

the 88th Congress, and my views are the same as I expressed then.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am sorry, but I could not possibly offer such an amendment. The committee considered this very carefully. It was reported unanimously by the Committee on Veterans' Affairs. Certainly the chairman could not offer an amendment such as that.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, if the chairman would do so, his action would be consistent with the action of the Veterans' Committee in the 88th Congress. Originally there were separate bills for each of these three veterans' hospitals. They were combined in one bill only after it was known there would be opposition to the bill which would name the hospital in Jackson for the late Congressman Rankin. If the bill is amended, we can expeditiously pass the sections to which there is no objection.

I refer to the hospitals to be named in honor of our former beloved Speaker, Sam Rayburn; in honor of Edith Nourse Rogers; and now the cemetery in honor of our former colleague, Albert Thomas.

I really hope that the chairman will consent to strike section 3, so that we can pass the other sections.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

The Clerk will call the next bill on the Consent Calendar.

#### AMENDING THE REVISED ORGANIC ACT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS TO PROVIDE FOR THE REAPPORTIONMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 13277) to amend the revised organic act of the Virgin Islands to provide for the reapportionment of the legislature of the Virgin Islands.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice. The bill is listed for consideration later under a suspension of the rules.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

#### AMENDING THE ORGANIC ACT OF GUAM IN ORDER TO AUTHORIZE THE LEGISLATURE THEREOF TO PROVIDE BY LAW FOR THE ELECTION OF ITS MEMBERS FROM ELECTION DISTRICTS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 13298) to amend the organic act of Guam in order to authorize the legislature thereof to provide by law for the election of its members from election districts.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice. It is a bill to be considered under suspension of the rules. I believe we should hear an explanation of this bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

#### DONATION OF TWO OBSOLETE GERMAN WEAPONS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 11980) to authorize the Secretary of the Army to donate two obsolete German weapons to the Federal Republic of Germany.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 11980

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Army is authorized to transfer to the Federal Republic of Germany, without compensation, one German gun, 21 cm K38, and one German tank, Pzkw III, with flamethrower, which are now the property of the United States in the custody of the Secretary of the Army. However, nothing contained in this Act shall authorize the expenditure of any funds of the United States to defray any cost of transportation or handling incident to such transfer.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. This concludes the call of the Consent Calendar.

#### FOREIGN AGENTS REGISTRATION ACT AMENDMENTS

Mr. TUCK. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 693) to amend the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, with two committee amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 693

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 1 of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, is amended as follows:

(1) Subsection (b) is amended to read as follows:

"(b) The term 'foreign principal' includes—

"(1) a government of a foreign country and a foreign political party;

"(2) a person outside of the United States, unless it is established that such person is an individual and a citizen of and domiciled within the United States, or that such person is not an individual and is organized under or created by the laws of the United States or of any State or other place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and has its principal place of business within the United States; and

"(3) a partnership, association, corporation, organization, or other combination of persons organized under the laws of or having its principal place of business in a foreign country."

(2) Subsection (c) is amended to read as follows:

"(c) Except as provided in subsection (d) hereof, the term 'agent of a foreign principal' means—

"(1) any person who acts as an agent, representative, employee, or servant, or any person who acts in any other capacity at the order, request, or under the direction or control, of a foreign principal or of a person any of whose activities are directly or indirectly supervised, directed, controlled, fi-

nanced, or subsidized in whole or in major part by a foreign principal, and who directly or through any other person—

"(i) engages within the United States in political activities for or in the interests of such foreign principal;

"(ii) acts within the United States as a public relations counsel, publicity agent, information-service employee or political consultant for or in the interests of such foreign principal;

"(iii) within the United States solicits, collects, disburses, or dispenses contributions, loans, money, or other things of value for or in the interest of such foreign principal; or

"(iv) within the United States represents the interests of such foreign principal before any agency or official of the Government of the United States; and

"(2) any person who agrees, consents, assumes or purports to act as, or who is or holds himself out to be, whether or not pursuant to contractual relationship, an agent of a foreign principal as defined in clause (1) of this subsection."

(3) Subsection (d) is amended by striking out "clause (1), (2), or (4) of".

(4) Subsection (g) is amended by inserting before the words "matter pertaining to" the words "public relations" and before the semicolon at the end thereof the words "of such principal".

(5) Such section is further amended by substituting a semicolon for the period at the end of subsection (n) and adding the following new subsections:

"(o) The term 'political activities' means the dissemination of political propaganda and any other activity which the person engaging therein believes will, or which he intends to, prevail upon, indoctrinate, convert, induce, persuade, or in any other way influence any agency or official of the Government of the United States or any section of the public within the United States with reference to formulating, adopting, or changing the domestic or foreign policies of the United States or with reference to the political or public interests, policies, or relations of a government of a foreign country or a foreign political party;

"(p) The term 'political consultant' means any person who engages in informing or advising any other person with reference to the domestic or foreign policies of the United States or the political or public interest, policies, or relations of a foreign country or of a foreign political party;

"(q) For the purpose of section 3(d) hereof, activities in furtherance of the bona fide commercial, industrial, or financial interests of a domestic person engaged in substantial commercial, industrial, or financial activities in the United States shall not be deemed to serve predominantly a foreign interest because such activities also benefit the interests of a foreign person engaged in bona fide trade or commerce which is owned or controlled by, or which owns or controls, such domestic person: *Provided*, That such foreign person is not, and such activities are not directly or indirectly supervised, directed, controlled, financed, or subsidized in whole or in substantial part by, a government of a foreign country or a foreign political party: *And provided further*, That the identity of such foreign person is disclosed to the agency or official of the United States with whom such activities are conducted."

