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given every chance to keep the Upper Lakes crews. Whatever the background, Upper Lakes now had some twenty ships with more than three hundred and fifty men holding CMU cards, and Island Shipping had two ships with men holding CBRT cards.

Last summer the violence grew worse. Days lost because of picketing and harassment in American ports—injunctions still kept the pickets away in Canada—cost Upper Lakes more than one and a half million dollars. Private detectives, which Upper Lakes says it had to hire to protect its property, cost another three hundred thousand. CMU sailors were beaten up in a dozen ports, some in Canada, some in the U.S.

The most frustrating fact of these troubled times was that the ships being harassed were Canadian ships, manned by members of a Canadian union, whose right to representation had not been questioned by any Canadian court—and they were being picketed and held up in American ports. Upper Lakes had exhausted all its legal avenues by this time—except for a few places, like Minnesota, where it just couldn't get an injunction—and yet the problem continued. By this time too, the CLC was fed up. Both the CBRT and CMU were, of course, members in good standing of the Congress, their men were not being allowed to do their jobs properly and many of them were suffering violence. Both the CLC and Upper Lakes had made repeated requests to the government to step in, and the Congress had written to at least one senior official of the AFL-CIO, its counterpart in the U.S. (although the SIU is still in the AFL-CIO), asking it to stop the harassment of Canadian ships. When nothing was done, the CLC with, in the words of its lawyer Maurice Wright "considerable regret, nay trepidation," took a drastic step. The CBRT, which represents most of the men who man the St. Lawrence Seaway, decided to boycott ships with SIU personnel.

The head office of the CBRT asked the locals affected to present resolutions to their own memberships agreeing to take "retaliatory action." The evening before this resolution was to be presented to the union local in St. Catharines, John MacNamara, the local president and also lockmaster of the Number One lock on the Seaway, was viciously attacked in front of his own home, and assaulted with garden shears. The local members of the CBRT were outraged—as were most of the citizens of St. Catharines. The "retaliation" resolution passed the next day.

ORDER FOR RECOGNITION OF SENATOR YOUNG OF OHIO

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent—this is a little unusual—that the time which the distinguished Senator from Ohio [Mr. Young] had requested begin, for not to exceed 15 minutes out of order, when he arrives in the Chamber.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States submitting a nomination was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Leonard, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

As in executive session,

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States sub-

mitting the nomination of Francesco Costagliola, of Rhode Island, to be a member of the Atomic Energy Commission, which was referred to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

BILL INTRODUCED

A bill was introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. MONDALE:

S. 4061. A bill authorizing construction of certain improvements on the Wild Rice River in Minnesota, in the interest of flood control and allied purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

(See the remarks of Mr. MONDALE when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

S. 4061—INTRODUCTION OF BILL TO AUTHORIZE WILD RICE RIVER FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT, MINNESOTA

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill authorizing the construction of a dam and reservoir on the Wild Rice River above Twin Valley, Minn., for flood control, general recreation, and allied purposes. Although I will not discuss the details or merits of this important project in this brief statement, I am requesting unanimous consent that pertinent reports supplied by the Secretary of the Army be reprinted in their entirety at the conclusion of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. MONDALE. Ordinarily such authorizations are recommended to the Senate by the Public Works Committee in an omnibus rivers and harbors bill. The project authorized by this proposal was reviewed by the distinguished members of both the House and Senate Public Works Committees and would almost certainly have been included in the 1968 bill, Public Law 90-483. Indeed, the legislation I propose today is offered only because Executive Branch delays in submitting essential reports to Congress resulted in the exclusion of this worthy and vital project from the 1968 omnibus bill. I believe it is important to stress that the essential Executive reports were submitted in late July and are favorable to the project. It is regrettable that they were not received in time to assure the inclusion of this project in the 1968 omnibus bill.

Mr. President, I am hopeful that the Senate Public Works Committee under the able leadership of Senator RANDOLPH will proceed to consider this bill and that construction of the Wild Rice River project, substantially in accordance with the provisions of House Document 366, 90th Congress, will be authorized at the earliest possible date.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 4061) authorizing construction of certain improvements on the Wild Rice River in Minnesota, in the interest of flood control and allied purposes, introduced by Mr. MONDALE, was received, read twice by its title, and re-

ferred to the Committee on Public Works.

EXHIBIT 1

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D.C., July 19, 1968.

