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NINETIETH CONGRESS

SURVEY OF ACTIVITIES
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

January 10, 1967–October 14, 1968

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COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

THOMAS E. MORGAN, Pennsylvania, *Chairman*

CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI, Wisconsin
OMAR BURLESON, Texas*
EDNA F. KELLY, New York
WAYNE L. HAYS, Ohio
ARMISTEAD I. SELDEN, Jr., Alabama
BARRATT O'HARA, Illinois
L. H. FOUNTAIN, North Carolina
DANTE B. FASCELL, Florida
LEONARD FARBSTEN, New York
CHARLES C. DIGGS, Jr., Michigan
WILLIAM T. MURPHY, Illinois
CORNELIUS E. GALLAGHER, New Jersey
ROBERT N. C. NIX, Pennsylvania
JOHN S. MONAGAN, Connecticut
DONALD M. FRASER, Minnesota
BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL, New York
EDWARD R. ROYBAL, California
JOHN C. CULVER, Iowa
LEE H. HAMILTON, Indiana
JOHN V. TUNNEY, California
ABRAHAM KAZEN, Jr., Texas

FRANCES P. BOLTON, Ohio
E. ROSS ADAIR, Indiana
WILLIAM S. MAILLIARD, California
PETER H. B. FRELINGHUYSEN, New Jersey
WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD, Michigan
J. IRVING WHALLEY, Pennsylvania
H. R. GROSS, Iowa
E. Y. BERRY, South Dakota
EDWARD J. DERWINSKI, Illinois
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VERNON W. THOMSON, Wisconsin
JAMES G. FULTON, Pennsylvania
PAUL FINDLEY, Illinois
JOHN BUCHANAN, Alabama
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BOYD CRAWFORD, *Staff Administrator*
ROY J. BULLOCK, *Senior Staff Consultant*
ALBERT C. F. WESTPHAL, *Staff Consultant*
FRANKLIN J. SCHUPP, *Staff Consultant*
ROBERT F. BRANDT, *Staff Consultant*
HARRY C. CROMER, *Staff Consultant*
PHILIP B. BILLINGS, *Staff Consultant*
MARIAN A. CZARNECKI, *Staff Consultant*
MELVIN O. BENSON, *Staff Consultant*
EVERETT E. BIERMAN, *Staff Consultant*
JOHN J. BRADY, Jr., *Staff Consultant*
JUNE NIGH, *Senior Staff Assistant*
HELEN C. MATTAS, *Staff Assistant*
HELEN L. HASHAGEN, *Staff Assistant*
LOUISE O'BRIEN, *Staff Assistant*
MARY M. LALOS, *Staff Assistant*
DORIS B. MCCrackEN, *Staff Assistant*
JEAN E. SMITH, *Staff Assistant*
MARY BURNS, *Staff Assistant*
ROBERT J. BOWEN, *Clerical Assistant*

*Resigned from committee, July 30, 1968.

FOREWORD

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The idea of compiling a documented survey of the activities of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives was conceived during the first session of the 81st Congress. At the close of each Congress since that time the committee has published a survey of its activities.

The following survey covers the activities of the committee during the 90th Congress. The purpose of the survey is to provide the members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the membership of the House with a record of the work of the House committee charged with the responsibility for legislative matters affecting the foreign relations of the United States, and to make available to the Congress, the executive branch, the press, and the public, a document which may be used as a handy guide and reference.

This survey has been prepared, on my instructions, by Miss June Nigh, senior staff assistant. Nothing contained in or omitted from the survey should be interpreted as indicating legislative intent with respect to the legislative matters covered. This intent, where expressed, will be found in the appropriate hearings, reports, files, debates, and statutes.

THOMAS E. MORGAN, *Chairman.*

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SURVEY OF ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 90TH CONGRESS

A. ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

1. MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

THOMAS E. MORGAN, Pennsylvania, *Chairman*

CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI, Wisconsin	FRANCES P. BOLTON, Ohio
OMAR BURLESON, Texas*	E. ROSS ADAIR, Indiana
EDNA F. KELLY, New York	WILLIAM S. MAILLIARD, California
WAYNE L. HAYS, Ohio	PETER H. B. FRELINGHUYSEN, New Jersey
ARMISTEAD I. SELDEN, Jr., Alabama	WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD, Michigan
BARRATT O'HARA, Illinois	J. IRVING WHALLEY, Pennsylvania
L. H. FOUNTAIN, North Carolina	H. R. GROSS, Iowa
DANTE B. FASCELL, Florida	E. Y. BERRY, South Dakota
LEONARD FARBSTAIN, New York	EDWARD J. DERWINSKI, Illinois
CHARLES C. DIGGS, Jr., Michigan	F. BRADFORD MORSE, Massachusetts
WILLIAM T. MURPHY, Illinois	VERNON W. THOMSON, Wisconsin
CORNELIUS E. GALLAGHER, New Jersey	JAMES G. FULTON, Pennsylvania
ROBERT N. C. NIX, Pennsylvania	PAUL FINDLEY, Illinois
JOHN S. MONAGAN, Connecticut	JOHN BUCHANAN, Alabama
DONALD M. FRASER, Minnesota	ROBERT TAFT, Jr., Ohio
BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL, New York	
EDWARD R. ROYBAL, California	
JOHN C. CULVER, Iowa	
LEE H. HAMILTON, Indiana	
JOHN V. TUNNEY, California	
ABRAHAM KAZEN, Jr., Texas	

2. STAFF

Boyd Crawford, *Staff Administrator*

Roy J. Bullock, <i>Senior Staff Consultant</i>	June Nigh, <i>Senior Staff Assistant</i>
Albert C. F. Westphal, <i>Staff Consultant</i>	Helen C. Mattas, <i>Staff Assistant</i>
Franklin J. Schupp, <i>Staff Consultant</i>	Helen L. Hashagen, <i>Staff Assistant</i>
Robert F. Brandt, <i>Staff Consultant</i>	Louise O'Brien, <i>Staff Assistant</i>
Harry C. Cromer, <i>Staff Consultant</i>	Mary M. Lalos, <i>Staff Assistant</i>
Philip B. Billings, <i>Staff Consultant</i>	Doris B. McCracken, <i>Staff Assistant</i>
Marian A. Czarnecki, <i>Staff Consultant</i>	Jean E. Smith, <i>Staff Assistant</i>
Melvin O. Benson, <i>Staff Consultant</i>	Mary Burns, <i>Staff Assistant</i>
Everett E. Bierman, <i>Staff Consultant</i>	Robert J. Bowen, <i>Clerical Assistant</i>
John J. Brady, Jr., <i>Staff Consultant</i>	

3. STANDING SUBCOMMITTEES

ASIAN AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS¹

CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI, Wisconsin, *Chairman*

CORNELIUS E. GALLAGHER, New Jersey	WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD, Michigan
WILLIAM T. MURPHY, Illinois	J. IRVING WHALLEY, Pennsylvania
LEE H. HAMILTON, Indiana	WILLIAM S. MAILLIARD, California
CHARLES C. DIGGS, Jr., Michigan	VERNON W. THOMSON, Wisconsin
DONALD M. FRASER, Minnesota	JOHN BUCHANAN, Alabama
JOHN V. TUNNEY, California	

Harry C. Cromer, *Staff Consultant*
June Nigh, *Senior Staff Assistant*

* Resigned from committee, July 30, 1968.

¹ Includes India, Pakistan, and Afghanistan.

NATIONAL SECURITY AND SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING FOREIGN POLICY

To deal with all matters affecting our foreign relations that concern matters of national security and scientific developments affecting foreign policy, including the national space program, mutual defense, and the operation of our high strategy generally.

OMAR BURLESON, Texas, *Chairman*
 WAYNE L. HAYS, Ohio
 ROBERT N. C. NIX, Pennsylvania
 EDNA F. KELLY, New York
 L. H. FOUNTAIN, North Carolina
 VERNON W. THOMSON, Wisconsin
 WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD, Michigan
 E. Y. BERRY, South Dakota
 PAUL FINDLEY, Illinois
 Roy J. Bullock, *Senior Staff Consultant*
 June Nigh, *Senior Staff Assistant*

EUROPE ²

EDNA F. KELLY, New York, *Chairman*
 WAYNE L. HAYS, Ohio
 ARMISTEAD I. SELDEN, Jr., Alabama
 CORNELIUS E. GALLAGHER, New Jersey
 JOHN S. MONAGAN, Connecticut
 LEE H. HAMILTON, Indiana
 JOHN C. CULVER, Iowa
 PETER H. B. FRELINGHUYSEN, New Jersey
 EDWARD J. DERWINSKI, Illinois
 JAMES G. FULTON, Pennsylvania
 PAUL FINDLEY, Illinois
 ROBERT TAFT, Jr., Ohio
 Marian A. Czarnecki, *Staff Consultant*
 Doris B. McCracken, *Staff Assistant*

STATE DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATION AND FOREIGN OPERATIONS

To deal with the loyalty and adequacy of all personnel and instruments of foreign policy under the control of the United States, and particularly the State Department and the Foreign Service, U.S. Information Agency, parliamentary conferences of the NATO countries, and liaison with the Central Intelligence Agency and other U.S. agencies involved in foreign policies.

WAYNE L. HAYS, Ohio, *Chairman*
 EDNA F. KELLY, New York
 CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI, Wisconsin
 LEONARD FARBSTEIN, New York
 JOHN S. MONAGAN, Connecticut
 DONALD M. FRASER, Minnesota
 ARMISTEAD I. SELDEN, Jr., Alabama
 BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL, New York
 E. ROSS ADAIR, Indiana
 WILLIAM S. MAILLIARD, California
 VERNON W. THOMSON, Wisconsin
 F. BRADFORD MORSE, Massachusetts
 J. IRVING WHALLEY, Pennsylvania
 Albert C. F. Westphal, *Staff Consultant*
 Mary M. Lalos, *Staff Assistant*

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

ARMISTEAD I. SELDEN, Jr., Alabama, *Chairman*
 BARRATT O'HARA, Illinois
 DANTE B. FASCELL, Florida
 OMAR BURLESON, Texas
 JOHN S. MONAGAN, Connecticut
 EDWARD R. ROYBAL, California
 LEE H. HAMILTON, Indiana
 WILLIAM S. MAILLIARD, California
 J. IRVING WHALLEY, Pennsylvania
 H. R. GROSS, Iowa
 F. BRADFORD MORSE, Massachusetts
 JAMES G. FULTON, Pennsylvania
 Robert F. Brandt, *Staff Consultant*
 Helen L. Hashagen, *Staff Assistant*

² Includes the European "Captive Nations."

AFRICA

BARRATT O'HARA, Illinois, *Chairman*

CHARLES C. DIGGS, Jr., Michigan	FRANCES P. BOLTON, Ohio
WILLIAM T. MURPHY, Illinois	F. BRADFORD MORSE, Massachusetts
ROBERT N. C. NIX, Pennsylvania	E. ROSS ADAIR, Indiana
BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL, New York	WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD, Michigan
JOHN C. CULVER, Iowa	EDWARD J. DERWINSKI, Illinois
JOHN V. TUNNEY, California	

Robert F. Brandt, *Staff Consultant*
 Louise O'Brien, *Staff Assistant*

NEAR EAST

L. H. FOUNTAIN, North Carolina, *Chairman*

LEONARD FARBSTEIN, New York	E. Y. BERRY, South Dakota
WILLIAM T. MURPHY, Illinois	PETER H. B. FRELINGHUYSEN, New Jersey
JOHN S. MONAGAN, Connecticut	E. ROSS ADAIR, Indiana
EDWARD R. ROYBAL, California	JOHN BUCHANAN, Alabama

Melvin O. Benson, *Staff Consultant*
 Louise O'Brien, *Staff Assistant*

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND MOVEMENTS

To deal with questions relating to the United Nations and its specialized agencies, other present and proposed international organizations, and the development of international law, and those aspects of communism, fascism, national, and other political ideas basically affecting international relations.

DANTE B. FASCELL, Florida, *Chairman*

L. H. FOUNTAIN, North Carolina	H. R. GROSS, Iowa
OMAR BURLESON, Texas	PETER H. B. FRELINGHUYSEN, New Jersey
DONALD M. FRASER, Minnesota	EDWARD J. DERWINSKI, Illinois
BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL, New York	PAUL FINDLEY, Illinois
EDWARD R. ROYBAL, California	

Marian A. Czarnecki, *Staff Consultant*
 Helen L. Hashagen, *Staff Assistant*

FOREIGN ECONOMIC POLICY

To deal with all matters affecting our foreign relations that concern trade, international financial and monetary organizations, foreign loans, and technical and economic assistance.

LEONARD FARBSTEIN, New York, *Chairman*

CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI, Wisconsin	EDWARD J. DERWINSKI, Illinois
BARRATT O'HARA, Illinois	E. Y. BERRY, South Dakota
CORNELIUS E. GALLAGHER, New Jersey	JAMES G. FULTON, Pennsylvania
JOHN C. CULVER, Iowa	ROBERT TAFT, Jr., Ohio
JOHN V. TUNNEY, California	

Franklin J. Schupp, *Staff Consultant*
 Jean E. Smith, *Staff Assistant*

4. SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE

SUBCOMMITTEE FOR REVIEW OF FOREIGN AID PROGRAMS

THOMAS E. MORGAN, Pennsylvania, *Chairman*

CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI, Wisconsin	FRANCES P. BOLTON, Ohio
OMAR BURLESON, Texas	E. ROSS ADAIR, Indiana
EDNA F. KELLY, New York	WILLIAM S. MAILLIARD, California
WAYNE L. HAYS, Ohio	PETER H. B. FRELINGHUYSEN, New Jersey

Roy J. Bullock, *Senior Staff Consultant*
 Robert F. Brandt, *Staff Consultant*
 Harry C. Cromer, *Staff Consultant*
 Helen C. Mattas, *Staff Assistant*

5. CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1967 (S. 1872)

<i>House Conferees</i>		<i>Senate Conferees</i>	
Mr. MORGAN	Mr. ADAIR	Mr. FULBRIGHT	Mr. CHURCH
Mr. ZABLOCKI	Mr. MAILLIARD	Mr. SPARKMAN	Mr. HICKENLOOPER
Mrs. KELLY	Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN	Mr. MANSFIELD	Mr. AIKEN
Mr. HAYS		Mr. MORSE	Mr. CARLSON
		Mr. GORE	Mr. WILLIAMS, Dela- ware
		Mr. LAUSCHE	

TO AMEND THE INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT OF 1949, AS AMENDED, TO PROVIDE FOR THE TIMELY DETERMINATION OF CERTAIN CLAIMS OF AMERICAN NATIONALS (H.R. 9063)

<i>House Conferees</i>		<i>Senate Conferees</i>	
Mrs. KELLY	Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN	Mr. SPARKMAN	Mr. HICKENLOOPER
Mr. HAYS		Mr. MORSE	Mr. CASE
		Mr. LAUSCHE	

TO AMEND THE ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT ACT, AS AMENDED, IN ORDER TO EXTEND THE AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATIONS (H.R. 14940)

<i>House Conferees</i>		<i>Senate Conferees</i>	
Mr. MORGAN	Mr. ADAIR	Mr. FULBRIGHT	Mr. HICKENLOOPER
Mr. ZABLOCKI	Mr. MAILLIARD	Mr. SPARKMAN	Mr. AIKEN
Mrs. KELLY	Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN	Mr. MANSFIELD	Mr. CARLSON
Mr. HAYS		Mr. MORSE	

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1968 (H.R. 15263)

<i>House Conferees</i>		<i>Senate Conferees</i>	
Mr. MORGAN	Mr. ADAIR	Mr. SPARKMAN	Mr. HICKENLOOPER
Mr. ZABLOCKI	Mr. MAILLIARD	Mr. MANSFIELD	Mr. AIKEN
Mrs. KELLY	Mr. BROOMFIELD	Mr. MORSE	
Mr. HAYS			

6. DATES OF MEMBER'S APPOINTMENT TO THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Mr. Morgan, May 6, 1946 (became chairman on Jan. 19, 1959)

Mr. Zablocki	Jan. 18, 1949	Mrs. Bolton	Jan. 16, 1941
Mr. Burleson*	Mar. 16, 1949	Mr. Adair	Jan. 19, 1953
Mrs. Kelly	Jan. 12, 1951	Mr. Mailliard	Feb. 13, 1961
Mr. Hays	Jan. 13, 1955	Mr. Frelinghuysen	Feb. 13, 1961
Mr. Selden	Jan. 13, 1955	Mr. Broomfield	Feb. 13, 1961
Mr. O'Hara	Jan. 7, 1957	Mr. Whalley	Feb. 13, 1961
Mr. Fountain	Jan. 7, 1957	Mr. Gross	Jan. 24, 1963
Mr. Fascell	Jan. 7, 1957	Mr. Berry	Jan. 24, 1963
Mr. Farbstein	Jan. 7, 1957	Mr. Derwinski	Jan. 24, 1963
Mr. Diggs	Jan. 19, 1959	Mr. Morse	Jan. 24, 1963
Mr. Murphy	Jan. 19, 1959	Mr. Thomson	Jan. 24, 1963
Mr. Gallagher	Jan. 19, 1959	Mr. Fulton	Jan. 21, 1965
Mr. Nix	Feb. 6, 1961	Mr. Findley	Jan. 26, 1967
Mr. Monagan	Feb. 6, 1961	Mr. Buchanan	Jan. 26, 1967
Mr. Fraser	Jan. 17, 1963	Mr. Taft	Jan. 26, 1967
Mr. Rosenthal	Jan. 18, 1965		
Mr. Roybal	Jan. 18, 1965		
Mr. Culver	Jan. 18, 1965		
Mr. Hamilton	Jan. 18, 1965		
Mr. Tunney	Jan. 23, 1967		
Mr. Kazen	Oct. 10, 1968		

*Resigned from committee, July 30, 1968.

B. OPERATIONS OF COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

1. Committee Origin

Even before the Declaration of Independence, a "Committee of Secret Correspondence" was appointed by the Continental Congress for the sole purpose of "corresponding with our friends in Great Britain, Ireland, and other parts of the world." By the spring of 1777, the specialized nature of its work had become recognized and its title was changed to "Committee for Foreign Affairs." However, specific problems in foreign affairs were occasionally dealt with by select or temporary committees appointed for the purpose.

After the Congress of the United States was organized under the Constitution, select committees to deal with foreign affairs were appointed. This practice was continued until 1822, when the Committee on Foreign Affairs became a standing committee with a membership of seven.

2. Power Over the Purse

The Committee on Foreign Affairs makes a vital contribution as part of the congressional machinery for the development of foreign policy and for translating policies into action. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has precisely the same jurisdiction under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (Public Law 601, 79th Cong.) as the House committee except for the consideration of treaties and Presidential appointments of Ambassadors and certain other officers of the United States, which constitutionally lie within the domain only of the Senate. However, it is the House of Representatives, with its power over the purse, which historically has initiated appropriations, while its Committee on Foreign Affairs bears the primary duty of authorizing appropriations affecting relations of the United States with foreign nations.

3. Committee Jurisdiction

(a) *Scope.*—Since 1822, the Committee on Foreign Affairs has had "a broad jurisdiction over foreign relations" and had authority to report appropriations from 1885 to 1920 (secs. 689, 690, Rules of the House of Representatives, H. Doc. No. 507, 83d Cong.). Rule XI of the House of Representatives defines the jurisdiction of the committee as follows:

- (a) Relations of the United States with foreign nations generally.
- (b) Acquisition of land and buildings for embassies and legations in foreign countries.
- (c) Establishment of boundary lines between the United States and foreign nations.
- (d) Foreign loans.
- (e) International conferences and congresses.
- (f) Intervention abroad and declarations of war.
- (g) Measures relating to the diplomatic service.

- (h) Measures to foster commercial intercourse with foreign nations and to safeguard American business interests abroad.
- (i) Neutrality.
- (j) Protection of American citizens abroad and expatriation.
- (k) The American National Red Cross.
- (l) United Nations Organization and international financial and monetary organizations.

The jurisdiction as defined in rule XI was made effective January 2, 1947, as a part of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946.

The committee, by tradition and precedent, maintains a close watch over the operations of the Department of State and the executive branch with reference to foreign affairs. Under section 136 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the committee is authorized to exercise continuous surveillance of the execution by the Department of State of the laws within the committee's jurisdiction:

SEC. 136. To assist the Congress in appraising the administration of the laws and in developing such amendments or related legislation as it may deem necessary, each standing committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall exercise continuous watchfulness of the execution by the administrative agencies concerned of any laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of such committee; and, for that purpose, shall study all pertinent reports and data submitted to the Congress by the agencies in the executive branch of the Government.

(b) *Powers.*—Of practical assistance in enabling the committee to perform its functions efficiently and with dispatch is House Resolution 179, 90th Congress, first session (Feb. 21, 1967), which resolves:

That, effective from January 3, 1967, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to conduct a full and complete investigation and study of all matters—

(1) relating to the laws, regulations, directives, and policies including personnel pertaining to the Department of State and such other departments and agencies engaged primarily in the implementation of United States foreign policy and the oversea operations, personnel, and facilities of departments and agencies of the United States which participate in the development and execution of such policy;

(2) relating to the carrying out of programs and operations authorized by the Mutual Security Act and to other laws and measures to promote the foreign policy of the United States;

(3) relating to activities and programs of international organizations in which the United States participates;

(4) relating to the effectiveness of the United States programs of assistance and information; and

(5) relating to legislation within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs pursuant to provisions of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives:

Provided, That the committee shall not undertake any investigation of any subject which is being investigated by any other committee of the House.

The committee shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session), as soon as practicable during the present Congress, the results of its investigation and study, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

For the purpose of carrying out this resolution the committee or subcommittee is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places, within or without the United States, whether the House has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, and to require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memorandums, papers, and documents, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any member of the committee designated by him, and may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member.

Notwithstanding section 1754 of title 22, United States Code, or any other provision of law, local currencies owned by the United States shall be made available to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives

and employees engaged in carrying out their official duties under section 190d of title 2, United States Code: *Provided*, That (1) no member or employee of said committee shall receive or expend local currencies for subsistence in any country at a rate in excess of the maximum per diem rate set forth in section 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Public Law 88-633, approved October 7, 1964; (2) no member or employee of said committee shall receive or expend an amount for transportation in excess of actual transportation costs; (3) no appropriated funds shall be expended for the purpose of defraying expenses of members of said committee or its employees in any country where counterpart funds are available for this purpose.

Each member or employee of said committee shall make to the chairman of said committee an itemized report showing the number of days visited in each country whose local currencies were spent, the amount of per diem furnished, and the cost of transportation if furnished by public carrier, or if such transportation is furnished by an agency of the United States Government, the cost of such transportation, and the identification of the agency. All such individual reports shall be filed by the chairman with the Committee on House Administration and shall be open to public inspection.

4. Study Missions and Participation in International Conferences and Events

Pursuant to the special authority conferred upon the committee by the provisions of House Resolution 179, the committee has kept itself fully cognizant of latest developments in foreign affairs. The usual frequent conferences with high Government officials, both civil and military, have been augmented by special study missions sent to various parts of the world to obtain firsthand knowledge of the problems of foreign countries and the administration of U.S. assistance programs falling within the purview of the committee. Committee members have also been designated to serve as official delegates to a number of international conferences and events.

5. Committee Procedure

Section 133 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 provides:

(a) Each standing committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives (except the Committees on Appropriations), shall fix regular weekly, biweekly or monthly meeting days for the transaction of business before the committee and additional meetings may be called by the chairman as he may deem necessary.

(b) Each such committee shall keep a complete record of all committee action. Such record shall include a record of the votes on any question on which a record vote is demanded.

(c) It shall be the duty of the chairman of each such committee to report or cause to be reported promptly to the Senate or House of Representatives, as the case may be, any measure approved by his committee and to take or cause to be taken necessary steps to bring the matter to a vote.

(d) No measure or recommendation shall be reported from any such committee unless a majority of the committee were actually present.

(e) Each such standing committee shall, so far as practicable, require all witnesses appearing before it to file in advance written statements of their proposed testimony, and to limit their oral presentations to brief summaries of their argument. The staff of each committee shall prepare digests of such statements for the use of the committee members.

(f) All hearings conducted by standing committees or their subcommittees shall be open to the public, except executive sessions for marking up bills or for voting or where the committee by a majority vote orders an executive session.

In connection with hearings, the Committee on Foreign Affairs inaugurated, during the 80th Congress, the 5-minute rule for interrogation of witnesses. The rule provides that each committee member, starting with the ranking majority and minority members and alternating from majority to minority side, may interrogate a witness for

a 5-minute interval. The witness' reply is included in the 5-minute period. After all committee members have interrogated, the round begins again, if members have further questions. The purpose of the rule is to insure equal division of time for interrogation of witnesses by all members.

Committee rules.—As in all standing committees, the rules of the House of Representatives apply to procedure in the Foreign Affairs Committee. Certain supplemental rules and practices have been utilized by the committee from time to time to facilitate the work of the committee.

Quorum.—An actual quorum of the committee (members present, not proxies) must be present to make action taken valid. Nineteen members constitute a quorum. For the purpose of taking testimony however, the committee during the 87th Congress, pursuant to rule XI(h), fixed as two the number of its members to constitute a quorum.

Interrogation of witnesses.—During hearings, witnesses usually present oral statements without interruption, questioning by committee members taking place afterward, each member being called in turn by the chairman. A member desiring to speak or ask a question should always address himself to the chairman and not to the witness. This insures orderly procedure and recognition by the chairman in proper turn. It also prevents mistakes in identification by committee reporters.

After a witness has completed his oral statement, questioning usually proceeds under the "5-minute rule," described above.

Executive session.—Proceedings in executive session are secret unless the committee authorizes otherwise. In practice, for many years, committee members have been free to state how they themselves voted on a measure, but not to refer to votes of others.

Proxies.—Proxies, unless otherwise ordered by majority vote of the committee, are used only on final approval of specific bills or resolutions, as amended; not on amendments. Proxies must be written and filed in advance with the chairman or staff administrator (clerk).

Document distribution.—As bills are introduced and referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee, copies are obtained from the document room and mailed to each committee member by the staff administrator. This same procedure is followed with all printed documents referred to the committee. Executive communications, memorials and petitions, and other documents which are not printed, are listed in the committee calendar and kept available in the committee files for use of the members.

Legislative calendar.—As frequently as the introduction of new bills and legislative action may require it, a committee calendar is printed and copies furnished each committee member.

Reference by chairman.—Bills or resolutions are referred for consideration, at the discretion of the chairman, either to the full committee, or to standing or ad hoc subcommittees. The chairman may designate a subcommittee chairman or other member to take responsibility as "floor manager" of a bill during its consideration in the House.

Meeting notices.—All subcommittee meetings and hearings are cleared in advance with the chairman's office through the staff administrator (clerk) of the committee. Such meetings are held in the com-

mittee rooms in the Rayburn House Office Building. The staff administrator sends advance notice of subcommittee and full committee meetings to members.

Releases.—No announcement or publicity shall be given to the results of hearings or recommendations of a subcommittee until they have been acted upon by the full committee, or released by the chairman. This rule is not intended to limit the right of a subcommittee to make its findings publicly available after action by the full committee if the subcommittee so desires.

Staff services.—Services of all professional and clerical staff members are available to each member of the committee, as needed on committee work, on a nonpartisan basis. Work assignment of staff members unless authorized by committee vote, are undertaken only when authorized by the chairman or by the staff administrator acting under the direction of the chairman, in order to promote staff efficiency and at the same time avoid any inequitable, unfair, or burdensome distribution of tasks. Records of staff assignments are available to all committee members.

Staff functions and responsibilities were spelled out June 6, 1950, in a resolution adopted by the committee dealing "with the procedure of subcommittees and the organization and work of the staff for the committee." The text of the resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That in order to provide proper coordination, avoid conflict of times and places of meeting, and most efficiently to provide research and other staff facilities for the consultative and the special legislative subcommittees of the Committee on Foreign Affairs—

1. The chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the ranking minority member shall be ex officio members of all consultative subcommittees.
2. The question of referring bills or resolutions to a subcommittee for consideration shall be at the discretion of the chairman of the full committee.
3. Bills or resolutions referred by the chairman of the full committee to a special legislative subcommittee should be acted upon promptly by such subcommittee, and a report of its findings made to the full committee without undue delay.
4. All subcommittee meetings and hearings shall be cleared in advance with the chairman's office through the staff administrator (clerk) of the committee. The staff administrator shall be responsible for sending advance notice of subcommittee, as well as full committee, meetings to members, listing witnesses, keeping the records and the furnishing, when, and as authorized, of professional and clerical staff services.
5. All staff studies and assignments of staff members for other duties under their employment, excepting such as may be authorized by a vote of the committee, shall be undertaken, made, and prepared when, and only if, authorized and directed by the chairman of the full committee. Such assignments, however, may be made by the staff administrator, acting under the direction of the chairman. The staff administrator shall keep and make available to the chairman at all times an accurate record of the current assignments of each and every member of the staff, both professional and clerical, to the end that the chairman may avoid any inequitable, unfair, or burdensome distribution of tasks among staff consultants or staff assistants. Such records shall also be available to all members of the committee.
6. Staff consultants shall be individually responsible to the chairman and to the members of the committee for the accuracy of their work. Services of all professional and clerical staff members shall be available to each member of the committee, as needed on committee work, on a nonpartisan basis.
7. The clerk of the committee is to serve as the staff administrator of the committee and is to be so termed in committee documents. As such administrator, he shall be responsible to the chairman and the committee for efficient administration, under the direction and control of the chairman, of the work of the professional and clerical staff. He is expected to achieve, as far as possible, a coordination of talent and cooperation in effort among the personnel of both branches of the staff.

6. Subcommittee Structure

In the spring of 1945 (79th Cong.), the Committee on Foreign Affairs pioneered in creating a consultative subcommittee system. Five geographical area subcommittees—(1) the Far East, (2) Eastern Europe, (3) Western Europe, (4) Africa and the Mediterranean Problems, and (5) Western Hemisphere—assisted members, through frequent consultation with responsible officers of the executive branch, in keeping more fully posted on world developments.