Sec. 2. Section 2 of such Act is amended as follows:

(1) Subsection (a) is amended by striking out the second, third, and fourth sentences and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "Except as hereinafter provided, every person who becomes an agent of a foreign principal shall, within 10 days thereafter, file with the Attorney General, in duplicate, a registration statement, under oath on a form prescribed by the Attorney Gen-

eral. The obligation of an agent of a foreign principal to file a registration statement shall, after the tenth day of his becoming such agent, continue from day to day, and termination of such status shall not relieve such agent from his obligation to file a registration statement for the period during which he was an agent of a foreign principal."

(2) Subsection (a)(3) is amended by striking out the comma following the word "each" where it first appears, and the following: "unless, and to the extent, this requirement is waived in writing by the Attorney General"; and by inserting before the semicolon at the end of the subsection a comma and following: "or by any other foreign principal".

(3) Subsection (a)(4) is amended by inserting before the semicolon at the end thereof a comma and the following: "including a detailed statement of any such activity which is a political activity".

(4) Subsection (a)(6) is amended by inserting before the semicolon at the end thereof a comma and the following: "including a detailed statement of any such activity which is a political activity".

(5) Subsection (a)(7) is amended to read as follows:

"(7) The name, business, and residence addresses, and if an individual, the nationality, of any person other than a foreign principal for whom the registrant is acting, assuming or purporting to act or has agreed to act under such circumstances as require his registration hereunder; the extent to which each such person is supervised, directed, owned, controlled, financed, or subsidized, in whole or in part, by any government of a foreign country or foreign political party or by any other foreign principal; and the nature and amount of contributions, income, money, or thing of value, if any, that the registrant has received during the preceding sixty days from each such person in connection with any of the activities referred to in clause (6) of this subsection, either as compensation or for disbursement or otherwise, and the form and time of each such payment and from whom received."

(6) Subsection (a)(8) is amended to read as follows:

"(8) A detailed statement of the money and other things of value spent or disposed of by the registrant during the preceding sixty days in furtherance of or in connection with activities which require his registration hereunder and which have been undertaken by him either as an agent of a foreign principal or for himself or any other person or in connection with any activities relating to his becoming an agent of such principal, and a detailed statement of any contributions of money or other things of value made by him during the preceding sixty days (other than contributions the making of which is prohibited under the terms of section 613 of title 18, United States Code) in connection with an election to any political office or in connection with any primary election, convention, or caucus held to select candidates for any political office;"

(7) Such section is further amended by adding at the end thereof a new subsection as follows:

"(f) The Attorney General may, by regulation, provide for the exemption—

"(1) from registration, or from the requirement of furnishing any of the information required by this section, of any person who is listed as a partner, officer, director, or employee in the registration statement filed by an agent of a foreign principal under this Act, and

"(2) from the requirement of furnishing any of the information required by this section of any agent of a foreign principal,

where by reason of the nature of the functions or activities of such person the Attor-

ney General, having due regard for the national security and the public interest, determines that such registration, or the furnishing of such information, as the case may be, is not necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act."

Sec. 3. (a) Section 3(d) of such Act is amended to read as follows:

"(d) Any person engaging or agreeing to engage only (1) in private and nonpolitical activities in furtherance of the bona fide trade or commerce of such foreign principal; or (2) in other activities not serving predominantly a foreign interest; or (3) in the soliciting or collecting of funds and contributions within the United States to be used only for medical aid and assistance, or for food and clothing to relieve human suffering, if such solicitation or collection of funds and contributions is in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the Act of November 4, 1939, as amended (54 Stat. 4), and such rules and regulations as may be prescribed thereunder;"

(b) Section 3 of such Act is further amended by substituting a semicolon for the period at the end of subsection (f) and adding a new subsection as follows:

"(g) Any person qualified to practice law, insofar as he engages or agrees to engage in the legal representation of a foreign principal before any court of law or any agency or official of the Government of the United States (other than a Member or committee of either House of Congress): *Provided*, That in representing the interests of such foreign principal before any such agency or official the fact of such representation and the identity of such foreign principal shall be disclosed to the agency or official concerned."

Sec. 4. Section 4 of such Act is amended as follows:

(1) Subsection (a) is amended by inserting after the words "political propaganda" the words "for or in the interests of such foreign principal"; and by striking out the words "sent to the Librarian of Congress two copies thereof and file with the Attorney General one copy thereof" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "file with the Attorney General two copies thereof".

(2) Subsection (b) is amended by inserting after the words "political propaganda" where they first appear the words "for or in the interests of such foreign principal"; by inserting after the words "setting forth" the words "the relationship or connection between the person transmitting the political propaganda or causing it to be transmitted and such propaganda"; and by striking out the words "each of his foreign principals" and inserting in lieu thereof "such foreign principal".

