

In view of this diligent opposition, I have every faith and confidence in the Service to handle the burden which has been placed upon it.

In the future, in light of the experience with this rule, Congress can again examine the problem and make any readjustment which becomes necessary.

Mr. President, I think we should follow the principle declared in the case of United States against Speers. I urge the passage of the bill.

Mr. ERVIN. Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time having expired, the question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Tennessee.

The amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendment and the third reading of the bill.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is shall it pass?

The bill (H.R. 136) was passed.

Mr. ERVIN. I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OF FOREIGN AGENTS REGISTRATION ACT OF 1938—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 693) to amend the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of June 16, 1966, pp. 13713-13714, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, the conference on S. 693, to amend the Foreign Agents Registration Act, reached a reasonable compromise on the two House amendments at issue, because the differences were primarily ones of semantics, and not of substance.

The first House amendment dealt with the application of the registration requirements of the act to contacts with Government officials by representatives of businesses engaged in international operations. As I have said before, there was never any intention on the part of the Committee on Foreign Relations to

require American businessmen to register for carrying out contacts with Government officials during the course of their normal, legitimate business activities. However, some businessmen were still concerned over the Senate version of the bill, and the House amendment attempted to meet their objections. The House amendment defined the conditions under which the commercial exemption of the act would be available when contacts were made with Government officials where a parent-subsidary situation was involved.

The conferees of both Houses were in agreement on the objectives of the amendment, but the Senate conferees had reservations about the possibility that the treatment of political activities in behalf of foreign-owned U.S. subsidiaries on the same basis as activities for U.S.-owned foreign subsidiaries might create unintended loopholes for evasion of the act by foreign interests. The compromise reached will require a stricter test for exemption of attempts to influence policy decisions for the U.S. enterprise which is owned or controlled by foreign interests. Under the change agreed to, the exemption will be available only if the purpose of the contact is substantially to further the legitimate, commercial interests of the American subsidiary or affiliate. It eliminates the possibility of a U.S. corporation or business, controlled by foreign interests, being used merely as a front for political activities for the benefit of the foreign principal.

I believe that the business community interested in this problem agrees that the compromise is reasonable and that it will remove much doubt about the scope of the Senate's original amendment to the commercial exemption section.

The second House amendment changed the Senate provision relating to exemptions from registration for attorneys. The intent of the Senate provision was to exempt all attorneys for disclosed foreign interests in their contacts with government agencies where the agency proceedings revealed sufficient information about the agency relationship to make registration unnecessary.

Under the House amendment the exemption would have broadened the Senate provision to exempt contacts with all Government officials, except the Congress. The compromise agreed to would allow the exemption in all circumstances for routine contacts with the agencies and departments. But for attempts to influence policy decisions in the executive branch the exemption would be available only for contacts in connection with established agency proceedings, formal or informal. The purpose is to insure that the exemption is not so broad as to exempt all efforts by an attorney to influence executive branch policies but still sufficiently broad to exempt legitimate activities normally conducted before agency officials by an attorney for a foreign client. It is the Senate conferees' view that the exemption would not cover, for example, attempts to influence the executive branch position on legislation pending before the

Congress. The Senate conferees believe that the compromise meets the objectives of the Senate bill, is fair to the legal profession and should be a workable guideline for determining exemption questions.

The approval of this conference report will culminate 5 years of work by the Committee on Foreign Relations on lobbying by foreign interests. Since the Senate passed the bill last year, the Congress and the public have again witnessed the swarming of foreign agents around the sugar pot. Placing this bill on the statute books will not eliminate the conditions which nurture and sustain foreign agents but it will insure that better information is available about how these lobbyists go about their business and exactly what they do to earn their generous fees.

This bill will do a facelifting job on a statute that has served the Nation well but has not been revised to keep it abreast of the times. Foreign and domestic affairs are so interrelated today that the political and propaganda efforts of foreign agents ultimately affect every American. Both Government officials and the public need to—and have a right to—know more about the objectives, tactics, finances, and general mode of operations of those who seek to influence Government policies for foreign interests. With adequate disclosure both the public and officials will be better equipped to protect the integrity of the decisionmaking process of our Government.

