, we can guess that approximately 6,800 students receiving loans last year would potentially benefit from my bill, whereas they are now excluded from this section of the act.

In the interest of fairness, I think there is no question but that these changes should be made. These loans are granted to all needy students who can qualify, regardless of whether or not they are going into teaching, and whether they go into public or private teaching. There is no reason why a mathematics student who obtains teaching employment in a privately supported institution should be discriminated against in obtaining his partial loan cancellation when a colleague may have obtained his job in a public school and received such a benefit.

Concerning my amendments to titles V and VI of the National Defense Education Act, the Commissioner of Education is authorized to arrange, through institutions of higher learning, institutes to train teachers in the fields of guidance, counseling, and testing in the case of title V and language development in the case of title VI. Under the provisions of the act, teachers from public schools who attend these institutes may receive up to \$75 per week while in attendance, plus \$15 per week for each dependent, for the period of his attendance. Again, there is no reason why a public school teacher is in any different circumstance than a private teacher in attending these institutes. It is interesting to note that the number of private school teachers who attend the institutes is very small compared to the public school teachers attending. For example, since the program began, only 140 private schoolteachers attended the counseling and guidance institutes, while 5,730 public school enrollees attended. This is a ratio of only 2 percent private to public school teachers, whereas, as I indicated earlier, private school teachers make up 13 percent of the total elementary and secondary teaching staff. The reason is obvious. The public school teachers get a stipend and the private school teachers do not.

I think the discrimination contained in the act is obvious, and I hope that Congress will correct this discrimination this year. I have drafted my bill in such a way as to limit it to nonprofit institutions.

I ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 622) to amend the National Defense Education Act of 1958 in

**Page Denied**