(3) Subsection (c) is amended by striking out the words "sent to the Librarian of Congress" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "filed with the Attorney General".

(4) Such section is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsections:

"(e) It shall be unlawful for any person within the United States who is an agent of a foreign principal required to register under the provisions of this Act to transmit, convey, or otherwise furnish to any agency or official of the Government (including a Member or committee of either House of Congress) for or in the interests of such foreign principal any political propaganda or to request from any such agency or official for or in the interests of such foreign principal any information or advice with respect to any matter pertaining to the political or public interests, policies or relations of a foreign country or of a political party or pertaining to the foreign or domestic policies of the United States unless the propaganda or the request is prefaced or accompanied by a true and accurate statement to the effect that such person is registered as an agent of such foreign principal under this Act.

"(f) Whenever any agent of a foreign principal required to register under this Act appears before any committee of Congress to testify for or in the interests of such foreign principal, he shall, at the time of such appearance, furnish the committee with a copy of his most recent registration statement filed with the Department of Justice as an agent of such foreign principal for inclusion in the records of the committee as part of his testimony."

Sec. 5. Section 5 of such Act is amended by inserting after "the provisions of this Act," where they first appear the words "in accordance with such business and accounting practices,"

Sec. 6. Section 6 of such Act is amended by inserting the letter "(a)" after the section number and by adding at the end thereof the following new subsections:

"(b) The Attorney General shall, promptly upon receipt, transmit one copy of every registration statement filed hereunder and one copy of every amendment or supplement thereto, and one copy of every item of political propaganda filed hereunder, to the Secretary of State for such comment and use as the Secretary of State may determine to be appropriate from the point of view of the foreign relations of the United States. Failure of the Attorney General so to transmit such copy shall not be a bar to prosecution under this Act.

"(c) The Attorney General is authorized to furnish to departments and agencies in the executive branch and committees of the Congress such information obtained by him in the administration of this Act, including the names of registrants under this Act, copies of registration statements, or parts thereof, copies of political propaganda, or other documents or information filed under this Act, as may be appropriate in the light of the purposes of this Act."

Sec. 7. Section 7 of such Act is amended as follows:

(1) Subsection (a) is amended by adding before the period at the end of paragraph (2) a comma and the following: "except that in the case of a violation of subsection (b), (e), or (f) of section 4 or of subsection (g) or (h) of this section the punishment shall be a fine of not more than \$5,000 or imprisonment for not more than six months, or both".

(2) Such section is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsections:

"(f) Whenever in the judgment of the Attorney General any person is engaged in or about to engage in any acts which constitute or will constitute a violation of any provision of this Act, or regulations issued thereunder, or whenever any agent of a foreign principal fails to comply with any of the provisions of this Act or the regulations issued thereunder, or otherwise is in violation of the Act, the Attorney General may make application to the appropriate United States district court for an order enjoining such acts or enjoining such person from continuing to act as an agent of such foreign principal, or for an order requiring compliance with any appropriate provision of the Act or regulation thereunder. The district court shall have jurisdiction and authority to issue a temporary or permanent injunction, restraining order or such other order which it may deem proper. The proceedings shall be made a preferred cause and shall be expedited in every way.

"(g) If the Attorney General determines that a registration statement does not comply with the requirements of this Act or the regulations issued thereunder, he shall so notify the registrant in writing, specifying in what respects the statement is deficient. It shall be unlawful for any person to act as an agent of a foreign principal at any time ten days or more after receipt of such notification without filing an amended registration

statement in full compliance with the requirements of this Act and the regulations issued thereunder.

"(h) It shall be unlawful for any agent of a foreign principal required to register under this Act to be a party to any contract, agreement, or understanding, either expressed or implied, with such foreign principal pursuant to which the amount or payment of the compensation, fee, or other remuneration of such agent is contingent in whole or in part upon the success of any political activities carried on by such agent."

SEC. 8. (a) Chapter 29 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof a new section as follows:

"§ 613. Contributions by agents of foreign principals

"Whoever, being an agent of a foreign principal, directly or through any other person, either for or on behalf of such foreign principal or otherwise in his capacity as agent of such foreign principal, knowingly makes any contribution of money or other thing of value, or promises expressly or impliedly to make any such contribution, in connection with an election to any political office or in connection with any primary election, convention, or caucus held to select candidates for any political office; or

"Whoever knowingly solicits, accepts, or receives any such contribution from any such agent of a foreign principal or from such foreign principal—

"Shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years or both.

"As used in this section—

"(1) The term 'foreign principal' has the same meaning as when used in the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, except that such term does not include any person who is a citizen of the United States.

"(2) The term 'agent of a foreign principal' means any person who acts as an agent, representative, employee, or servant, or any person who acts in any other capacity at the order, request, or under the direction or control, of a foreign principal or of a person any substantial portion of whose activities are directly or indirectly supervised, directed, or controlled by a foreign principal."

(b) Chapter 11 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof a new section as follows:

"§ 219. Officers and employees acting as agents of foreign principal

"Whoever, being an officer or employee of the United States in the executive, legislative, or judicial branch of the Government or in any agency of the United States, including the District of Columbia, is or acts as an agent of a foreign principal required to register under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned for not more than two years, or both.