Let me summarize briefly the major provisions in the bill:

First. It requires a foreign agent to file a detailed report of political activities employed in behalf of his foreign principal.

Second. Foreign agents will be required to disclose their status as agents when contacting Government officials and Members of Congress. Agents testifying before congressional committees will be required to file copies of their latest registration statement.

Third. Contingent fee contracts between an agent and a foreign interest, where the fee is based on the success of political activities, will be outlawed.

Fourth. Campaign contributions in behalf of foreign principals will be prohibited.

Fifth. The commercial exemption has been broadened and updated.

Sixth. The Attorney General will be given considerable discretionary authority in allowing exemptions from registration and in the amount of information agents must file.

Seventh. Finally, what is in my opinion the single most important provision in the bill, the authorization of an injunctive remedy for the Attorney General. This will permit the Attorney General to bring about compliance with the letter and the spirit of the act without resorting to long, cumbersome criminal proceedings. It provides a flexible tool which will be a substantial improvement over the criminal penalties in the existing act. The act was not intended to bring about wholesale convictions for violations. It was—and is—intended to

bring about disclosure. Injunctive proceedings, as authorized in this bill, will be far more effective in achieving that objective than would ever be possible through criminal sanctions.

I ask for the adoption of the conference report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PARKING FACILITY ACT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1147, S. 2769.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 2769) relating to the establishment of parking facilities in the District of Columbia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia, with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

FINDINGS OF FACT: SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. (a) The Congress finds that—
(1) the growth and development of the National Capital area has been accompanied by an ever-increasing number of persons entering the District of Columbia by motor vehicle which has resulted in serious traffic congestion;

(2) this congestion restricts the interchange of goods, services, and people between the District of Columbia and the surrounding suburbs, to the detriment of both; imposes hardships and inconvenience on residents, employers, employees, and tourists in the National Capital area; impedes the efficient conduct of the United States and the District of Columbia Governments; and interferes with the rapid and effective disposition of police and firefighting equipment;

(3) the orderly growth and development of the National Capital area requires a balanced transportation system which provides residents of and visitors to the National Capital area a variety of economic and efficient means of travel into and through the District of Columbia;

(4) a balanced transportation system requires adequate highways, rapid rail transit, buses, and off-street parking facilities for motor vehicles;

(5) off-street parking facilities in sufficient numbers and at rates and locations adequate to meet the needs of the National Capital area have not been provided; and

(6) the establishment of a parking authority to supplement existing parking with additional off-street parking facilities is necessary to maintain and improve the economic well-being of the National Capital area, the safety, convenience, and welfare of the residents thereof and the visitors thereto, and the efficiency of the United States and District of Columbia Governments.

(b) This Act may be cited as the "District of Columbia Parking Facility Act".

CREATION OF PARKING BOARD

SEC. 2. (a) There is hereby created and established a body politic and corporate of perpetual duration, to be known as the "District of Columbia Parking Board" (herein called the "Parking Board"). The Parking

Board shall consist of three members, who shall be the members of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia. The term of office of any member of the Parking Board shall be the same as his term of office as such Commissioner. Two members of the Parking Board shall constitute a quorum. The members of the Parking Board shall select from among their number a chairman and a vice chairman of the Parking Board.

(b) The Parking Board shall appoint, subject to the provisions of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and other applicable laws relating to employees of the District of Columbia, an administrator. The Parking Board may delegate to the Administrator such authority as may be necessary or convenient to carry out the purposes of this Act.

PARKING ADVISORY COUNCIL

SEC. 3. (a) There is hereby established a Parking Advisory Council (herein called the "Advisory Council"). The Advisory Council shall be composed of eleven members, consisting of the Secretary of the Interior or his designee, the Director of the District of Columbia Department of Highways and Traffic or his designee, the Administrator of the General Services Administration or his designee, the Chairman of the National Capital Planning Commission or his designee, the Administrator of the National Capital Transportation Agency or his designee, all ex officio, and six members from private life appointed by the Parking Board of whom one shall be designated biennially by the Parking Board to serve as chairman. The members from private life shall be chosen to reflect a range of experience in such fields as architecture, engineering, retail trade, real estate, financing, law, motor vehicle parking, and transportation.