HON. JOHN W. MCCORMACK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I am transmitting herewith a favorable report dated June 3, 1968, from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on an interim survey of Wild Rice River, Minnesota, in partial response to resolutions of the Committees on Public Works, United States Senate, adopted June 15, 1950, and House of Representatives, adopted June 27 and July 19, 1950.

The views of the State of Minnesota, the Governor of Minnesota, the Departments of the Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, Transportation, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Federal Power Commission are set forth in the inclosed communications, together with the reply of the Chief of Engineers to the Secretary of Agriculture.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of the proposed report to the Congress; however, it states that no commitment can be made at this time as to when any estimate of appropriation would be submitted for construction of the project, if authorized by the Congress, since this would be governed by the President's budgetary objectives as determined by the then prevailing fiscal situation. A copy of the letter from the Bureau of the Budget is inclosed.

Sincerely yours,

STANLEY R. RESOR,
Secretary of the Army.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D.C., July 19, 1968.

HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH,
Chairman, Committee on Public Works,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am transmitting herewith a favorable report dated June 3, 1968, from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on an interim survey of Wild Rice River, Minnesota, in partial response to resolutions of the Committees on Public Works, United States Senate, adopted June 15, 1950, and House of Representatives, adopted June 27 and July 19, 1950.

The views of the State of Minnesota, the Governor of Minnesota, the Departments of the Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, Transportation, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Federal Power Commission are set forth in the inclosed communications, together with the reply of the Chief of Engineers to the Secretary of Agriculture.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of the proposed report to the Congress; however, it states that no commitment can be made at this time as to when any estimate of appropriation would be submitted for construction of the project, if authorized by the Congress, since this would be governed by the President's budgetary objectives as determined by the then prevailing fiscal situation. A copy of the letter from the Bureau of the Budget is inclosed.

Sincerely yours,

STANLEY R. RESOR,
Secretary of the Army.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, D.C., June 3, 1968.

Subject: Wild Rice River, Minn.
The Secretary of the Army.

1. I submit for transmission to Congress the report of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, accompanied by the reports of the District and Division Engineers,

on Wild Rice River, Minnesota, in partial response to a resolution of the Committee on Public Works of the United States Senate, adopted 15 June 1950, and two resolutions of the Committee on Public Works of the House of Representatives, adopted 27 June and 19 July 1950, concerning the advisability of providing further improvements in the Red River of the North drainage basin, Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota. The reports cover the flood and related water problems of the Wild Rice and Marsh River basins recognizing their relationship to problems in the Red River of the North basin.

2. The District and Division Engineers recommend construction of a dam and reservoir on the Wild Rice River above Twin Valley, Minnesota, for flood control, general recreation, and fish and wildlife enhancement, subject to certain items of local cooperation. They estimate the first cost of the improvement at \$8,352,000, including \$82,000 for future recreation facilities, of which \$8,196,000 would be Federal and \$156,000 would be non-Federal, after allowing for non-Federal repayment of one-half the separable cost allocated to recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement. The annual charges are estimated at \$310,200, including \$19,900 for maintenance, operation, and replacements. Average annual benefits with and without redevelopment benefits are estimated at \$465,300 and \$399,000, respectively. The benefit-cost ratio is 1.5 with, and 1.3 without, redevelopment benefits.

3. The Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors concurs generally in the findings of the reporting officers and recommends construction of the improvement subject to certain requirements of local cooperation. The Board considers, however, that the portion of the relocation of County Road 36 necessitated by the reservoir development should be constructed to the same design standards as other portions of the relocation, and the additional costs therefor (presently estimated at \$7,000) should be borne by the Federal Government as a part of the project costs. Such adjustment would be minor and would have no significant effect on the benefit-cost ratio.

4. I concur in the views and recommendations of the Board.

WILLIAM F. CASSIDY,
Lieutenant General, U.S. Army, Chief of
Engineers.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
CORPS OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, D.C., March 26, 1968.

Subject: Wild Rice River, Minn.

CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Department of the Army,
Washington, D.C.