"Nothing in this section shall apply to the employment of any agent of a foreign principal as a special Government employee in any case in which the head of the employing agency certifies that such employment is required in the national interest. A copy of any certification under this paragraph shall be forwarded by the head of such agency to the Attorney General who shall cause the same to be filed with the registration statement and other documents filed by such agent, and made available for public inspection in accordance with section 6 of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended."

(c) (1) The sectional analysis at the beginning of chapter 29 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new item:

"613. Contributions by agents of foreign principals."

(2) The sectional analysis at the beginning of chapter 11 of title 18, United States

Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new item:

"219. Officers and employees acting as agents of foreign principals."

SEC. 9. This Act shall take effect ninety days after the date of its enactment.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. POFF. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. TUCK. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The measure before the House is designed to strengthen the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938. That act protects our national interests by requiring complete public disclosure by persons acting for or in the interest of foreign principals, when their activities are political in nature. Public disclosure permits the Government and the people to be informed as to the identities and activities of such persons and so be better able to appraise them and the purposes for which they act. The present legislation resulted from investigative hearings held by the other body, revealing practices requiring strengthening of the 1938 act. Companion bills were introduced in the House by Judiciary Committee Chairman CELLER in both the 88th and the present Congress and hearings were held by Subcommittee No. 3 on July 28 and August 2, 1965.

The gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. WILLIS] is chairman of Subcommittee No. 3. He being absent, I am undertaking to act as best I can in his behalf in reporting this bill to the House. I may say, in my opinion, this is a very worthy and meritorious measure which was considered carefully. Public hearings were held in July and August 1965 by the subcommittee. We had full cooperation of all the members of the subcommittee. Particularly I want to commend the gentleman from New York [Mr. TENZER], the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KASTENMEIER], the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. POFF], the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HUTCHINSON], as well as other members of the subcommittee for the fine work they did in working up this bill.

The principal provisions of S. 693 may be briefly stated:

First. New definitions are provided—aimed at better focusing the act on individuals attempting to influence Government policies through political activities and the requirements for disclosure of political activities and expenditures are made more strict.

Second. In contacting Congress or the Government on policy matters, registered foreign agents will be required to disclose their status as agents and identify their principal and in appearances before congressional committees, to file their registration statements.

Third. Contingent fee contracts between agents and foreign principals based on success in political activities of the agent are banned.

Fourth. Campaign contributions for or on behalf of a foreign principal who is not a citizen are prohibited.

Fifth. Officers and employees of the U.S. Government are prohibited from acting as foreign agents.

The legislation also contains two important procedural amendments:

First. An injunctive remedy is provided for the Attorney General in addition to the criminal sanctions already in the act, where compliance is considered inadequate.

Second. The Attorney General is given specific authority to exempt certain persons from registration, and to exempt registrants from being required to furnish information, not necessary to carry out the purposes of the act.

Finally, the proposed legislation deals with exemptions. The commercial exemption is broadened to exempt all private and nonpolitical activities with a genuine commercial purpose and other activities not serving predominantly a foreign purpose, even though they may be political in nature. The committee's amendment No. 1 clarifies this latter feature by expressly providing exemption from registration for legitimate representatives of U.S. concerns with foreign affiliates, provided the foreign affiliate is not—and the activities are not directed by—a foreign government or foreign political party and provided that the identity of the foreign affiliate is disclosed.

Although exempted from registration such representatives of internationally affiliated persons would still be agents of foreign principals and would be prohibited from making campaign contributions on behalf of their principals.

Committee amendment No. 2 clarifies the Senate bill's proposed exemption for attorneys. It makes them exempt insofar as they engage in legal representation, provided they disclose their principals.

Mr. Speaker, this important measure, with the amendments thereto, was recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary without a dissenting voice and I urge its enactment by the House.

Mr. POFF. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the chief credit for bringing this measure to the floor belongs to my distinguished colleague from Virginia [Mr. TUCK]. I have been privileged to serve, with him and with the others he named, on this subcommittee during the past year, and it has indeed been a most pleasurable experience.

Mr. Speaker, simply stated, this act protects the United States from clandestine political activities that seek to benefit foreign interests. This protection is accomplished by removing the shield of secrecy that might otherwise conceal the true purposes of such activities. Public disclosure of a foreign agent's practices is essential forewarning. To forewarn is to forearm public officials and others so that they might properly assess and appraise the merits of such activities.

Although it is simple to state the purpose of the act and the amendments we recommend, it has been a most difficult task to draft language that fulfills this purpose without unnecessarily broadening the strictures of the law. We did not wish unnecessarily to burden persons

with the requirements of registration and furnishing information when it would serve no useful purpose. While there is no disgrace in being registered as a "foreign agent," there is a stigma that should not be unnecessarily extended.

My able colleague from Virginia [Mr. TUCK] has told you the purport of our efforts and our unanimous recommendations. On pages 2 and 3 of the report there are listed the major provisions of the bill. However, it is difficult to appreciate these amendments without understanding the background of the bill.

Before I attempt to give my own brief explanation of the amendments added to S. 693 by the Judiciary Committee, let me assure my colleagues that the exemptions in this law will not serve as a device for evasion of the law by the unscrupulous representatives of foreign interests that provoked the Congress to amend the law in the first instance.