(b) The members of the Advisory Council appointed by the Parking Board shall be appointed for a term of four years, except that with respect to the first appointments made after this Act becomes effective, one member shall be appointed for a one-year term, one member shall be appointed for a two-year term, two members shall be appointed for a three-year term, and two members shall be appointed for a four-year term. Any member appointed to fill a vacancy shall serve only for the unexpired term of the member he is replacing. Any member shall be eligible for reappointment.

(c) (1) Members of the Advisory Council who are officers or employees of the United States or of the District of Columbia shall serve without compensation in addition to that received in their regular public employment, but shall be entitled to reimbursement for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of duties vested in the Council.

(2) Members of the Advisory Council, other than those to whom paragraph (1) is applicable, shall receive compensation at the rate of \$50 per day for each day they are engaged in the performance of their duties as members of such Council and shall be entitled to reimbursement for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties as members of the Council.

(d) It shall be the duty of the Advisory Council to advise and assist the Parking Board in carrying out its functions under this Act, including the overall planning of parking facilities, the acquisition, construction, design, and operation of such facilities and such other matters as the Parking Board shall request or the Advisory Council shall determine. The Parking Board shall request the views of the Advisory Council on each matter made subject to a public hearing by this Act, and shall include the report of the Council, if any, in the Parking Board's record.

(e) The Advisory Council is authorized, within the limits of funds authorized by the

Parking Board and subject to the provisions of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and other applicable laws relating to employees of the District of Columbia, to appoint an executive secretary. Subject to reimbursement by the Parking Board for the salaries, retirement, health benefits, and similar costs for such employees, the ex officio members of the Advisory Council and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall make available to the executive secretary such staff, information, and technical assistance as he shall require to enable the Advisory Council to carry out its responsibilities under this Act.

(f) The Advisory Council is authorized, within the limits of funds authorized by the Parking Board, to hire independent consultants to assist it in carrying out its responsibilities under this Act.

COMPREHENSIVE PARKING STUDY

SEC. 4. (a) The Advisory Council shall, within one year following the date of enactment of this Act, and not less than once each five years thereafter, prepare and distribute a comprehensive report on parking in the District of Columbia metropolitan area. Such report shall include—

(1) an inventory of existing parking facilities in the District of Columbia, both public and private, and an analysis of the manner and extent to which they are utilized.

(2) an inventory of the existing and reasonably anticipated transportation facilities in the National Capital area, including roads, highways, buses, and rapid rail transit, and an analysis of the manner and extent to which they are utilized;

(3) an analysis of the extent, type, and location of all parking facilities and on-street parking which are necessary or desirable for achieving balanced transportation and an efficient flow of traffic in the National Capital area together with recommendations as to the need, if any, for additional public parking facilities and the areas within which such facilities should be located; and

(4) any other information or recommendations that the Advisory Council determines to be useful to the Parking Board in carrying out its duties under this Act.

(b) The Advisory Council shall refer the parking report to all interested agencies in the National Capital area for their information and comments. The parking report and all relevant data used to compile the report shall be made available to owners and operators of private parking facilities in the District of Columbia in order to enable them more effectively to plan the operation and expansion of their facilities.

ACQUISITION OF PARKING FACILITIES

SEC. 5. (a) The Parking Board is authorized to acquire, in its own name, by purchase, lease, gift, exchange, condemnation, or otherwise, such property, real or personal, in the District of Columbia, including any rights or interests therein, as the Parking Board may require to carry out the provisions of this Act; except that in no case shall the Parking Board acquire by condemnation any existing parking garage.

(b) The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to make available to the Parking Board, without consideration, air and subsurface rights in areas consisting principally of land in highway, railway or subway rights-of-way, bridges, and other lands under their jurisdiction and control in the District of Columbia for use by the Parking Board in carrying out its duties under this Act. The Commissioners to the extent feasible, shall exercise this authority to enable the Parking Board to locate parking facilities in such manner as to coordinate parking with any future highway or subway construction in the District of Columbia.

(c) The Secretary of the Interior and the Administrator of General Services Admin-