During succeeding Congresses the number of standing subcommittees was increased to nine—five geographical areas (Asian and Pacific Affairs, Europe, Inter-American Affairs, Africa, Near East) and four functional subcommittees (National Security and Scientific Developments Affecting Foreign Policy, State Department Organization and Foreign Operations, International Organizations and Movements, Foreign Economic Policy). The nine standing subcommittees continued to function in the 90th Congress, during which the subcommittees had frequent consultations with officials of the executive branch.

In recent years there has been an increased use of subcommittees for preliminary consideration of pending bills and resolutions. The chairman and ranking minority member of the full committee are ex officio members of all permanent subcommittees. Under long-established practice, members of the full committee are welcome to attend meetings of all subcommittees and are not limited to sessions of those on which they themselves serve.

By terms of a resolution adopted by the committee, the question of referring bills or resolutions to a subcommittee "shall be at the discretion of the chairman of the full committee." In practice, there is no set schedule of meetings. The subcommittees meet on call of their chairman as frequently as desirable. To avoid conflict with meetings of the full committee, or previously scheduled sessions of other subcommittees, meetings are, by decision of the full committee, cleared in advance with the office of the chairman of the full committee through the staff administrator.

A degree of specialization, as reflected by the subcommittee structure, has proved a valuable aid to the members. These consultations assist the committee members to exchange views on problems of foreign policy with responsible officers of the executive branch in advance of formulating proposals and making decisions. In this way, an important and constructive method of cooperating to promote efficiency in the discharge of legislative and executive responsibility is being increasingly utilized.

7. Publication of Documents

Practically all documents published for the use of the committee, with the exception of those having a security classification, are available either for distribution to the public or for inspection by the public. These include the committee's legislative calendar, legislative hearings, reports on legislation, reports of study missions, background studies on special subjects, and the survey of committee activities.

8. Work of the Subcommittee for Review of Foreign Aid Programs

In its work the Subcommittee for Review of Foreign Aid Programs has carried out detailed investigations of a limited number of specific situations and has reviewed the foreign assistance programs in several countries.

As a part of its continuing review of the implementation of U.S. foreign policy through foreign aid programs, a staff survey team of the Committee on Foreign Affairs undertook a review of certain aspects of the excess property program authorized under section 608 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. This program is administered by the Agency for International Development (AID). This review took place in February and March 1968 in Japan, Okinawa, Korea, and Belgium and in the AID excess property regional office in Frankfurt, Germany. The survey team also made visits to U.S. military installations in the areas concerned to ascertain the present and future availability and condition of excess equipment. Following the survey team investigation, the subcommittee conducted hearings in September 1968 on the subject of excess property programs abroad, at which officials of the Agency for International Development appeared.

In May and June 1968, a staff survey team of the committee was sent to Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica to conduct a review of the economic and military assistance programs and Peace Corps activities in those countries.

In addition, a survey team of the Committee on Foreign Affairs visited Korea during June and July 1968, for the purpose of examining in detail at the operating level the functioning of U.S. assistance programs in Korea.

Reports on these investigations have been drafted and are awaiting final action.

9. Special Hearings on Rural Development in Asia

The Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs began a series of hearings in February 1967 on rural institutional development programs in Asia. The primary emphasis during these hearings was on how the United States can more effectively assist in the political, economic, and social development in the rural areas of Asia. During the hearings the subcommittee concentrated upon those programs being conducted in Thailand, Vietnam, Laos, and the Philippines.

The subcommittee heard testimony from expert academic and non-governmental witnesses, as well as representatives of the Department of State, Agency for International Development, and the U.S. Information Agency.

The record of these hearings, entitled "Rural Development in Asia," was originally published by the Committee on Foreign Affairs in two volumes (Parts I and II.) These two volumes were subsequently bound and issued as one document.

10. Special Hearing on Recent Developments in East-West Relations

On October 18, 1966 (89th Cong., second sess.), the Subcommittee on Europe held a hearing on recent developments in East-West relations. The primary purpose of the hearing was to make a preliminary examination of the recommendations relating to East-West

relations outlined in President Johnson's speech of October 7, 1966, to the National Conference of Editorial Writers.

Appearing before the subcommittee were representatives of the Department of State, Department of Commerce, and the Export-Import Bank.

The record of this hearing has been published by the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the 90th Congress, first session, entitled "Recent Developments in East-West Relations."

11. Special Hearings on Communist Activities in Latin America, 1967

As a part of its continuing review of Communist activities in Latin America, the Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs held another in a series of hearings on this subject in April, May, and June 1967. Testimony was received by the subcommittee from our Ambassadors to Guatemala, Bolivia, and Venezuela, as well as representatives of the Department of State, Defense Intelligence Agency, U.S. Information Agency, and the U.S. representative to the Council of the Organization of American States.

The record of these hearings and the report (H. Rept. 481, 90th Cong., first sess.) issued by the subcommittee has been published by the Committee on Foreign Affairs entitled "Communist Activities in Latin America, 1967."

12. Special Hearing on United States-South African Relations

As part of a continuing study, the Subcommittee on Africa held a hearing on March 1, 1967, on United States-South African relations. The subcommittee at that time heard testimony from Mr. Dennis Brutus, a national of South Africa, and writer.

The record of the hearing has been published by the Committee on Foreign Affairs entitled "United States-South African Relations."

13. Special Hearings on Modern Communications and Foreign Policy

As a part of its continuing study of the ideological and psychological components of U.S. foreign policy, the Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements on February 8 and 9, 1967, held hearings on modern communications and foreign policy.

The subcommittee had the benefit of the testimony of many top experts on international communications, from Government, private organizations, and academic circles.

The record of the hearings and the report issued by the subcommittee have been published by the Committee on Foreign Affairs entitled "Modern Communications and Foreign Policy," Report No. 5, together with part X of the hearings on "Winning the Cold War: the U.S. Ideological Offensive" (H. Rept. 362, 90th Cong., 1st sess.)

14. Special Hearings on the Foreign Policy Aspects of the Kennedy Round

In February 1967 the Subcommittee on Foreign Economic Policy resumed hearings begun in the 89th Congress, second session, on the foreign policy aspects of the Kennedy round. The purpose of these hearings was to determine whether the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 has succeeded or failed in its foreign policy objectives and to examine

the foreign policy problems which provoked consideration of this legislative measure.

The subcommittee in examining this question received testimony from Government witnesses, as well as from a number of private witnesses representing the views of organizations vitally concerned with the outcome of the Kennedy round.

The record of the hearings (pt. II) and the report issued by the subcommittee have been published by the Committee on Foreign Affairs entitled "The Foreign Policy Aspects of the Kennedy Round."

15. Special Hearings on the Involvement of U.S. Private Enterprise in Developing Countries

In July 1967 the Subcommittee on Foreign Economic Policy began a series of hearings on involvement of U.S. private enterprise in developing countries. The purpose of these hearings was to examine the involvement by means of trade and investment of American private enterprise in developing countries. The intention of the subcommittee was to focus attention on economic development as exemplified by American private enterprise rather than on the "how much" of foreign aid, and to try and reach a more precise definition of what the role of American private enterprise should be and what corresponding policies should be maintained by our Government and the governments of developing nations in support of these private initiatives.

The subcommittee received testimony from Government witnesses as well as from a number of private witnesses representing the views of organizations vitally concerned with private investment and the expansion of private sectors in less developed areas.

The record of these hearings and the report issued by the subcommittee (H. Rept. 1271, 90th Cong., 2d sess.) has been published by the Committee on Foreign Affairs entitled "The Involvement of U.S. Private Enterprise in Developing Countries."

16. Special Hearings on Africa and the Challenge of Development

As a further part of its continuing study, in July 1967 and April and May 1968, the Subcommittee on Africa conducted a series of hearings on Africa and the challenge of development. The subcommittee heard testimony from a number of witnesses from the private sector representing the views of organizations vitally concerned with the educational, health, and medical needs of Africa, as well as opportunities for U.S. investment in Africa and U.S. aid programs conducted in African countries.

The record of these hearings has been published by the Committee on Foreign Affairs entitled "Africa and the Challenge of Development."

17. Special Hearings on the Future U.S. Role in Asia and in the Pacific

As a part of a continuing study, the Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs began another in a series of hearings in February 1968 on the future U.S. role in Asia and in the Pacific. In an effort to explore

alternatives of national security postures in the Asian and Pacific region, the subcommittee obtained the views of some of the Nation's leading experts and specialists on Asian affairs. The subcommittee also obtained views and information on more specific policy decisions which must be made within the next 5 years, including the British withdrawal from Singapore and other points "east of Suez"; the United States-Japanese joint defense pact; the eventual reversion of the Ryukyu Islands to Japan; the status of the Trust Territories of the Pacific; and the future of SEATO as an effective security grouping.

The record of these hearings has been published by the Committee on Foreign Affairs entitled "The Future U.S. Role in Asia and in the Pacific."

18. Special Hearings on East-West Trade

In January 1968 the Subcommittee on Europe began a series of hearings on East-West trade and its impact on U.S. foreign policy. These hearings represented the continuing effort of the subcommittee to discharge its legislative mandate with respect to a key area of U.S. foreign policy. The primary objective of these hearings was to determine what changes had taken place during the past year in the structure of East-West trade and how these changes affect U.S. foreign policy objectives in Europe, Vietnam, and other areas. The subcommittee was also deeply interested in the impact of this trade on the soundness of the dollar and on the U.S. balance of payments.

Appearing before the subcommittee were Members of Congress and representatives of the Department of State, Department of Justice, Department of the Treasury, Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce, Export-Import Bank of the United States, and the Atomic Energy Commission.

The record of these hearings has been published by the Committee on Foreign Affairs entitled "East-West Trade."

19. Special Africa Briefing—1968

On July 23, 1968, the Subcommittee on Africa held a special briefing on Africa and heard testimony from Hon. Joseph Palmer 2d, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, who reported to the subcommittee on an extensive trip he undertook to Africa in May, June, and July 1968.

This hearing has been published by the Foreign Affairs Committee entitled "Africa Briefing—1968."

C. LEGISLATION CONSIDERED BY THE COMMITTEE

I. Diversity of Legislation

Bills and resolutions referred to the committee during the 90th Congress covered a wide range of critical world problems and many aspects of U.S. foreign relations. Included among the subjects receiving consideration by the committee were—

Foreign Assistance Act of 1967.

Foreign Assistance Act of 1968.

Peace Corps Act Amendment, 1967.

Peace Corps Act Amendment, 1968.

To improve certain benefits for employees who serve in high-risk situations.

To amend the Arms Control and Disarmament Act, as amended, in order to extend the authorization for appropriations.

Supporting the other American Republics in a historic new phase of the Alliance for Progress.

Extending the termination date for the Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission.

Amending the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, to provide for the determination of certain claims of American nationals.

Expressing the sense of the Congress re the Panama Canal Zone.

Authorizing construction, maintenance, and operation of a toll bridge across the Rio Grande near Pharr, Tex.

Opposing vesting title to the ocean floor in the United Nations.

Providing certain increases in annuities payable from the Foreign Service retirement and disability fund.

Making several changes in the passport laws presently in force.

Relating to the anniversary of the founding of the Pan American Union.

Promoting the foreign policy of the United States by strengthening and improving the Foreign Service personnel system of the U.S. Information Agency through establishment of a Foreign Service Information Officer Corps.

Amending the Foreign Service Buildings Act of 1926.

Amending the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Act of 1950.

Granting the consent of Congress to a Great Lakes Basin compact.

Consolidating and revising foreign assistance legislation relating to reimbursable military exports.

Establishing an Atlantic Union delegation.

Condemning the invasion of Czechoslovakia.

II. Measures Enacted Into Law

1. *Foreign Assistance Act of 1967—S. 1872 (by Mr. Fulbright) (H.R. 12048, by Mr. Morgan)*

This act, to amend further the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and for other purposes, and authorizing funds for the fiscal year 1968, was approved by the President on November 14, 1967, as Public Law 90-137.

This act, providing for a 1-year authorization for all items, amends the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, in the following respects:

Statement of policy.—Declares that the freedom, security, and prosperity of the United States are best sustained in a community of free, secure, and prospering nations. Further states that, in particular, the Congress recognizes the threat to world peace posed by aggression and subversion wherever they occur, and that ignorance, want, and despair breed the extremism and violence which lead to aggression and subversion. Declares therefore that it is not only expressive of our sense of freedom, justice, and compassion but also important to our national security that the United States, through private as well as public efforts, assist the people of less developed countries in their efforts to acquire the knowledge and resources essential for development and to build the economic, political, and social institutions which will meet their aspirations for a better life, with freedom, and in peace.

In addition, declares that it is the policy of the United States to support the principles of increased economic cooperation and trade among countries, freedom of the press, information, and religion, freedom of navigation in international waterways, and recognition of the right of all private persons to travel and pursue their lawful activities without discrimination as to race or religion. Further declares that any distinction made by foreign nations between American citizens because of race, color, or religion in the granting of, or the exercise of, personal or other rights available to American citizens is repugnant to our principles.

Further declares that to achieve the objectives of this Act, programs authorized by this act should be carried out in accordance with the following principles:

First, development is primarily the responsibility of the people of the less developed countries themselves. Assistance from the United States shall be used in support of, rather than substitution for, the self-help efforts that are essential to successful development programs, and shall be concentrated in those countries that take positive steps to help themselves. Maximum effort shall be made, in the administration of this act, to stimulate the involvement of the people in the development process through the encouragement of democratic participation in private and local governmental activities and institution-building appropriate to the requirements of the recipient nations.

Second, the tasks of successful development in some instances require the active involvement and cooperation of many countries on a multilateral basis. Therefore, to the maximum extent practicable, other countries shall be encouraged to increase their contributions to development programs and projects so that the cost of such common undertakings, which are for the benefit of all, may be shared equitably by all.

Third, assistance shall be utilized to encourage regional cooperation by less developed countries in the solution of common problems and the development of shared resources.

Fourth, the first objects of assistance shall be to support the efforts of less developed countries to meet the fundamental needs of their peoples for sufficient food, good health, home ownership and decent housing, and the opportunity to gain the basic knowledge and skills required to make their own way forward to a brighter future. In supporting these objectives, particular emphasis shall be placed on utilization of resources for food production and voluntary family planning.

Fifth, assistance shall wherever practicable be constituted of United States commodities and services furnished in a manner consistent with other efforts of the United States to improve its balance-of-payments position.

Sixth, assistance shall be furnished in such a manner as to promote efficiency and economy in operations so that the United States obtains maximum possible effectiveness for each dollar spent.

Seventh, to the maximum extent practicable, the furnishing of agricultural commodities, disposal of excess property, and United States payments to international lending institutions, undertaken pursuant to this or any other act, shall complement and be coordinated with assistance provided under this part.

Expresses the sense of the Congress that every effort must be made to obtain a permanent peace in the Middle East. To help promote that objective, the United States should encourage, as part of pacific settlement, direct talks among the parties concerned, using such third party or United Nations assistance as they may wish. To this end, the President should undertake immediately (1) a thorough review of the needs of the several countries of that area, and (2) a reevaluation of United States policies aimed at helping meet those needs and securing a permanent peace in the area.

Also expresses the sense of the Congress that in any case in which any foreign country has severed diplomatic relations with the United States, the President should suspend assistance to such country under this or any other act, including any program designed to complement assistance under this act (such as sales of agricultural commodities under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954). When diplomatic relations are resumed, a further study should be made on a country-by-country basis to determine whether United States foreign policy objectives would be served by extending assistance under this or any other act, including any program designed to complement such assistance.

Development assistance.—Repeals existing authorization for fiscal year 1969 of \$750 million, and reduces existing fiscal year 1968 authorization from \$750 million to \$450 million. (This act does not change provision in existing law authorizing the appropriation in fiscal year 1968 of the unused portion of fiscal year 1967 authorization amounting to \$185 million, thus providing a total authorization of \$635 million available for fiscal year 1968.)

Provides that in furnishing development assistance the President shall place appropriate emphasis on—

“(a) assuring maximum participation in the task of economic development by the people of less developed countries through

the encouragement of strong economic, political, and social institutions needed for a progressive democratic society;

“(b) programs directed at enabling a country to meet the food needs of its people from its own resources, including the furnishing of technical knowledge and of resources necessary to increase agricultural productivity; assistance for improved storage, transportation, marketing, and credit facilities (including provision for foreign currency loans to small farmers), cooperatives, water conservation programs, and adaptive research programs; and technological advice: *Provided*, That relief from the immediate threat of famine, hunger, and malnutrition may be provided by the United States and other countries, and that assistance provided under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, should complement assistance furnished under this Act;

“(c) assisting recipient countries in their efforts to meet increasing needs for trained manpower in their development efforts by improving education planning and research, training teachers and administrators, developing and constructing educational institutions, and using modern educational technology;

“(d) developing programs to combat malnutrition, to control and eradicate disease, to clear slums, and to provide adequate and safe drinking water, adequate sewage disposal systems, overall health education, maternal and child care, and voluntary family planning services which shall, where feasible, be included as part of programs of maternal and child care, and other public health assistance; and

“(e) other important development activities including assistance for programs to assist industrial development; the growth of free labor unions, cooperatives, and voluntary agencies; improvement of transportation and communication systems; development of capabilities for sound economic planning and public administration; urban development; and modernization of existing laws to facilitate economic development.”

Provides that funds made available for development loans shall not be used to make loans in more than 20 countries in any fiscal year, and deletes existing law permitting loans to additional countries 30 days after the President had reported to the Congress that such additional aid was in the interest of national security.

Increases the interest rate (during first 10 years) of a development loan from 1 to 2 percent.

Cuts back from the end of fiscal year 1969 to the end of fiscal year 1968 existing requirement that not less than 50 percent of the funds authorized for the development loan fund and the Alliance for Progress be available to encourage economic development through private enterprise.

Provides that in determining whether and to what extent the United States should furnish development assistance to a country, the President shall take into account—

(1) The extent to which the country is taking such measures as may be appropriate to its needs and capabilities to increase food production and improve the means for storage and distribution of food;

(2) The extent to which the country is creating a favorable climate for private enterprise and investment, both domestic and foreign;

(3) The extent to which the government of the country is increasing the role of the people in the developmental process;

(4) The extent to which the country's governmental expenditures are allocated to key developmental areas, including agriculture, health, and education, and not diverted for unnecessary military purposes or to intervention in the affairs of other free and independent nations;

(5) The extent to which the country is willing to make contributions of its own to the projects and programs for which the assistance is provided;

(6) The extent to which the country is making economic, social, and political reforms, such as tax collection improvements and changes in land tenure arrangements, that will enable it to achieve developmental objectives more efficiently and justly; and

(7) The extent to which the country is otherwise showing a responsiveness to the vital economic, political, and social concerns of its people, and demonstrating a clear determination to take effective self-help measures.

Further states that with regard to multilateral and regional programs the—

“Congress recognizes that planning and administration of development assistance by, or under the sponsorship of, multilateral lending institutions and other international organizations may, in some instances, contribute to the efficiency and effectiveness of that assistance through participation of other donors in the development effort, improved coordination of policies and programs, pooling of knowledge, avoidance of duplication of facilities and manpower, and greater encouragement of self-help performance.

“It is further the sense of the Congress (1) that where problems or opportunities are common to two or more countries in a region, in such fields as agriculture, education, transportation, communications, power, watershed development, disease control, and establishment of development banks, these countries often can more effectively resolve such problems and exploit such opportunities by joining together in regional organizations or working together on regional programs, (2) that assistance often can be utilized more efficiently in regional programs than in separate country programs, and (3) that to the maximum extent practicable consistent with the purposes of this Act, assistance under this Act should be furnished so as to encourage less developed countries to cooperate with each other in regional development programs.”

Technical cooperation and development grants.—Authorizes an appropriation of \$210 million for fiscal year 1968 and provides the amounts authorized shall remain available until expended.

Limits to 40 the number of countries that may receive technical assistance in any fiscal year. Deletes existing provision of law permitting the President to approve loans for additional countries when he determined additional aid was in the national interest.

Provides that up to \$600,000 may be used in any fiscal year for self-help projects for additional countries. (Such additional countries will not be counted against the limitation of 40.)

Authorizes \$14 million for fiscal year 1968 for U.S.-sponsored schools and hospitals abroad. Also authorizes an additional fiscal year 1968 appropriation of \$2,986,000 equivalent of excess local currency to be used to assist two schools in Israel.

Authorizes the President to conduct a program designed to demonstrate the potential and to encourage the use of fish and other protein concentrates as a practical means of reducing nutritional deficiencies in less developed countries and urges the President to use at least \$2.5 million of such funds for this purpose in fiscal year 1968.

Investment guaranties.—Increases the ceiling on outstanding specific risk guaranties from \$7 billion to \$8 billion.

Authorizes the issuance of extended-risk guaranties up to 100 percent of loan investments in credit unions or organizations of credit unions in the less developed countries, the total amount of outstanding guaranties not to exceed \$1 million.

Provides that the total amount of extended risk guaranties outstanding at any one time shall not exceed \$475 million and that non-housing extended risk guaranties shall not exceed \$315 million. Provides for a continuation of this authority to make such guaranties only through June 30, 1970.

Increases from \$450 million to \$500 million the existing ceiling for the Latin American housing guaranty program and increases the amount earmarked for pilot housing projects from \$300 million to \$325 million. Extends this authority through fiscal year 1971.

Surveys of investment opportunities.—Authorizes an appropriation of \$2.1 million for surveys of investment opportunities in less developed countries.

Alliance for Progress.—Rescinds existing authorization of \$750 million for fiscal year 1969 and reduces the existing fiscal year 1968 authorization from \$750 million to \$578 million.

Also authorizes an appropriation of \$714,000 for fiscal year 1968 for grants to carry out programs and activities of the Partners of the Alliance.

Southeast Asia multilateral and regional programs.—Deletes existing provision of law which sets a ceiling of \$10 million on regional programs for the acceleration of social and economic progress in Southeast Asia.

Utilization of democratic institutions in development.—Provides that programs of economic assistance authorized by this act shall—

“(1) recognize the differing needs, desires, and capacities of the people of the respective developing countries and areas;

“(2) use the intellectual resources of such countries and areas in conjunction with assistance provided under this Act so as to encourage the development of indigenous institutions that meet their particular requirements for sustained economic and social progress; and

“(3) support civic education and training in skills required for effective participation in governmental and political processes essential to self-government.”

Also provides that in the allocation of funds for research emphasis shall be given to research designed to examine the political, social, and related obstacles to development in countries receiving assistance under this act.

Further provides that emphasis shall also be given to the evaluation of relevant past and current programs under this act and to applying this experience so as to strengthen their effectiveness.

Programs relating to population growth.—Authorizes \$35 million to be available only for purposes of population control and family planning.

Also expresses the sense of the Congress that, "while every nation is and should be free to determine its own policies and procedures with respect to problems of population growth and family planning within its own boundaries, nevertheless, voluntary family planning programs to provide individual couples with the knowledge and medical facilities to plan their family size in accordance with their own moral convictions and the latest medical information, can make a substantial contribution to improve health, family stability, greater individual opportunity, economic development, a sufficiency of food, and a higher standard of living."

Further provides that to carry out the intent of Congress as expressed, the President is authorized to provide assistance for programs relating to population growth in friendly foreign countries and areas on such terms and conditions as he shall determine, to foreign governments, the United Nations, its specialized agencies, and other international organizations and programs, United States and foreign nonprofit organizations, universities, hospitals, accredited health institutions, and voluntary health or other qualified organizations.

In carrying out these programs, the President shall establish reasonable procedures to insure, whenever family planning assistance from the United States is involved, that no individual will be coerced to practice methods of family planning inconsistent with his or her moral, philosophical, or religious beliefs.

Stipulates the term "programs relating to population growth" includes but is not limited to demographic studies, medical, psychological, and sociological research and voluntary family planning programs, including personnel training, the construction and staffing of clinics and rural health centers, specialized training of doctors and paramedical personnel, the manufacture of medical supplies, and the dissemination of family planning information, and provision of medical assistance and supplies.

Food production targets and reports.—Adds a new section to the act relating to food production targets and reports which requires that in making his recommendations to the Congress for programs for the fiscal year 1969 and each fiscal year thereafter, wherever appropriate, the President shall, for each country receiving assistance under this act which he finds has a substantial food deficit, include—

"(1) descriptions of proposed programs, if any, in the areas of food production, storage, and distribution, and voluntary family planning;

"(2) information on achievement targets in food production, storage, and distribution, and their relationship to expected changes in total population; and

"(3) a detailed report on progress with respect to food production, storage, and distribution, and the relationship of this progress to population."

International organizations and programs.—Authorizes an appropriation of \$141 million for fiscal year 1968. Also provides that in any case in which a fund established solely by U.S. contributions under this or any other act is administered by an international organization under the terms of an agreement between the United States and such international organization, such agreement shall provide that the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct such audits

as are necessary to assure that such fund is administered in accordance with such agreement. The President shall undertake to modify any existing agreement entered into before the date of enactment of this provision to conform to the requirements of the preceding sentence.

In addition, authorizes an appropriation to the President for use beginning in the fiscal year 1969 of \$51,220,000 for loans for Indus Basin development. Such amounts are authorized to remain available until expended.

Expresses the sense of the Congress that the cause of international order and peace can be enhanced by the establishment, within the United Nations Organization, of improved arrangements for standby forces being maintained by United Nations members for United Nations peacekeeping purposes in accordance with the United Nations Charter. Requests the President to explore through the U.S. representative to the United Nations, and in cooperation with other members of the United Nations and the United Nations Secretariat, both the means and the prospects of establishing such peacekeeping arrangements. Provides that the President shall submit to the Congress, not later than March 31, 1968, a report upon the outcome of his initiatives, together with such recommendations as he may deem appropriate.

Supporting assistance.—Authorizes an appropriation of \$660 million (including Vietnam) for fiscal year 1968 for supporting assistance.

Limits to 12 the number of countries which may receive supporting assistance in any fiscal year and deletes the requirement that assistance to additional countries may be provided only if the Congress expressed its approval by concurrent resolution.

Expresses the sense of the Congress that the President should seek the agreement of the Government of Vietnam to the establishment and maintenance of a separate special account of U.S. dollars, which account shall be available solely for withdrawal by the United States, at such times and in such amounts as the President may determine, in satisfaction of U.S. dollar refund claims against the Government of Vietnam arising out of operations conducted under this act. Such account should be established in an amount not less than \$10 million and maintained thereafter at a level sufficient to cover U.S. refund claims as they arise.

Contingency fund.—Authorizes for fiscal year 1968 an appropriation of \$50 million for the contingency fund.

Assistance to countries having agrarian economies.—Directs the President in presenting proposals to the Congress for fiscal year 1969 to include recommendations for improving and establishing agricultural research and training facilities in tropical and subtropical regions of Latin America, Africa, and Asia, and provides that these recommendations shall be developed after consultation with the Department of Agriculture, land-grant colleges of agriculture, and other appropriate institutions and organizations, including those in the regions concerned.

Military assistance and sales.—Authorizes \$510 million for fiscal year 1968 (excluding funds for South Vietnam, Laos, and Thailand, which are in the Department of Defense budget) and earmarks \$24.1 million of the actual amount appropriated for fiscal year 1968 for cost-sharing expenses of U.S. participation in the international military headquarters.

Expresses the sense of the Congress that in the administration of the military assistance program priority shall be given to the needs of those

countries in danger of becoming victims of active Communist or Communist-supported aggression or those countries in which the internal security is threatened by Communist-inspired or Communist-supported internal subversion.

Retains the limitation in existing law which limits to 40 the number of countries which may receive military assistance other than training in the United States.

Provides for the termination as of June 30, 1968, of the revolving fund in the Department of Defense and after termination of the revolving fund, makes available funds derived from payments received under credit sales agreements or guaranties issued prior to June 30, 1968, to discharge outstanding liabilities and obligations of the United States. Provides that any such payments not needed to discharge such liabilities are to be transferred from time to time to the general fund of the Treasury.

Limits to \$190 million the volume of arms loans that the Defense Department may guarantee in fiscal year 1968.

Extends through fiscal 1968 existing authority of the President to provide foreign countries with not more than \$300 million in defense articles from Department of Defense stocks when he determines that such action is in the national interest.

Provides for a ceiling of \$40 million for military assistance to Africa and broadens the ceiling to include all grants (including training and services) and sales to Africa. Limits sales as well as grants to internal security and civic action purposes.

Stipulates that with regard to defense articles special emphasis should be placed on procurement in the United States, but that consideration shall also be given to coproduction or licensed production outside the United States of defense articles of U.S. origin when such production best serves the foreign policy, national security, and economy of the United States. Further provides that in evaluating any sale there shall be taken into consideration (1) the extent to which the proposed sale damages or infringes upon licensing arrangements whereby U.S. entities have granted licenses for the manufacture of the defense articles selected by the purchasing country to entities located in friendly foreign countries, which licenses result in financial returns to the United States; and (2) the portion of the defense articles so manufactured which is of U.S. origin.

Reduces from \$85 million to \$75 million the ceiling on all military grants and sales to Latin America, except training.

Requires that no defense article or defense service shall be furnished to any country or international organization unless the President finds that the furnishing of defense articles and services will strengthen the security of the United States and promote world peace; that the recipient nation agrees not to transfer the articles sold without the consent of the President; and the recipient be otherwise eligible to receive defense articles or defense services. Further provides that the President promptly report to the Congress on the implementation of each agreement to which he has consented.

General provisions.—Increases from \$5 million to \$9 million the amount of supporting assistance funds which may be transferred to meet administrative expenses incurred in connection with the expanded Vietnam program.

Expresses the sense of Congress that wherever practicable excess personal property shall be utilized in lieu of new items in furnishing assistance under part I of the act.

Prohibits assistance to any capital assistance project estimated to cost over \$1 million until the Administrator of the Agency for International Development has received and taken into consideration a certification from the principal AID officer in the country in which the project is located as to the capability of the country to maintain and use the project effectively, taking into account among other things the maintenance and use of projects previously financed or assisted by the United States in that country.

Further provides that the President shall consider terminating assistance under this or any other act to any country which permits, or fails to take adequate measures to prevent, the damage or destruction by mob action of U.S. property in such country and fails to take appropriate measures to prevent recurrence and to provide adequate compensation for such damage or destruction.

Provides that no assistance shall be furnished under this or any other act to any country which sells or furnishes to North Vietnam, or which permits ships or aircraft under its registry to transport goods to or from North Vietnam, "so long as the regime in North Vietnam gives support to hostilities in South Vietnam."