The complaints of several very able and respected witnesses focused the attention of our subcommittee on the original provisions of S. 693 exempting those persons who might otherwise be deemed foreign agents under the bill, but for the fact they were engaged in normal business activities or routine legal representation.

The commercial exemption was based upon the nonpolitical nature of the business activity or the fact that the activity did not primarily benefit any foreign interests. Lawyers were exempted when representing a foreign client in a formal proceeding in a court or administrative agency.

Although the subcommittee agreed with the exemptions of the bill, study and scrutiny of these exemptions revealed that they had technical and practical shortcomings. The subcommittee has amended the bill to correct these shortcomings.

I believe the fruits of our labor will assure American businessmen who are primarily involved in domestic businesses with incidental foreign connections that they will not be forced unnecessarily to register as foreign agents. Similarly, I believe that our amendments make it clear that American attorneys with a foreign client who has retained their legal skills to represent them in legal matters will not be unnecessarily required to register under the act.

The hearings on S. 693 also attracted other individuals who believed they should be exempted from the law. The committee deliberated on the arguments made by each such witness and S. 693, as amended, reflects our conclusions. Among these requests, I believe it important to mention briefly the request presented on behalf of our good neighbors, the Canadians.

At the hearings, the representatives of two Canadian provinces that maintain American offices devoted to tourist and industrial promotion requested that the committee exempt their activities; otherwise, they are within the coverage of the act.

Recognizing that the American people and Government cherish the goodwill and enduring friendship of our Ca-

nadian neighbors, the committee could not recommend an exemption for the Canadian promotional agents and deny a like exemption to representatives of other nations with which we also enjoy friendly relations.

I believe, however, that section 2(7) of the bill, creating a section 2(f) of the act, provides the solution. This provision empowers the Attorney General, by regulations, to exempt from registration and the furnishing of information if the information provided would serve no useful purpose under the act. The Attorney General is expected to use these new discretionary powers to avoid unnecessary harassment and to keep the burden of registration at a minimum. If he fails to do so, Congress may well take another look at the situation.

I join with my colleagues on the Judiciary Committee in recommending and urging the passage of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. McCULLOCH] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Speaker, recalling the sage advice of the 17th century educator and philosopher, Fenelon, that "the more you say, the less people remember—the fewer the words, the greater the profit," I wish to make a few brief comments.

As the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER], and my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. TUCK] have told you, the Foreign Agents Registration Act seeks to protect the interests of the United States by requiring public disclosure of the activities of those serving foreign interests within this country. The wisdom of this procedure has been undisputed since its enactment in 1938.

Today we propose amendments to the act to assure that its basic purpose is in accord with the time. As times have changed so have the nature and modus operandi of the foreign agent. Accordingly, the broad provisions of the present law have been retailored for today's needs.

This task has not been without its difficulties, and Subcommittee No. 3 of the Committee on the Judiciary is to be complimented on its excellent work. I must praise the work of the able lawyers that constitute that subcommittee and their diligence in studying this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, the matters involved in S. 693 are nonpartisan. It is a technical bill that can only be appreciated after complete study. I believe the amendments added by the Judiciary Committee to S. 693 are prudent and justified. They reflect the committee's effort to protect our national interests without unduly jeopardizing the freedom of those members of the business and professional community whose activities incidentally concern them with foreign interests. These efforts are embodied in a

statutory rearticulation of the intention of the other body in passing S. 693. The chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, Senator FULBRIGHT, said in discussing the bill that it was not intended to extend the act's coverage to normal commercial activities. Also that body has added an amendment exempting attorneys engaged in the usual practice of law from the strictures of the law.

I believe the two amendments added by the Committee on the Judiciary clarify the scope of these exemptions. An unclear law is a bad law, and I can assure you that the bill reported by our committee today has weathered the scrutiny of some of the Nation's foremost lawyers.

I stand with my colleagues of the Judiciary Committee to favorably report this bill to you and recommend its passage.

Mr. TUCK. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER].

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, the one who is entitled to greatest credit for this legislation is our eminent Speaker JOHN McCORMACK. He, many years ago, labored for the principle embodied in this bill and recognized the need for reform. I am happy, thus, at the outset of my remarks to give him full measure of praise for his wisdom and acumen in first suggesting this legislation.

This legislation was introduced by me in the 88th and the present Congress. Its enactment, now overdue, will be a vindication of the prescience of our Speaker.

The Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 concentrated on agents engaged in propaganda activities on the eve of World War II. It has proved inadequate, however, to the various subtle forms of persuasion and missionary work on behalf of foreign principals to which we have been subjected in more recent years.

Apparently both the registered agents and those that are unregistered have, to a startling extent, engaged in highly questionable conduct. There have been disclosures of lobbying on behalf of Philippine sugar interests; of an American wire news agency hiring out its news-gathering facilities to public relations firms working for foreign governments; of a society gossip columnist disseminating propaganda for Trujillo, the deposed dictator of the Dominican Republic.

The proposed amendments to the Foreign Agent Registration Act should go far to closing the loopholes in existing law, improving enforcement, and discouraging the unethical practices of agents of foreign principals that were brought to light by the hearings conducted by the other body, under the expert guidance of the distinguished Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT].