1. *Authority.*—This report is in partial response to the following resolutions adopted 15 June 1950, 27 June 1950, and 19 July 1950, respectively:

Resolved by the Committee on Public Works of the United States Senate, That the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, created under Section 3 of the River and Harbor Act, approved June 13, 1902, be, and is hereby, requested to review the reports on the Red River of the North, Minnesota and North Dakota, submitted in House Document Numbered 185, Eighty-first Congress, and prior reports, with a view to determining if the recommendations contained therein should be modified at this time in view of the disastrous floods of April and May, 1950, and in view of the international aspects of the flood problem on which much information may be obtained from Dominion, provincial, municipal and other interests in Canada through the investigations already under way in accordance with Article IX of the Boundary Waters Treaty of January 1909."

Resolved by the Committee on Public Works of the House of Representatives, United States, That the Board of Engineers

for Rivers and Harbors be, and is hereby, requested to review the reports on the Red River of the North Drainage Basin, Minnesota, South Dakota, and North Dakota, submitted in House Document No. 185, 81st Congress, 1st Session, and prior reports, with a view to determining whether the recommendations contained therein should be modified in any way at this time."

"Resolved by the Committee on Public Works of the House of Representatives, United States, That the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors be, and is hereby, requested to review the reports on the Red River of the North Drainage Basin, Minnesota, South Dakota, and North Dakota, submitted in House Document No. 185, 81st Congress, 1st Session, and prior reports, with a view to determining if the recommendations contained therein should be modified at this time in view of the disastrous floods of April and May, 1950, and in view of the international aspects of the flood problem on which much information may be obtained from Dominion, provincial, municipal, and other interests in Canada through the investigations already under way in accordance with Article IX of the Boundary Waters Treaty of January 1909."

It covers the urgent flood and related water problems of the Wild Rice and Marsh River basins, recognizing their relationship to problems in the Red River of the North basin. Other reports in response to the resolutions will be submitted later.

2. *Basin description.*—The Wild Rice River is an eastern tributary of the Red River of the North in northwestern Minnesota. The river heads at Lower Rice Lake in Clearwater County and flows westerly for about 160 miles, joining the Red River of the North about 30 miles north of Moorhead, Minnesota. In the latter part of the 19th century, local interests constructed a 10-mile-long ditch to divert a part of Wild Rice River floodflows into the adjacent Marsh River. These two streams drain an area of about 1,950 square miles, of which 300 square miles are in the Marsh River watershed. Above the point of diversion, the Wild Rice River drains 1,090 square miles. The lower portion of the basin is a nearly flat lacustrine plain which was the bed of glacial Lake Agassiz. Lacustrine deposits extend to great depths over this plain. Stream slopes average about 4 feet per mile in the upper reaches and about 1 foot per mile in the lower 27-mile reach. Channel capacity immediately upstream from the point of diversion is 3,100 cubic feet per second (c.f.s.). Below the diversion, the Wild Rice River channel capacity ranges from about 2,200 c.f.s. to 2,600 c.f.s. Marsh River channel capacities vary from 940 to about 1,360 c.f.s.

3. *Economic development.*—The population of Norman and Mahanomen Counties, which comprise most of the Wild Rice and Marsh River basins, totaled 17,594 in 1960. The largest communities in the basin are Ada, Mahanomen, and Twin Valley with populations of 2,064, 1,462, and 841, respectively, in 1960. Agriculture, primarily cash crop farming, is the major occupation. Industries are those associated with the processing or marketing of food and kindred products.

4. *Existing improvements.*—In 1954, the Corps of Engineers completed about 39 miles of channel improvement, of which about 15 miles were on the Wild Rice River above mile 27.3 and 24 miles on the Marsh River above mile 20.8. The improved channels are designed to carry floodflows corresponding to a discharge above the point of diversion of about 3,100 c.f.s. Federal costs have amounted to about \$405,000. In 1964, snagging and clearing of a 12-mile reach of the Wild Rice River between miles 15.2 and 27.2 for flood control was completed by the Corps of Engineers at a Federal cost of about \$86,600. In 1895, local interests constructed a diversion ditch together with a low concrete weir to

divert part of the Wild Rice River floodflows into the Marsh River. In 1906, the State dredged a series of cutoffs on the Wild Rice River between miles 35 and 40 in the interest of flood control. Municipal and private interests have built several small dams for water supply and power, two of which still remain at miles 3.6 and 57.4.