Requires the President, in furnishing assistance under the act and making sales under Public Law 480, to take into account—

(1) The percentage of the country's budget devoted to military purposes; and

(2) The degree to which the country's foreign exchange is used to acquire military equipment.

Further provides that when the President finds that development assistance under this act, or sales under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, are being diverted to military expenditures, or a recipient or purchasing country is diverting its own resources to unnecessary military expenditures, to a degree which materially interferes with its development, the President shall terminate such assistance and sales until he is assured that such diversion will no longer take place.

Prohibits assistance to any country which has severed or hereafter severs diplomatic relations with the United States until diplomatic relations have been resumed.

Further provides that in any decision to provide assistance to any country under this act there shall be taken into account the status of the country with respect to its dues and assessments to the United Nations and where such country is delinquent with respect to any such obligations for the purposes of the first sentence of article 19 of the United Nations Charter, the President shall furnish Congress assurances given by the delinquent country concerned of paying all arrearages and of placing its payments of such obligations on a current basis, or a full explanation of the unusual or exceptional circumstances which render it economically incapable of giving such assurance.

Administrative provisions.—Authorizes \$55,814,000 for administrative expenses of the Agency for International Development for fiscal year 1968.

Requires that when requests for appropriations for fiscal year 1969 to carry out programs under this act are presented to the Congress, such presentation material shall include (1) a chart showing on a country-by-country basis the full extent of all U.S. assistance planned or expected for each such country for the next fiscal year, including economic assistance and military grants and sales under this act and sales under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance

Act of 1954, as amended; (2) details of proposed contributions by the United States to multilateral financial agencies, for the next fiscal year; and (3) a statement of projects, on a country-by-country basis, for which financing was supplied during the last fiscal year through the Export-Import Bank.

Requires the Secretary of State to submit semiannual reports to the Congress on all exports of significant defense articles, whether under Government or private auspices, such reports to identify the recipients and describe the terms of the exports.

Further requires that background documents transmitted to the Congress supporting requests for new authorizations and appropriations under part II of this act shall contain information concerning military assistance and sales to South Vietnam, Thailand, and Laos.

Provides that none of the funds made available under this act shall be used for the purchase, sale, or lease of motor vehicles unless the vehicles are manufactured in the United States. Where special circumstances exist the President is authorized to waive these provisions.

Miscellaneous provisions.—Provides that the furnishing of economic, military, or other assistance under this act does not create a new commitment or affect any existing commitment to use the Armed Forces of the United States for the defense of any foreign country.

Permits the return to the United States, for purchase by State or local law enforcement agencies, of firearms or ammunition sent abroad under foreign assistance programs.

<i>Action</i>	<i>Documents</i>
Message from the President, February 9, 1967.	House Document 55.
Introduced by Mr. Morgan (H.R. 7099) March 13, 1967; (H.R. 12048) August 2, 1967.	{ H.R. 7099. H.R. 12048.
Reported to Senate (S. 1872) August 9, 1967.	Senate Report 499.
Reported to House (H.R. 12048) August 11, 1967.	House Report 551.
Passed Senate (S. 1872) August 17, 1967, by vote of 60 yeas to 26 nays.	See Congressional Record, August 11, 1967, pages S11451-S11455; August 14, 1967, pages S11472-S11493, S11496; August 15, 1967, pages S11503, S11555-S11559, S11562-S11588; August 16, 1967, pages S11653-S11655, S11658-S11666, S11668-S11684, S11687, S11690-S11699; August 17, 1967, pages S11701, S11705-S11724, S11726-S11749; August 18, 1967, page S11814.
Passed House, amended (S. 1872) August 24, 1967, by vote of 202 yeas to 194 nays. H.R. 12048 laid on table.	See Congressional Record, August 21, 1967, pages H10846-H10852; August 22, 1967, pages H10929-H10947; August 23, 1967, pages H10991-H11043; August 24, 1967, pages H11101-H11173, H11175-H11217.
Conference report adopted in House, November 8, 1967, by vote of 205 yeas to 187 nays.	House Report 892. See Congressional Record, November 8, 1967, pages H14826-H14836.
Conference report adopted in Senate, November 8, 1967, by voice vote.	See Congressional Record, November 8, 1967, pages S16123-S16126.
Approved November 14, 1967-----	Public Law 90-137. Printed hearings on H.R. 7099 and H.R. 12048, Foreign Assistance Act of 1967.

The authorizations in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1967 and the appropriations made pursuant thereto are summarized in the table following this page.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AUTHORIZATIONS AND

In thousands

Program	Executive request		Authorization	
	Appropriation, fiscal year 1968	Authorization, fiscal year 1968	Committee on Foreign Affairs	House
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Development loan fund.....	774,000	¹ (750,000)	² (600,000)	(450,000)
Technical cooperation and development grants.....	242,815	243,000	243,000	210,000
American schools and hospitals abroad.....	13,900	14,000	14,000	14,000
Local currency.....			³ 1,000	³ 1,000
Survey of investment opportunities.....	2,000	⁵ 4,880	⁵ 4,880	⁵ 4,880
Alliance for Progress:				
Loans.....	533,000	¹ (650,000)	⁶ (540,000)	(478,000)
Grants.....	110,000	(100,000)	⁷ (110,000)	(100,000)
Partners of the Alliance.....			714	714
International organizations and programs.....	140,980	141,000	141,000	141,000
Indus Basin.....		(⁸)		
Supporting assistance:				
General.....	170,000	170,000	170,000	170,000
Vietnam.....	550,000	550,000	550,000	550,000
Contingency fund.....	31,000	100,000	75,000	50,000
Administrative expenses:				
AID.....	59,325	59,325	59,325	55,814
Department of State.....	3,400	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Total, economic assistance.....	2,630,420	1,282,205	1,258,919	1,197,408
Plus amounts previously authorized (shown in parentheses).....		1,500,000	1,250,000	1,028,000
Total.....	2,630,420	2,782,205	2,508,919	2,225,408
Military assistance.....	596,000	¹¹ 596,000	¹² 650,000	¹³ 590,000
Total.....	3,226,420	3,378,205	3,158,919	2,815,408

¹ The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 as amended authorized this sum.

² The committee recommended a reduction of the sum previously authorized to the amount shown, \$185,000,000 is available from unused authorization for fiscal year 1967.

³ For a specifically named educational institution in Israel.

⁴ For specifically named educational institutions in Israel.

⁵ For use beginning in fiscal year 1968.

⁶ The committee recommended a reduction from the sum previously authorized to the amount shown.

⁷ The President requested and the committee recommended an amendment to increase the amount of the authorization for the Alliance for Progress that may be used for grants.

⁸ An authorization of \$51,200,000 for use beginning in fiscal year 1969.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1968

of dollars]

Authorization—Continued			Appropriation				
Committee on Foreign Relations	Senate	Public Law 90-137	House Appropriations Committee	House	Senate Appropriations Committee	Senate	Public Law 90-243
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
² (600,000.0)	(500,000.0)	(450,000)	400,000	400,000	600,000	600,000	435,000
210,000.0	210,000.0	210,000	180,000	180,000	210,000	210,000	180,000
14,000.0	14,000.0	14,000	11,500	11,500	10,620	10,620	11,500
⁴ 2,986.0	⁴ 2,986.0	⁴ 2,986	⁴ 4,986	⁴ 5,986	⁴ 5,986	⁴ 5,986	⁴ 5,986
2,100.0	2,100.0	⁵ 2,100	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	1,250
(478,000.0)	(478,000.0)	(478,000)	370,000	370,000	478,000	478,000	389,000
(100,000.0)	(100,000.0)	(100,000)	75,000	75,000	100,000	100,000	80,000
		714			714	714	330
140,483.0	140,483.0	141,000	125,000	125,000	130,000	141,000	130,000
(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)					
600,000.0	600,000.0	660,000	600,000	600,000	610,000	610,000	600,000
50,000.0	50,000.0	50,000	⁹ 10,000	⁹ 10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
55,813.5	55,813.5	55,814	55,800	55,800	54,800	54,800	55,300
(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	3,255	3,255	3,255	3,255	3,255
1,075,382.5	1,075,382.5	1,136,614	1,836,541	1,837,541	2,215,375	2,226,375	1,901,621
1,178,000.0	1,078,000.0	1,028,000					
2,253,382.5	2,153,382.5	2,164,614					
¹² 475,100.0	¹² 475,100.0	¹³ 510,000	365,000	365,000	510,000	510,000	400,000
2,728,482.5	2,628,482.5	2,674,614	2,201,541	2,202,541	¹⁴ 2,725,375	¹⁴ 2,736,375	¹⁵ 2,301,621

⁹ Also appropriated an unobligated balance of \$29,477,877.

¹⁰ Existing law contains permanent authorization of such sums as may be necessary.

¹¹ Funds to provide military assistance to Vietnam, Laos, and Thailand; for international military headquarters; and for the U.S. share of NATO infrastructure were requested in the Department of Defense budget.

¹² Of this amount \$84,100,000 was available solely for cost-sharing expenses of U.S. participation in international military headquarters and in the NATO infrastructure program.

¹³ Of this amount \$24,100,000 was available for international military headquarters.

¹⁴ Unobligated balances as of June 30, 1967, amounting to slightly more than \$60,000,000 were continued available.

¹⁵ Unobligated balances of \$79,038,000 were continued available plus the authority to use recoveries and recoupments

2. *Foreign Assistance Act of 1968—H.R. 15263 (by Mr. Morgan)*

This act, to amend further the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and for other purposes, and authorizing funds for the fiscal year 1969, was approved by the President on October 8, 1968, as Public Law 90-554.

This act, amending the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, contains the following major provisions:

Development assistance.—Authorizes an appropriation of \$350 million in fiscal year 1969 for development loans. Leaves unchanged the interest rate during a loan's grace period and raises the interest rate after the grace period from 2½ to 3 percent.

Technical assistance and development grants.—Authorizes \$200 million for technical assistance and development grants for [fiscal year 1969. Amends existing law which relates to use of technical cooperation and Alliance grant funds by U.S. research and educational institutions for the purpose of strengthening their capacity to develop and carry out programs concerned with the economic and social development of the less developed countries, by authorizing that not more than \$10 million of such funds may be used in any one fiscal year for this purpose.

Authorizes an appropriation of \$14.6 million in fiscal year 1969 for American schools and hospitals abroad, together with \$5.1 million of excess foreign currencies for three specific institutions in Poland, the United Arab Republic, and Morocco.

Investment guaranties.—Increases from \$8 to \$8.5 billion the total face amount of specific risk guaranties which the Agency for International Development may issue for private investment in less developed countries. (This is a limitation on the volume of guaranties which may be issued and does not involve the authorization or appropriation of funds.) Increases from \$475 to \$550 million the total amount of extended risk guaranties that may be outstanding at any one time and raises the ceiling on extended risk guaranties for other than housing projects from \$315 to \$390 million.

Increases guaranties for investments by U.S. credit unions in credit unions in the less developed countries from \$1 to \$1.5 million and extends the termination date on extended risk guaranty authority to June 30, 1971, an extension of 1 year beyond the limitation in existing law.

Prohibits payment of losses incurred by a U.S. investor through attribution to a foreign institution's losses on its investments and provides that no payment may be made under guaranties of U.S. investments in such institutions except where such institutions are or are likely to become insolvent due to an insured cause.

Increases the ceiling on investment guaranties for Latin American housing from \$500 to \$550 million. (This is a limitation on the volume of guaranties which may be issued and does not involve an authorization or appropriation of funds.)

Alliance for Progress.—Authorizes an appropriation for fiscal year 1969 of \$420 million for the Alliance for Progress, \$90 million of which may be used other than as dollar repayable loans.

In addition, authorizes a separate appropriation of \$350,000 for the Partners of the Alliance for fiscal year 1969.

Extends through fiscal year 1969 the requirement that not less than 50 percent of the loan funds shall be available for loans made to encourage economic development through private enterprise.

Utilization of democratic institutions in development.—Provides that emphasis should be given to research designed to increase understanding of the ways in which development assistance can support democratic, social, and political trends in recipient countries. Further directs that—

In order to carry out the purposes of this title, the agency primarily responsible for administering * * * this act shall develop systematic programs of inservice training to familiarize its personnel with the objectives of this title and to increase their knowledge of the political and social aspects of development. In addition to other funds available for such purposes, not to exceed 1 per centum of the funds authorized to be appropriated for grant assistance * * * may be used for carrying out the objectives of this subsection.

Programs relating to population growth.—Earmarks \$50 million of economic assistance funds to be used only for programs relating to population growth. (This is not an authorization of additional funds, but a requirement that \$50 million of economic assistance funds shall not be used for any other purpose.)

International organizations and programs.—Authorizes an appropriation of \$135 million for fiscal year 1969. Further authorizes to be appropriated to the President, for fiscal year 1969, \$1 million for contributions to the United Nations Children's Fund during calendar year 1969. This sum is in addition to funds made available to UNICEF under this or any other act.

Supporting assistance.—Authorizes an appropriation of \$410 million for supporting assistance in fiscal year 1969.

Contingency fund.—Authorizes an appropriation of not to exceed \$10 million for the contingency fund for fiscal year 1969.

Military assistance.—Authorizes an appropriation of \$375 million for fiscal year 1969. (This authorization does not include funds for military assistance to Vietnam, Thailand, Laos, and the U.S. contribution for NATO infrastructure, which are included in the Defense Department budget.)

Deletes language in existing law earmarking fiscal year 1968 funds for international military headquarters. (Funds for this purpose are included in the overall authorization for fiscal year 1969.)

Further provides that none of the funds appropriated for military assistance shall be used to furnish sophisticated weapons systems, such as missile systems and jet aircraft for military purposes, to any underdeveloped country, unless the President determines that the furnishing of such weapons systems is important to the national security of the United States and reports within 30 days each such determination to the Congress.

Reduces the annual ceiling on the value of grant programs of defense articles for Latin America from \$55 to \$25 million.

Adds a new provision as follows:

“* * * not to exceed \$10,000,000 of the funds made available for use under this part may be used to furnish assistance to the American Republics, directly or through regional defense arrangements, to enable such Republics to strengthen patrol activities in their coastal waters for the purpose of preventing landings on their shores, by Communist or other subversive elements originating in Cuba, which threaten the security of such Republics and of their duly constituted governments.”

Reduces from \$40 to \$25 million the annual ceiling on military aid to Africa, and eliminates applicability of the ceiling to include military sales.

General provisions.—Provides that no funds authorized shall be used under any commodity import program to make any payment to a supplier unless the supplier certifies that the commodities supplied by him are eligible and suitable for financing under this act.

Further provides that no Government-owned excess property shall be made available under this act unless before shipment of such property for use in a specified country (or transfer, if the property is already in such country) the agency administering such property has approved such shipment or transfer and has made a written determination—

“(1) that there is a need for such property in the quantity requested and that such property is suitable for the purpose requested;

“(2) as to the status and responsibility of the designated end-user and his ability effectively to use and maintain such property; and

“(3) that the residual value, serviceability, and appearance of such property would not reflect unfavorably on the image of the United States and would justify the costs of packing, crating, handling, transportation, and other accessorial costs, and that the residual value at least equals the total of these costs.”

Adds a new subsection 620(v) that directs the President to withhold economic assistance in an amount equal to the amount spent by any underdeveloped country for the purchase of sophisticated weapons systems, unless the President determines that such purchase or acquisition of weapons systems is important to the national security of the United States and reports to the Congress within 30 days each such determination.

Administrative provisions.—Authorizes the President to issue and enforce regulations determining the eligibility of commercial enterprises to receive payment for goods or services supplied by them under this act. A person's eligibility may be suspended temporarily pending an investigation and any resulting judicial or debarment proceedings, upon cause for belief that the person or his affiliate probably has engaged in conduct which constitutes a cause for debarment. A person may be debarred for an additional period of up to

3 years after an opportunity has been afforded for a hearing. Among the causes for debarment shall be—

(1) offering or accepting a bribe or other illegal payment or credit in connection with any transaction financed with funds made available under this act; or (2) committing a fraud in the procurement or performance of any contract financed with funds made available under this act; or (3) acting in any other manner which shows a lack of integrity or honesty in connection with any transaction financed with funds made available under this act.

Reinstatement of eligibility in each particular case shall be subject to such conditions as the President shall direct and each person whose eligibility is denied or suspended upon request shall be entitled to a review of his eligibility not less often than once every 2 years.

In addition, the act directs that the President shall establish a management system that includes—

(1) the definition of objectives and program activities for the U.S. foreign assistance program;

(2) the development of quantitative indicators of progress toward these objectives;

(3) the orderly consideration of alternative means for accomplishing such objectives; and

(4) the adoption of methods for comparing actual results of programs and projects with those anticipated when they were undertaken.

Further, this act requires the President to report to Congress annually in connection with the budget requests on the specific steps that have been taken, and the progress that has been made, toward the implementation of this provision.

This act also authorizes an appropriation of \$53 million for administrative expenses of the Agency for International Development in fiscal year 1969. Further, the act includes a directive to AID to reduce the number of its employees, particularly administrative personnel, in order to conduct operations with the reduced amount of administrative funds authorized for fiscal year 1969, except that AID shall not take any action to limit or reduce auditing or training activities of the Agency.

In addition, this act provides penalties for persons making false or fraudulent claims for payment for funds made available under the act or covering ineligible commodities or commodity-related services. Penalties prescribed for persons who have committed frauds include forfeiture of any payment or advance plus 25 percent of the amount fraudulently sought but not actually received; payment for each such fraud the greater of (a) \$2,000 plus double the amount of damage the Government may have sustained, or (b) an amount equal to 50 percent of any payment or advance. In order to secure recovery, the Government may bring suit in a U.S. district court against the person alleged to have performed or participated in the fraud, and may withhold funds owned by any agency of the Government to the person alleged to have committed the fraud in an amount equal to the refund,

damages, liquidated damages, and exemplary damages claimed by the United States. Such withholding of funds from any person shall constitute a final determination of the matter unless within 1 year such person brings suit for recovery, which is authorized by this act, against the United States in any U.S. district court.

Miscellaneous provisions.—Expresses the sense of the Congress that the President shall take such steps as may be necessary to negotiate an agreement with Israel for the sale of such number of supersonic planes as may be necessary to provide Israel with an adequate deterrent force capable of preventing future Arab aggression by offsetting sophisticated weapons received by the Arab States and to replace losses suffered by Israel in the 1967 conflict.

Amendments to other acts.—Provides that for each of the calendar years 1969 through 1971, inclusive, not more than 350 million board feet, in the aggregate, of unprocessed timber may be sold for export from the United States from Federal lands located west of the 100th meridian, unless after a public hearing it is found that specific quantities and species of unprocessed timber are surplus to the needs of domestic users and processors. Excludes from the limitations imposed sales having a value of less than \$2,000.

Reappraisal of foreign assistance programs.—Adds a declaration of the Congress in favor of a comprehensive review and reorganization of all U.S. foreign assistance programs. Requests the President to make such a comprehensive review and to submit to the Congress, on or before March 31, 1970, his recommendations for achieving such reforms in, and reorganization of, future foreign assistance programs as he determines to be necessary and appropriate in the national interest in the light of such reappraisal.

Further declares that it is the sense of the Congress that—

the reappraisal provided for * * * should include, but not be limited to, an analysis and consideration of proposals concerning the establishment of a Government corporation or a federally chartered private corporation designed to mobilize and facilitate the use of U.S. private capital and skills in less developed friendly

countries and areas, including whether such corporation should be authorized to—

(1) utilize Government guarantees and funds as well as private funds;

(2) seek, develop, promote, and underwrite new investment projects;

(3) assist in transferring skills and technology to less developed friendly countries and areas; and

(4) invest in the securities of development financing institutions and assist in the formation and expansion of local capital markets.

<i>Action</i>	<i>Documents</i>
Message from the President, Feb. 8, 1968.	H. Doc. 251.
Introduced by Mr. Morgan (H. R. 15263), Feb. 8, 1968.	H. R. 15263.
Reported to House, June 26, 1968.	H. Rept. 1587.
Passed House, amended, July 18, 1968, by vote of 228 yeas to 184 nays.	See Congressional Record, July 16, 1968, pp. H6616-H6644; July 18, 1968, pp. H6930-H7001.
Reported to Senate, July 26, 1968.	S. Rept. 1479.
Passed Senate, amended, July 31, 1968, by vote of 46 yeas to 28 nays.	See Congressional Record, July 29, 1968, pp. S9704-S9708; July 30, 1968, pp. S9760, S9776-S9795, S9800, S9802-S9810, S9812; July 31, 1968, pp. S9815, S9864-S9870, S9872-S9896, S9901-S9908, S9910-S9916.
Conference report adopted in House, Sept. 19, 1968, by vote of 196 yeas to 150 nays.	H. Rept. 1884. See Congressional Record, Sept. 19, 1968, pp. H8965-H8969.
Conference report adopted in Senate, Sept. 19, 1968, by voice vote.	See Congressional Record, Sept. 19, 1968, pp. S11108-S11112.
Approved Oct. 8, 1968-----	Public Law 90-554. Printed hearings on H. R. 15263, Foreign Assistance Act of 1968.

The authorizations in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1968 and the appropriations made pursuant thereto are summarized in the following table:

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AUTHORIZATIONS AND

[In thousands]

Program	Executive request		Authorization	
	Appropriation, fiscal year 1969	Authorization, fiscal year 1969	Committee on Foreign Affairs	House
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Development loan fund.....	765,000	765,000	550,000	350,000
Technical cooperation and development grants.....	235,000	235,000	200,000	200,000
American schools and hospitals abroad.....	15,100	15,100	15,100	13,000
Local currency.....	¹ 3,100	¹ 3,100	² 5,100	² 5,100
Survey of investment opportunities.....	1,500	1,500	1,250	1,250
Alliance for Progress.....	625,000	625,000	495,000	420,000
Loans.....	(515,000)	(515,000)	(385,000)	(330,000)
Grants.....	(110,000)	(110,000)	(110,000)	(90,000)
Partners of the Alliance.....			500	500
International organizations and programs.....	142,255	143,000	143,000	130,000
United Nations Children's Fund.....			1,000	1,000
Indus Basin.....	⁵ 12,000			
Supporting assistance.....	595,000	595,000	475,000	420,000
Contingency fund.....	45,000	100,000	30,000	10,000
Administrative expenses:				
AID.....	58,775	58,775	58,775	53,000
Department of State.....	3,870	⁽⁶⁾	⁽⁶⁾	⁽⁶⁾
Total, economic assistance.....	2,501,600	2,541,475	1,974,725	1,603,850
Military assistance.....	⁷ 420,000	⁷ 420,000	390,000	390,000
Total.....	2,921,600	2,961,475	2,364,725	1,993,850

¹ Includes \$2,100,000 for a hospital in Poland and \$1,000,000 for the American University in Cairo.

² Includes \$2,100,000 for a hospital in Poland, \$1,000,000 for the American University in Cairo, and \$2,000,000 for the University of North Africa Association in Cairo.

³ Of the \$81,500,000 appropriated for Alliance for Progress grants, not less than \$350,000 shall be available for only the Partners of the Alliance.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1969

of dollars]

Authorization—Continued			Appropriation				
Committee on Foreign Relations	Senate	Public Law 90-554	House Appropriations Committee	House	Senate Appropriations Committee	Senate	Public Law 90-581
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
350,000	350,000	350,000	265,000	265,000	350,000	350,000	300,000
200,000	200,000	200,000	150,000	150,000	200,000	200,000	167,000
14,600	14,600	14,600	14,600	14,600	14,600	14,600	14,600
² 5,100	² 5,100	² 5,100	² 5,100	² 5,100	² 5,100	² 5,100	² 5,100
420,000	420,000	420,000	270,000	270,000	420,000	420,000	336,500
(330,000)	(330,000)	(330,000)	(200,000)	(200,000)	(330,000)	(330,000)	(255,000)
(90,000)	(90,000)	(90,000)	(70,000)	(70,000)	(90,000)	(90,000)	(81,500)
200	200	350			350	350	(³)
130,000	135,000	135,000	119,000	119,000	134,900	134,900	125,000
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
					12,000	12,000	12,000
400,000	400,000	410,000	365,000	365,000	365,000	365,000	365,000
10,000	10,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
50,000	50,000	53,000	51,000	51,000	51,000	51,000	51,000
(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
1,580,900	1,585,900	1,599,050	1,249,200	1,249,200	1,562,450	1,562,450	1,385,700
365,000	360,000	375,000	375,000	375,000	375,000	375,000	375,000
1,945,900	1,945,900	1,974,050	1,624,200	1,624,200	1,937,450	1,937,450	1,760,700

⁴ \$80,000,000 was available only for the United Nations Development Program.

⁵ \$51,200,000 was authorized by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1967 for use beginning in fiscal year 1969.

⁶ Existing law contains permanent authorization of such sums as may be necessary.

⁷ For grant military assistance. Authorization for foreign military sales is contained in separate legislation. (Public Law 90-629, approved Oct. 22, 1968).

3. Peace Corps Act Amendment, 1967—S. 1031 (by Mr. Fulbright, by request) (H.R. 5079, by Mr. Morgan)

This act authorizes an appropriation of \$115,700,000 to finance the operation of the Peace Corps during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968. This is a reduction of \$3 million below the amount requested by the Executive. The appropriation for fiscal year 1967 was \$110 million.

STATEMENT OF AUTHORIZATIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS

[In thousands]

Fiscal year	Original authorization and budget request	Authorized	Amended budget	Appropriated (including reappropriations)	Obligated as of June 30	Unobligated as of June 30	Reappropriated
1962.....	\$40,000	\$40,000	-----	\$30,000	\$27,047	\$2,953	-----
1963.....	63,750	63,750	-----	59,000	55,588	3,412	\$3,864
1964.....	108,000	102,000	-----	95,964	75,560	20,404	17,000
1965.....	115,000	115,000	\$106,000	104,100	85,456	18,644	12,100
1966.....	125,200	115,000	-----	114,100	113,173	927	-----
1967.....	110,500	110,000	112,150	110,000	¹ 105,000	¹ 5,000	-----
1968.....	124,400	-----	118,700	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Preliminary.

The funds authorized for fiscal year 1968 provide for a modest increase in the number of volunteers. Based on the original request, an estimated 17,150 volunteers would have been serving in 58 countries by the end of the fiscal year. As a result of the reduction, the number of trainees will be reduced by about 1,100 or about 10 percent of the total number programmed. Eight new countries are expected to receive volunteers in the ensuing year: Gambia, Dahomey, Tonga, Fiji, Upper Volta, Ceylon, Western Samoa, and Lesotho.

The geographic areas served and the nature of the programs carried out by the Peace Corps volunteers follow:

VOLUNTEER AND TRAINEE STRENGTH BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA, AUG. 31, 1967

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968 (estimate)
Africa.....	3,280	3,838	3,800	3,607	4,100
Far East.....	1,247	1,836	2,600	3,047	3,600
Latin America.....	4,249	4,621	4,920	5,067	5,825
North Africa.....	1,718	2,597	3,415	2,734	3,450
Near East and South Asia.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	10,494	12,892	14,735	14,455	¹ 17,150

¹ Includes 175 VISTA trainees not assigned by region.

VOLUNTEERS AND TRAINEES BY CATEGORY OF PROGRAMS

Category of programs	Aug. 31, 1964	Aug. 31, 1965	Aug. 31, 1966	Aug. 31, 1967	Aug. 31, 1968 (estimate)
Agricultural extension.....	844	1,159	1,491	1,480	3,530
Community action:					
Rural.....	1,899	2,299	2,525	3,005	2,540
Urban.....	816	1,045	1,285	932	790
Education:					
Elementary.....	570	986	1,567	1,455	1,605
Secondary.....	3,717	4,623	4,414	3,485	3,840
University.....	610	343	556	383	425
Teacher training.....	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	782	865
Adult.....	66	87	118	68	75
Vocational.....	135	355	385	293	320
Physical.....	280	172	290	296	330
Health.....	1,130	1,360	1,625	1,700	1,885
Multipurpose.....	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Public works.....	342	306	365	249	410
Lawyers.....	17	9	11	(²)	(²)
Public administration.....	67	147	103	327	535
Total.....	10,494	12,892	14,735	14,455	17,150

¹ In prior years teacher training was distributed among "Education" categories.

² Lawyers are now included in "Public administration."

The average cost per volunteer has been brought down from \$7,867 in 1966 to \$7,392 in 1967. Peace Corps officials believe that it will be possible to reduce this cost still further in fiscal year 1968.

From every indication Peace Corps volunteers are doing a worthwhile job in education, health, public works, agriculture, and community development in Micronesia, the former Japanese islands now administered under a United Nations trusteeship by the U.S. Department of the Interior. For fiscal year 1968 it is estimated, based on the number of volunteers assigned, that total Peace Corps costs will be \$4,483,000 for Micronesia and \$840,000 for Western Samoa.

From the standpoint of good budgetary practices, there is merit in the Peace Corps being reimbursed by the Department of the Interior for volunteers assigned to the trust territories. The Peace Corps was not established as a vehicle to operate domestic programs, either in the U.S.-held territories or in other domestic programs.

Since the inception of the program, the Peace Corps has endeavored and succeeded in obtaining contributions from host countries receiving the volunteers. These contributions take the form of logistic support, in-country travel, and many other items necessary to the operation and well-being of the Corps. In fiscal year 1967 host country contributions total \$3.6 million from 50 countries.

Reported to Senate May 11, 1967, Senate Report 223.

Passed Senate by voice vote May 15, 1967.

Reported to House (S. 1031) October 23, 1967, House Report 807.

Passed House November 21, 1967, by vote of 312 yeas to 32 nays.

Approved, December 5, 1967, Public Law 90-175.

Printed hearings.

4. Improving certain benefits for employees who serve in high-risk situations—S. 1785 (by Mr. Fulbright) (H.R. 13798, by Mr. Hays)

The principal purpose of this act is to authorize additional benefits for personnel of the foreign affairs agencies serving in hostile areas such as Vietnam and utilizing the authority of the Foreign Service Act. The bill also amends existing law for such personnel in order to meet emergency or extraordinary situations.

This act amends the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, to provide additional authority for the payment of travel expenses of those employees whose travel is authorized by that act. This additional authority will permit family visitation in cases where the officer's or employee's family is prevented by Government order from accompanying him to his post or where dependents have been evacuated from his assigned post. It also authorizes travel expenses of officers or employees stationed abroad or their dependents located abroad for purposes of family visitation in emergency situations involving personal hardship.