Among the beneficial provisions of the measure are a tightening up of registration requirements, a prohibition of contingent fee arrangements, a prohibition against officers and employees of the United States being or acting as foreign agents, and a prohibition of political contributions by agents of foreign principals who are not U.S. citizens. Enforcement will be immeasurably assisted

by a provision authorizing the Attorney General to seek injunctive relief in the courts.

As amended by our committee, the measure wisely exempts from registration legitimate representatives of U.S. concerns with foreign affiliates under limited conditions. The foreign affiliate must not be—and the activities must not be directed by—a foreign government or foreign political party, and the identity of the foreign affiliate must be disclosed. So, too, lawyers would be exempt insofar as they engage in legal representation of disclosed foreign principals. These requirements cannot be met by the sugar lobbyists and others whose conduct was exposed in course of the Senate investigation.

This is a wholly nonpartisan, and much needed, measure. It encountered no dissent in the committee and I urge its immediate enactment.

Mr. TUCK. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TENZER].

Mr. TENZER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation and join with my colleague, the distinguished chairman of our Judiciary Subcommittee, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. TUCK] and my other colleagues on the subcommittee in urging its adoption by the House.

I want to call to the attention of my colleagues, that the various committee amendments to S. 693 remove the objections of distinguished lawyers, leading law firms, and leading bar associations. The subcommittee was privileged to hear the testimony of Mr. Arthur H. Dean, senior partner, of the law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, who while supporting the objectives of the Senate bill, proposed amendments which sought to improve the legislation.

The subcommittee also heard the testimony of Mr. Robert Dechert—of Dechert, Price & Rhodes, Philadelphia, Pa., who appeared on behalf of the American Bar Association; Mr. Carlyle E. Maw of the law firm of Cravath, Swaine & Moore, representing the association of the bar of the city of New York; Mr. John F. Sonnett, partner, Cahill, Gordon, Reindel & Ohl, New York City, representing the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Each of these gentlemen, in their representative capacity, supported the objectives of the bill, yet sought amendments to clarify definitions and improve the language of the exemptions, so as to exempt "any person qualified to practice law" from filing as a "foreign agent" under certain conditions and in limited circumstances.

The language of the Senate bill, section 3(g), reads as follows:

(g) Any attorney whose activities are confined to openly representing, as an attorney of record, the interests of a disclosed foreign principal before any court or administrative agency of the United States, or of any State or political subdivision thereof.

The subcommittee amendment reads as follows:

(g) Any person qualified to practice law, insofar as he engages or agrees to engage in the legal representation of a foreign princi-

pal before any court of law or any agency or official of the Government of the United States (other than a Member or committee of either House of Congress): *Provided*, That in representing the interests of such foreign principal before any such agency or official the fact of such representation and the identity of such foreign principal shall be disclosed to the agency or official concerned.

With this particular amendment, and the others already commented on by other of my colleagues, I urge adoption of the bill, as amended.

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, indeed, as the chairman of our committee, the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER], has just told you, S. 693 makes many vitally needed improvements in the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

To cite only an example I mention section 7, paragraph 2(f) on page 13 of the bill, which is a provision giving the Attorney General authority to bring an injunctive action to test the application of the act, and to prevent attempts to avoid the application of the law. Under the existing law, the Attorney General is confronted with an all or nothing situation. He must either bring a suit for violation of the act or no suit. Under the injunctive provision in the bill, if the Department of Justice is aware of a potential violation, it will be empowered to prevent violation rather than the present all or nothing situation. I believe that the injunctive provisions are wise additions to the law.

Another example of the improvements made by S. 693 are the reduction of certain penalties to the status of misdemeanors for circumstances of misbehavior that are certainly not concomitant with what is believed to be a felonious action under our system of jurisprudence. The lesser violations are penalized by \$5,000 or less than a year in jail while retaining the felony penalty of \$10,000 or 5 years for primary violations of the act.

Thus, the failure of a foreign agent to identify material submitted to U.S. officials or governmental agencies; or the failure of a foreign agent to submit proper identification to a committee of Congress; or deficiencies in a registration statement; or a violation of the prohibition on contingency contracts; these are all treated as misdemeanors—not felonies.

I also urge my colleagues to support this measure and I recommend its passage.

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, I will support Governor Tuck's bill and want to associate myself with his remarks to the House. The fact that Governor Tuck is for this bill is recommendation enough for me that it pass, and that it pass overwhelmingly.

I commend Governor Tuck for holding the hearings and for guiding this bill through the subcommittee, the committee, and now through the House of Representatives. Governor Tuck's bill is designed to protect the interests of the people of the United States by requiring individuals acting in the interest of foreign nations to adhere to certain principles and regulations.

This great piece of legislation will apply to those foreign agents who are particularly engaged in political activities or activities which border on the political. This bill will require a public disclosure of their activities in order that the American people can be informed, and properly so, of the identity and activities of these agents or persons operating for foreign governments or foreign interests.

I wish to particularly commend Governor Tuck for that section of the bill which would prohibit foreign agents from making political contributions or engaging in political activities in behalf of candidates for public office in the United States.

This bill is designed to protect the interests of the United States. Again, I congratulate the illustrious, distinguished, and able Representative from Virginia, Governor Tuck, for this legislation and for the superb manner in which he is bringing this bill to a successful conclusion here on the floor today. Governor Tuck, you have my gratitude and that of the American people.

#### GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. POFF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members desiring to do so may have 5 legislative days to extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is: Will the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 693, with amendments?

The question was taken.

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present, and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California objects to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and makes the point of order that a quorum is not present. Evidently, a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors. The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 285, nays 0, not voting 146, as follows:

[Roll No. 98]

YEAS—285

Abbutt	Bell	Callaway
Abernethy	Bennett	Carey
Adair	Berry	Casey
Adams	Betts	Cederberg
Addabbo	Bingham	Celler
Albert	Boland	Chamberlain
Anderson, III.	Bolling	Clancy
Anderson,	Bolton	Clausen,
Tenn.	Bow	Don H.
Andrews,	Brademas	Clawson, Del
George W.	Bray	Cleveland
Andrews,	Brooks	Cohelan
N. Dak.	Broomfield	Collier
Annunzio	Brown, Calif.	Conable
Arends	Brown, Clar-	Conte
Ashbrook	ence J., Jr.	Cooley
Ashley	Broyhill, N.C.	Craley
Ashmore	Broyhill, Va.	Cramer
Aspinall	Buchanan	Culver
Ayres	Burke	Cunningham
Bates	Burton, Calif.	Davis, Ga.
Battin	Burton, Utah	Dawson
Beckworth	Byrnes, Wis.	Delaney
Belcher	Callan	Denton

Derwinski Karth  
Devine Kastenstermer  
Dingell Kee  
Dole Kelly  
Dorn Keogh  
Dow King, Calif.  
Dowdy King, N.Y.  
Dulski King, Utah  
Duncan, Tenn. Kirwan  
Dyal Kluczynski  
Edmondson Krebs  
Edwards, Calif. Kunkel  
Erlenborn Laird  
Evans, Colo. Landrum  
Everett Langen  
Evins, Tenn. Latta  
Fallon Lennon  
Farnum Lipscomb  
Fascell Love  
Fino McCulloch  
Flynt McFall  
Foley McGrath  
Ford, McMillan  
William D. Machen  
Fountain Mackay  
Friedel Mahon  
Fulton, Pa. Mailliard  
Fulton, Tenn. Marsh  
Fuqua Martin, Mass.  
Garmatz Martin, Nebr.  
Gathings Matsunaga  
Gibbons Matthews  
Gilligan Miller  
Gonzalez Mills  
Grabowski Minish  
Green, Pa. Mink  
Greigg Minshall  
Grider Moeller  
Griffiths Monagan  
Gross Moore  
Grover Moorhead  
Gubser Morris  
Gurney Morton  
Hagen, Calif. Multer  
Haley Murphy, Ill.  
Hall Murphy, N.Y.  
Hamilton Murray  
Hanley Natcher  
Hanna Nedzi  
Hansen, Idaho Nelsen  
Hansen, Iowa O'Brien  
Hansen, Wash. O'Hara, Ill.  
Hardy O'Konski  
Harsha Olson, Minn.  
Hathaway O'Neal, Ga.  
Hays Ottinger  
Hebert Passman  
Hechler Patman  
Herlong Patten  
Hicks Pelly  
Hollifield Perkins  
Horton Pickle  
Hosmer Pirnie  
Hull Poff  
Hutchinson Pool  
Ichord Price  
Jarman Pucinski  
Joelson Quite  
Johnson, Calif. Quillen  
Johnson, Pa. Race  
Jonas Redlin  
Jones, Ala. Rees  
Karsten Reid, Ill.

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—146

Andrews Davis, Wis.  
Glenn de la Garza  
Bandstra Dent  
Baring Dickinson  
Barrett Diggs  
Blatnik Donohue  
Boggs Downing  
Brock Duncan, Oreg.  
Burleson Dwyer  
Byrne, Pa. Edwards, Ala.  
Cabell Edwards, La.  
Cahill Ellsworth  
Cameron Farbstein  
Carter Farnsley  
Chelf Feighan  
Clark Findley  
Clevenger Fisher  
Colmer Flood  
Conyers Fogarty  
Corbett Ford, Gerald R.  
Corman Fraser  
Curtin Frelinghuysen  
Curtis Gallagher  
Daddario Gettys  
Dague Giaimo  
Daniels Gilbert

Reifel Reuss  
Rhodes, Ariz. Rhodes  
Rivers, S.C. Rivers  
Rivers, Alaska Rivers  
Roberts Roberts  
Robison Robison  
Rogers, Colo. Rogers  
Rogers, Fla. Rogers  
Ronan Ronan  
Rosenthal Rosenthal  
Rostenkowski Rostenkowski  
Roudebush Roudebush  
Roush Roush  
Rumsfeld Rumsfeld  
Ryan Ryan  
Satterfield Satterfield  
St Germain St Germain  
Saylor Saylor  
Schisler Schisler  
Schmidhauser Schmidhauser  
Schneebell Schneebell  
Schweiker Schweiker  
Secrest Secrest  
Seiden Seiden  
Senner Senner  
Shipley Shipley  
Sikes Sikes  
Sisk Sisk  
Skubitz Skubitz  
Slack Slack  
Smith, Iowa Smith  
Smith, N.Y. Smith  
Smith, Va. Smith  
Stafford Stafford  
Stanton Stanton  
Steed Steed  
Stephens Stephens  
Stubblefield Stubblefield  
Talcott Talcott  
Taylor Taylor  
Teague, Calif. Teague  
Teague, Tex. Teague  
Tenzer Tenzer  
Thomas Thomas  
Thompson, Tex. Thompson  
Thomson, Wis. Thomson  
Todd Todd  
Trimble Trimble  
Tuck Tuck  
Tunney Tunney  
Tuten Tuten  
Udall Udall  
Utt Utt  
Van Deerlin Van Deerlin  
Vanik Vanik  
Vivian Vivian  
Waggonner Waggonner  
Walker, N. Mex. Walker  
Weltner Weltner  
White, Idaho White  
White, Tex. White  
Whitener Whitener  
Whitten Whitten  
Widnall Widnall  
Wolf Wolf  
Wright Wright  
Wyatt Wyatt  
Wydler Wydler  
Yates Yates  
Young Young  
Younger Younger  
Zablocki Zablocki