5. *Floods and damages.*—Flooding along the Wild Rice and Marsh Rivers occurs frequently and high flows on these streams aggravate downstream flooding along the Red River of the North. The maximum flood of record in July 1909 inundated the entire community of Ada as well as nearly 100,000 acres of cropland in the Wild Rice and Marsh River basins. Average annual flood damages based on June 1966 prices are estimated at \$497,800 of which \$292,500 is agricultural, \$20,600 is rural road and bridges and \$174,700 is urban. In addition, average annual crop damages along the Red River of the North from the mouth of the Wild Rice River to the international boundary are estimated at \$1,481,600 and urban damages to the city of Grand Forks, North Dakota, at \$710,200.

6. *Improvements desired.*—At a public hearing held by the District Engineer in January 1963, local interests strongly favored multiple-purpose reservoir storage. They particularly desired provision of an assured water supply in anticipation of industrial expansion in the Wild Rice River basin which subsequently failed to materialize. Following the damaging floods of 1965 and 1966, they have urged early construction of a reservoir principally for flood control. They now strongly support the reservoir plan proposed by the District Engineer.

7. *Plan of improvement.*—The District Engineer finds that a reservoir on the Wild Rice River, with the dam located about 1 mile above Twin Valley, for purposes of flood control, recreation, and fish and wildlife enhancement, would constitute the most practical and economically feasible solution to the flood and water-related problems of the Wild Rice River basin and would also provide beneficial flood stage reduction along the Red River of the North. The drainage area at the damsite is 888 square miles. The dam would be a rolled earthfill structure about 90 feet high with a crest length of 4,280 feet including the spillway. The spillway would consist of a concrete ogee crest and chute equipped with two tainter gates. A gated low-flow outlet conduit would be combined with the spillway gate pier. The reservoir would provide 47,000 acre-feet of storage of which 39,500 acre-feet would be for flood control and 7,500 acre-feet for sediment reserve to be used as a conservation pool for recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement. The project plan provides for development of three recreation areas for public use, two along the rim of the reservoir and one below the dam.

8. *Economic evaluation.*—The District Engineer estimates the first cost of the proposed dam and reservoir project at \$8,270,000 for initial construction and \$82,000 for future recreation facilities of which the Federal cost would be \$8,155,000 for initial construction and \$41,000 for future recreation facilities. The initial and future non-Federal share would amount to \$115,000 and \$41,000, respectively. Using an interest rate of 3¼ percent and a 100-year period of analysis, the District Engineer estimates the annual charges at \$310,200, including \$19,900 for operation, maintenance, and replacements of which \$7,300 would be non-Federal. The average annual benefits are estimated at \$465,300, consisting of \$363,700 for flood control, \$31,300 for general recreation, \$4,000 for fish and wildlife enhancement, and \$66,300 for redevelopment effects. The ratio of benefits to costs is 1.3 without redevelopment benefits and 1.5 with these benefits included. The District Engineer recommends that a dam and reservoir on the Wild Rice River, Minnesota, be authorized for flood control,

general recreation, and fish and wildlife enhancement essentially in accordance with his plan, subject to certain specified local cooperation. He further recommends that, in accordance with the recommendation of the Director of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, additional detailed studies of fish and wildlife resources be conducted as necessary, after the project is authorized, and that such reasonable modifications be made in the authorized project facilities as may be agreed upon by the Director of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and the Chief of Engineers for the conservation, improvement, and development of these resources. The Division Engineer concurs.

9. The Division Engineer issued a public notice stating his recommendations and affording interested parties an opportunity to present additional information to the Board. Careful consideration has been given to the communications received.

VIEWES AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS FOR RIVERS AND HARBORS

10. *Views.*—The Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors concurs in general in the views and recommendations of the reporting officers. The proposed improvements are economically justified and the requirements of local cooperation are generally appropriate. The Board notes, however, with respect to the proposed relocation of County Road 36, that the portion of the relocation necessitated by the reservoir development should be constructed to the same design standards as other portions of the relocation, and the additional costs therefor (presently estimated at \$7,000) should be borne by the Federal Government as a part of the project costs. Such adjustment would be minor and would have no significant effect on the benefit-cost ratio.