In addition, this act adds a new section to the Foreign Service Act which authorizes the Secretary of State to continue medical benefits under part E of title IX (medical services) for officers and employees beyond the date of separation and for dependents beyond the date of the death or separation of an officer or employee in emergency and acute hardship cases. Under existing law medical benefits for officers and employees cannot be continued beyond the date of separation from the Service and dependent benefits cease automatically at the time the employee dies or is separated from the Service.

Further, this act amends title V of the United States Code, which relates to leave, by adding a new section which provides that, for a period not to exceed 1 year, no charge against leave shall be made for any absence due to injury sustained abroad by an officer or employee as a result of hostile activity. This will permit an absence without charge to leave in those extraordinary situations in which officers and employees sustain injuries from physical violence and unavoidable involvement in wars, guerrilla and insurgent situations, or localized hostile mob actions. This authority will make it possible to retain them in full-pay status while rendering them all necessary hospitalization and related care. This benefit is made retroactive to January 1, 1965, in order to cover a number of employees who were seriously incapacitated due to hostilities against U.S. installations and employees in Vietnam, including the terrorist attack against our chancery in Saigon.

Reported to Senate May 16, 1967, Senate Report 235.

Passed Senate May 17, 1967.

Reported to House (H.R. 13798) November 30, 1967, House Report 993.

Passed House, amended, in lieu of H.R. 13798, December 4, 1967.

Senate agreed to House amendments, December 7, 1967.

Approved December 23, 1967, Public Law 90-221.

5. To amend the Arms Control and Disarmament Act, as amended—H.R. 14940 (by Mr. Morgan)

This act authorizes an appropriation of \$18,500,000 to finance the operation of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency for the two fiscal years 1969 through 1970. This act further places a limitation of

\$7 million on the funds which may be spent for external research (research conducted outside the Agency whether by other Government agencies or by public or private institutions or by persons) provided this limitation does not apply to field test activities.

Except for the authorization of funds, this act makes no change in the existing authority of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Reported to House February 29, 1968, House Report 1140.
 Passed House March 6, 1968, by vote of 305 yeas to 96 nays.
 Reported to Senate April 10, 1968, Senate Report 1088.
 Passed Senate, amended, April 22, 1968, by voice vote (H. Rept. 1347).
 Conference report adopted in House May 9, 1968, by vote of 270 yeas to 90 nays.
 Conference report adopted in Senate May 10, 1968, by voice vote.
 Approved May 23, 1968, Public Law 90-314.
 Printed hearings.

**6. To authorize the further amendment of the Peace Corps Act—
 S. 2914 (by Mr. Fulbright, by request) (H.R. 15087, by Mr. Morgan)**

This act authorizes the appropriation of \$112,800,000 to finance the operation of the Peace Corps during fiscal year 1969. This act provides an authorization of funds only and makes no change in existing law relating to the Peace Corps.

Peace Corps volunteers are serving in 57 countries and programs are planned for three additional countries during fiscal year 1969. It is anticipated that there will be an input of 9,200 trainees in fiscal year 1969 selected from among 60,000 applicants. Since the Peace Corps began in 1961, 23,721 volunteers have returned and are making a significant contribution to life in the United States.

Reported to Senate (S. 2914) April 29, 1968, Senate Report 1095.
 Passed Senate April 30, 1968.
 Reported to House (H.R. 15087) June 5, 1968, House Report 1519.
 Passed House, amended, in lieu of H.R. 15087, June 13, 1968, by vote of 292 yeas to 61 nays.
 Senate agreed to House amendments, June 17, 1968.
 Approved June 27, 1968, Public Law 90-362.
 Printed hearings.

7. Great Lakes Basin Compact—S. 660 (by Mr. Hart)

This act grants the consent of Congress, with certain limiting qualifications, to the Great Lakes Basin compact which has been entered into by the eight States bordering on the Great Lakes: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin.

Article I, section 10, clause 3, of the U.S. Constitution provides—

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, * * *
 enter into an agreement or compact with another State, or
 with a foreign power * * *

It is not unusual for Congress to consent to such compacts between the States. As of September 1966, the last compilation available to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, congressional consent had been given to 209 such compacts.

The compact relates to joint action by the States concerning the development, use, and conservation of the water resources of the

Great Lakes Basin. This act provides that the Great Lakes Commission created by the compact "shall be solely a consultative and recommendatory agency which will cooperate with the agencies of the United States."

The compact has been in effect since December 12, 1955, after being ratified by five States (art. II A provides that the compact shall become effective after action by the legislatures of four States).

The member States and the dates of ratification are as follows:

- 1955—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.
- 1956—Pennsylvania.
- 1960—New York.
- 1963—Ohio.

Reported to Senate June 10, 1968, Senate Report 1178.

Passed Senate June 12, 1968.

Reported to House July 3, 1968, House Report 1640.

Passed House July 15, 1968, Consent Calendar proceedings.

Approved July 24, 1969, Public Law 90-419.

8. Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Act—S. 1260 (by Mr. Magnuson, by request)

This act amends the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Act of 1950 (Public Law 81-845) by broadening the scope of the 1950 act to give protection to mammals as well as fish.

The International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries entered into force on July 3, 1950. The original convention called for the "investigation, protection, and conservation of the fisheries of the Northwest Atlantic Ocean" with specific reference to cod, flatfish, and rosefish. By a declaration of understanding signed on April 24, 1961, which entered into force on June 5, 1963, the convention was deemed to apply to mollusks as well as finny fish. A later protocol, signed on July 15, 1963, amended the convention to apply also to harp and hood seals which are found in a part of the convention area and which were feared to be facing overexploitation. The protocol entered into force on April 29, 1966.

The Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Act of 1950 is the implementing legislation for the convention. The act was adopted on the basis of the original text of the convention and has not been amended since. The amendments in this act are designed to bring the 1950 act into conformity with the changing scope of the convention.

This act also proposes to clarify an ambiguity in the language of the act pertaining to the payment of travel expenses of members of the industry advisory committee during attendance at meetings of the international commission established pursuant to the convention. The act presently limits to five the number of advisers who may have their travel expenses paid to meetings held outside the United States. There is no comparable language in the act with respect to attendance at meetings held within the United States. This act would apply the five-person limitation to meetings held either abroad or within the United States.

Reported to Senate October 25, 1967, Senate Report 687.

Passed Senate October 27, 1967.

Reported to House July 3, 1968, House Report 1624.

Passed House July 15, 1968, Consent Calendar proceedings.

Approved July 24, 1968, Public Law 90-420.

9. Amendments to the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949—H.R. 9063 (by Mrs. Kelly)

This act amends the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended, to provide for the disposition of funds received under the terms of the claims settlement agreements with the Governments of Bulgaria and Rumania. It also authorizes the payment, out of funds remaining in the Italian claims fund, of claims of certain American citizens who did not file timely claims under the original Italian claims program; those who sustained personal injuries in Italy subsequent to the signing of the armistice; and those who suffered loss or damage during World War II in territories ceded by Italy pursuant to the treaty of peace and who were not compensated for such losses either under the International Claims Settlement Act or under the peace treaty.

The act further provides for the return to persecutees and non-enemy nationals of their proportionate shares of the vested assets of corporations of Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania in which they hold interests. The claimants dealt with here have never been American citizens but were persecuted by their own governments during World War II.

The act also authorizes several changes in the handling of programs administered by the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.

No cost to the U.S. Government is involved in this legislation. Payments on awards issued to eligible claimants will be made out of funds paid by foreign governments in settlement of such claims. The administrative expenses involved are covered by a standard 5-percent deduction from such funds, which is deposited in the U.S. Treasury.

Reported to House November 3, 1967, House Report 888.

Passed House November 20, 1967, by vote of 348 yeas to 10 nays, under suspension of the rules.

Reported to Senate December 4, 1967, Senate Report 836.

Passed Senate, amended, December 6, 1967.

Reconsidered in Senate, December 7, 1967, and passed with additional amendments.

Conference report (House Report 1648) adopted in Senate, July 8, 1968, by voice vote.

Conference report adopted in House, July 11, 1968, by voice vote.

Approved July 24, 1968, Public Law 90-421.

Printed hearings.

10. Changes in passport laws—S. 1418 (by Mr. Fulbright, by request)

The principal purpose of this act is to update passport procedures in order to serve the public better.

This act provides that a passport shall be valid for 5 years without renewal, unless the Secretary of State limits it to a shorter period. Under existing law, a passport is valid for a period of 3 years and may be renewed for a further period of 2 years.

It further provides for a uniform fee of \$2 for the execution of a passport application and a fee of \$10 for the issuance of the passport. It also makes a technical change in the categories of persons eligible for no-fee passports and provides that they shall be exempt from

paying an execution fee when the application is made before a Federal official.

The act eliminates the necessity of successive personal appearances by individuals who have already been issued passports. Present law requires that each time an individual applies for a passport he must personally appear before a person authorized to administer oaths so that he may swear to the statements contained in his application for a passport.

There is nothing in this act which would in any way change existing authority to withdraw or recall or otherwise invalidate passports heretofore or hereafter issued.

Reported to Senate December 12, 1967, Senate Report 926.

Passed Senate April 6, 1968.

Reported to House July 3, 1968, House Report 1633.

Passed House, amended, July 15, 1968, under suspension of the rules by vote of 324 yeas to 71 nays.

Senate agreed to House amendment, July 17, 1968.

Approved July 26, 1968, Public Law 90-428.

11. Amendment to the Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926— H.R. 18065 (by Mr. Hays)

The purpose of this act is to authorize an appropriation not to exceed \$13,500,000 for fiscal year 1970 and \$14,300,000 for fiscal year 1971 for the operation and maintenance of U.S. buildings abroad that come under the jurisdiction of the Office of Foreign Buildings of the Department of State.

The sums authorized in this act are for the Operating Account of the foreign buildings program. This is the account used to fund the recurring expenses of the program rather than to increase the real property holdings of the Department of State. The Department currently has about 1,700 properties abroad with a gross area of 17 million square feet. These properties cost \$270 million and are now estimated to be worth about \$550 million.

Sums in the Operating Account cover minor improvements to existing properties which become necessary to meet new requirements for owned or long-term leased office buildings, residences, or ancillary buildings. By definition, improvements of this nature are limited in cost to \$40,000 or 20 percent of the value of the property, whichever is less. The Operating Account also includes recurring rent payments for properties leased for periods of 10 years or more. (The initial rental payment, whether for 1 year, 10 years, or the entire life of the lease, is charged against the capital account.) The Operating Account also provides the funds needed to meet the Department's share of daily operating expenses of buildings such as utility costs, custodial services, and supplies. It provides funds for the maintenance and repair of Government-owned and long-term leased buildings and equipment, for example, regular painting, replacement or repair of roofs, doors, windows, floors, air conditioners, and furnaces, and minor alterations such as the relocation of office partitions or doors. Furnishings and equipment for new buildings, additional furniture, and the repair or replacement of furniture and equipment are covered by the operating account as is the cost of supervision of construction projects, including salaries of project supervisors and their assistants, their supplies and

travel costs. Last, the Operating Account includes the costs of administering the buildings program—the Washington salaries and personnel benefits, travel, services, supplies, and equipment.

The comparable authorizations for fiscal years 1968 and 1969 were \$12,600,000 and \$12,750,000, respectively. The larger sums contained in this act for the next 2 fiscal years reflect the worldwide increases for wages and prices averaging 6 percent.

Reported to House July 2, 1968, House Report 1615.

Passed House July 15, 1968, under suspension of the rules by voice vote.

Reported to Senate July 19, 1968, Senate Report 1444.

Passed Senate July 22, 1968, by voice vote.

Approved July 30, 1968, Public Law 90-442.

12. Foreign Service Information Officer Corps for U.S. Information Agency—S. 633 (by Mr. Pell)

The principal purpose of this act is to authorize a career system for the professional Foreign Service personnel of the U.S. Information Agency by creating the officer category of Foreign Service information officer that will parallel the Foreign Service officer category of the Department of State. It also authorizes Foreign Service staff personnel of the U.S. Information Agency with more than 10 years of service to participate in the Foreign Service retirement system. Finally, it limits the appointment of Foreign Service Reserve officers in the Department of State and in the U.S. Information Agency to a maximum period of 5 years.

The principal provisions of the act are summarized as follows:

(1) It will establish a category of officers in the Foreign Service of the U.S. Information Agency to be known as Foreign Service information officers.

(2) Foreign Service information officers will be under the direction of the Director of the U.S. Information Agency, who will have the same general authority available as the Secretary of State has with respect to Foreign Service officers.

(3) Foreign Service information officers shall be appointed, assigned, promoted, retired, and separated in accordance with the basic requirements and procedures applicable to Foreign Service officers. All appointments shall be subject to confirmation by the Senate.

(4) The Foreign Service information officer system of the U.S. Information Agency and the Foreign Service officer system of the Department of State shall be compatible insofar as is possible.

(5) Foreign Service information officers, and Foreign Service staff personnel of the U.S. Information Agency with more than 10 years' service, shall be eligible to participate in the Foreign Service retirement system.

(6) Foreign Service officers now employed by the Agency will be transferred to the corresponding class of Foreign Service information officer.

(7) The principle of veterans preference is made applicable to the selection of Foreign Service officers and Foreign Service information officers.

(8) The appointment of a Foreign Service Reserve officer of the Department of State and of the Agency may not exceed

5 years. If the Secretary of State or the Director determines his services are necessary beyond 5 years, he will be given tenure in one of the career categories. Otherwise his services must be terminated.

Reported to Senate November 1, 1967, Senate Report 715.

Passed Senate November 13, 1967.

Reported to House July 3, 1968, House Report 1632.

Passed House, amended, August 2, 1968, by voice vote. Senate agreed to House amendment.

Approved August 20, 1968, Public Law 90-494.

Printed hearings.

13. The Foreign Military Sales Act—H.R. 15681 (by Mr. Morgan)

The purpose of this act is to provide the basic authority for the U.S. Government to sell military equipment and services to foreign countries and international organizations. Authority for such sales has heretofore been included in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

The act revises and consolidates the authority contained in existing law but adds a number of restrictions and limitations.

Further, this act grants no additional discretion or authority for the administration of the program, nor does it provide for its enlargement. Instead, it imposes new restrictions and limitations.

This act provides the authority for the President to make sales of defense articles and services to friendly foreign countries.

Most such sales have been and are expected to continue to be made for cash. It is estimated that cash sales during fiscal year 1969 will total \$816,000,000.

The act authorizes \$296 million to finance credit sales of defense articles and services under standards and criteria established by the President.

In addition, this act provides for consolidating and revising in a separate act foreign assistance legislation relating to reimbursable military exports. No provision is made for a revolving fund to finance military sales; credit sales to economically underdeveloped countries are to be financed solely from annual appropriations; and, the act bars the Export-Import Bank from any involvement in financing military sales to economically less developed countries.

The sums requested cover all U.S. Government financing of credit to economically less developed countries, except that it does not affect the authority of the Export-Import Bank to finance sales of military articles and services to developed countries when such financing is not guaranteed by the Department of Defense. In the case of a developed country, the Department of Defense would provide the arms or services just as they would where a purchasing country would pay cash for the items. There would be no commitment of Department of Defense funds, and the financial aspects of the transaction would be between the Export-Import Bank and the purchasing country. The sum does, however, include funds for financing procurements by certain countries designated as economically developed by Executive order for the purpose of the interest equalization tax, to which the Export-Import Bank, for various reasons, prefers not to extend military export credits.

This act places no limitation on the quantity and types of defense equipment and services which can be provided to economically developed countries for cash providing that they are qualified to make such purchases under the act and it has been determined that it is in our own best interests to make the sales. There are other legislative restrictions, apart from this act, however, which would limit the amount of cash sales which could be made to economically less developed countries.

Reported to House July 3, 1968, House Report 1641.

Passed House, amended, September 10, 1968, by vote of 313 yeas to 29 nays.

Passed Senate, October 10, 1968, by voice vote.

Approved October 22, 1968, Public Law 90-629.

Printed hearings.

III. House and Senate Resolutions Adopted

1. Expressing the sense of the Congress on the occasion of the centennial of the confederation of Canada—House Concurrent Resolution 280 (by Mr. Gallagher)

This resolution resolves that the Congress of the United States extends its congratulations and its best wishes to the Parliament of Canada on the occasion of the centennial of the confederation of Canada and affirms the affection and friendship of the people of the United States for the people of Canada.

Considered in executive session by full committee and approved March 17, 1967. (No written report.)

Passed House March 20, 1967, unanimous-consent proceedings.

Passed Senate March 21, 1967.

2. Recognizing the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw ghetto uprising—House Concurrent Resolution 655 (by Mr. Celler)

This resolution resolves that the Congress recognizes and acknowledges the world significance of the Warsaw ghetto uprising as a reaffirmation of the ineradicable determination to fight for freedom from oppression and joins in commemorating on April 25, 1968, the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw ghetto uprising against the Nazi occupation forces by the beleaguered and outnumbered Jews of the Warsaw ghetto.

Passed House April 23, 1968, unanimous-consent proceedings.

Passed Senate April 25, 1968, unanimous-consent proceedings.

3. Designating Thursday, April 13, 1967, for the celebration of Pan-American Day—House Resolution 370 (by Mr. Selden)

This resolution designates Thursday, April 13, 1967, for the celebration of Pan-American Day, on which day, remarks appropriate to such occasion may occur.

Passed House March 8, 1967, without reference to committee.

4. Relative to the anniversary of the founding of the Pan American Union—House Resolution 431 (by Mr. Selden)

This resolution resolves that in honor of the founding of the Pan American Union, the House of Representatives of the United States of America extends to the other Republics of the Western Hemisphere and the citizens of those Republics its sincere felicitations and best wishes that the year ahead will mark the beginning of a historic era of growth, prosperity, social progress, and justice for all.

Considered in executive session by full committee and approved April 13, 1967. (No written report.)

Passed House April 13, 1967, unanimous-consent proceedings.

5. Commemorating the arrival of the Thomasite teachers in the Philippines—House Resolution 970 (by Mr. Zablocki)

This resolution extends the greetings of the U.S. House of Representatives to the Congress of the Philippines in commemoration of the arrival of the Thomasite teachers.

There were 508 young American teachers selected to establish the new public school system in the Philippine Islands. They arrived in Manila on July 23, 1901, and became known in the Philippines as the Thomasites from the U.S. Army transport ship, *Thomas*, on which they sailed.

This Thomasite teachers established the initial foundation for public education which has helped the Philippines become the progressive, democratic country it is today. Their history is an interesting example of early efforts of our Nation to help others in like manner to today's Peace Corps volunteers.

This resolution names Mr. Henry H. Balch, of Huntsville, Ala., as the only known Thomasite teacher now living. He was 91 years old on January 6, 1968, and during his more than 40 years of serving his country abroad, he spent 12 years teaching in the Philippines.

Reported to House June 27, 1968, House Report 1594.

Passed House July 15, 1968, Consent Calendar proceedings.

6. Designating Thursday, April 11, 1968, for the celebration of Pan-American Day—House Resolution 1092 (by Mr. O'Hara of Illinois)

This resolution designates Thursday, April 11, 1968, for the celebration of Pan-American Day, on which day, remarks appropriate to such occasion may occur.

Passed House, March 13, 1968, unanimous-consent proceedings.

7. Relative to the anniversary of the founding of the Pan American Union—House Resolution 1127 (by Mr. O'Hara of Illinois)

This resolution resolves that in honor of the founding of the Pan American Union, the House of Representatives extends greetings to the other Republics of the Western Hemisphere and to all citizens of

those Republics, with the fervent hope that new thresholds of good will, stability, and prosperity are being crossed.

Considered in executive session by full committee and ordered favorably reported April 9, 1968. (No written report.)
Passed House April 11, 1968, unanimous-consent proceedings.

8. *Commemorating the 20th anniversary of the State of Israel—House Resolution 1144 (by Mr. Morgan and Mrs. Bolton)*

This resolution extends the congratulations of the House of Representatives to the people of Israel on the 20th anniversary of the State of Israel; extends its best wishes for continued progress, and expresses the hope that the nations of the Near East may soon meet, as neighbors, in negotiations which will lead to peace, economic and cultural cooperation and which will bring stability and progress to the Near East to the benefit of all the peoples of the region. The resolution further resolves that a copy of this resolution shall be transmitted through the Department of State, to the President of Israel.

Passed House May 2, 1968, unanimous-consent proceedings.

9. *Extending congratulations to the Parliament of Finland on the 50th anniversary of Finland's independence—Senate Concurrent Resolution 49 (by Mr. Mondale, for himself and Mr. Hart)*

This resolution resolves that the Congress extends its congratulations and best wishes to the Parliament of Finland on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the independence of Finland and in affirmation of the affection and friendship of the people of the United States for the people of Finland.

Passed Senate November 1, 1967, by voice vote.
Passed House November 27, 1967, unanimous-consent proceedings.

IV. Measures Not Receiving Final Action

1. *International bridge at Pharr, Tex.—H.R. 470 (by Mr. de la Garza)*

The purpose of this bill is to authorize the Pharr Municipal Bridge Corp. to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Rio Grande near Pharr, Tex.

The construction of the proposed bridge will be in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906, and is subject to (1) the conditions and limitations contained in this act; (2) the approval of the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico; and (3) the approval of the proper authorities of Mexico.

Further, the bill grants the consent of Congress to the city of Pharr, Tex., to enter into an agreement or agreements, not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States or any law thereof, with

the Government of Mexico or a subdivision thereof for the operation and maintenance, or the reconstruction, alteration, or modification of the bridge, provided that the agreement or agreements are approved prior to their conclusion by the Department of State.

No Federal funds are involved in the construction of the bridge. There will be additional costs to the Federal Governments for customs, immigration, agriculture, and public health quarantine inspection. The costs of these services for 1 year on a year-round, 24-hour basis are estimated at above \$300,000 annually. These costs should be offset by revenues from customs sources as well as increased tax revenues resulting from the economic growth following the improved transportation and communication facilities.

Reported to House October 18, 1967, House Report 793.

Passed House December 4, 1967, Consent Calendar proceedings.

2. *Transferring to the American Battle Monuments Commission authority of the Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission—H.R. 3399 (by Mr. Selden)*

This bill, as passed by the House, amended section 2 of Public Law 88-240 to extend the termination date for the Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission from May 6, 1967, to November 6, 1968.

As passed by the Senate, the bill was amended to transfer the authority, functions, and duties of the Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission to the American Battle Monuments Commission, together with its assets, liabilities, contracts, property, records, personnel, unexpended appropriations, and allocations.

The authorities contained in this legislation, as passed in the Senate, are to terminate on June 30, 1969.

Reported to House April 20, 1967, House Report 203.

Passed House April 24, 1967, by voice vote.

Reported to Senate May 3, 1967, Senate Report 207.

Passed Senate May 4, 1967, by voice vote.

Motion in Senate to reconsider vote of Senate in passing bill agreed to May 8, 1967. House requested to return to Senate papers relating to the bill.

House agreed to request of Senate to return bill, May 22, 1967.

Recommitted to Senate Foreign Relations Committee, July 13, 1967.

Rereported to Senate December 4, 1967, Senate Report 832.

Passed Senate, amended, December 6, 1967.

3. *Adjustments in Foreign Service and congressional annuities—H.R. 16903 (by Mr. Hays)*

The purpose of this bill is to provide certain increases in annuities payable from the Foreign Service retirement and disability fund and improves benefits for Member of Congress under the civil service retirement fund.

Foreign Service annuities adjustments.—In 1962 Congress enacted Public Law 87-793 which authorized cost-of-living increases for civil service annuitants. The formula delayed such increases until the cost-of-living index over an entire year had increased by 3 percent over the base period. This provision was liberalized in 1965 by Public Law 89-205 which authorized an increase in civil service annuities whenever the cost of living in each of 3 consecutive months increased by

3 percent or more over the base period. Civil service annuitants were granted a 6.1-percent increase in their annuities under that law, as amended by Public Law 89-314, effective December 1, 1965. The formula has operated so as to provide an additional increase of 3.9 percent for civil service annuitants, effective January 1, 1967, and another 3.9-percent increase effective May 1, 1968.

Provision was made in Public Law 89-308 of 1965 for cost-of-living increases for Foreign Service annuitants under the original, and more restricted, formula first granted civil service annuitants. The result is that Foreign Service annuitants who retired before January 2, 1965, received a cost-of-living adjustment of 4.3 percent effective April 1, 1966. Those Foreign Service officers who retired before January 2, 1967, received an increase of 5.8 percent effective April 1, 1968.

Although adjustments both for civil service annuitants and Foreign Service annuitants are based upon the same cost-of-living increases as measured by the Consumer Price Index published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the use of different formulas has resulted in different increases at different times. Foreign Service annuitants lag behind civil service annuitants in cost-of-living adjustments by varying percentages depending on the commencing date of their annuities. Moreover, the civil service annuitants have enjoyed the improved benefits for a longer period. This bill will provide Foreign Service annuitants the same cost-of-living adjustments already granted civil service annuitants and, for the future, give both groups the same adjustments at the same time.

The estimated first year costs of the amendments contained in sections 2, 3, 4, and 5 of this bill are \$1,357,000. Of this sum \$835,000 or 60 percent is a one-time cost to provide retroactive payments to 1,700 retired Foreign Service officers that will bring their cost-of-living adjustments into line with those already received by retired civil service employees and retired military personnel. These costs will be paid from the Foreign Service retirement and disability fund.

The delay in updating the formula for Foreign Service annuity adjustments arose from a legislative logjam at the end of a congressional session when the civil service formula was improved but that for the Foreign Service was not acted upon.

Congressional retirement provisions.—Although a retirement system for civil service employees has existed since 1920, Members of Congress were not eligible to participate until 1946. Since that date they have deposited their contributions along with most other Federal employees in the civil service retirement fund. The most recent figures show that more than 830,000 retired employees and their survivors draw annuities from that fund. Only 235 are former Members of Congress. The impact of the amendments in this bill upon the unfunded liability of the civil service retirement fund is insignificant and almost impossible to calculate.

Members of the Federal judiciary make no contributions toward their annuity and at age 70 after 10 years of service may retire on full salary. Members of the military service also make no contributions to their retirement and after 20 years of service may retire on an annuity computed at the rate of 2½ percent of their highest basic pay. States and municipalities often have more liberal retirement provisions than those of the Federal Government for their elected officials.

The formula in this bill maintains the present ratio of contributions to benefits. Under existing law a Member contributes $7\frac{1}{2}$ percent of his salary and his annuity is computed on the basis of $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent—a 3-to-1 ratio. Under the amended language in this bill his contributions rise to 10 percent and the basis for computing his annuity is $3\frac{1}{3}$ percent—a 3-to-1 ratio.

The amendments in this bill do not alter those provisions of existing law relating to age and length of service as a condition for receiving an annuity.

For convenience, those provisions are set forth.

A Member may retire on an immediate annuity—

At age 62 with 5 years of civilian service;

At age 60 with 10 years of Member service; or

At any age if disabled after 5 years of service.

A Member may retire on a reduced annuity—

At age 55 with 30 years of service;

At any age after 25 years of service;

At age 50 with 20 years of service; or

At age 50 after service in nine Congresses.

A deferred annuity is payable—

At age 62 if separated after 5 years of civilian service;

At age 60 if separated after 10 years of Member service;

At age 50 (reduced) if separated after 20 years of service (including 10 years as a Member).

The annuity of a Member which begins before age 60, for reasons other than disability, is reduced by 1 percent for each of the first 5 years under age 60 and by 2 percent for each year under age 55.

Reported to House June 4, 1968, House Report 1512.
Printed hearings.

Note: S. 2003, a companion bill, containing provision for adjustments in Foreign Service annuities only, passed the Senate on June 26, 1967, and was referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee on June 27, 1967.

4. Support for a new phase of the Alliance for Progress at forthcoming meeting of the American chiefs of state—House Joint Resolution 428 (by Mr. Selden)

This resolution is intended to inform the President, the people of the United States, and the governments and people of the hemisphere of the approval of the Congress for the President's efforts to pursue with the other Presidents of the American Republics the achievement of the goals set out in the agenda of the summit conference. Such an expression was requested by the President who submitted for consideration by the Congress a statement transmitting recommendations for understandings with our Latin American neighbors at the summit meeting held at Punta del Este in Uruguay April 12-14, 1967.

The resolution also emphasizes that the Congress is prepared to consider the allocation of significant additional resources over a period of 5 years for certain objectives providing that progress is made by the Latin American countries toward the goal of economic integration and the mobilization of domestic efforts and resources by the Latin American countries.

The purpose of this resolution is to indicate that the Congress is aware of and approves potential changes of direction and emphasis in the Alliance for Progress. These include steps toward the establishment of a Latin American Common Market, the development of multinational projects which promote Latin American economic integration, and increased emphasis on programs of educational and agricultural modernization, and improvement of health.

While it is perfectly clear that Congress is not authorizing funds in this resolution, the resolution indicates that Congress is deeply concerned with the development of the hemisphere through the Alliance for Progress and will give its full consideration to any requests for authorizing legislation that result from the summit conference.

Reported to House March 20, 1967, House Report 145.

Passed House March 22, 1967, by vote of 234 yeas to 118 nays.

Printed hearings.

5. Atlantic Union delegation—House Concurrent Resolution 48 (by Mr. Zablocki)

This resolution provides for the establishment, by the Congress, of an 18-member citizens' delegation, authorized to organize and participate in a convention made up of similar delegations from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries.

The purpose of the convention is to advance the unity of the countries of the North Atlantic area. Specifically, the convention is to explore the possibility of arriving at some agreement among the participant delegations regarding the eventual goals of their states; a tentative timetable for achieving those goals; and the creation of interim democratic institutions which would hasten the development of a unified North Atlantic community.

Eight members of the proposed delegation are to be named by the Congress, and eight by the President of the United States. Not more than one-half of the delegation's membership may be drawn from any one political party.

The resolution further expresses the request of the Congress that President Harry S. Truman and President Dwight D. Eisenhower serve as cochairmen of the delegation.

Reported to House July 9, 1968, House Report 1656.

