

Public Law 92-538

October 23, 1972
[H.R. 13694]

AN ACT

To amend the joint resolution establishing the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, as amended.

American Revolution Bicentennial Commission.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to establish the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, and for other purposes", approved July 4, 1966 (80 Stat. 259), as amended, is further amended as follows:

Appropriation.
Ante, p. 43.

Section 7 (a) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 7. (a) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to carry out the purposes of this Act until February 15, 1973, \$3,356,000, of which not to exceed \$2,400,000 shall be for grants-in-aid pursuant to section 9(1) of this Act."

Grants-in-aid.

SEC. 2. Section 9 is amended by the addition of the following new subsections:

"(2) make grants to nonprofit entities including States, territories, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (or subdivisions thereof) to assist in developing or supporting bicentennial programs or projects. Such grants may be up to 50 per centum of the total cost of the program or project to be assisted;

"(3) in any case where money or property is donated, bequeathed, or devised to the Commission, and accepted thereby for purposes of assisting a specified nonprofit entity, including States, territories, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (or subdivisions thereof), for a bicentennial program or project, grant such money or property, plus an amount not to exceed the value of the donation, bequest, or devise: *Provided*, That the recipient agrees to match the combined value of the grant for such bicentennial program or project."

Approved October 23, 1972.

Public Law 92-539

October 24, 1972
[H.R. 15883]

AN ACT

To amend title 18, United States Code, to provide for expanded protection of foreign officials, and for other purposes.

Act for the Protection of Foreign Officials and Official Guests of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Act for the Protection of Foreign Officials and Official Guests of the United States".

STATEMENT OF FINDINGS AND DECLARATION OF POLICY

SEC. 2. The Congress recognizes that from the beginning of our history as a nation, the police power to investigate, prosecute, and punish common crimes such as murder, kidnaping, and assault has resided in the several States, and that such power should remain with the States.

The Congress finds, however, that harassment, intimidation,

obstruction, coercion, and acts of violence committed against foreign officials or their family members in the United States or against official guests of the United States adversely affect the foreign relations of the United States.

Accordingly, this legislation is intended to afford the United States jurisdiction concurrent with that of the several States to proceed against those who by such acts interfere with its conduct of foreign affairs.

Jurisdiction.

TITLE I—MURDER OR MANSLAUGHTER OF FOREIGN OFFICIALS AND OFFICIAL GUESTS

SEC. 101. Chapter 51 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sections:

62 Stat. 756.
18 USC 1111.

“§ 1116. Murder or manslaughter of foreign officials or official guests

“(a) Whoever kills a foreign official or official guest shall be punished as provided under sections 1111 and 1112 of this title, except that any such person who is found guilty of murder in the first degree shall be sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Penalty.

“(b) For the purpose of this section ‘foreign official’ means—

Definitions.

“(1) a Chief of State or the political equivalent, President, Vice President, Prime Minister, Ambassador, Foreign Minister, or other officer of cabinet rank or above of a foreign government or the chief executive officer of an international organization, or any person who has previously served in such capacity, and any member of his family, while in the United States; and

“(2) any person of a foreign nationality who is duly notified to the United States as an officer or employee of a foreign government or international organization, and who is in the United States on official business, and any member of his family whose presence in the United States is in connection with the presence of such officer or employee.

“(c) For the purpose of this section:

“(1) ‘Foreign government’ means the government of a foreign country, irrespective of recognition by the United States.

“(2) ‘International organization’ means a public international organization designated as such pursuant to section 1 of the International Organizations Immunities Act (22 U.S.C. 288).

59 Stat. 669.

“(3) ‘Family’ includes (a) a spouse, parent, brother or sister, child, or person to whom the foreign official stands in loco parentis, or (b) any other person living in his household and related to the foreign official by blood or marriage.

“(4) ‘Official guest’ means a citizen or national of a foreign country present in the United States as an official guest of the government of the United States pursuant to designation as such by the Secretary of State.

“§ 1117. Conspiracy to murder

“If two or more persons conspire to violate section 1111, 1114, or 1116 of this title, and one or more of such persons do any overt act to effect the object of the conspiracy, each shall be punished by imprisonment for any term of years or for life.”

62 Stat. 756;
65 Stat. 721;
Supra.

SEC. 102. The analysis of chapter 51 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new items:

“1116. Murder or manslaughter of foreign officials or official guests.

“1117. Conspiracy to murder.”

