

**ACTIVITIES OF NONDIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF
FOREIGN PRINCIPALS IN THE UNITED STATES**

HEARING
BEFORE THE
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS
UNITED STATES SENATE
EIGHTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION

UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF S. RES. 362, 87TH CONGRESS,
AND S. RES. 26, 88TH CONGRESS, AUTHORIZING THE COM-
MITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS TO STUDY THE ACTIVI-
TIES OF NONDIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF FOREIGN
PRINCIPALS IN THE UNITED STATES

Part 13

MAY 14, 1963

Printed for the use of the Committee on Foreign Relations



U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1963

1996 ACTIVITIES OF AGENTS OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS IN U.S.

As he so poignantly told the PRSA Western Judicial Panel in its May 24, 1963, hearing in Chicago, regarding my accusation:

"Mr. KLEIN. The Pincus letter which was handed out by Mr. Hartrich added credence to the distorted newspaper reports that the Fulbright committee was investigating me or my company, which is not the case. I was not being investigated. I can say I was asked to testify, to give my views as a pioneer of international public relations in the foreign registration field, to the committee.

"It was interpreted in the German press that I was being investigated—so naturally my clients felt justified in saying so—because they had the Pincus letter in their file, which they felt protected them against any libel suit. * * *"
(Excerpt from p. 92 of the official text of the May 24 hearing of the PRSA's Western Judicial Panel in "Hartrich against Klein.")

Prior to this actual hearing, in a written reply to this judicial panel (copy enclosed) Mr. Klein plaintively confirmed the above two points, as follows:

"Therefore my statement that Hartrich's action in circulating the Pincus letter, as set forth in my letter of November 1, did me harm is based on fact. I must respectfully request that the PRSA Judicial Panel take this into consideration. One of us is wrong: if it is Mr. Hartrich, he should be censured; if I am wrong then I am the one to be censured. Mere withdrawal of the charges is no justice at all, as I have previously said, because it is pretty well known in Germany, largely due to Mr. Hartrich's efforts, that there is a complaint filed against me and I continue to be under a cloud of suspicion by those who do not know me until such time as I am otherwise judged by my colleagues in the PRSA."

I think the information contained above gives you the correct story behind the so-called Pincus letter which was no "letter" at all but merely an impromptu note dashed off to a friend, attached to a public document. I trust this puts the whole matter into its proper perspective and clearly exonerates both your committee and Mr. Pincus of the thinly veiled implication of being parties to a plot against Gen. Julius Klein (retired).

As General Klein has seen fit to attack me personally in formal testimony before your committee, I request that this letter be made a part of the official record of the committee's proceedings, and such excerpts from the attached enclosures as you deem pertinent.

If I can be of any further assistance, please let me know.

Respectfully yours,

EDWIN HARTRICH.

Enclosures:

1. A copy of the motion of censure against General Klein by the Public Relations Society of America.
2. A copy, with translation of an article in the German weekly news magazine *Der Spiegel* which mentions actions taken by Klein to injure me professionally, plus other pertinent information.
- 3-4. Photocopies of both statement and testimony by General Klein to Western Judicial Panel in the hearing "Hartrich against Klein."
5. Informational material about Edwin Hartrich.
6. Photocopies of the German press reports about Fulbright committee investigation of Klein and other "foreign agents."

GERMANY, CITY OF DÜSSELDORF,
Consulate General of the United States of America, ss:

I swear that the statements and information contained in this letter are true to the best of my belief and knowledge.

EDWIN HARTRICH.

Sworn to before me, Mark T. Benson, consul at the U.S. consulate general, Düsseldorf, on October 21, 1963.

MARK T. BENSON,
American Consul, Duly Commissioned and Qualified.

[S. Res. 26, 88th Cong., 1st sess.]

RESOLUTION

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized under sections 134 and 136 of the Legisla-

tive Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, and in accordance with its jurisdiction specified by rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, to continue its study of the activities of nondiplomatic representatives of foreign principals including, without limitation, foreign governments, foreign political parties, and individuals, partnerships, associations, corporations, organizations or other combinations of individuals, whether foreign or domestic, acting in the place of, or in the interests of, or on behalf of a foreign government or foreign political party, or any other foreign principal, tending or intended to influence the foreign or domestic policies or interests of the United States.

SEC. 2. The committee is further authorized under sections 134 and 136 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to give thorough consideration to existing and proposed legislation relating to the activities of nondiplomatic representatives of foreign principals, as aforesaid, and to make such recommendations with respect thereto as may be found by it to be appropriate.

SEC. 3. For the purposes of this resolution the committee is authorized from March 1, 1963, to January 31, 1964, inclusive, (1) to make such expenditures; (2) to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Senate; (3) to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents; (4) to take such testimony; (5) to employ, upon a temporary basis, such technical, clerical, and other assistants and consultants; and (6) with the prior consent of the heads of the departments or agencies concerned, and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to utilize the reimbursable services, information, facilities, and personnel of any of the departments or agencies of the Government as it deems advisable.

SEC. 4. The expenses of the committee under this resolution which shall not exceed \$48,600 for the period ending January 31, 1964, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

SEC. 5. The committee shall complete its study and submit to the Senate not later than January 31, 1964, such results of the study herein authorized together with such recommendations as to existing or proposed legislation as herein authorized as may be found by it to be appropriate.

[S. Res. 362, 87th Cong., 2d sess.]

RESOLUTION

Whereas the Senate of the United States has special constitutional responsibilities in matters bearing upon the foreign relations of the United States; and

Whereas the discharge of this responsibility requires a thorough review and full public disclosure of the nondiplomatic activities of representatives of foreign governments and the extent to which they attempt to influence United States policies: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized under sections 134 and 136 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended and in accordance with its jurisdiction specified by rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, to conduct a full and complete study of all nondiplomatic activities of representatives of foreign governments, and their contractors and agents, in promoting the interests of those governments, and the extent to which such representatives attempt to influence the policies of the United States and affect the national interest.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this resolution the committee is authorized (1) to make such expenditures; (2) to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Senate; (3) to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents; (4) to take such testimony; (5) to employ, upon a temporary basis, such technical, clerical, and other assistants and consultants; and (6) with the prior consent of the heads of the departments or agencies concerned, and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to utilize the reimbursable serv-