D. STATISTICAL RECORD

I. Analysis of Activities

Number of standing subcommittees.....	9
Number of special subcommittees.....	1
Number of conference committees.....	4
Number of meetings of conference committees.....	23
Number of bills and joint resolutions referred to the committee.....	287
Number of simple and concurrent resolutions referred to the committee.....	662
Number of bills and joint resolutions considered by the committee.....	56
Number of bills and joint resolutions reported favorably.....	17
Number of bills and joint resolutions favorably reported by the committee and passed by the House.....	16
Number of bills enacted into law.....	13
Number of simple and concurrent resolutions acted upon by the House.....	9
Number of witnesses.....	486
Number of meetings with Rules Committee.....	8
Number of committee reports:	
Reports on legislation.....	23
Minority and supplemental reports on legislation.....	22
Conference reports.....	4
Special reports and studies.....	35
Total.....	84
Number of messages from the President and executive communications referred to the committee.....	82
Number of House documents referred to the committee.....	27
Number of memorials and petitions referred to the committee.....	51
Number of Members sponsoring measures referred to the committee.....	375
Time spent in sessions:	
By committee:	
Executive, 141 hours, 29 minutes.	
Open, 65 hours, 34 minutes.	
By subcommittees:	
Executive, 154 hours, 32 minutes.	
Open, 114 hours, 0 minutes.	
Total.....	475 hours, 35 minutes

II. Meetings of Committee on Foreign Affairs, From 64th Congress Through 90th Congress

	Session				Total		
	1st	2d	3d	4th	Com- mittee	Sub- com- mittee	Com- bined totals
64th Cong. (1915-16):							
Committee.....	27	33	-----	-----	60	-----	-----
Subcommittee.....	0	0	-----	-----	-----	0	60
65th Cong. (1917-18):							
Committee.....	13	32	5	-----	50	-----	-----
Subcommittee.....	0	0	0	-----	-----	0	50
66th Cong. (1919-20):							
Committee.....	15	23	20	-----	58	-----	-----
Subcommittee.....	0	0	0	-----	-----	0	58
67th Cong. (1921-22):							
Committee.....	6	24	1	18	49	-----	-----
Subcommittee.....	0	0	0	0	-----	0	49
68th Cong. (1923-24):							
Committee.....	42	15	-----	-----	57	-----	-----
Subcommittee.....	0	0	-----	-----	-----	0	57
69th Cong. (1925-26):							
Committee.....	43	16	-----	-----	59	-----	-----
Subcommittee.....	3	1	-----	-----	-----	4	63
70th Cong. (1927-28):							
Committee.....	50	25	-----	-----	75	-----	-----
Subcommittee.....	0	0	-----	-----	-----	0	75
71st Cong. (1929-30):							
Committee.....	(1)	47	16	-----	63	-----	-----
Subcommittee.....	-----	0	0	-----	-----	0	63
72d Cong. (1931-32):							
Committee.....	45	13	-----	-----	58	-----	-----
Subcommittee.....	0	0	-----	-----	-----	0	58
73d Cong. (1933-34):							
Committee.....	13	24	-----	-----	37	-----	-----
Subcommittee.....	0	9	-----	-----	-----	9	46
74th Cong. (1935-36):							
Committee.....	37	37	-----	-----	74	-----	-----
Subcommittee.....	7	0	-----	-----	-----	7	81
75th Cong. (1937-38):							
Committee.....	35	1	14	-----	50	-----	-----
Subcommittee.....	0	0	0	-----	-----	0	50
76th Cong. (1939-40):							
Committee.....	46	0	33	-----	79	-----	-----
Subcommittee.....	1	0	3	-----	-----	4	83
77th Cong. (1941-42):							
Committee.....	40	25	-----	-----	65	-----	-----
Subcommittee.....	0	2	-----	-----	-----	2	67
78th Cong. (1943-44):							
Committee.....	60	56	-----	-----	116	-----	-----
Subcommittee.....	2	2	-----	-----	-----	4	120
79th Cong. (1945-46):							
Committee.....	72	33	-----	-----	105	-----	-----
Subcommittee.....	1	0	-----	-----	-----	1	106
80th Cong. (1947-48):							
Committee.....	103	115	-----	-----	218	-----	-----
Subcommittee.....	39	6	-----	-----	-----	45	263
81st Cong. (1949-50):							
Committee.....	128	122	-----	-----	250	-----	-----
Subcommittee.....	10	36	-----	-----	-----	46	296
82d Cong. (1951-52):							
Committee.....	102	58	-----	-----	160	-----	-----
Subcommittee.....	59	41	-----	-----	-----	100	260
83d Cong. (1953-54):							
Committee.....	77	82	-----	-----	159	-----	-----
Subcommittee.....	73	49	-----	-----	-----	122	281
84th Cong. (1955-56):							
Committee.....	87	77	-----	-----	164	-----	-----
Subcommittee.....	25	35	-----	-----	-----	60	224
85th Cong. (1957-58):							
Committee.....	79	79	-----	-----	158	-----	-----
Subcommittee.....	82	41	-----	-----	-----	123	281
86th Cong. (1959-60):							
Committee.....	82	59	-----	-----	141	-----	-----
Subcommittee.....	89	81	-----	-----	-----	170	311
87th Cong. (1961-62):							
Committee.....	80	71	-----	-----	151	-----	-----
Subcommittee.....	72	67	-----	-----	-----	139	290
88th Cong. (1963-64):							
Committee.....	88	47	-----	-----	135	-----	-----
Subcommittee.....	120	67	-----	-----	-----	187	322
89th Cong. (1965-66):							
Committee.....	61	59	-----	-----	120	-----	-----
Subcommittee.....	140	103	-----	-----	-----	243	363
90th Cong. (1967-68):							
Committee.....	74	53	-----	-----	127	-----	-----
Subcommittee.....	116	75	-----	-----	-----	191	318
Total.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,838	1,457	4,295

¹ Special session, committee not organized.

III. Consultative Meetings of the Full Committee ¹

- Battle, Hon. Lucius D., Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, June 1, 5, 1967.
- Fisher, Hon. Adrian S., Acting Director, U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, February 16, 1967.
- Helms, Hon. Richard, Director, Central Intelligence Agency, February 21, 1967.
- Humphrey, Hon. Hubert H., Vice President of the United States, April 27, 1967.
- McNamara, Hon. Robert S., Secretary of Defense, February 7 and June 1, 1967.
- Meeker, Hon. Leonard C., Legal Adviser, Department of State, June 1, 1967.
- Rusk, Hon. Dean, Secretary of State, January 11, June 1, and July 12, 1967, January 24, September 10, 1968.
- Wheeler, Gen. Earle G., Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, February 7, 1967.

IV. Consultative Subcommittee Meetings ¹

Following the practice of consultation with officials of the executive branch, the nine standing subcommittees met with the following departmental representatives:

- Allen, Hon. George V., Director, Foreign Service Institute, Department of State, February 8, 1967.
- Bakke, Oscar, Acting Deputy Administrator, Federal Aviation Administration, October 1, 1968.
- Balderston, William, Chief, European Division, Export-Import Bank, February 27, 1968.
- Barnett, Robert W., Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs, Department of State, March 21, 1967.
- Bartlett, Hon. Joseph E., General Counsel, U.S. Department of Commerce, April 23, 1968.
- Battle, Hon. Lucius D., Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, Department of State, April 24, May 1, 17, and 23, June 5, October 19, November 28, 1967, April 4, August 1, 1968.
- Belman, Murray J., Deputy Legal Adviser, Department of State, September 11, 1968.
- Bernbaum, Hon. Maurice M., U.S. Ambassador to Venezuela, May 31, 1967.
- Black, Hon. Eugene R., special adviser to the President and former President of the World Bank, March 4, 1968.
- Blair, Hon. William McCormick, Jr., U.S. Ambassador to the Philippines, April 20, 1967.
- Blake, Robert O., Deputy Chief of Mission, the Congo (Kinshasa), August 29, 1967.
- Bohlen, Hon. Charles E., Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, February 20, July 24, 1968.
- Bowles, Hon. Chester, U.S. Ambassador to India, June 18, 1968.
- Bowman, Heath, Board of Examiners of the Foreign Service, June 22, 1967.
- Brown, Brig. Gen. Burton R., U.S. Army, Deputy Assistant Director for Intelligence Production, Defense Intelligence Agency, May 16, 1967.
- Brown, Kermit K., Assistant Director, Latin America, U.S. Information Agency, May 31, 1967.
- Brown, Hon. Winthrop G., special assistant to the Secretary of State and former U.S. Ambassador to Korea, April 25, 1968.
- Bundy, Hon. William P., Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, January 18, and July 13, 1967, February 21, 28, April 10, September 19, 1968.
- Bunker, Hon. Ellsworth, U.S. Ambassador to Vietnam, November 15, 1967.
- Burrows, Charles R., Country Director, Central American Affairs, Department of State, May 11, 1967.
- Carter, Albert E., Board of Examiners of the Foreign Service, June 22, 1967.
- Cody, Peter M., Deputy Director, AID Mission, Laos, May 3, 1967.
- Cotter, Frank, Division of Public Lands, Office of the Solicitor, Department of the Interior, June 12, 1968.

¹ In addition to legislative meetings.

- Crimmins, Hon. John H., U.S. Ambassador to the Dominican Republic, July 27, 1967.
- Davies, Peter J., Assistant Director, Office of Rural Affairs, AID Mission, Thailand, April 26, 1967.
- Davies, Rodger P., Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, October 8, 1968.
- Dentzer, William T., Jr., Director, AID Mission, Peru, April 26, 1967, June 13, 1968.
- Dizard, Wilson P., Office of Policy and Research, U.S. Information Agency, February 8, 1967.
- Dungan, Hon. Ralph A., U.S. Ambassador to Chile, January 24, and 25, 1967.
- Everett, Warren, Chief of Government Property Resources Division, Office of Procurement, Agency for International Development, September 17, 1968.
- Feldman, Mark, Assistant Legal Adviser, Security and Consular Affairs, Department of State, September 24, 1968.
- Fessenden, Hon. Russell, Deputy Chief of Mission, Bonn, Germany, October 2, 1968.
- Firfer, Alexander, Director, AID Mission, Dominican Republic, April 27, 1967, June 13, 1968.
- Fitzgerald, John F., Coordinator of Cuban Affairs, Bureau of Inter-American Affairs, Department of State, September 24, 1968.
- Fowler, James R., Director, AID Mission, Colombia, April 27, 1967.
- Fox, Lawrence, Director, Bureau of International Commerce, Department of Commerce, March 7, 1968.
- Frank, Richard A., Assistant Legal Adviser for Inter-American Affairs, Department of State, May 11, 1967.
- Frechtling, Louis, Director, Office of International Administration, Office of International Organization Affairs, Department of State, December 12, 1967.
- Gaud, Hon. William S., Administrator, Agency for International Development, March 9, 1967, September 17, 1968.
- Glick, Warren W., Assistant General Counsel, Export-Import Bank, February 27, 1968.
- Goldberg, Hon. Arthur J., U.S. Representative to the United Nations, April 13, 1967.
- Goodrich, Nathaniel H., General Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, October 1, 1968.
- Gordon, Hon. Lincoln, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, January 24, April 24 and May 11, 1967.
- Grant, Hon. James P., Assistant Administrator for Vietnam, Agency for International Development, September 25, 1968.
- Gronouski, Hon. John A., U.S. Ambassador to Poland, May 16 and August 2, 1967, May 14, 1968.
- Habib, Hon. Philip C., Minister-Counsel for Political Affairs, American Embassy, Saigon, Vietnam, April 18, 1967.
- Hall, Hon. William O., Assistant Administrator for Administration, Agency for International Development, May 24, 1967.
- Haraldson, Wesley C., Director, U.S. AID Mission, the Philippines, April 25, 1967.
- Heg, Capt. James E., USN, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs, June 12, 1968.
- Helman, Gerald, Office of U.N. Political Affairs, Bureau of International Affairs, Department of State, June 12, 1968.
- Henderson, Hon. Douglas, U.S. Ambassador to Bolivia, May 4, 1967.
- Hubig, Frederick C., community development adviser, AID Mission, Laos, May 3, 1967.
- Humphrey, Hon. Hubert H., Vice President of the United States, January 23, 1968.
- Irwin, Hon. John N., Special Representative for Panama Canal Negotiations, January 24, 1967.
- Jacobson, Mrs. Dorothy H., Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for International Affairs, February 28, 1968.
- Johnson, Hon. U. Alexis, U.S. Ambassador to Japan, November 16, 1967.
- Katzenbach, Hon. Nicholas de B., Under Secretary of State, June 6, 1967.
- Kearns, James, Deputy Assistant Administrator for Administration, Agency for International Development, September 17, 1968.
- Kelley, Col. Harry E., Defense Intelligence Agency, May 16, 1967.
- King, Hon. David S., U.S. Ambassador to the Malagasy Republic, May 9, 1968.

- Killoran, Thomas F., Guatemala desk officer, Department of State, April 25, 1967.
- Koone, Harold D., food-agriculture officer, U.S. AID Mission, the Philippines, April 25, 1967.
- Kratzer, Myron B., Assistant General Manager for International Activities, Atomic Energy Commission, March 27, 1968.
- Leddy, Hon. John M., Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs, December 5, 1967, October 2, 1968.
- Linowitz, Hon. Sol M., U.S. Representative to the Council of the Organization of American States, April 24, June 7, December 12, 1967, January 24 and September 18, 1968.
- Loy, Frank E., Deputy Assistant Secretary, Transportation and Telecommunications, Bureau of Economic Affairs, Department of State, September 24, 1968.
- McBride, Hon. Robert H., U.S. Ambassador to the Congo (Kinshasa), December 13, 1967.
- McQuade, Hon. Lawrence C., Assistant Secretary for Domestic and International Business, Department of Commerce, March 7, 1968.
- MacDonald, Donald G., Director, AID Mission, Saigon, Vietnam, January 20 and April 19, 1967.
- Martin, Hon. Graham A., U.S. Ambassador to Thailand, April 26, 1967.
- Maynard, Leonard, Deputy Director, Office of Civil Operations, AID Mission, Saigon, Vietnam, April 19, 1967.
- Meeker, Hon. Leonard C., Legal Adviser, Department of State, June 12, July 25, 1968.
- Megellas, James, Director, AID Mission, Panama, April 26, 1967.
- Mein, Hon. John G., U.S. Ambassador to Guatemala, April 25, 1967.
- Melbourne, Roy M., Country Director for Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone, Department of State, July 11, 1968.
- Mendenhall, Joseph A., Deputy Assistant Administrator for Vietnam, Agency for International Development, September 25, 1968.
- Oechsli, Leonard P., Director, AID Mission, Ecuador, April 27, 1967.
- Oehlert, Hon. Benjamin H., Jr., U.S. Ambassador to Pakistan, June 25, 1968.
- Oleksiw, Daniel P., Assistant Director, East Asia and Pacific, U.S. Information Agency, May 4, 1967.
- Oliver, Hon. Covey T., Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, October 10, 1967, February 6, July 30, and September 24, 1968.
- Owens, Edgar L., Chief of Planning Division for Latin America, Agency for International Development, February 9, 1967.
- Palmer, Hon. Joseph, 2d, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, March 9, May 17, 1967, July 23, and August 2, 1968.
- Pecora, Dr. William T., Director, U.S. Geological Survey, July 25, 1968.
- Poats, Hon. Rutherford M., Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Far East, Agency for International Development, January 20 and March 9 and 21, 1967.
- Pollack, Hon. Herman, Director, International Scientific and Technical Affairs, Department of State, June 12, July 25, 1968.
- Popper, David H., Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs, July 25, 1968.
- Richardson, Richard W., Associate U.S. Coordinator for the Alliance for Progress, February 6, 1968.
- Rivkin, Arnold, Development Adviser for Africa, World Bank, May 14, 1968.
- Robinson, John P., Director, AID Mission, Chile, April 27, 1967.
- Roth, William M., Acting Special Representative for Trade Negotiations, February 15, 1967.
- Ryan, Hewson A., Deputy Director for Policy and Research, U.S. Information Agency, February 9, 1967.
- Sauer, Hon. Walter C., First Vice President and Vice Chairman, Export-Import Bank, February 27, 1968.
- Sause, Oliver, Director, Regional Office for Central America and Panama (ROCAP), April 26, 1967, and June 13, 1968.
- Sayre, Hon. Robert M., Acting Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, June 7, 1967, and July 15, 1968.
- Schnittker, Hon. John A., Under Secretary of Agriculture, March 8, 1967.
- Sisco, Hon. Joseph J., Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs, April 13, 1967.
- Smith, Fred B., General Counsel, Department of the Treasury, February 21, 1968.
- Smith, Robert S., Acting Assistant Administrator for Africa, Agency for International Development, May 24, 1967.

- Solomon, Hon. Anthony M., Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, August 9, 1967, and February 20, 1968.
- Sommerfield, Stanley, Chief Counsel, Office of Foreign Assets Control. Department of the Treasury, February 21, 1968.
- Stevenson, Robert A., Coordinator of Cuban Affairs, Bureau of Inter-American Affairs, Department of State, May 17, 1967.
- Stutesman, John, Director, Foreign Affairs Personnel Planning Staff, Department of State, June 26, 1967.
- Sullivan, Hon. William H., U.S. Ambassador to Laos, May 2, 1967, and June 16, 1968.
- Sullivan, William L., Jr., Chief, Oceanography and International Organization, Office of the special assistant to the Secretary of State for Fisheries and Wildlife, September 11, 1968.
- Tragen, Irving G., Director, AID Mission, Bolivia, April 26, 1967.
- Van Dyke, Stuart, Director, AID Mission, Brazil, April 26, 1967, and June 13, 1968.
- Watson, Miss Barbara, Acting Administrator, Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, Department of State, November 2, 1967.
- Weinberg, Hon. Edward, Solicitor, Department of the Interior, June 12, 1968.
- Weintraub, Sidney, Director, AID Mission, Chile, June 13, 1968.
- Weisl, Hon. Edwin L., Jr., Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division, Department of Justice, March 27, 1968.
- Weissman, Marvin, Director, AID Mission, Colombia, June 13, 1968.
- Williams, Hon. Franklin, U.S. Ambassador to Ghana, May 25, 1967.
- Withers, Hon. Charles D., Board of Examiners of the Foreign Service, June 22, 1967.
- Woodyear, William E., Deputy Director, Foreign Affairs Personnel Planning Staff, Department of State, June 26, 1967.
- Yohn, Michael B., Officer in Charge of Bolivian Political Affairs, Department of State, May 4, 1967.

V. Special Reports Submitted by Subcommittees and Members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs

Our changing partnership with Europe (H. Rept. 26):

Report of special study mission to Europe, 1966, comprising:

- Hon. Edna F. Kelly, New York, *Chairman*.
- Hon. John C. Culver, Iowa.
- Hon. Lee H. Hamilton, Indiana.
- Hon. Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen, New Jersey.
- Hon. Edward J. Derwinski, Illinois.
- Hon. Vernon W. Thomson, Wisconsin.

Report of the special study mission to the Near East (H. Rept. 172):

Report of special study mission comprising:

- Hon. Edward R. Roybal, California, *Chairman*.
- Hon. E. Ross Adair, Indiana.
- Hon. J. Irving Whalley, Pennsylvania.
- Hon. E. Y. Berry, South Dakota.

Report of the special study mission to the Dominican Republic, Guyana, Brazil, and Paraguay (H. Rept. 219):

Report of special study mission comprising:

- Hon. Armistead I. Selden, Jr., Alabama, *Chairman*.
- Hon. William S. Mailliard, California.

The foreign policy aspects of the Kennedy round:

Report of the Subcommittee on Foreign Economic Policy.

Modern communications and foreign policy (H. Rept. 362):

Report of the Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements.

Communist activities in Latin America, 1967 (H. Rept. 481):

Report of the Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs.

Report of the Seventh Conference of the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group, Oaxaca, Oax., Mexico, February 1967:

Report of Hon. Robert N. C. Nix, Pennsylvania, chairman of the House of Representatives delegation.

Report of special factfinding mission to Israel (H. Rept. 896):

Report by:

Hon. Leonard Farbstein, New York.

Hon. William S. Broomfield, Michigan.

The Soviet Union and Scandinavia (H. Rept. 995):

Report of the special study mission of the Subcommittee on Europe comprising:

Hon. John C. Culver, Iowa, *Chairman*.

Hon. Robert Taft, Jr., Ohio.

Hon. John Buchanan, Alabama.

Report of the 10th meeting of the Canada-United States Interparliamentary Group, May 10-14, 1967, Ottawa and Montreal, Canada (H. Rept. 994):

Report by Hon. Cornelius E. Gallagher, New Jersey, chairman of the House of Representatives delegation.

The United Nations and the issue of deep ocean resources (H. Rept. 999):

Interim report of the Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements (together with hearings).

The 22d Session of the United Nations General Assembly:

Report by members of the U.S. delegation to the 22d Session of the U.N. General Assembly comprising:

Hon. L. H. Fountain, North Carolina.

Hon. William S. Broomfield, Michigan.

The involvement of U.S. private enterprise in developing countries (H. Rept. 1271):

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Hon. Donald M. Fraser, Minnesota, *Chairman*.

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The new strategy of communism in the Caribbean:

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VI. Committee Publications

HOUSE REPORTS

<i>Document number and date filed</i>	<i>Title of publication</i>
H. Rept. 26, Feb. 22, 1967----	Our changing partnership with Europe. Report of special study mission to Europe, 1966.
H. Rept. 145, Mar. 20, 1967--	Support for a new phase of the Alliance for Progress at forthcoming meeting of the American chiefs of state.
H. Rept. 172, Apr. 5, 1967----	Report of the special study mission to the Near East.
H. Rept. 203, Apr. 20, 1967---	Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission.
H. Rept. 219, May 1, 1967---	Report of the special study mission to the Dominican Republic, Guyana, Brazil, and Paraguay.
H. Rept. 362, June 13, 1967---	Modern communications and foreign policy. Report of the Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements.
H. Rept. 481, July 11, 1967---	Communist activities in Latin America, 1967. (Report of Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs.)
H. Rept. 551, Aug. 11, 1967--	Foreign Assistance Act of 1967.

HOUSE REPORTS—Continued

<i>Document number and date filed</i>	<i>Title of publication</i>
H. Rept. 551, Aug. 11, 1967---	Foreign Assistance Act of 1967.
H. Rept. 793, Oct. 18, 1967---	International bridge at Pharr, Tex.
H. Rept. 807, Oct. 23, 1967---	Peace Corps Act Amendment, 1967.
H. Rept. 888, Nov. 3, 1967---	Amendments to International Claims Settlement Act of 1949.
H. Rept. 892, Nov. 7, 1967---	Conference report on the Foreign Assistance Act of 1967.
H. Rept. 896, Nov. 7, 1967---	Report of special factfinding mission to Israel.
H. Rept. 993, Nov. 30, 1967--	Improving certain benefits for employees who serve in high-risk situations.
H. Rept. 994, Nov. 30, 1967--	Report of the 10th meeting of the Canada-United States Interparliamentary Group, May 10-14, 1967, Ottawa and Montreal, Canada.
H. Rept. 995, Nov. 30, 1967---	The Soviet Union and Scandinavia. (Report of the special study mission of the Subcommittee on Europe.)
H. Rept. 999, Dec. 7, 1967-----	The United Nations and the issue of deep ocean resources. (Interim report by the Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements, together with hearings.)
H. Rept. 1140, Feb. 29, 1968---	To amend the Arms Control and Disarmament Act, as amended.
H. Rept. 1271, Apr. 2, 1968----	The involvement of U.S. private enterprise in developing countries. (Report of Subcommittee on Foreign Economic Policy.)
H. Rept. 1347, May 2, 1968---	Conference report on the Arms Control and Disarmament Act amendments.
H. Rept. 1512, June 4, 1968---	Adjustments in Foreign Service and congressional annuities.
H. Rept. 1519, June 5, 1968---	Peace Corps Act Amendment of 1968.
H. Rept. 1587, June 26, 1968--	Foreign Assistance Act of 1968.
H. Rept. 1594, June 27, 1968--	Thomasite teachers.
H. Rept. 1615, July 2, 1968----	Amendment to the Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926.
H. Rept. 1624, July 3, 1968----	Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Act.
H. Rept. 1632, July 3, 1968----	Foreign Service Information Officer Corps for U.S. Information Agency.
H. Rept. 1633, July 3, 1968----	Changes in passport laws.
H. Rept. 1640, July 3, 1968----	Great Lakes Basin compact.
H. Rept. 1641, July 3, 1968----	The Foreign Military Sales Act.
H. Rept. 1648, July 8, 1968----	Conference report on amendments to International Claims Settlement Act of 1949.
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H. Rept. 1957, Oct. 9, 1968---	The oceans: A challenging new frontier.

HEARINGS

Title of publication

- Oct. 18, 1966 (89th Cong., 2d sess.). Recent developments in East-West relations. (Hearing before the Subcommittee on Europe.)
- Feb. 8 and 9, 1967----- Modern communications and foreign policy. (Hearings before Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements, pt. X.) Included in H. Rept. 362.
- Feb. 15, 16, Mar. 7, 8, Apr. 4, 5, 1967. The foreign policy aspects of the Kennedy round. (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Foreign Economic Policy, pt. II.)
- Feb. 28, Mar. 1, 2, 8, 9, Apr. 11, 18, 19, 25, 26, May 2, 3, 4, and 23, 1967. Rural development in Asia, pts. I and II. (Hearings before Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs.)
- Mar. 1, 1967----- United States-South African relations. (Hearing before the Subcommittee on Africa.)
- Mar. 14, 15, 1967----- Support for a new phase of the Alliance for Progress.
- Apr. 4, 5, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, May 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, June 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1967. Foreign Assistance Act of 1967. (Pts. I, II, III, IV, V, and VI.)
- Apr. 13, 1967----- Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission. (Hearing before Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs.)
- Apr. 18, 20, 1967----- Encouraging private participation in international activities. (Hearings before Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements, pt. I.)
- Apr. 25, May 4, 16, 17, 31, and June 7, 1967. Communist activities in Latin America, 1967. (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs.)
- May 24, June 27, 1967----- International Claims Settlement Act. (Hearings before Subcommittee on Europe.)
- July 18, Aug. 1, 8, 9, 27, Sept. 12, 13, 19; and Oct. 25, 31, 1967. The involvement of U.S. private enterprise in developing countries. (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Foreign Economic Policy.)
- July 25, 1967; Apr. 24, May 8, 14, 1968. Africa and the challenge of development. (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Africa.)
- Sept. 19, 26, 1967----- Peace Corps Act Amendment of 1967.
- Sept. 22, Oct. 10, 19, 25, and 31, 1967. The United Nations and the issue of deep ocean resources. (Hearings before Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements, together with report of subcommittee, H. Rept. 999.)
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- Feb. 29, Mar. 4, 7, 13, 14, 19, 20, Apr. 4, 1968. The future U.S. role in Asia and in the Pacific. (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs.)
- Mar. 14, 19, 1968----- Adjustments in Foreign Service and congressional annuities. (Hearings before the Subcommittee on State Department Organization and Foreign Operations.)

HEARINGS—Continued

	<i>Title of publication</i>
Apr. 4, May 20, June 26, 1968	USIA Foreign Service personnel system. (Hearings before the Subcommittee on State Department Organization and Foreign Operations.)
May 20, 1968	Peace Corps Act Amendment of 1968.
June 12, July 25, 1968	The U.N. ad hoc committee on the seabeds. (Hearings before the Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements and the Subcommittee on Oceanography of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.)
June 26, 27, 1968	The Foreign Military Sales Act.
July 23, 1968	Africa briefing—1968. (Hearing before the Subcommittee on Africa.)

COMMITTEE PRINTS

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Dec. 28, 1966 (89th Cong., 2d sess.)	Major foreign aid authorizations and appropriations since World War II.
January 1967	Legislation on foreign relations with explanatory notes. (Printed for the use of the Committees on Foreign Relations and Foreign Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives.)
Feb. 20, 1967	Our changing partnership with Europe. (Report of special study mission to Europe, 1966.)
Mar. 1, 1967	Staff memorandum on U.S. investment of military assistance funds in military installations located in France.
Mar. 3, 1967	Staff memorandum on current status of the antiballistic missile (ABM) program.
Mar. 16, 1967	Report of the special study mission to the Near East.
April 1967	Section-by-section analysis of the proposed Foreign Assistance Act of 1967 (H.R. 7099). (Prepared by the executive branch.)
Apr. 4, 1967	Ramseyer rule print of Foreign Assistance Act of 1967 (H.R. 7099).
Apr. 10, 1967	Collective defense treaties, with maps, texts of treaties, a chronology, status of forces agreements, and comparative chart.
Apr. 13, 1967	Background material, Foreign Assistance Act, fiscal year 1968.
Apr. 27, 1967	Report of the special study mission to the Dominican Republic, Guyana, Brazil, and Paraguay.
May 1, 1967	The foreign policy aspects of the Kennedy round. (Report of Subcommittee on Foreign Economic Policy.)
May 4, 1967	Modern communications and foreign policy. Report No. 5 of the Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements, together with pt. X of hearings on Winning the Cold War: The U.S. Ideological Offensive.
June 30, 1967	Report of the Seventh Conference of the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group, Oaxaca, Oaxaca, Mexico, February 1967.
July 3, 1967	Communist activities in Latin America, 1967. (Report of Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs.)
Aug. 16, 1967	Report of special factfinding mission to Israel.
Nov. 3, 1967	Jurisdiction over ocean resources. (Report of Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements.)

