

section 3 of the act of May 25, 1926—48 United States Code 355(c). Survey 1652, which includes the Saxman townsite, was approved March 8, 1956.

Mr. President, Saxman is located in an area which is now undergoing industrial development. At present the unoccupied land within the city is tied up because the method of disposition provided under the act of May 25, 1926, is inadequate to take care of the prospective development within the city. It is expected a number of people will move into the Saxman area seeking employment at a recently completed rail-barge terminal facility and other industry attracted to the services offered by the terminal. The time is also ripe in Saxman for commercial development.

After considering several approaches to the development problems faced by Saxman city council, my colleague and I decided the most reasonable solution would be to deed the unoccupied land within the townsite to the municipal government. We feel this will allow the city council to both encourage commercial enterprise and control the pattern of residential housing and business establishment. It is hoped our colleagues will recognize the merits of, and the need for, our proposal, and help us in our efforts to get it enacted.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed in the RECORD at this point.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 2134) to authorize the conveyance of certain lands to the city of Saxman, Alaska, introduced by Mr. BARTLETT (for himself and Mr. GRUENING), was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the trustee for the city of Saxman, Alaska, appointed under the provisions of section 3 of the Act of May 25, 1926, (48 U.S.C. 355c), shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, convey to such city all right, title, and interest held by such trustee to all lands within the townsite of such city which on the date of enactment of this Act are unoccupied and not held in trust for an Indian or Eskimo under the provisions of such Act of May 25, 1926.

AMENDMENT OF FOREIGN AGENTS REGISTRATION ACT OF 1938

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, on behalf of the senior Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] and myself, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to amend the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, as well as for other purposes.

This bill has been drawn up to meet situations disclosed during the inquiry of the Committee on Foreign Relations into the activities of nondiplomatic representatives of foreign principals.

That inquiry has not yet concluded. However, in order that the appropriate departments and agencies of the executive branch and other interested parties

will have time to consider the basic changes which the committee is contemplating, I am introducing this bill today.

The views of the committee as to the purposes and effects of these changes in the present law will be spelled out in detail in the report which the committee will prepare at the conclusion of its study into the activities of nondiplomatic agents. However, I wish to call attention to certain of these changes in order that they may be given careful consideration, prior to hearings on this bill which, it is hoped, will be held next month.

The bill changes neither the general purpose of the 1938 act, which was passed, thanks to a significant investigation by the present Speaker of the House [Mr. McCORMACK], nor does it change the general legislative scheme which was chosen to achieve those purposes.

The 1938 act sought to lay a basis upon which the U.S. Government and American citizens could exercise informed judgments with respect to the activities of certain representatives of foreign governments, political parties, and other foreign principals at a time when such agents were being employed primarily for work of a political nature.

The means selected in the original legislation to achieve this end was public disclosure. It required that representatives of foreign principals register in some detail with the Department of Justice where that information would be made available to the public. In addition, the original act required that political literature circulated by these agents of foreign principals bear some indication as to its source in order, to quote from the purpose clause of the original legislation:

That the people of the United States . . . may appraise (the) statements and actions (of foreign agents) in the light of their associations and activities.

This general legislative scheme has not been altered. However, in order better to fulfill the ends sought by the original legislation, a number of amendments are proposed.

I should like to point out that this bill does not seek to correct by amendment of the original act all the apparent abuses which have come to light in the course of the committee's inquiry. Many of these abuses, in my opinion, could have been avoided by enforcement of and compliance with the law which is presently on the books. However, enforcement has undoubtedly lagged and compliance has been poor because of a lack of awareness of the dangers which this law and its amendments were intended to correct. That lack of awareness may have stemmed in turn from the fact that no extensive hearings had been held in connection with this law since those which preceded its enactment some 25 years ago. It is my hope that the current hearings of the Committee on Foreign Relations will to some extent clarify the importance of this law.

The bill does, however, deal with certain new types of activities by foreign agents with which the original drafters may not have been familiar.

The proposed legislation makes clear that it is concerned only with repre-

sentatives of foreign principals who are engaged in activities of a political nature or bordering on the political. By making more precise the group required to register, it is hoped that compliance with and enforcement of the act will improve over past experience.

Further, the proposed bill attempts to assure that the requirements and responsibilities of registration cannot be avoided by the use of front groups or conduits as in some cases which have come to light during the committee's study.

The bill endeavors to prohibit all political contributions by foreign principals through their agents and, as a protection to the public, the bill would require agents registered under the act to make public all their political contributions.

The bill also attempts to assure that Members and committees of Congress as well as other agencies and officials of Government will be aware of a foreign agent's status by requiring full disclosure in all communications and filing of their latest registration at the time such agents testify before congressional committees.

The bill also seeks to prohibit arrangements whereby the remuneration of a foreign agent is made contingent upon his success in lobbying before the Congress or other agencies of Government.

The bill would prohibit agents of foreign principals from holding full-time jobs with the U.S. Government and in those cases where part-time employment is desirable, a waiver signed by the employing agency must be placed in the agent's file in the Department of Justice, available for public inspection.

This bill does not at present meet the problem of the labeling of foreign agent propaganda placed in newspapers and magazines, nor does it deal with the practices of "junkets" and other favors for newsmen which I believe—and apparently the public relations men who provide them—play a part in the placement of such material. The committee has some ideas in this field, and may formulate them into legislative language after hearing from witnesses from the journalism profession.

Finally, in order to insure that the disclosure, labeling and other provisions of the act can be enforced without resort to the criminal sanctions of the present law where the failure to disclose has not clearly been willful or gross, the bill provides for an injunctive remedy by which the Attorney General may secure compliance with the provisions of the law.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 2136) to amend the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, introduced by Mr. FULBRIGHT (for himself and Mr. HICKENLOOPER), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

HEALTH PROFESSIONS EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1963—AMENDMENTS

Mr. JAVITS submitted amendments, intended to be proposed by him, to the