Long, Md. Long  
McCarthy McCarthy  
McClary McClary  
McClary Pepper  
McDade Philbin  
McDowell Pike  
McEwen Poage  
McVicker Powell  
Macdonald Purcell  
MacGregor Randall  
Mackie Reid, N.Y.  
Madden Reinecke  
Martin, Ala. Resnick  
Mathias Rhodes, Pa.  
May Rodino  
Meeds Rogers, Tex.  
Michel Roncallo  
Mize Rooney, N.Y.  
Morgan Rooney, Pa.  
Morrison Roybal  
Morse St. Onge  
Mosher Scheuer  
Moss Scott  
Nix Shriver  
O'Hara, Mich. Sickles

Olsen, Mont. Olsen  
O'Neill, Mass. O'Neill  
Pepper Pepper  
Philbin Philbin  
Pike Pike  
Poage Poage  
Powell Powell  
Purcell Purcell  
Randall Randall  
Reid, N.Y. Reid  
Reinecke Reinecke  
Resnick Resnick  
Rhodes, Pa. Rhodes  
Rodino Rodino  
Rogers, Tex. Rogers  
Roncallo Roncallo  
Rooney, N.Y. Rooney  
Rooney, Pa. Rooney  
Roybal Roybal  
St. Onge St. Onge  
Scheuer Scheuer  
Scott Scott  
Shriver Shriver  
Sickles Sickles

Smith, Calif. Smith  
Springer Springer  
Staggers Staggers  
Stalbaum Stalbaum  
Stratton Stratton  
Sullivan Sullivan  
Sweeney Sweeney  
Thompson, N.J. Thompson  
Toll Toll  
Tupper Tupper  
Ullman Ullman  
Vigorito Vigorito  
Walker, Miss. Walker  
Watkins Watkins  
Watson Watson  
Watts Watts  
Whalley Whalley  
Williams Williams  
Willis Willis  
Wilson, Bob Wilson  
Wilson, Charles H. Wilson

Mr. Madden with Mr. Halleck.  
Mr. Giaimo with Mr. Kupferman.  
Mr. O'Neill of Massachusetts with Mr. Morse.  
Mr. Philbin with Mr. Keith.  
Mr. Donohue with Mr. Harvey of Michigan.  
Mr. Gallagher with Mr. Frelinghuysen.  
Mr. Burleson with Mr. Carter.  
Mr. Gettys with Mr. Watson.  
Mrs. Sullivan with Mrs. Dwyer.  
Mr. Colmer with Mr. Walker of Mississippi.  
Mr. Williams with Mr. Brock.  
Mr. Moss of California with Mr. Bob Wilson.  
Mr. Morrison with Mr. Glenn Andrews.  
Mr. Rodino with Mrs. May.  
Mr. Toll with Mr. Whalley.  
Mr. Charles H. Wilson with Mr. Smith of California.  
Mr. Flood with Mr. MacGregor.  
Mr. Henderson with Mr. Curtis.  
Mr. Macdonald with McEwen.  
Mr. Kornegay with Mr. Harvey of Indiana.  
Mr. Gilbert with Mr. Reid of New York.  
Mr. Staggers with Mr. Mosher.  
Mr. Rogers of Texas with Mr. Edwards of Alabama.  
Mr. St. Onge with Mr. Mathias.  
Mr. Boggs with Mr. Gerald R. Ford.  
Mr. Feighan with Mr. Findley.  
Mr. Watts with Mr. Davis of Wisconsin.  
Mr. Rhodes of Pennsylvania with Mr. Shriver.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.  
The doors were opened.  
A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the bill, S. 2950. The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF DUTY OF CERTAIN FORMS OF COPPER

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 12676) to amend the tariff schedules of the United States to provide that certain forms of copper be admitted free of duty, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 12676

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subpart B of part 1 of the appendix to the Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C., sec. 1202) is amended by—

(a) amending items 911.10, 911.11, and 911.12 to read as follows:

Item	Articles	Rates of duty			Effective period
		1-a	1-b	2	
911.10	Copper waste and scrap.....	Free	No change.	No change.	On or before 6/30/68
911.11	Articles of copper.....	Free	No change.	No change.	On or before 6/30/68
911.12	Other.....	Free	Free.....	Free.....	On or before 6/30/67";