TITLE II—KIDNAPING

SEC. 201. Section 1201 of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“§ 1201. Kidnaping

“(a) Whoever unlawfully seizes, confines, inveigles, decoys, kidnaps, abducts, or carries away and holds for ransom or reward or otherwise any person, except in the case of a minor by the parent thereof, when:

“(1) the person is willfully transported in interstate or foreign commerce;

“(2) any such act against the person is done within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States;

“(3) any such act against the person is done within the special aircraft jurisdiction of the United States as defined in section 101 (32) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended (49 U.S.C. 1301 (32)); or

“(4) the person is a foreign official as defined in section 1116(b) or an official guest as defined in section 1116(c) (4) of this title, shall be punished by imprisonment for any term of years or for life.

“(b) With respect to subsection (a) (1), above, the failure to release the victim within twenty-four hours after he shall have been unlawfully seized, confined, inveigled, decoyed, kidnaped, abducted, or carried away shall create a rebuttable presumption that such person has been transported in interstate or foreign commerce.

“(c) If two or more persons conspire to violate this section and one or more of such persons do any overt act to effect the object of the conspiracy, each shall be punished by imprisonment for any term of years or for life.”

SEC. 202. The analysis of chapter 55 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by deleting

“1201. Transportation.”,

and substituting the following:

“1201. Kidnaping.”

TITLE III—PROTECTION OF FOREIGN OFFICIALS
AND OFFICIAL GUESTS

SEC. 301. Section 112 of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“§ 112. Protection of foreign officials and official guests

“(a) Whoever assaults, strikes, wounds, imprisons, or offers violence to a foreign official or official guest shall be fined not more than \$5,000, or imprisoned not more than three years, or both. Whoever in the commission of any such act uses a deadly or dangerous weapon shall be fined not more than \$10,000, or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

“(b) Whoever willfully intimidates, coerces, threatens, or harasses a foreign official or an official guest, or willfully obstructs a foreign official in the performance of his duties, shall be fined not more than \$500, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both.

“(c) Whoever within the United States but outside the District of Columbia and within one hundred feet of any building or premises belonging to or used or occupied by a foreign government or by a foreign official for diplomatic or consular purposes, or as a mission to

62 Stat. 760;
70 Stat. 1043.

84 Stat. 921.

Ante, p. 1071.
Penalty.

78 Stat. 610.

Offenses and
penalties.

Demonstrations.

an international organization, or as a residence of a foreign official, or belonging to or used or occupied by an international organization for official business or residential purposes, publicly—

“(1) parades, pickets, displays any flag, banner, sign, placard, or device, or utters any word, phrase, sound, or noise, for the purpose of intimidating, coercing, threatening, or harassing any foreign official or obstructing him in the performance of his duties, or

“(2) congregates with two or more other persons with the intent to perform any of the aforesaid acts or to violate subsection (a) or (b) of this section,

shall be fined not more than \$500, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both.

“(d) For the purpose of this section ‘foreign official’, ‘foreign government’, ‘international organization’, and ‘official guest’ shall have the same meanings as those provided in sections 1116 (b) and (c) of this title.

“(e) Nothing contained in this section shall be construed or applied so as to abridge the exercise of rights guaranteed under the first amendment to the Constitution of the United States.”

SEC. 302. The analysis of chapter 7 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by deleting

“112. Assaulting certain foreign diplomats and other official personnel.”

and adding at the beginning thereof the following new item:

“112. Protection of foreign officials and official guests.”

TITLE IV—PROTECTION OF PROPERTY OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

SEC. 401. Chapter 45 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

“§ 970. Protection of property occupied by foreign governments

“(a) Whoever willfully injures, damages, or destroys, or attempts to injure, damage, or destroy, any property, real or personal, located within the United States and belonging to or utilized or occupied by any foreign government or international organization, by a foreign official or official guest, shall be fined not more than \$10,000, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

“(b) For the purpose of this section ‘foreign official’, ‘foreign government’, ‘international organization’, and ‘official guest’ shall have the same meanings as those provided in sections 1116 (b) and (c) of this title.”

SEC. 402. The analysis of chapter 45 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new item:

“970. Protection of property occupied by foreign governments.”

SEC. 3. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to indicate an intent on the part of Congress to occupy the field in which its provisions operate to the exclusion of the laws of any State, Commonwealth, territory, possession, or the District of Columbia on the same subject matter, nor to relieve any person of any obligation imposed by any law of any State, Commonwealth, territory, possession, or the District of Columbia.

Approved October 24, 1972.

Definitions.

Ante, p. 1071.

USC prec. title 1.

62 Stat. 743.
18 USC 951.

Offenses and penalties.

Definitions.

Ante, p. 1071.