Form DJ-307

Budget Bu[illegible] No. 43-R226.5
Approval E[illegible]s Oct. 31, 1976

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

AMENDMENT TO REGISTRATION STATEMENT

Pursuant to the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended.

1. Name of Registrant	2. Registration No.
PATTON, BOGGS & BLOW	2165

3. This amendment is filed to accomplish the following indicated purpose or purposes:

- [X] To correct a deficiency in
  - [ ] Initial Statement
  - [X] Supplemental Statement for 12/31/75
- [ ] To give notice of change in an exhibit previously filed.
- [ ] To give a 10-day notice of a change in information as required by Section 2(b) of the Act.
- [ ] Other purpose (specify) _____

4. If this amendment requires the filing of a document or documents, please list:
Statement of Thomas H. Boggs, Jr., on Behalf of the Central American Sugar Council and its Individual Members: El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua Before the Committee on Agriculture, United States House of Representatives

5. Each item checked above must be explained below in full detail together with, where appropriate, specific reference to and identity of the item in the registration statement to which it pertains. If more space is needed, full size insert sheets may be used.

See Attached.

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The undersigned swear(s) or affirm(s) that he has (they have) read the information set forth in this amendment and that he is (they are) familiar with the contents thereof and that such contents are in their entirety true and accurate to the best of his (their) knowledge and belief.

(Both copies of this amendment shall be signed and sworn to before a notary public or other person authorized to administer oaths by the agent, if the registrant is an individual, or by a majority of those partners, officers, directors or persons performing similar functions who are in the United States, if the registrant is an organization.)

James R. Patton, Jr.
Managing Partner

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Washington, D.C.

this 19th day of April, 1976

Lena A. Stone
(Notary or other officer)

My commission expires 12/14/76

Items 11 and 12. Should state as follows:

> On July 18, 1975, Thomas H. Boggs, Jr. delivered a statement before the Committee on Agriculture United States House of Representatives, U.S. Congress, giving the position of the Central American Sugar Council on the posture that should be taken by the United States in its sugar program. A dissemination report for that statement on Form DJ-310 was filed with the U.S. Department of Justice on July 17, 1975.

Item 16. The "Yes" box should be checked.

Item 17. Should state: Central American Sugar Council.

Item 19. The "Pamphlets or Other Publications" box should be checked.

Item 20. Should show that Mr. Boggs' statement was provided to "Legislators."

Item 21. Should state that the statement was in English.

Item 22. The "Yes" box should be checked.

Item 23. The "Yes" box should be checked.

Item 24. The "Yes" box should be checked.

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S T A T E M E N T

of

THOMAS H. BOGGS, JR.
PATTON, BOGGS AND BLOW

on Behalf of the

CENTRAL AMERICAN SUGAR COUNCIL

and its Individual Members:

El Salvador
Guatemala
Honduras
Nicaragua

Before the
Committee on Agriculture
United States House of Representatives

July 18, 1975

This statement is made by Patton, Boggs and Blow, which has registered with the U.S. Department of Justice as an agent of the Central American Sugar Council. Pursuant to the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, a copy of such registration is available for inspection at the U.S. Department of Justice. Distribution of this material is made on behalf of the Central American Sugar Council and the members of the Council. Two copies have been filed with the U.S. Department of Justice as required by the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended. The registration of Patton, Boggs and Blow does not indicate approval by the United States Government of the contents of this material.

STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN SUGAR COUNCIL
AND THE SUGAR INDUSTRIES OF
EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA,
HONDURAS AND NICARAGUA

JULY 18, 1975

I am Thomas H. Boggs, Jr., of the law firm Patton, Boggs and Blow. I am testifying on behalf of the Central American Sugar Council, which consists of the private sugar associations of the countries of El Salvador Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua.

All of the Central American Sugar Council countries were a part of the recently expired U.S. sugar program. We appeared during the 1974 hearings in support of an extension of the Sugar Act and regret that it was defeated, a defeat which led to extreme price variations to the detriment of both consumers and producers. For many years the U.S. sugar program served as a principal stabilizing element in sugar trading, and its demise has led to chaotic conditions of wildly fluctuating sugar prices.

We support a new U.S. sugar program for the same reasons that we supported the continuation of the prior program. As I stated during my appearance before this Committee last year:

> "The U.S. sugar program offers an assured, stable market. As a participant in the U.S. program, a country has the assurance that it will be able to market its sugar at a reasonable price over an extended period of time.... With the assured market provided by the U.S. program, a country is able to make long-range production and marketing plans, and most importantly, it is able to expend the necessary funds to expand its sugar industry with the assurance that it can do so without suffering devastating losses at some future date."

That statement continues to express our reasons for wanting to participate in the U.S. program.

I think it important to note that we took that position in March of 1974 at a time when world sugar prices had risen to 20 cents per pound--a price level above the U.S. price and considered at that time to be exceptionally high. We believe that those high prices were in large part the result of uncertainty over the extension of the Sugar Act. You will recall that in the late fall of 1973 high administration spokesmen began calling for the end of the U.S. program. The market jitters thus created forced prices upward, and as you all know, this upward price movement became spectacular subsequent to the defeat of the Sugar Act extension.

During the course of the current hearings various views have been expressed as to the extent to

which the United States should be self-sufficient with respect to sugar supplies. We do not believe that it would be appropriate for us to enter into that discussion. It is, however, evident that for the foreseeable future the United States will be dependent upon foreign supplies for a significant portion of its sugar needs. For that reason, in its efforts to assure adequate and stable supplies of sugar for the American consumer, this Committee cannot concern itself solely with domestic producers. Because such a significant portion of United States supplies are foreign, there is a need for a program which will serve as a world-wide stabilizing force by providing for both country quotas and active participation by the United States in the International Sugar Agreement.

Mr. Chairman, the Central American Sugar Council members have demonstrated that they can be depended upon as reliable and stable sugar suppliers. During the hearings last year we submitted to this Committee extensive reports on the performance record of each council member, together with detailed information with respect to all aspects of their sugar industries, and their trading and other relationships with the United States. Because of the nature of these hearings, we are not presenting that type of detailed

testimony now. We would, however, be pleased to make available to any member of the Committee copies of these detailed reports.

Due principally to the positive effects of the United States sugar program, the member countries of the Central American Sugar Council have become increasingly important exporters of sugar. The four council members are now one of the fastest growing sugar producing areas in the world. Council members will be able to export well in excess of one-half million tons of sugar in 1976. Further, all council members are willing to commit themselves to fulfill quota commitments to the United States under a new sugar program, regardless of world price levels.

In conclusion, we are aware that existing legislation would permit certain steps to be taken with respect to both sugar import levels and sugar prices. We do not believe, however, that this is a substitute for a clearly enunciated sugar policy. Existing legislation clearly has not been adequate to stabilize the sugar market. We believe, therefore, that new sugar legislation is needed. We recommend that such legislation encompass the following major features:

1. There should be country quotas for foreign suppliers. We are aware of

the criticisms of country quotas which have been expressed but believe that it is not possible for the United States program to be the stabilizing influence which it should be in the absence of specific quotas for foreign suppliers.

2. Quotas should be based upon demonstrated productive and export capacity, rather than being based solely on historical import patterns. Further, quotas should be adjusted periodically to reflect changes in export capacity.

3. The legislation should provide for a long-term program. It was our position during the last hearings and continues to be our position now that a long-term U.S. sugar program would serve to provide stability in the sugar market and would enable the United States to obtain sufficient supplies at reasonable prices.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. That concludes my statement.