COMMITTEE PRINTS—Continued

	<i>Title of publication</i>
Nov. 13, 1967 <i>H. rept. 995</i>	The Soviet Union and Scandinavia. (Report of the special study mission of the Subcommittee on Europe.)
Nov. 17, 1967 <i>... C 51</i>	Staff memorandum. Background information relating to the administration of international claims programs.
Jan. 2, 1968 <i>... As 7/968</i>	Staff memorandum on the foreign assistance program authorizations and appropriations for fiscal year 1968.
Feb. 21, 1968 <i>... As 7f</i>	Ramseyer rule print of Foreign Assistance Act of 1968 (H. R. 15263).
Feb. 21, 1968 <i>... F 76a</i>	Section-by-section analysis of the proposed Foreign Assistance Act of 1968.
March 1968	The involvement of U.S. private enterprise in developing countries. (Reports of Subcommittee on Foreign Economic Policy.)
Mar. 7, 1968 <i>... Am 1s</i>	Section-by-section analysis of H. R. 15681, to consolidate and revise foreign assistance legislation relating to reimbursable military exports. (Prepared by the executive branch.)
Mar. 11, 1968 <i>F 76r/yr</i>	Legislation on foreign relations with explanatory notes. (Printed for the use of the Committees on Foreign Relations and Foreign Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives respectively.)
Mar. 19, 1968 <i>... As 7e</i>	The 22d session of the United Nations General Assembly. Report by Hon. L. H. Fountain, North Carolina and Hon. William S. Broomfield, Michigan, members of the U.S. delegation.
Mar. 21, 1968 <i>... F 76a/969</i>	Background material, Foreign Assistance Act, fiscal year 1969.
April 1968 <i>... MS 7/7/yr.</i>	Report of the 8th Conference of the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group, Honolulu, Hawaii.
May 14, 1968 <i>... C 73e</i>	Executive Communication 1713, transmitting report on U.N. peacekeeping.
July 8, 1968 <i>... P 17</i>	Pakistan and India. (Report of the special study mission comprising Hon. Donald M. Fraser, Minnesota, Chairman, and Hon. Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen, New Jersey.)
August 1968 <i>... T 67b</i>	Basic documents on East-West trade.
Oct. 21, 1968	Czechoslovakia. Report of a special study mission by Hon. John C. Culver, Iowa.
Oct. 24, 1968 <i>... F 76aa/yr.</i>	Staff memorandum on the foreign assistance authorizations and appropriations for fiscal years 1968 and 1969 (90th Cong., 1967-68).
Oct. 24, 1968 <i>... F 76aa/yr.</i>	Staff memorandum on the foreign assistance program authorizations and appropriations for fiscal year 1969 (90th Cong., 2d sess., 1968).
Nov. 2, 1968	The new strategy of communism in the Caribbean. Report of a special study mission by Hon. Armistead I. Selden, Jr.
<i>... Ac 8/yr.</i>	Survey of activities of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, 90th Congress.

APPENDIX

I. BILLS ENACTED INTO LAW

PUBLIC LAW 90-137

[S. 1872]

AN ACT To amend further the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and for other purposes

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 "Foreign Assistance Act of 1967".

PART I

CHAPTER 1—POLICY

SEC. 101. Section 102 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, which relates to the statement of policy, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 102. STATEMENT OF POLICY.—The Congress declares that the freedom, security, and prosperity of the United States are best sustained in a community of free, secure, and prospering nations. In particular, the Congress recognizes the threat to world peace posed by aggression and subversion wherever they occur, and that ignorance, want, and despair breed the extremism and violence which lead to aggression and subversion. The Congress declares therefore that it is not only expressive of our sense of freedom, justice, and compassion but also important to our national security that the United States, through private as well as public efforts, assist the people of less developed countries in their efforts to acquire the knowledge and resources essential for development and to build the economic, political, and social institutions which will meet their aspirations for a better life, with freedom, and in peace.

In addition, the Congress declares that it is the policy of the United States to support the principles of increased economic cooperation and trade among countries, freedom of the press, information, and religion, freedom of navigation in international waterways, and recognition of the right of all private persons to travel and pursue their lawful activities without discrimination as to race or religion. The Congress further declares that any distinction made by foreign nations between American citizens because of race, color, or religion in the granting of, or the exercise of, personal or other rights available to American citizens is repugnant to our principles.

The Congress further declares that to achieve the objectives of this Act, programs authorized by this Act should be carried out in accordance with the following principles:

First, development is primarily the responsibility of the people of the less developed countries themselves. Assistance from the United States shall be used in support of, rather than substitution for, the self-help efforts that are essential to successful development programs, and shall be concentrated in those countries that take positive steps to help themselves. Maximum effort shall be made, in the administration of this Act, to stimulate the involvement of the people in the development process through the encouragement of democratic participation in private and local governmental activities and institution building appropriate to the requirements of the recipient nations.

"Second, the tasks of successful development in some instances require the active involvement and cooperation of many countries on a multilateral basis. Therefore, to the maximum extent practicable, other countries shall be encouraged to increase their contributions to development programs and projects so that the cost of such common undertakings, which are for the benefit of all, may be shared equitably by all.

"Third, assistance shall be utilized to encourage regional cooperation by less developed countries in the solution of common problems and the development of shared resources.

"Fourth, the first objects of assistance shall be to support the efforts of less developed countries to meet the fundamental needs of their peoples for sufficient food, good health, home ownership and decent housing, and the opportunity to gain the basic knowledge and skills required to make their own way forward to a brighter future. In supporting these objectives, particular emphasis shall be placed on utilization of resources for food production and voluntary family planning.

"Fifth, assistance shall wherever practicable be constituted of United States commodities and services furnished in a manner consistent with other efforts of the United States to improve its balance of payments position.

"Sixth, assistance shall be furnished in such a manner as to promote efficiency and economy in operations so that the United States obtains maximum possible effectiveness for each dollar spent.

"Seventh, to the maximum extent practicable, the furnishing of agricultural commodities, disposal of excess property, and United States payments to international lending institutions, undertaken pursuant to this or any other Act, shall complement and be coordinated with assistance provided under this part.

"It is the sense of the Congress that every effort must be made to obtain a permanent peace in the Middle East. To help promote that objective, the United States should encourage, as part of pacific settlement, direct talks among the parties concerned, using such third party or United Nations assistance as they may wish. To this end, the President should undertake immediately (1) a thorough review of the needs of the several countries of that area, and (2) a reevaluation of United States policies aimed at helping meet those needs and securing a permanent peace in the area.

"It is further the sense of the Congress that in any case in which any foreign country has severed diplomatic relations with the United States, the President should suspend assistance to such country under this or any other Act, including any program designed to complement assistance under this Act (such as sales of agricultural commodities under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954). When diplomatic relations are resumed, a further study should be made on a country-by-country basis to determine whether United States foreign policy objectives would be served by extending assistance under this or any other Act, including any program designed to complement such assistance."

CHAPTER 2—DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

TITLE I—DEVELOPMENT LOAN FUND

SEC. 102. Title I of chapter 2 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, which relates to the Development Loan Fund, is amended as follows:

(a) Section 201(b), which relates to general authority, is amended by striking out the last sentence and inserting in lieu thereof: "Funds made available under this title, except funds made available pursuant to section 205, shall not be used to make loans in more than twenty countries in any fiscal year."

(b) Section 201(d), which relates to rates of interest, is amended by striking out "1964" and substituting "1967" and by striking out "1 per centum" and substituting "2 per centum".

(c) Section 202(a), which related to authorization, is amended (1) by striking out "and \$750,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1968 and 1969" and substituting "and \$450,000,000 for the fiscal year 1968", and (2) by striking out "June 30, 1969" and substituting "June 30, 1968".

(d) Section 205, which relates to transfers to international lending institutions, is amended as follows:

(1) Strike out "only".

(2) Strike out "or the International Finance Corporation" and substitute "the International Finance Corporation, or the Asian Development Bank".

(e) At the end of such title I, add the following new sections:

"SEC. 207. PURPOSES OF DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE.—In furnishing development assistance under this chapter the President shall place appropriate emphasis on—

"(a) assuring maximum participation in the task of economic development by the people of less developed countries through the encouragement of strong economic, political, and social institutions needed for a progressive democratic society;

“(b) programs directed at enabling a country to meet the food needs of its people from its own resources, including the furnishing of technical knowledge and of resources necessary to increase agricultural productivity; assistance for improved storage, transportation, marketing, and credit facilities (including provision for foreign currency loans to small farmers), cooperatives, water conservation programs, and adaptive research programs; and technological advice: *Provided*, That relief from the immediate threat of famine, hunger, and malnutrition may be provided by the United States and other countries, and that assistance provided under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, should complement assistance furnished under this Act;

“(c) assisting recipient countries in their efforts to meet increasing needs for trained manpower in their development efforts by improving education planning and research, training teachers and administrators, developing and constructing educational institutions, and using modern educational technology;

“(d) developing programs to combat malnutrition, to control and eradicate disease, to clear slums, and to provide adequate and safe drinking water, adequate sewage disposal systems, overall health education, maternal and child care, and voluntary family planning services which shall, where feasible, be included as part of programs of maternal and child care, and other public health assistance; and

“(e) other important development activities including assistance for programs to assist industrial development; the growth of free labor unions, cooperatives, and voluntary agencies; improvement of transportation and communication systems; development of capabilities for sound economic planning and public administration; urban development; and modernization of existing laws to facilitate economic development.

“SEC. 208. SELF-HELP CRITERIA.—In determining whether and to what extent the United States should furnish development assistance to a country under this chapter the President shall take into account—

“(a) the extent to which the country is taking such measures as may be appropriate to its needs and capabilities to increase food production and improve the means for storage and distribution of food;

“(b) the extent to which the country is creating a favorable climate for private enterprise and investment, both domestic and foreign;

“(c) the extent to which the government of the country is increasing the role of the people in the developmental process;

“(d) the extent to which the country's governmental expenditures are allocated to key developmental areas, including agriculture, health, and education, and not diverted for unnecessary military purposes or to intervention in the affairs of other free and independent nations;

“(e) the extent to which the country is willing to make contributions of its own to the projects and programs for which the assistance is provided;

“(f) the extent to which the country is making economic, social, and political reforms, such as tax collection improvements and changes in land tenure arrangements, that will enable it to achieve development objectives more effectively and justly; and

“(g) the extent to which the country is otherwise showing a responsiveness to the vital economic, political, and social concerns of its people, and demonstrating a clear determination to take effective self-help measures.

“SEC. 209. MULTILATERAL AND REGIONAL PROGRAMS.—(a) MULTILATERAL PROGRAMS.—The Congress recognizes that planning and administration of development assistance by, or under the sponsorship of, multilateral lending institutions and other international organizations may, in some instances, contribute to the efficiency and effectiveness of that assistance through participation of other donors in the development effort, improved coordination of policies and programs, pooling of knowledge, avoidance of duplication of facilities and manpower, and greater encouragement of self-help performance.

“(b) REGIONAL PROGRAMS.—It is further the sense of the Congress (1) that where problems or opportunities are common to two or more countries in a region, in such fields as agriculture, education, transportation, communications, power, watershed development, disease control, and establishment of development banks, these countries often can more effectively resolve such problems and exploit such opportunities by joining together in regional organizations or working together on regional programs, (2) that assistance often can be utilized more efficiently in regional programs than in separate country programs, and (3) that to the maxi-

imum extent practicable consistent with the purposes of this Act assistance under this Act should be furnished so as to encourage less developed countries to cooperate with each other in regional development programs.”

TITLE II—TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT GRANTS

SEC. 103. Title II of chapter 2 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, which relates to technical cooperation and development grants, is amended as follows:

(a) Section 211(a), which relates to general authority, is amended by striking out all after “fiscal year,” in the last sentence and substituting “except that up to \$600,000 may be used for self-help projects in additional countries during such fiscal year.”

(b) Section 212, which relates to authorization, is amended to read as follows: “SEC. 212. AUTHORIZATION.—To carry out the purposes of section 211, there is authorized to be appropriated to the President \$210,000,000 for the fiscal year 1968, which amounts are authorized to remain available until expended.”

(c) Section 214, which relates to American schools and hospitals abroad, is amended as follows:

(1) In subsection (c) strike out “1967, \$10,989,000” and substitute “1968, \$14,000,000”.

(2) In subsection (d) strike out “1967, \$1,000,000” and substitute “1968, \$2,986,000”.

(d) At the end of such title II of chapter 2, add the following new section:

“SEC. 218. FISH AND OTHER PROTEIN CONCENTRATES.—(a) The President is authorized to conduct a program designed to demonstrate the potential and to encourage the use of fish and other protein concentrates as a practical means of reducing nutritional deficiencies in less developed countries and areas. This program shall include—

- “(1) studies and activities relating to food technology;
- “(2) development of suitable marketing techniques;
- “(3) development of consumer acceptance programs; and
- “(4) feeding programs designed to demonstrate the nutritional value of fish and other protein concentrates as a diet supplement.

In carrying out his functions under this section, the President shall consult with the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development, appropriate Government agencies and other such technical groups or agencies as may be helpful with such activities. In accordance with section 601(b) of this Act, the President shall encourage full participation in such program by United States private enterprise.

“(b) The President is authorized to use funds made available under this part for the purposes of this section, and is urged to use at least \$2,500,000 of such funds for such purposes.”

TITLE III—INVESTMENT GUARANTIES

SEC. 104. Title III of chapter 2 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, which relates to investment guaranties, is amended as follows:

(a) Section 221(b), which relates to general authority for investment guaranties, is amended as follows:

(1) In paragraph (1), amend the proviso by striking out “\$7,000,000,000” and substituting “\$8,000,000,000”.

(2) Paragraph (2) is amended to read as follows:

“(2) where the President determines such action to be important in the furtherance of the purposes of this title, assuring against loss, due to such risks and upon such terms and conditions as the President may determine, of—

“(A) any loan investment for housing projects with appropriate participation by the private investor in the loan risk,

“(B) any loan investment for credit unions where the loan investment is made by a credit union, or an association of credit unions, which is an eligible United States investor, or

“(C) not to exceed 75 per centum or any other investment:

Provided, That guaranties issued under this paragraph (2) shall emphasize economic development projects furthering social progress and the development of small independent business enterprises: *Provided further*, That no payment may be made under this paragraph (2) for any loss of equity investment arising out of fraud or misconduct for which the investor is responsible, or for any loss of loan investment arising out of fraud or misrepresentation

for which the investor is responsible: *Provided further*, That the total face amount of the guaranties issued under this paragraph (2) outstanding at any one time shall not exceed \$475,000,000, guaranties issued under this paragraph (2) for other than housing projects similar to those insured by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, shall not exceed \$315,000,000, and guaranties issued under this paragraph (2) for credit unions shall not exceed \$1,000,000: *Provided further*, That this authority shall continue until June 30, 1970."

(b) Section 222, which relates to general provisions for investment guaranties, is amended as follows:

(1) In subsection (b), after the words "shall be available for meeting" insert the words "necessary administrative and operating expenses of carrying out the provisions of sections 221, 224, and 231 (including, but not limited to, expenses pertaining to personnel, supplies, and printing) subject to such limitations as may be imposed in annual appropriation Acts, for meeting".

(2) In subsection (d), after the words "in section 222(b)" insert the following: (excluding fees required for purposes other than the discharge of liabilities under guaranties)".

(3) At the end of subsection (h) add the following new sentence: "The allowable rate of interest under this subsection shall be prescribed by the Administrator as of the date the project covered by the investment is officially authorized by him and, prior to the execution of the contract, he may amend such rate at his discretion, consistent with the provisions of this subsection."

(c) Section 223, which relates to definitions, is amended as follows:

(1) In paragraph (a), after the words "services pursuant to a" insert the words "lease or".

(2) Paragraph (c) is amended by striking out the period at the end thereof and inserting a colon and the following: "*Provided further*, That in the case of any loan investment a final determination of eligibility may be made at the time the guaranty is issued; in all other cases, the investor must be eligible at the time a claim arises as well as at the time the guaranty is issued."

(d) Section 224(c), which relates to housing projects in Latin American countries, is amended (1) by striking out "\$450,000,000" and "\$300,000,000" and substituting "\$500,000,000" and "\$325,000,000", respectively, (2) by striking out "misconduct" and substituting "misrepresentation", and (3) by striking out "1969" and substituting "1971".

TITLE IV—SURVEYS OF INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

SEC. 105. Section 232 of title IV of chapter 2 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, which relates to surveys of investment opportunities, is amended by striking out "1965" and substituting "1968".

TITLE VI—ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS

SEC. 106. Title VI of chapter 2 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, which relates to the Alliance for Progress, is amended as follows:

(a) Section 251(h) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, which relates to transfers to international lending institutions, is amended as follows:

(1) Immediately after "named in section 205" insert "(other than the Asian Development Bank)".

(2) Immediately after "for use" insert "in Latin America".

(b) Section 252, which relates to authorization, is amended as follows:

(1) In the first sentence strike out "and for each of the fiscal years 1968 and 1969, \$750,000,000" and substitute "and for the fiscal year 1968, \$578,000,000".

(2) The second sentence is hereby repealed.

(3) In the third sentence strike out "June 30, 1969" and substitute "June 30, 1968".

(4) Insert "(a)" immediately after "SEC. 252. AUTHORIZATION.—" and at the end thereof add the following new subsection:

"(b) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the President for the fiscal year 1968, \$714,000 for grants to carry out programs and activities of the Partners of the Alliance in accordance with the purposes of this title."

TITLE VIII—SOUTHEAST ASIA MULTILATERAL AND REGIONAL PROGRAMS

SEC. 107. Title VIII of chapter 2 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, which relates to Southeast Asia multilateral and regional programs, is amended by striking out section 273.

TITLE IX—UTILIZATION OF DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS IN DEVELOPMENT

SEC. 108. Section 281 of title IX of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, which relates to utilization of democratic institutions in development, is amended by inserting "(a)" immediately after "Sec. 281." and by adding at the end thereof the following new subsections:

"(b) In order to carry out the purposes of this title, programs under this chapter shall—

"(1) recognize the differing needs, desires, and capacities of the people of the respective developing countries and areas;

"(2) use the intellectual resources of such countries and areas in conjunction with assistance provided under this Act so as to encourage the development of indigenous institutions that meet their particular requirements for sustained economic and social progress; and

"(3) support civic education and training in skills required for effective participation in governmental and political processes essential to self-government.

"(c) In the allocation of funds for research under this chapter, emphasis shall be given to research designed to examine the political, social, and related obstacles to development in countries receiving assistance under part I of this Act.

"(d) Emphasis shall also be given to the evaluation of relevant past and current programs under part I of this Act and to applying this experience so as to strengthen their effectiveness in implementing the objectives of this title."

TITLE X—PROGRAMS RELATING TO POPULATION GROWTH

SEC. 109. Chapter 2 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new titles:

"TITLE X—PROGRAMS RELATING TO POPULATION GROWTH

"SEC. 291. GENERAL PROVISIONS.—(a) It is the sense of the Congress that, while every nation is and should be free to determine its own policies and procedures with respect to problems of population growth and family planning within its own boundaries, nevertheless, voluntary family planning programs to provide individual couples with the knowledge and medical facilities to plan their family size in accordance with their own moral convictions and the latest medical information, can make a substantial contribution to improve health, family stability, greater individual opportunity, economic development, a sufficiency of food, and a higher standard of living.

"(b) To carry out the intent of Congress as expressed in subsection (a), the President is authorized to provide assistance for programs relating to population growth in friendly countries and areas, on such terms and conditions as he shall determine, to foreign governments, the United Nations, its specialized agencies, and other international organizations and programs, United States and foreign nonprofit organizations, universities, hospitals, accredited health institutions, and voluntary health or other qualified organizations.

"(c) In carrying out programs authorized in this title, the President shall establish reasonable procedures to insure, whenever family-planning assistance from the United States is involved, that no individual will be coerced to practice methods of family planning inconsistent with his or her moral, philosophical, or religious beliefs.

"(d) As used in this title, the term 'programs relating to population growth' includes but is not limited to demographic studies, medical, psychological, and sociological research and voluntary family planning programs, including personnel training, the construction and staffing of clinics and rural health centers, specialized training of doctors and paramedical personnel, the manufacture of medical supplies, and the dissemination of family-planning information, and provision of medical assistance and supplies.

"SEC. 292. AUTHORIZATION.—Of the funds provided to carry out the provisions of part I of this Act for the fiscal year 1968, \$35,000,000 shall be available only to carry out the purposes of this title and, notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, funds used for such purposes may be used on a loan or grant basis.

"TITLE XI—FOOD PRODUCTION TARGETS AND REPORTS

"SEC. 295. FOOD PRODUCTION TARGETS AND REPORTS.—In making his recommendations to the Congress for programs for the fiscal year 1969 and each fiscal year thereafter, wherever appropriate, the President shall, for each country

receiving assistance under this Act which he finds has a substantial food deficit, include—

“(1) descriptions of proposed programs, if any, in the areas of food production, storage, and distribution, and voluntary family planning;

“(2) information on achievement targets in food production, storage, and distribution, and their relationship to expected changes in total population; and

“(3) a detailed report on progress with respect to food production, storage, and distribution, and the relationship of this progress to population.”

CHAPTER 3—INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

SEC. 110. Chapter 3 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, which relates to international organizations and programs, is amended as follows:

(a) Section 301, which relates to general authority, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

“(d) In any case in which a fund established solely by United States contributions under this or any other Act is administered by an international organization under the terms of an agreement between the United States and such international organization, such agreement shall provide that the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct such audits as are necessary to assure that such fund is administered in accordance with such agreement. The President shall undertake to modify any existing agreement entered into before the date of enactment of this subsection to conform to the requirements of the preceding sentence.”

(b) Section 302, which relates to authorization, is amended as follows:

(1) In subsection (a) strike out all after “for such purposes,” and substitute “for the fiscal year 1968, \$141,000,000.”

(2) Subsection (b) is amended to read as follows:

“(b) There is authorized to be appropriated to the President for loans for Indus Basin Development to carry out the purposes of this section, in addition to funds available under this or any other Act for such purposes, for use beginning in the fiscal year 1969, \$51,220,000. Such amounts are authorized to remain available until expended.”

(c) Immediately after section 303, add the following new section:

“SEC. 304. UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING.—It is the sense of the Congress that the cause of international order and peace can be enhanced by the establishment, within the United Nations Organization, of improved arrangements for standby forces being maintained by United Nations members for United Nations peacekeeping purposes in accordance with the United Nations Charter. The President is therefore requested to explore through the United States Representative to the United Nations, and in cooperation with other members of the United Nations and the United Nations Secretariat, both the means and the prospects of establishing such peacekeeping arrangements. The President shall submit to the Congress, not later than March 31, 1968, a report upon the outcome of his initiatives, together with such recommendations as he may deem appropriate.”

CHAPTER 4—SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE

SEC. 111. Chapter 4 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, which relates to supporting assistance, is amended as follows:

(a) Section 401, which relates to general authority, is amended (1) by striking out all after “political stability” and substituting a period, and (2) by adding at the end thereof a new sentence as follows: “The authority of this chapter shall not be used to furnish assistance to more than twelve countries in any fiscal year.”

(b) Section 402, which relates to authorization, is amended (1) by striking out “1967” and substituting “1968”, and (2) by striking out “\$715,000,000” and substituting “\$660,000,000”.

(c) At the end of such chapter 4 add the following new section:

“SEC. 403. UNITED STATES REFUND CLAIMS.—It is the sense of the Congress that the President should seek the agreement of the Government of Vietnam to the establishment and maintenance of a separate special account of United States dollars, which account shall be available solely for withdrawals by the United States, at such times and in such amounts as the President may determine, in satisfaction of United States dollar refund claims against the Government of Vietnam arising out of operations conducted under this Act. Such account should be established in an amount not less than \$10,000,000 and maintained thereafter at a level sufficient to cover United States refund claims as they arise.”

CHAPTER 5—CONTINGENCY FUND

SEC. 112. Section 451 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, which relates to the contingency fund, is amended by striking out "1967" and "\$110,000,000" and substituting "1968" and "\$50,000,000", respectively.

CHAPTER 6—ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES HAVING AGRARIAN ECONOMIES

SEC. 113. Section 461 of chapter 6 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, which relates to assistance to countries having agrarian economies, is amended by inserting "(a)" immediately before "Wherever" and by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(b) In presenting proposals to the Congress for fiscal year 1969 the President shall include recommendations for improving and establishing agricultural research and training facilities in tropical and subtropical regions of Latin America, Africa, and Asia. These recommendations shall be developed after consultation with the Department of Agriculture, land-grant colleges of agriculture, and other appropriate institutions and organizations, including those in the regions concerned."

PART II—MILITARY ASSISTANCE AND SALES

SEC. 201. Part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, which relates to military assistance and sales, is amended as follows:

(a) Section 502, which relates to statement of policy, is amended as follows:
 (1) Section 502 is redesignated as section 501.
 (2) In such new section 501, immediately before the last paragraph insert the following new paragraph:

"It is the sense of the Congress that in the administration of this part priority shall be given to the needs of those countries in danger of becoming victims of active Communist or Communist-supported aggression or those countries in which the internal security is threatened by Communist-inspired or Communist-supported internal subversion."

(b) Section 503, which relates to general authority, is amended as follows:
 (1) Subsection (a) is amended by striking out ", lease, sale, exchange, grant, or any other means" and substituting "or grant".

(2) Subsection (d) is amended by striking out "; and" and substituting a period.

(3) Subsection (e) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (e) is redesignated as section 525.

(B) In such new section 525, strike out "guarantying, insuring, coinsuring, and reinsuring" and substitute "GUARANTIES.—(a) Until June 30, 1968, the President may guarantee, insure, coinsure, and reinsure".

(C) In such new section 525(a), strike out "such" the second place it appears and substitute "any".

(c) Section 504(a), which relates to authorizations, is amended as follows:

(1) Strike out all of the first sentence up to, but excluding, the colon and the proviso, and substitute "There is authorized to be appropriated to the President to carry out the purposes of this part not to exceed \$510,000,000 for the fiscal year 1968".

(2) Immediately after the first sentence, insert the following: "Of the amount appropriated pursuant to this subsection for the fiscal year 1968, \$24,100,000 shall be available solely for cost-sharing expenses of United States participation in the international military headquarters and related agencies program. No part of any funds made available under any other provision of law shall be used for the cost-sharing expenses referred to in the preceding sentence."

(d) Section 505(a), which relates to utilization of assistance, is amended as follows:

(1) Subsection (a) is redesignated as section 502.

(2) At the beginning of such new section 502, strike out "UTILIZATION OF ASSISTANCE.—(a) Military assistance" and substitute "UTILIZATION OF DEFENSE ARTICLES AND DEFENSE SERVICES.—Defense articles and defense services".

(e) Section 506, which relates to conditions of eligibility, is redesignated as section 505.

(f) Section 507(a), which relates to sales, is amended as follows:

(1) Subsection (a) is redesignated as section 522.

(2) In such new section 522, strike out "SALES" as the section caption and substitute "SALES FROM STOCK".

(3) In such new section 522, strike out "subsection" each place it appears and substitute in each such place "section".

(g) Section 507(b) which relates to sales, is amended as follows:

(1) Subsection (b) is redesignated as section 523.

(2) In such new section 523, insert "PROCUREMENT FOR SALES.—" as the section caption.

(3) In the third sentence of such new section 523, strike out "credited to the account established under section 508" and substitute "transferred to the general fund of the Treasury."

(4) Strike out "subsection" in the last sentence and substitute "section".

(h) Section 508, which relates to reimbursements, is amended as follows:

(1) Section 508 is redesignated as section 524.

(2) In such new section 524, insert "(a)" immediately after "REIMBURSEMENTS.—".

(3) Insert the following new subsection at the end of such new section 524:

"(b)(1) The special fund account established under subsection (a) of this section shall terminate as of the end of June 30, 1968, or on such earlier date as may be selected by the President.

"(2) Upon the termination of such fund account pursuant to paragraph (1), all of the assets of such fund account (including loans and other payments receivable) shall be transferred to a special account in the Treasury, which special account shall be available solely for the purpose of discharging outstanding liabilities and obligations of the United States arising out of credit sales agreements entered into, and guaranties issued, under this part, prior to June 30, 1968. Any moneys in such special account in excess of the aggregate United States dollar amount of such liabilities and obligations shall be transferred from time to time to the general fund of the Treasury.

"(3) After the termination of such fund account pursuant to paragraph (1), the President may finance sales of defense articles and defense services to foreign countries and international organizations only from appropriations made available pursuant to section 504 to carry out this part and only if such countries or international organizations agree to pay not less than the value thereof in United States dollars. All payments of principal and interest on account of such sales shall be transferred to the general fund of the Treasury: *Provided*, That the limitations of this paragraph shall not apply to sales made pursuant to sections 522 and 523."

(j) Section 509, which relates to exchanges and guaranties, is amended as follows:

(1) Subsection (a) is hereby repealed.

(2) Subsection (b) is redesignated as section 525(b) and is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "The total face amount of contracts of guaranty, insurance, coinsurance, and reinsurance (including contracts with any agency of the United States Government) issued in the fiscal year 1968 shall not exceed \$190,000,000."

(i) Section 510 which relates to special authority, is amended as follows:

(1) Section 510 is redesignated as section 506.

(2) Strike out "1967" each place it appears and substitute in each such place "1968".

(k) Section 511, which relates to restrictions on military aid to Latin America, is amended as follows:

(1) Section 511 is redesignated as section 507.

(2) In subsection (a), strike out "section 507" and substitute "chapter 3"; and strike out the colon and the proviso.

(l) Section 505(b), which relates to utilization of assistance, is redesignated as subsection (c) of such new section 507.

(m) Section 512 which relates to restrictions on military aid to Africa, is amended as follows:

(1) Section 512 is redesignated as section 508.

(2) Strike out "shall be furnished on a grant basis" in the first sentence and substitute "or sales shall be furnished under this Act".

(3) Strike out "The value of grant programs of defense articles" in the second sentence and substitute "The total value of military assistance and sales".

(4) Strike out "other than section 507" in the second sentence.

(5) Strike out "\$25,000,000" and substitute "\$40,000,000".

(n) Section 513, which relates to the certification of recipient's capability, is amended as follows:

(1) Section 513 is redesignated as section 509.

- (2) In subsection (a), strike out "section 507" and substitute "chapter 3".
- (o) Section 514, which relates to administration of sales and exchange programs involving defense articles and services, is amended as follows:
- (1) Section 514 is redesignated as section 521.
- (2) Insert the following new chapter heading before such new section 521:

"CHAPTER 3—FOREIGN MILITARY SALES".