11. *Recommendations.*—Accordingly, the Board recommends the construction of a dam and reservoir on the Wild Rice River above Twin Valley, Minnesota, for flood control, general recreation, and fish and wildlife enhancement, generally in accordance with the plan of the District Engineer and with such modifications thereof as in the discretion of the Chief of Engineers may be advisable, at an estimated cost of \$8,359,000 for construction and \$19,900 annually for maintenance, operation, and replacements: Provided that, prior to construction, local interests furnish assurances satisfactory to the Secretary of the Army that they will:

a. In accordance with the Federal Water Project Recreation Act:

(1) Administer project land and water areas for recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement;

(2) Pay, contribute in kind, or repay (which may be through user fees) with interest, one-half of the separable cost allocated to recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement, presently estimated at \$115,000 for initial development and \$41,000 for future facilities;

(3) Bear all costs of operation, maintenance, and replacement of recreation and fish and wildlife lands and facilities, presently estimated at \$7,300 annually;

b. Prevent encroachment which would reduce the flood-carrying capacities of the Wild Rice and Marsh River channels below the proposed reservoir;

c. At least annually inform affected interests that the project will not provide complete flood protection;

d. Provide guidance and leadership in preventing unwise future development of the flood plain by use of appropriate flood plain management techniques to reduce flood losses; and

e. Hold and save the United States free from damages due to water-rights claims resulting from construction and operation of the project.

12. The Board further recommends that additional detailed studies of fish and wild-

life resources be conducted, as necessary, after the project is authorized, and that such reasonable modifications be made in the authorized project facilities as may be agreed upon by the Director of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and the Chief of Engineers for the conservation, improvement, and development of these resources.

13. The Board further recommends that, following authorization of the project, detailed site investigation and design be made for the purpose of accurately defining the project lands required; that subsequently, advance acquisition be made of such title to such lands as may be required to preserve the site against incompatible developments; and that the Chief of Engineers be authorized to participate in the construction or reconstruction of transportation and utility facilities in advance of project construction as required to preserve such areas from encroachment and avoid increased costs for relocations.

14. The net cost to the United States for the recommended improvements is estimated at \$8,203,000 for construction and \$12,600 annually for operation, maintenance, and replacements.

For the Board:

R. G. MACDONNELL,
Major General, U.S. Army, Chairman.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF BILLS

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, at its next printing, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. HARRIS], be added as a cosponsor of the bill (S. 3987) to amend the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, at its next printing, the names of the Senator from Utah [Mr. MOSS] and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CHURCH] be added as cosponsors of my bill (S. 4049) to exempt highway trust fund moneys from the expenditure limitations of the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULE—AMENDMENTS TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1969

AMENDMENT NO. 983

Mr. RUSSELL submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the standing rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H.R. 18707) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 44, after line 21, insert the following:

"Sec. 542. Effective on the date of enactment of this Act—

"(1) The provisions of Section 201 of the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968, shall not apply with respect to those employees of the Department of Defense in positions established after June 30, 1966 in support of Southeast Asia operations and scheduled for abolition on termination of those operations: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall apply to not more than 150,000 of such employees.

"(2) In applying the provisions of such section to the departments and agencies in the Executive Branch those employees (not exceeding 150,000) covered by (1) above shall not be taken into account.

"(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 201(a) of the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968, employment in temporary and part-time positions in the Department of Defense may be programed on an annual basis in an average number not exceeding the average number of such employees during 1967."

On page 44, line 22 strike out "542", and insert "543".

Mr. RUSSELL also submitted amendments, intended to be proposed by him, to House bill 18707, making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and for other purposes, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

AMENDMENT NO. 988

Mr. MANSFIELD submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the standing rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H.R. 18707) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely, on page 42, strike lines 23 and 24 over to and including lines 1 and 2 on page 43, and insert the following:

"Sec. 537. No part of the funds provided in this or any other Act shall be used to pay any recipient of a grant or contract for the conduct of a research project an amount for indirect expenses in connection with such project in excess of twenty-five per centum of the direct costs."

Mr. MANSFIELD also submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to House bill 18707, supra, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

PROTECTION OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH FROM RADIATION EMISSIONS FROM ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS—AMENDMENTS

AMENDMENT NO. 984

Mr. YARBOROUGH (for himself, Mr. JAVITS, Mr. MORSE, Mr. CLARK, Mr. RANDOLPH, Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey, Mr. PELL, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. NELSON, and Mr. MONDALE) submitted amendments, intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to the bill (H.R. 10790) to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the protection of the public health from radiation emissions from electronic products, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(See the remarks of Mr. YARBOROUGH when he submitted the above amendment, which appear under a separate heading.)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1969—AMENDMENTS

AMENDMENTS NOS. 985 THROUGH 994

Mr. MANSFIELD (for Mr. CLARK) submitted 10 amendments, intended to be