- (3) In the section caption strike out "AND EXCHANGE".
- (4) In subsection (a), strike out "or exchange".
- (5) At the end of subsection (a), add the following: "It is the purpose of this chapter to authorize measures consonant with that objective to enable allied and other friendly foreign countries, having sufficient wealth to develop and maintain their defense capacities without undue burden to their economies, to acquire defense articles and defense services on a reimbursable basis. In carrying out this chapter, special emphasis shall be placed on procurement in the United States, but consideration shall also be given to co-production or licensed production outside the United States of defense articles of United States origin when such production best serves the foreign policy, national security, and economy of the United States. In evaluating any sale proposed to be made pursuant to this chapter, there shall be taken into consideration (1) the extent to which the proposed sale damages or infringes upon licensing arrangements whereby United States entities have granted licenses for the manufacture of the defense articles selected by the purchasing country to entities located in friendly foreign countries, which licenses result in financial returns to the United States, and (2) the portion of the defense articles so manufactured which is of United States origin."
- (6) Subsection (b) is amended as follows:
- (A) Strike out "section 511(a)" and substitute "section 507(a)".
- (B) Strike out "\$85,000,000" and substitute "\$75,000,000".
- (C) Strike out the colon and the proviso.
- (7) Add the following new subsection:
- "(c) No defense article or defense service shall be furnished under this chapter to any country or international organization unless (1) the President finds that the furnishing of defense articles and defense services to such country or international organization will strengthen the security of the United States and promote world peace, (2) the country or international organization shall have agreed not to transfer title to, or possession of, any defense article so furnished to it to any other person, organization, or government, unless the consent of the President has first been obtained, and (3) the country or international organization is otherwise eligible to receive defense articles or defense services. The President shall promptly submit a report to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate on the implementation of each agreement entered into pursuant to clause (2) of this subsection."

PART III

CHAPTER 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. Chapter 1 of part III of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, which relates to general provisions, is amended as follows:

(a) Section 601(c)(3), which relates to an International Private Investment Advisory Council on Foreign Aid, is amended by striking out "5 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 (5 U.S.C. 73b-2)" and substituting "5703 of title 5 of the United States Code".

(b) Section 608(a), which relates to acquisition and use of excess property, is amended by inserting immediately before the first sentence the following: "It is the sense of the Congress that in furnishing assistance under part I excess personal property shall be utilized wherever practicable in lieu of the procurement of new items for United States-assisted projects and programs."

(c) Section 610(b), which relates to transfers between accounts, is amended (1) by striking out "510" and substituting "506", and (2) by striking out "\$5,000,000" and substituting "\$9,000,000".

(d) Section 611, which relates to completion of plans and cost estimates, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(e) In addition to any other requirements of this section, no assistance authorized under titles I, II, or VI of chapter 2 or chapter 4 of part I of this Act shall be furnished with respect to any capital assistance project estimated to cost in excess of \$1,000,000 until the head of the agency primarily responsible for ad-

ministering part I of the Act has received and taken into consideration a certification from the principal officer of such agency in the country in which the project is located as to the capability of the country (both financial and human resources) to effectively maintain and utilize the project taking into account among other things the maintenance and utilization of projects in such country previously financed or assisted by the United States."

(e) Section 614(a), which relates to special authorities, is amended by striking out "510" and substituting "506".

(f) Section 620, which relates to prohibitions against furnishing assistance, is amended as follows:

(1) Subsection (j) is amended to read as follows:

"(j) The President shall consider terminating assistance under this or any other Act to any country which permits, or fails to take adequate measures to prevent, the damage or destruction by mob action of United States property within such country, and fails to take appropriate measures to prevent a recurrence thereof and to provide adequate compensation for such damage or destruction."

(2) Subsection (k) is amended by striking out "510" and substituting "506".

(3) Subsection (n) is amended to read as follows:

"(n) No loans, credits, guaranties, or grants or other assistance shall be furnished under this or any other Act, and no sales shall be made under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, to any country which sells or furnishes to North Vietnam, or which permits ships or aircraft under its registry to transport to or from North Vietnam, any equipment, materials, or commodities, so long as the regime in North Vietnam gives support to hostilities in South Vietnam."

(4) At the end of section 620, add the following new subsections:

"(s) In furnishing development assistance under this Act, and in making sales under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, the President shall take into account (1) the percentage of the recipient or purchasing country's budget which is devoted to military purposes, and (2) the degree to which the recipient or purchasing country is using its foreign exchange resources to acquire military equipment. When the President finds that development assistance under this Act, or sales under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, are being diverted to military expenditures, or a recipient or purchasing country is diverting its own resources to unnecessary military expenditures, to a degree which materially interferes with its development, the President shall terminate such assistance and sales until he is assured that such diversion will no longer take place. No other provision of this Act shall be construed to authorize the President to waive the provisions of this subsection.

"(t) No assistance shall be furnished under this or any other Act, and no sales shall be made under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, in or to any country which has severed or hereafter severs diplomatic relations with the United States or with which the United States has severed or hereafter severs diplomatic relations, unless (1) diplomatic relations have been resumed with such country and (2) agreements for the furnishing of such assistance or the making of such sales, as the case may be, have been negotiated and entered into after the resumption of diplomatic relations with such country.

"(u) In any decision to provide or continue to provide any program of assistance to any country under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, there shall be taken into account the status of the country with respect to its dues, assessments, and other obligations to the United Nations; and where such country is delinquent with respect to any such obligations for the purposes of the first sentence of Article 19 of the United Nations Charter, the President shall furnish the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives a report setting forth the assurance given by the government of the country concerned of paying all of its arrearages and of placing its payments of such obligations on a current basis, or a full explanation of the unusual or exceptional circumstances which render it economically incapable of giving such assurance."

CHAPTER 2—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 302. Chapter 2 of part III of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, which relates to administrative provisions, is amended as follows:

(a) Section 624(d)(2)(B), which relates to statutory officers, is amended by striking out "of assistance" each place it appears.

(b) Section 625(b), which relates to employment of personnel, is amended as follows:

(1) Strike out "the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (5 U.S.C. 1071 et seq.)" and substitute "section 5332 of title 5 of the United States Code".

(2) Strike out "505 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended" and substitute "5108 of title 5 of the United States Code".

(c) Section 625(c), which relates to compensation of personnel, is amended as follows:

(1) Strike out "the Classification Act of 1949, as amended," and substitute "section 5332 of title 5 of the United States Code".

(2) Strike out "505 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended" and substitute "5108 of title 5 of the United States Code".

(d) Section 625(d)(2), third proviso, which relates to initial assignment in the United States of Foreign Service Reserve officers, is amended by striking out "forty" and substituting "fifty".

(e) Section 626, which relates to employment of experts, consultants, and retired officers, is amended as follows:

(1) In subsection (a), strike out "15 of the Act of August 2, 1946, as amended (5 U.S.C. 55a)" and substitute "3109 of title 5 of the United States Code".

(2) In subsection (b)—

(A) strike out "section 13 of the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2263)" and substitute "sections 3323(a) and 8344 of title 5 of the United States Code"; and

(B) strike out "201 of the Dual Compensation Act" and substitute "5532 of title 5 of the United States Code".

(f) Section 629(b), which relates to status of personnel detailed to foreign governments or international organizations, is amended by striking out "1765 of the Revised Statutes (5 U.S.C. 70)" and substituting "5536 of title 5 of the United States Code".

(g) Section 632(d), which relates to allocation and reimbursement among agencies, is amended by striking out "507 and 510" and substituting "506, 522, and 523".

(h) Section 634, which relates to reports and information, is amended as follows:

(1) Subsection (d) is amended as follows:

(A) Immediately preceding the first sentence insert the following: "When requests are presented to the Congress for appropriations for fiscal year 1969 to carry out programs under this Act, the programs to be carried out with the funds appropriated for that fiscal year shall also be presented to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, if requested by the chairman of that committee, and to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, if requested by the chairman of that committee."

(B) Immediately preceding the last sentence insert the following: "Any such presentation material shall also include (1) a chart showing on a country-by-country basis the full extent of all United States assistance planned or expected for each such country for the next fiscal year, including economic assistance and military grants and sales under this Act and sales under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, (2) details of proposed contributions by the United States to multilateral financial agencies, for the next fiscal year, and (3) a statement of projects, on a country-by-country basis, for which financing was supplied during the last fiscal year through the Export-Import Bank."

(C) In the last sentence, immediately preceding the period, insert the following: "and of any finding, including his reasons therefor, under section 503 or 521 (c)".

(2) Add the following new subsections at the end thereof:

"(g) The Secretary of State shall transmit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate semi-annual reports of all exports during the preceding six months of significant defense articles on the United States Munitions List to any foreign government, international organization, or other foreign recipient or purchaser, by the United States Government under this Act or any other authority, or by any individual, corporation, partnership, or other association doing business in the United States. Such reports shall include, but not be limited to, full information as to the particular defense articles so exported, the particular recipient or purchaser, the terms of the export, including its selling price, if any, and such other information as may be appropriate to enable the Congress to evaluate the distribution of United States defense articles abroad. In preparing such reports the Secretary of State is authorized to utilize the latest statistics and information available in the various departments and agencies of the Government.

“(h) The background documents transmitted to Congress in each fiscal year supporting requests for new authorizations and appropriations to carry out the programs under part II of this Act shall contain information concerning the proposed funding levels for military assistance and sales to South Vietnam, Thailand, and Laos.”

(i) Section 635, which relates to general authorities, is amended as follows:

(1) Subsection (e) is amended (A) by inserting, immediately preceding the first word, a paragraph designation “(1)”, and (B) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(2) Any agency of the United States Government is authorized to pay the cost of health and accident insurance for foreign employees of that agency while those employees are absent from their place of employment abroad for purposes of training or other official duties.”

(2) Subsection (g) is amended by striking out “and sales”. This paragraph shall take effect on June 30, 1968.

(j) Section 636(a)(5), which relates to purchase and hire of motor vehicles, is amended as follows:

(1) Strike out “(5 U.S.C. 78(c)(2))” and substitute “(31 U.S.C. 638a(c)(2))”.

(2) Strike out “(5 U.S.C. 78a-1)” and substitute “(31 U.S.C. 638c)”.

(k) Section 636(a)(16), which relates to services of certain commissioned officers, is amended by striking out “Coast and Geodetic Survey” each place it appears and substituting “Environmental Science Services Administration” in each such place.

(l) Section 636(d), which relates to assistance for dependents’ schools abroad, is amended by striking out “\$1,500,000” and substituting “\$2,500,000”.

(m) Section 636(e), which relates to training of Foreign Service personnel, is amended by striking out “301 of the Dual Compensation Act (5 U.S.C. 3105)” and substituting “5533 of title 5 of the United States Code”.

(n) Section 636(g), which relates to expenditures of military assistance funds, is amended by striking out “3 of the Travel Expense Act of 1949, as amended (5 U.S.C. 836)”, and substituting “5702(c) of title 5 of the United States Code”.

(o) Section 636, which relates to provisions on uses of funds, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

“(i) Notwithstanding section 640 or any other provision of this Act, none of the funds made available to carry out this Act shall be used to finance the purchase, sale, long-term lease, exchange, or guaranty of a sale of motor vehicles unless such motor vehicles are manufactured in the United States: *Provided*, That where special circumstances exist the President is authorized to waive the provisions of this section in order to carry out the purposes of this Act.”

(p) Section 637(a), which authorizes appropriations for administrative expenses of the agency administering part I, is amended by striking out “1967 not to exceed \$55,813,500” and substituting “1968, \$55,814,000”.

(q) Section 640, which relates to military sales, is amended (1) by striking out “, exchange, or the guaranty of a sale,” (2) by striking out “503” and substituting “521”, and (3) by striking out “assisting of” and substituting “furnishing of defense articles and defense services to”.

CHAPTER 3—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. 303. Chapter 3 of part III of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, which relates to miscellaneous provisions, is amended as follows:

(a) Section 644, which relates to definitions, is amended as follows:

(1) In subsection (d), insert “production facilities, utilization facilities,” between “special nuclear material,” and “or atomic weapons”, and add “or articles involving Restricted Data” before the period at the end of the subsection.

(2) In subsection (e), strike out “and formerly Restricted Data” and, immediately before the period at the end thereof insert the following: “, and data removed from the Restricted Data category under section 142d of that Act”.

(3) Subsection (f) is amended as follows:

(A) Strike out “including orientation, training aid” and “including the transfer of limited quantities of defense articles for test, evaluation, or standardization purposes,”.

(B) Add the following new second sentence: “ ‘Training’ includes formal or informal instruction of foreign students in the United States or overseas by officers or employees of the United States, contract technicians, contractors (including instruction at civilian institutions), or by correspondence courses, technical, educational, or information publications and media of all kinds, training

aid, orientation, training exercise, and military advice to foreign military units and forces.”

(b) At the end of such chapter insert a new section as follows:

“SEC. 650. USE OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES.—The furnishing of economic, military, or other assistance under this Act shall not be construed as creating a new commitment or as affecting any existing commitment to use Armed Forces of the United States for the defense of any foreign country.”

PART IV—AMENDMENTS TO OTHER ACTS

SEC. 401. (a) The Joint Resolution entitled “Joint Resolution to authorize participation by the United States in parliamentary conferences of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization,” approved July 11, 1956 (22 U.S.C. 1928a—1928d, inclusive), is amended as follows:

(1) Section 2 of such Joint Resolution (22 U.S.C. 1928b) is amended by striking out “North Atlantic Treaty Organization Parliamentary Conference” and substituting “North Atlantic Assembly”.

(2) Sections 2, 3, and 4 of such Joint Resolution (22 U.S.C. 1928b, 1928c, and 1928d) are amended by striking out “North Atlantic Treaty Parliamentary Conference” each place it appears and substituting in each such place “North Atlantic Assembly”.

(3) Section 2 of such Joint Resolution (22 U.S.C. 1928b) is further amended by striking out “such Conference” each place it appears and substituting in each such place “such Assembly”.

(b) Section 105(b) of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1961 (22 U.S.C. 276c—1), is amended by striking out “the NATO parliamentarians Conference” and substituting “the North Atlantic Assembly”.

SEC. 402. The first section of the Act entitled “An Act to authorize participation by the United States in the Interparliamentary Union”, approved June 28, 1935 (22 U.S.C. 276), is amended by striking out “\$50,000” and “\$23,100” and substituting “\$53,550” and “\$26,650”, respectively.

SEC. 403. The second sentence of subsection (b) of section 414 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954 (22 U.S.C. 1934), which relates to munitions control, is amended by inserting immediately after “the United States and its allies” the following: “or for any State or local law enforcement agency”.

Approved November 14, 1967, 7:10 p.m.

Legislative history

House Reports No. 551 accompanying H.R. 12048 (Committee on Foreign Affairs) and No. 892 (Committee of conference).

Senate Report No. 499 (Committee on Foreign Relations).

Congressional Record, volume 113 (1967):

August 14–17: Considered and passed Senate.

August 21–24: Considered and passed House, amended, in lieu of H.R. 12048.

November 8: Senate and House agreed to conference report.

PUBLIC LAW 90-175

[S. 1031]

AN ACT To amend further the Peace Corps Act (75 Stat. 612), as amended

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 3(b) of the Peace Corps Act, as amended, which authorizes appropriations to carry out the purposes of that Act, is amended by striking out “1967” and “\$110,000,000” and substituting “1968” and “\$115,700,000”, respectively.

Approved December 5, 1967.

Legislative history

House Report No. 807 (Committee on Foreign Affairs).

Senate Report No. 223 (Committee on Foreign Relations).

Congressional Record, volume 113 (1967):

May 15: Considered and passed Senate.

November 21: Considered and passed House.

PUBLIC LAW 90-221

[S. 1785]

AN ACT To improve certain benefits for employees who serve in high-risk situations and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 911 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1136), is amended by striking out the period at the end of paragraph (10) and inserting in lieu thereof a semicolon and by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

“(11) the travel expenses of officers and employees of the Service for up to two round trips each year for purposes of family visitation in situations where the family of the officer or employee is prevented by official order from accompanying such officer or employee to, or has been ordered evacuated from, his assigned post because of danger from hostile activity, except that, with respect to any such officer or employee whose dependents are located abroad, the Secretary may authorize such additional trips as he deems appropriate not to exceed the equivalent cost of two round trips of less than first class to the District of Columbia, and the travel expenses of officers or employees stationed abroad (or their dependents located abroad), for purposes of family visitation in emergency situations involving personal hardship: *Provided*, That the facilities of the Military Airlift Command shall be utilized whenever possible for travel authorized under this section.”

SEC. 2. Immediately after section 943 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, add the following new section:

“SEC. 944. Under such regulations as he may prescribe, the Secretary is authorized to provide medical services under part E of this title beyond the date of death or separation of an officer or employee.”

SEC. 3. (a) Subchapter II of chapter 63 of title 5, United States Code (which relates to leave), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

“§ 6325. **Absence resulting from hostile action abroad**

“No leave shall be charged to the account of any officer or employee for absence, not to exceed one year, due to any injury incurred while serving abroad and resulting from war, insurgency, mob violence, or similar hostile action: *Provided*, That the injury shall not have been due to vicious habits, intemperance, or willful misconduct on the part of the officer or employee.”

(b) The analysis at the beginning of such subchapter is amended by adding the following item at the end thereof:

“6325. Absence resulting from hostile action abroad.”

(c) The amendment made by subsection (a) of this section shall take effect as of the first day of the first pay period which began on or after January 1, 1965.

Approved December 23, 1967, 10:24 a.m., Cam Ranh Bay, South Viet Nam.

Legislative history

House Report No. 993 accompanying H.R. 13798 (Committee on Foreign Affairs).

Senate Report No. 235 (Committee on Foreign Relations).

Congressional Record, volume 113 (1967):

May 17: Considered and passed Senate.

December 4: Considered and passed House, amended, in lieu of H.R. 13798.

December 7: Senate concurred in House amendment.

PUBLIC LAW 90-314

[H.R. 14940]

AN ACT To amend the Arms Control and Disarmament Act, as amended, in order to extend the authorization for appropriations

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second sentence of section 49(a) of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2589(a)), is amended by inserting immediately after “\$30,000,000”, the following: “, and for the two fiscal years 1969 through 1970, the sum of \$18,500,000,”.

(b) Section 49(a) of such act is amended by inserting at the end thereof a new sentence as follows: "Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, not more than \$7,000,000 of the funds appropriated pursuant to the preceding sentence for fiscal years 1969 through 1970 may be used for the purpose of research, development, and other studies conducted in whole or in part outside the Agency, whether by other government agencies or by public or private institutions or persons: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not apply to field test activities conducted pursuant to the authority of this Act."

Approved May 23, 1968.

Legislative history

House Reports No. 1140 (Committee on Foreign Affairs) and No. 1347 (committee of conference).

Senate Report No. 1088 (Committee on Foreign Relations).

Congressional Record, volume 114 (1968):

March 6: Considered and passed House.

April 19, 22: Considered and passed Senate, amended.

May 9: House agreed to conference report.

May 10: Senate agreed to conference report.

PUBLIC LAW 90-362

[S. 2914]

AN ACT To authorize the further amendment of the Peace Corps Act

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 3(b) of the Peace Corps Act, as amended, which authorizes appropriations to carry out the purposes of that Act, is amended by striking out "1968" and "\$115,700,000" and substituting "1969" and "\$112,800,000", respectively.

Approved June 27, 1968.

Legislative history

House Report No. 1519 accompanying H.R. 15087 (Committee on Foreign Affairs).

Senate Report No. 1095 (Committee on Foreign Relations).

Congressional Record, volume 114 (1968):

April 30: Considered and passed Senate.

June 13: Considered and passed House, amended, in lieu of H.R. 15087.

June 17: Senate concurred in House amendment.

PUBLIC LAW 90-419

[S. 660]

AN ACT Granting the consent of Congress to a Great Lakes Basin Compact, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent of Congress is hereby given, to the extent and subject to the conditions hereinafter set forth, to the Great Lakes Basin Compact which has been entered into by the States of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin in the form as follows:

"GREAT LAKES BASIN COMPACT

"The party states solemnly agree:

"ARTICLE I

"The purposes of this compact are, through means of joint or cooperative action:

"1. To promote the orderly, integrated, and comprehensive development, use, and conservation of the water resources of the Great Lakes Basin (hereinafter called the Basin).

"2. To plan for the welfare and development of the water resources of the Basin as a whole as well as for those portions of the Basin which may have problems of special concern.

"3. To make it possible for the states of the Basin and their people to derive the maximum benefit from utilization of public works, in the form of navigational aids or otherwise, which may exist or which may be constructed from time to time.

"4. To advise in securing and maintaining a proper balance among industrial, commercial, agricultural, water supply, residential, recreational, and other legitimate uses of the water resources of the Basin.

"5. To establish and maintain an intergovernmental agency to the end that the purposes of this compact may be accomplished more effectively.

"ARTICLE II

"A. This compact shall enter into force and become effective and binding when it has been enacted by the legislatures of any four of the States of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin and thereafter shall enter into force and become effective and binding as to any other of said states when enacted by the legislature thereof.

"B. The Province of Ontario and the Province of Quebec, or either of them, may become states party to this compact by taking such action as their laws and the laws of the Government of Canada may prescribe for adherence thereto. For the purpose of this compact the word 'state' shall be construed to include a Province of Canada.

"ARTICLE III

"The Great Lakes Commission created by Article IV of this compact shall exercise its powers and perform its functions in respect to the Basin which, for the purposes of this compact, shall consist of so much of the following as may be within the party states:

"1. Lakes Erie, Huron, Michigan, Ontario, St. Clair, Superior, and the St. Lawrence River, together with any and all natural or manmade water interconnections between or among them.

"2. All rivers, ponds, lakes, streams, and other watercourses which, in their natural state or in their prevailing conditions, are tributary to Lakes Erie, Huron, Michigan, Ontario, St. Clair, and Superior or any of them or which comprise part of any watershed draining into any of said lakes.

"ARTICLE IV

"A. There is hereby created an agency of the party states to be known as The Great Lakes Commission (hereinafter called the Commission). In that name the Commission may sue and be sued, acquire, hold and convey real and personal property and any interest therein. The Commission shall have a seal with the words 'The Great Lakes Commission' and such other design as it may prescribe engraved thereon by which it shall authenticate its proceedings. Transactions involving real or personal property shall conform to the laws of the state in which the property is located, and the Commission may by by-laws provide for the execution and acknowledgement of all instruments in its behalf.

"B. The Commission shall be composed of not less than three commissioners nor more than five commissioners from each party state designated or appointed in accordance with the law of the state which they represent and serving and subject to removal in accordance with such law.

"C. Each state delegation shall be entitled to three votes in the Commission. The presence of commissioners from a majority of the party states shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of the Commission. Actions of the Commission shall be by a majority of the votes cast except that any recommendations made pursuant to Article VI of this compact shall require an affirmative vote of not less than a majority of the votes cast from each of a majority of the states present and voting.

"D. The commissioners of any two or more party states may meet separately to consider problems of particular interest to their states but no action taken at any such meeting shall be deemed an action of the Commission unless and until the Commission shall specifically approve the same.

"E. In the absence of any commissioner, his vote may be cast by another representative or commissioner of his state provided that said commissioner or other representative casting said vote shall have a written proxy in proper form as may be required by the Commission.

"F. The Commission shall elect annually from among its members a chairman and vice-chairman. The Commission shall appoint an Executive Director who shall also act as secretary-treasurer, and who shall be bonded in such amount as the Commission may require. The Executive Director shall serve at the pleasure of the Commission and at such compensation and under such terms and conditions as may be fixed by it. The Executive Director shall be custodian of the records of the Commission with authority to affix the Commission's official seal and to attest to and certify such records or copies thereof.

"G. The Executive Director, subject to the approval of the Commission in such cases as its by-laws may provide, shall appoint and remove or discharge such personnel as may be necessary for the performance of the Commission's function. Subject to the aforesaid approval, the Executive Director may fix their compensation, define their duties, and require bonds of such of them as the Commission may designate.

"H. The Executive Director, on behalf of, as trustee for, and with the approval of the Commission, may borrow, accept, or contract for the services of personnel from any state or government or any subdivision or agency thereof, from any inter-governmental agency, or from any institution, person, firm or corporation; and may accept for any of the Commission's purposes and functions under this compact any and all donations, gifts, and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials, and services from any state or government or any subdivision or agency thereof or inter-governmental agency or from any institution, person, firm or corporation and may receive and utilize the same.

"I. The Commission may establish and maintain one or more offices for the transacting of its business and for such purposes the Executive Director, on behalf of, as trustee for, and with the approval of the Commission, may acquire, hold and dispose of real and personal property necessary to the performance of its functions.

"J. No tax levied or imposed by any party state or any political subdivision thereof shall be deemed to apply to property, transactions, or income of the Commission.

"K. The Commission may adopt, amend and rescind by-laws, rules and regulations for the conduct of its business.

"L. The organization meeting of the Commission shall be held within six months from the effective date of the compact.

"M. The Commission and its Executive Director shall make available to the party states any information within its possession and shall always provide free access to its records by duly authorized representatives of such party states.

"N. The Commission shall keep a written record of its meetings and proceedings and shall annually make a report thereof to be submitted to the duly designated official of each party state.

"O. The Commission shall make and transmit annually to the legislature and Governor of each party state a report covering the activities of the Commission for the preceding year and embodying such recommendations as may have been adopted by the Commission. The Commission may issue such additional reports as it may deem desirable.

"ARTICLE V

"A. The members of the Commission shall serve without compensation, but the expenses of each commissioner shall be met by the state which he represents in accordance with the law of that state. All other expenses incurred by the Commission in the course of exercising the powers conferred upon it by this compact, unless met in some other manner specifically provided by this compact, shall be paid by the Commission out of its own funds.

"B. The Commission shall submit to the executive head or designated officer of each party state a budget of its estimated expenditures for such period as may be required by the laws of that state for presentation to the legislature thereof.

"C. Each of the Commission's budgets of estimated expenditures shall contain specific recommendations of the amount or amounts to be appropriated by each of the party states. Detailed commission budgets shall be recommended by a majority of the votes cast, and the costs shall be allocated equitably among the party states in accordance with their respective interests.

"D. The Commission shall not pledge the credit of any party state. The Commission may meet any of its obligations in whole or in part with funds available to it under Article IV(H) of this compact, provided that the Commission takes specific action setting aside such funds prior to the incurring of any obligations to

be met in whole or in part in this manner. Except where the Commission makes use of funds available to it under Article IV(H) hererof, the Commission shall not incur any obligations prior to the allotment of funds by the party states adequate to meet the same.

"E. The Commission shall keep accurate accounts of all receipts and disbursements. The receipts and disbursements of the Commission shall be subject to the audit and accounting procedures established under the by-laws. However, all receipts and disbursements of funds handled by the Commission shall be audited yearly by a qualified public accountant and the report of the audit shall be included in and become a part of the annual report of the Commission.

"F. The accounts of the Commission shall be open at any reasonable time for inspection by such agency, representative or representatives of the party states as may be duly constituted for that purpose and by others who may be authorized by the Commission.

"ARTICLE VI

"The Commission shall have power to:

"A. Collect, correlate, interpret, and report on data relating to the water resources and the use thereof in the Basin or any portion thereof.

"B. Recommend methods for the orderly, efficient, and balanced development, use and conservation of the water resources of the Basin or any portion thereof to the party states and to any other governments or agencies having interests in or jurisdiction over the Basin or any portion thereof.

"C. Consider the need for and desirability of public works and improvements relating to the water resources in the Basin or any portion thereof.

"D. Consider means of improving navigation and port facilities in the Basin or any portion thereof.

"E. Consider means of improving and maintaining the fisheries of the Basin or any portion thereof.

"F. Recommend policies relating to water resources including the institution and alteration of flood plain and other zoning laws, ordinances and regulations.

"G. Recommend uniform or other laws, ordinances, or regulations relating to the development, use and conservation of the Basin's water resources to the party states or any of them and to other governments, political subdivisions, agencies or inter-governmental bodies having interests in or jurisdiction sufficient to affect conditions in the Basin or any portion thereof.

"H. Consider and recommend amendments or agreements supplementary to this compact to the party states or any of them, and assist in the formulation and drafting of such amendments or supplementary agreements.

"I. Prepare and publish reports, bulletins, and publications appropriate to this work and fix reasonable sales prices therefor.

"J. With respect to the water resources of the Basin or any portion thereof, recommend agreements between the governments of the United States and Canada.

"K. Recommend mutual arrangements expressed by concurrent or reciprocal legislation on the part of Congress and the Parliament of Canada including but not limited to such agreements and mutual arrangements as are provided for by Article XIII of the Treaty of 1909 Relating to Boundary Waters and Questions Arising Between the United States and Canada. (Treaty Series, No. 548).

"L. Cooperate with the governments of the United States and of Canada, the party states and any public or private agencies or bodies having interests in or jurisdiction sufficient to affect the Basin or any portion thereof.

"M. At the request of the United States, or in the event that a Province shall be a party state, at the request of the Government of Canda, assist in the negotiation and formulation of any treaty or other mutual arrangement or agreement between the United States and Canada with reference to the Basin or any portion thereof.

"N. Make any recommendation and do all things necessary and proper to carry out the powers conferred upon the Commission by this compact, provided that no action of the Commission shall have the force of law in, or be binding upon, any party state.

"ARTICLE VII

"Each party state agrees to consider the action the Commission recommends in respect to:

"A. Stabilization of lake levels.

"B. Measures for combating pollution, beach erosion, floods and shore inundation.

"C. Uniformity in navigation regulations within the constitutional powers of the states.

"D. Proposed navigation aids and improvements.

"E. Uniformity or effective coordinating action in fishing laws and regulations and cooperative action to eradicate destructive and parasitical forces endangering the fisheries, wildlife and other water resources.

"F. Suitable hydroelectric power developments.

"G. Cooperative programs for control of soil and bank erosion for the general improvement of the Basin.

"H. Diversion of waters from and into the Basin.

"I. Other measures the Commission may recommend to the states pursuant to Article VI of this compact.

"ARTICLE VIII

"This compact shall continue in force and remain binding upon each party state until renounced by the act of the legislature of such state, in such form and manner as it may choose and as may be valid and effective to repeal a statute of said state, provided that such renunciation shall not become effective until six months after notice of such action shall have been officially communicated in writing to the executive head of the other party states.

"ARTICLE IX

"It is intended that the provisions of this compact shall be reasonably and liberally construed to effectuate the purposes thereof. The provisions of this compact shall be severable and if any phrase, clause, sentence or provision of this compact is declared to be contrary to the constitution of any party state or of the United States, or in the case of a Province, to the British North America Act of 1867 as amended, or the applicability thereof to any state, agency, person or circumstance is held invalid, the constitutionality of the remainder of this compact and the applicability thereof to any state, agency, person or circumstance shall not be affected thereby, provided further that if this compact shall be held contrary to the constitution of the United States, or in the case of a Province to the British North America Act of 1867 as amended, or of any party state the compact shall remain in full force and effect as to the remaining states and in full force and effect as to the state affected as to all severable matters."

SEC. 2. The consent herein granted does not extend to paragraph B of article II or to paragraphs J, K, and M of article VI of the compact, or to other provisions of article VI of the compact which purport to authorize recommendations to, or cooperation with, any foreign or international governments, political subdivisions, agencies or bodies. In carrying out its functions under this Act the Commission shall be solely a consultative and recommendatory agency which will cooperate with the agencies of the United States. It shall furnish to the Congress and to the President, or to any official designated by the President, copies of its reports submitted to the party states pursuant to paragraph O of article IV of the compact.

SEC. 3. Nothing contained in this Act or in the compact consented to hereby shall be construed to affect the jurisdiction, powers, or prerogatives of any department, agency, or officer of the United States Government or of the Great Lakes Basin Committee established under title II of the Water Resources Planning Act, or of any international commission or agency over or in the Great Lakes Basin or any portion thereof, nor shall anything contained herein be construed to establish an international agency or to limit or affect in any way the exercise of the treaty-making power or any other power or right of the United States.

SEC. 4. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is expressly reserved.

Approved July 24, 1968.

Legislative history

House Report No. 1640 (Committee on Foreign Affairs).

Senate Report No. 1178 (Committee on the Judiciary).

Congressional Record, volume 114 (1968):

June 12: Considered and passed Senate.

July 15: Considered and passed House.

PUBLIC LAW 90-420

[S. 1260]

AN ACT To amend the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Act of 1950 (Public Law 81-845)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 1067; 16 U.S.C. 981-991) is amended as follows:

(a) By changing the period in section 2(a) of the Act to a comma and adding the following words: "and amendments including the 1961 declaration of understanding and the 1963 protocol, as well as the convention signed at Washington under date of February 8, 1949."

(b) By inserting the words "or mammal" after the word "fish" in section 2(g).

(c) By adding a new subsection (h) in section 2 of the Act to read as follows:

"(h) Fish: The word 'fish' means any species of fish, mollusks, crustaceans, including lobsters, and all forms of marine animal life covered by the convention."

(d) By deleting the words "outside of the United States" in section 4(b).

Approved July 24, 1968.

Legislative history

House Report No. 1624 (Committee on Foreign Affairs).

Senate Report No. 687 (Committee on Commerce).

Congressional Record:

Volume 113 (1967): October 27, considered and passed Senate.

Volume 114 (1968): July 15, considered and passed House.

PUBLIC LAW 90-421

[H.R. 9063]

AN ACT To amend the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended, to provide for the timely determination of certain claims of American nationals, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended, is further amended as follows:

(1) Subsection (f) of section 4, title I, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(f) No remuneration on account of services rendered on behalf of any claimant in connection with any claim filed with the Commission under this title shall exceed 10 per centum of the total amount paid pursuant to any award certified under the provisions of this title, on account of such claim. Any agreement to the contrary shall be unlawful and void. Whoever, in the United States or elsewhere, demands or receives, on account of services so rendered, any remuneration in excess of the maximum permitted by this section, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than twelve months, or both."

(2) Subsection (b) of section 7, title I, is amended by inserting "(1)" after the subsection letter, and adding at the end thereof the following paragraph:

"(2) The Secretary of the Treasury shall deduct from any amounts covered, subsequent to the date of enactment of this paragraph, into any special fund, created pursuant to section 8, 5 per centum thereof as reimbursement to the Government of the United States for expenses incurred by the Commission and by the Treasury Department in the administration of this title. The amounts so deducted shall be covered into the Treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts."

(3) Paragraph (1) of subsection (c), section 7, title I, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(1) if any person to whom any payment is to be made pursuant to this title is deceased or is under a legal disability, payment shall be made to his legal representative, except that if any payment to be made is not over \$1,000 and there is no qualified executor or administrator, payment may be made to the person or persons found by the Comptroller General to be entitled thereto, without the necessity of compliance with the requirements of law with respect to the administration of estates;"

(4) Subsection (c) of section 8, title I, is amended by inserting the phrase "prior to the date of enactment of subsection (e) of this section," immediately after the word "covered" and before the word "into", and by inserting "(1)" after the words "section 7(b)" and before the words "of this title."

(5) Section 8, title I, is hereby further amended by adding at the end thereof the following subsection:

"(e) The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed out of sums covered, subsequent to the date of enactment of this subsection, into any special fund created pursuant to this section to make payment on account of awards certified by the Commission pursuant to this title with respect to claims included within the terms of a claims settlement agreement concluded between the Government of the United States and a foreign government as described in subsection (a) of section 4 of this title, as follows and in the following order of priority:

"(1) Payment in the amount of \$1,000 or the principal amount of the award, whichever is less;

"(2) Thereafter, payments from time to time on account of the unpaid principal balance of each remaining award which shall bear to such unpaid principal balance the same proportion as the total amount available for distribution at the time such payments are made bears to the aggregate unpaid principal balance of all such awards; and

"(3) Thereafter, payments from time to time on account of the unpaid balance of each award of interest which shall bear to such unpaid balance of interest, the same proportion as the total amount available for distribution at the time such payments are made bears to the aggregate unpaid balance of interest of all such awards."

(6) The first sentence of subsection (c), of section 207, title II, is amended to read as follows:

"(c) The sole relief and remedy of any person having any claim to any property vested pursuant to section 202(a), except a person claiming under section 216, shall be that provided by the terms of subsection (a) or (b) of this section, and in the event of the liquidation by sale or otherwise of such property, shall be limited to and enforced against the net proceeds received therefrom and held by the designee of the President."

(7) Title II is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 216. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act or any provision of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, any person (1) who was formerly a national of Bulgaria, Hungary, or Rumania, and (2) who, as a consequence of any law, decree, or regulation of the nation of which he was a national discriminating against political, racial or religious groups, at no time between December 7, 1941, and the time when such law, decree, or regulation was abrogated enjoyed full rights of citizenship under the law of such nation, shall be eligible hereunder to receive the return of his interest in property which was vested under section 202(a) hereof or under the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, as the property of a corporation organized under the laws of Bulgaria, Hungary, or Rumania if 25 per centum or more of the outstanding capital stock of such corporation was owned at the date of vesting by such persons and nationals of countries other than Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, Germany, or Japan, or if such corporation was subjected after December 7, 1941, under the laws of its country, to special wartime measures directed against it because of the enemy character of some or all of its stockholders; and no certificate by the Department of State as provided under section 207(c) hereof shall be required for such persons.

"(b) An interest in property vested under the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, as the property of a corporation organized under the laws of Bulgaria, Hungary, or Rumania shall be subject to return under subsection (a) of this section only if a notice of claim for the return of any such interest has been timely filed under the provisions of section 33 of that Act, provided that application may be made therefor within six months after the date of enactment hereof. In the event such interest has been liquidated and the net proceeds thereof transferred to the Bulgarian Claims Fund, Hungarian Claims Fund, or Rumanian Claims Fund, the net proceeds of any other interest representing vested property held in the United States Treasury may be used for the purpose of making the return hereunder.

"(c) Determinations by the designee of the President or any other officer or agency with respect to claims under this section, including the allowance or disallowance thereof, shall be final and shall not be subject to review by any court."

(8) Section 302, title III, is amended by inserting "(a)" after the section number and adding at the end thereof the following subsection:

"(b) The Secretary of the Treasury shall cover into each of the Bulgarian and Rumanian Claims Funds such sums as may be paid by the Government of the respective country pursuant to the terms of any claims settlement agreement between the Government of the United States and the Government of such country."

(9) Section 303, title III, is amended by striking out the word "and" at the end of paragraph (2), and by striking out the period at the end of the paragraph (3) and inserting in lieu thereof a semicolon and immediately thereafter the word "and".

(10) Section 303, title III, is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(4) pay effective compensation for the nationalization, compulsory liquidation, or other taking of property of nationals of the United States in Bulgaria and Rumania, between August 9, 1955, and the effective date of the claims agreement between the respective country and the United States."

(11) Section 304 of title III is amended by inserting "(a)" after the section number and adding at the end thereof the following subsections:

"(b) The Commission shall receive and determine, or redetermine, as the case may be, in accordance with applicable substantive law, including international law, the validity and amounts of claims owned by persons who were eligible to file claims under the first sentence of subsection (a) of this section on the date of enactment of this title, but failed to file such claims or, if they filed such claims, failed to file such claims within the limit of time required therefor: *Provided*, That no awards shall be made to persons who have received compensation in any amount pursuant to the treaty of peace with Italy, subsection (a) of this section, or section 202 of the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended.

"(c) The Commission shall receive and determine, or redetermine as the case may be, in accordance with applicable substantive law, including international law, the validity and amounts of claims owned by persons who were nationals of the United States on September 3, 1943, and the date of enactment of this subsection, against the Government of Italy which arose out of the war in which Italy was engaged from June 10, 1940, to September 15, 1947, in territory ceded by Italy pursuant to the treaty of peace with Italy: *Provided*, That no awards shall be made to persons who have received compensation in any amount pursuant to the treaty of peace with Italy or subsection (a) of this section.

"(d) Within thirty days after enactment of this subsection, or within thirty days after the date of enactment of legislation making appropriations to the Commission for payment of administrative expenses incurred in carrying out its functions under subsections (b) and (c) of this section, whichever date is later, the Commission shall publish in the Federal Register the time when and the limit of time within which claims may be filed with the Commission, which limit shall not be more than six months after such publication.

"(e) The Commission shall certify awards on claims determined pursuant to subsections (b) and (c) of this section to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment out of remaining balances in the Italian Claims Fund in accordance with the provisions of section 310 of this title, after payment in full of all awards certified pursuant to subsection (a) of this section.

"(f) After payment in full of all awards certified to the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to subsections (a) and (e) of this section, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to transfer the unobligated balance in the Italian Claims Fund into the War Claims Fund created by section 13 of the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended."

(12) Section 306, title III, is amended by inserting "(a)" after the section number and adding at the end thereof the following subsection:

"(b) Within thirty days after enactment of this subsection or the enactment of legislation making appropriations to the Commission for payment of administrative expenses incurred in carrying out its functions under paragraph (4) of section 303 of this title, whichever is later, the Commission shall publish in the Federal Register the time when and the limit of time within which claims may be filed under paragraph (4) of section 303 of this title, which limit shall not be more than six months after such publication."

(13) Section 310, title III, is amended by adding at the end of subsection (a) thereof the following paragraph:

"(6) Whenever the Commission is authorized to settle claims by the enactment of paragraph (4) of section 303 of this title with respect to Rumania and Bulgaria, no further payments shall be authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury on account of awards certified by the Commission pursuant to paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of section 303 of the Bulgarian or Rumanian Claims Funds, as the case may be, until payments on account of awards certified pursuant to paragraph (4) of section 303 with respect to such fund

have been authorized in equal proportion to payments previously authorized on existing awards certified pursuant to paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of section 303."

(14) Section 316, title III, is amended by inserting "(a)" after the section number and adding at the end thereof the following subsection:

"(b) The Commission shall complete its affairs in connection with the settlement of claims pursuant to paragraph (4) of section 303 and subsections (b) and (c) of section 304 of this title not later than two years following the date of enactment of such paragraph, or following the enactment of legislation making appropriations to the Commission for payment of administrative expenses incurred in carrying out its functions under paragraph (4) of section 303 and subsections (b) and (c) of section 304 of this title, whichever is later."

Approved July 24, 1968.

Legislative history

House Reports No. 888 (Committee on Foreign Affairs) and No. 1648 (committee of conference).

Senate Report No. 836 (Committee on Foreign Relations).

Congressional Record:

Volume 113 (1967):

November 20: Considered and passed House.

December 6: Considered and passed Senate, amended.

December 7: Reconsidered in Senate and passed, amended.

Volume 114 (1968):

July 8: Senate agreed to conference report.

July 11: House agreed to conference report.

PUBLIC LAW 90-428

[S. 1418]

AN ACT To make several changes in the passport laws presently in force

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 2 of the Act of July 3, 1926, as amended (22 U.S.C. 217a), is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. The validity of the passport shall be limited to a period of not more than five years. The Secretary of State may limit a passport to a shorter period. A valid passport outstanding as of the effective date of this Act shall be valid for a period of five years from the date of issue except where such passport is or has been limited by the Secretary of State to a shorter period."

SEC. 2. Section 1 of the Act of June 4, 1920, as amended (22 U.S.C. 214), is amended to read as follows:

"There shall be collected and paid into the Treasury of the United States quarterly a fee of \$2 for executing each application for a passport and \$10 for each passport issued: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to limit the right of the Secretary of State by regulation to authorize State officials to collect and retain the execution fee of \$2. No passport fee shall be collected from an officer or employee of the United States proceeding abroad in the discharge of official duties, or from members of his immediate family; from an American seaman who requires a passport in connection with his duties aboard an American flag-vessel; or from a widow, child, parent, brother or sister of a deceased member of the Armed Forces proceeding abroad to visit the grave of such member. No execution fee shall be collected for an application made before a Federal official by a person excused from payment of the passport fee under this section."

SEC. 3. Section 1 of title IX of the Act of June 15, 1917 (22 U.S.C. 213), is amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. Before a passport is issued to any person by or under authority of the United States such person shall subscribe to and submit a written application which shall contain a true recital of each and every matter of fact which may be required by law or by any rules authorized by law to be stated as a prerequisite to the issuance of any such passport. If the applicant has not previously been issued a United States passport, the application shall be duly verified by his oath before a person authorized and empowered by the Secretary of State to administer oaths."

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on the thirtieth day following the date of its enactment.

Approved July 26, 1968.

Legislative history

House Report No. 1633 (Committee on Foreign Affairs).
Senate Report No. 926 (Committee on Foreign Relations).
Congressional Record, volume 114 (1968):
April 8: Considered and passed Senate.
July 15: Considered and passed House, amended.
July 17: Senate concurred in House amendment.

PUBLIC LAW 90-442

[H.R. 18065]

AN ACT To amend the Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926, to authorize additional appropriations

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 4(f)(2) of the Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926 (22 U.S.C. 295(f)(2)), is amended—

- (1) by striking out "and" and inserting in lieu thereof a comma; and
- (2) by inserting immediately before the period at the end thereof a comma and the following: "not to exceed \$13,500,000 for the fiscal year 1970, and not to exceed \$14,300,000 for the fiscal year 1971".

Approved July 30, 1968.

Legislative history

House Report No. 1615 (Committee on Foreign Affairs).
Senate Report No. 1444 (Committee on Foreign Relations).
Congressional Record, volume 114 (1968):
July 15: Considered and passed House.
July 22: Considered and passed Senate.

PUBLIC LAW 90-494

[S. 633]

AN ACT To promote the foreign policy of the United States by strengthening and improving the Foreign Service personnel system of the United States Information Agency through establishment of a Foreign Service Information Officer Corps

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby established a category of officers of the United States Information Agency (hereinafter referred to as "the Agency") to be known as Foreign Service information officers.

STATEMENT OF POLICY

SEC. 2. It is the sense of the Congress that the establishment of a permanent career service for officers of the Agency who serve our country throughout the world in a vital function of the foreign relations of the United States is essential to enable the Director of the United States Information Agency (hereinafter referred to as "the Director") to carry out effectively such functions and responsibilities assigned to the Agency.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSES

SEC. 3. The Congress of the United States hereby declares that the purposes of this Act are—

- (a) to provide a statutory basis necessary for a worldwide career officer personnel system designed to meet the continuing needs of both the Agency and those qualified citizens who shall serve as Foreign Service information officers in this vital activity;
- (b) to give the Director the full range of personnel authority necessary to establish and administer the Foreign Service Information Officer Corps;
- (c) to regularize the personnel system of the Agency by establishing a career service in which qualified Foreign Service information officers may be recruited, trained, and serve;

(d) to assure maximum efficiency and flexibility in the utilization of the talents of Foreign Service information officers; and

(e) to accord Foreign Service information officers the same rights and perquisites and to subject them to the same stringent judgment of performance as Foreign Service officers employed under the provisions of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended.

AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR

SEC. 4. Foreign Service information officers shall be under the direction and authority of the Director of the Agency. Authority available to the Secretary of State with respect to Foreign Service officers shall be available on the same basis to the Director of the Agency with respect to Foreign Service information officers, except as provided in section 11 of this Act.

POLICIES AND REGULATIONS

SEC. 5. The Foreign Service information officer personnel system shall be compatible with the Foreign Service officer personnel system. Toward this end, the Director with respect to the Foreign Service information officer personnel system and the Secretary of State with respect to the Foreign Service officer personnel system, after consultation with such officials as the President may determine, shall promulgate policies and regulations governing such systems. Both systems shall be administered, to the extent practicable, in conformity with general policies and regulations of the Federal Government issued in accordance with law.

APPOINTMENT AND ASSIGNMENT

SEC. 6. (a) Subject to section 4, Foreign Service information officers shall be appointed and assigned at classes and salaries, and in accordance with requirements and procedures, which correspond to those classes, salaries, requirements, and procedures, except with regard to career ambassadors, prescribed by sections 412, 413, 421, 422, 431(c), 432, 441, 500, 501(b), 502(b), 511, 514 through 520, 571 through 575, and 578 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended.

(b) The President shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint Career Ministers for Information.

(c) The Secretary of State may, upon request of the Director, furnish the President with the names of Foreign Service information officers qualified for appointment to the class of Career Minister for Information, together with pertinent information about such officers, but no person shall be appointed into the class of Career Minister for Information who has not been appointed to serve in an Embassy as a Minister for Public Affairs or appointed or assigned to serve in a position which, in the opinion of the Director, is of comparable importance. A list of such positions shall from time to time be published by the Director.

(d) The per annum salary of a Career Minister for Information shall be the same as that provided by section 412 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, for the class of Career Minister.

PROMOTION

SEC. 7. Foreign Service information officers shall be promoted in accordance with the provisions of sections 621 through 623, and 626 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, and shall receive within-class salary increases in accordance with section 625 of such Act.

SEPARATION AND RETIREMENT

SEC. 8. Foreign Service information officers shall be separated and retired in accordance with sections 631 through 637 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended.

PARTICIPATION IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY SYSTEM

SEC. 9. (a) Foreign Service information officers shall be participants in and entitled to the benefits of the Foreign Service retirement and disability system under title VIII of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, on the same basis as Foreign Service officers. Any such Foreign Service information officer who becomes a participant in such system shall make contributions to the Foreign Service retirement and disability fund on the same basis as Foreign Service officers.

(b) In accordance with such regulations as the President may prescribe, any Foreign Service Staff officer or employee appointed by the Agency who has completed at least ten years of continuous service, exclusive of military service, in the Foreign Service of the Agency shall become a participant in the Foreign Service retirement and disability system and shall make a special contribution to the Foreign Service retirement and disability fund in accordance with the provisions of section 852 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended.

(c) Any such officer or employee who, under the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section, becomes a participant in the Foreign Service retirement and disability system, shall be mandatorily retired for age during the third year after the effective date of that paragraph if he attains age sixty-four or if he is over age sixty-four; during the fourth year at age sixty-three; during the fifth year at age sixty-two; during the sixth year at age sixty-one, and thereafter at age sixty.

(d) Any officer or employee who becomes a participant in the Foreign Service retirement and disability system under the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section who is age fifty-seven or over on the effective date of that paragraph, may retire voluntarily at any time before mandatory retirement under paragraph (c) of this section and receive retirement benefits under section 821 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended.

(e) The provisions of paragraph (b) of this section becomes effective on the first day of the first month which begins more than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, except that any Foreign Service Staff officer or employee, who at the time this Act becomes effective meets the requirements for participation in the Foreign Service retirement and disability system, may elect to become a participant in the system before the mandatory provisions become effective. Such Foreign Service Staff officers and employees shall become participants effective on the first day of the second month following the date of their application for earlier participation.

OTHER APPLICABLE PROVISIONS OF LAW

SEC. 10. All other provisions of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, or of any other law, which apply to Foreign Service officers and are not referred to above, shall be applicable to Foreign Service information officers.

COMMISSIONING AND ASSIGNMENT AS DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICERS

SEC. 11. (a) The Secretary of State may, upon request of the Director, recommend to the President that Foreign Service information officers be commissioned as diplomatic or consular officers, or both, in accordance with section 512 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended.

(b) The Secretary of State may, upon request of the Director, assign Foreign Service information officers, commissioned as diplomatic or consular officers, to serve under such commissions in accordance with sections 512 and 514 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended.

INTERPRETATION AND CONSTRUCTION

SEC. 12. For the purposes of this Act the term "Foreign Service officer" when used in the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, or in any other provision of law shall be construed to mean "Foreign Service information officer" and the term "Secretary of State" when used with respect to authorities applicable to Foreign Service officers shall be construed to mean the Director of the United States Information Agency with respect to Foreign Service information officers.

TRANSFER OF AGENCY FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS TO FOREIGN SERVICE INFORMATION OFFICER STATUS

SEC. 13. Agency Foreign Service officers on active service on the effective date of this Act shall, by virtue of this Act, be transferred from the classes in which they are serving on such date to the comparable salaries and classes of Foreign Service information officers established by this Act. Service in the former class shall be considered as constituting service in the new class for the purposes of determining (1) eligibility for promotion, in accordance with the provisions of section 622, (2) liability for separation, in accordance with the provisions of section 633, (3) continuation of probationary status pursuant to section 635, and (4) credit for time served toward in-class promotion in accordance with section 625.

VETERANS' PREFERENCE

SEC. 14. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 3320 of title 5 of the United States Code, the fact that any applicant is a veteran or disabled veteran, as defined in section 2108 (1) or (2) of such title, shall be taken into consideration as an affirmative factor in the selection of applicants for initial appointments as Foreign Service officers or Foreign Service information officers.

TENURE OF FOREIGN SERVICE RESERVE OFFICERS

SEC. 15. (a) Any officer appointed as a Foreign Service Reserve officer after the date of enactment of this Act may serve as such for not more than five years. During such period (no sooner than the expiration of the third year but no later than the expiration of the fifth year) such Foreign Service Reserve officer shall be appointed as a Foreign Service officer, Foreign Service information officer, Foreign Service Reserve officer with unlimited tenure, Foreign Service Staff officer, or shall be terminated as a Foreign Service Reserve officer.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 522 and 527 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, an appointment of any Foreign Service Reserve officer existing on the date of enactment of this Act may be extended, but not beyond the expiration of the five-year period beginning on such date of enactment.

RETIREMENT AND SEPARATION OF FOREIGN SERVICE RESERVE OFFICERS

SEC. 16. (a) In accordance with such regulations as the President may prescribe, any Foreign Service Reserve officer with unlimited tenure shall become a participant in the Foreign Service retirement and disability system and shall make a special contribution to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund in accordance with the provisions of section 852 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended. Beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, any Reserve officer referred to in the preceding sentence shall be mandatorily retired for age in accordance with the provisions of subsections (c) and (d) of section 9 of this Act.

(b) The provisions of sections 633 and 634 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, shall apply to Foreign Service Reserve officers with unlimited tenure.

PRESENT FOREIGN SERVICE RESERVE OFFICERS

SEC. 17. Any Foreign Service Reserve officer appointed before the date of enactment of this Act who has completed at least three years of continuous and satisfactory service as such on such date of enactment, or who will have completed at least three years of such service before the expiration of the three-year period beginning on such date of enactment, may be appointed as a Foreign Service Reserve officer with unlimited tenure.

LIMITATION ON EXTENSION OF FOREIGN SERVICE RESERVE OFFICER APPOINTMENTS

SEC. 18. Paragraph (3) of section 522 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, is amended by inserting immediately before the period at the end thereof the following: “; except that the authority contained in this paragraph relating to extending the appointment of any Reserve officer, and to continuing the services of any such Reserve officer by reappointment, shall not be applicable to the Department of State and the United States Information Agency”.

EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN AGENCIES

SEC. 19. The provisions of sections 15, 16, and 17 of this Act shall not apply to officers and employees of the Agency for International Development, the Peace Corps, and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Approved August 20, 1968.

Legislative history

House Report No. 1632 (Committee on Foreign Affairs).

Senate Report No. 715 (Committee on Foreign Relations).

Congressional Record:

Volume 113 (1967): November 9, 13: Considered and passed Senate.

Volume 114 (1968):

August 2: Considered and passed House, amended.

August 2: Senate concurred in House amendment.

PUBLIC LAW 90-554

[H.R. 15263]

AN ACT to amend further the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and for other purposes

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 "Foreign Assistance Act of 1968".

PART I

CHAPTER 2—DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

TITLE I—DEVELOPMENT LOAN FUND

SEC. 101. Title I of chapter 2 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, which relates to the Development Loan Fund, is amended as follows:

- (a) Section 201(d), which relates to rates of interest, is amended as follows:
- (1) Strike out "1967" and substitute "1968".
 - (2) Strike out "2½ per centum" and substitute "3 per centum".
- (b) Section 202(a), which relates to authorization, is amended as follows:
- (1) After "year 1967", strike out "and" and substitute a comma.
 - (2) After "year 1968," insert "and \$350,000,000 for the fiscal year 1969,".
 - (3) Strike out "years ending June 30, 1967, through June 30, 1968, respectively" and substitute "year ending June 30, 1969".

TITLE II—TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT GRANTS

SEC. 102. Title II of chapter 2 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, which relates to technical cooperation and development grants, is amended as follows:

- (a) Section 211(d), which relates to availability of funds for certain research and educational institutions, is amended by inserting "in any fiscal year" immediately after "funds made available".
- (b) Section 212, which relates to authorization, is amended by striking out "\$210,000,000 for the fiscal year 1968" and substituting "\$200,000,000 for the fiscal year 1969".
- (c) Section 214, which relates to American schools and hospitals abroad, is amended as follows:
- (1) In subsection (c) strike out "1968, \$14,000,000" and substitute "1969, \$14,600,000".
 - (2) In subsection (d) strike out "1968, \$2,986,000" and substitute "1969, \$5,100,000".

TITLE III—INVESTMENT GUARANTIES

SEC. 103. (a) Section 221(b) of title III of chapter 2 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, which relates to general authority for investment guaranties, is amended as follows:

- (1) In the proviso of paragraph (1), strike out "\$8,000,000,000" and substitute "\$8,500,000,000".
- (2) Paragraph (2) is amended as follows:
 - (A) In the third proviso, strike out "\$475,000,000" and "\$315,000,000" and substitute "\$550,000,000" and "\$390,000,000", respectively.
 - (B) In the third proviso, strike out "\$1,000,000" and substitute "\$1,250,000".
 - (C) In the last proviso, strike out "1970" and substitute "1971".
- (b) At the end of section 221, add a new subsection as follows:

"(e)(1) No guaranty of a loan or equity investment of an eligible United States investor in a foreign bank, finance company, or other credit institution (hereinafter the 'original investment') shall cover any loss of a loan or equity investment of such bank, finance company, or credit institution; and in no event shall payment be made under any such guaranty except for loss of the original investment, and, where provided for by such guaranty, earnings or profits actually accrued thereon.

"(2) In the administration of this subsection, the eligible United States investor may be deemed to have sustained a loss of the original investment only if the foreign bank, finance company, or credit institution in which the original investment was made becomes or is likely to become insolvent due to the occurrence of an event against which protection is provided by the guaranty."

SEC. 104. Section 224(c), which relates to housing projects in Latin American countries, is amended, by striking out "\$500,000,000" and substituting "\$550,000,000".

TITLE VI—ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS

SEC. 105. (a) Section 252(a) of title VI of chapter 2 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, which relates to authorization for the Alliance for Progress, is amended as follows:

(1) Strike out "1967, \$696,500,000, and for the fiscal year 1968, \$578,000,000, which amounts are" and substitute "1969, \$420,000,000, which is".

(2) Strike out "\$100,000,000 in each such fiscal year of the funds appropriated pursuant to this section for use beginning in each such fiscal year" and substitute "\$90,000,000".

(3) Strike out "years ending June 30, 1967, through June 30, 1968, respectively" and substitute "year ending June 30, 1969".

(b) Section 252(b), which relates to authorization for the Partners of the Alliance, is amended by striking out "1968, \$714,000" and substituting "1969, \$350,000".

TITLE IX—UTILIZATION OF DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS IN DEVELOPMENT

SEC. 106. Section 281 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, is amended as follows:

(a) At the end of subsection (c), add the following new sentence: "In particular, emphasis should be given to research designed to increase understanding of the ways in which development assistance can support democratic social and political trends in recipient countries."

(b) At the end of section 281, add the following new subsection:

"(e) In order to carry out the purposes of this title, the agency primarily responsible for administering part I of this Act shall develop systematic programs of inservice training to familiarize its personnel with the objectives of this title and to increase their knowledge of the political and social aspects of development. In addition to other funds available for such purposes, not to exceed 1 per centum of the funds authorized to be appropriated for grant assistance under this chapter may be used for carrying out the objectives of this subsection."

TITLE X—PROGRAMS RELATING TO POPULATION GROWTH

SEC. 107. Section 292 of title X of chapter 2 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, is amended by striking out "1968, \$35,000,000" and substituting "1969, \$50,000,000".

CHAPTER 3—INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

SEC. 108. (a) Section 302(a) of chapter 3 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, which relates to authorization for international organizations and programs, is amended by striking out "1968, \$141,000,000" and substituting "1969, \$135,000,000".

(b) Section 302 is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(d) There is authorized to be appropriated to the President, for the fiscal year 1969, \$1,000,000 for contributions to the United Nations Children's Fund during the calendar year 1969. Funds made available under this subsection shall be in addition to funds available under this or any other Act for such contributions and shall not be taken into account in computing the aggregate amount of United States contributions to such fund for the calendar year 1969."

CHAPTER 4—SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE

SEC. 109. Section 402 of chapter 4 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, which relates to authorization for supporting assistance, is amended by striking out "1968 not to exceed \$660,000,000" and substituting "1969 not to exceed \$410,000,000".

CHAPTER 5—CONTINGENCY FUND

SEC. 110. Section 451(a) of chapter 5 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, which relates to the contingency fund, is amended by inserting ", and for the fiscal year 1969 not to exceed \$10,000,000," after "\$50,000,000".

PART II

CHAPTER 2—MILITARY ASSISTANCE

SEC. 201. Chapter 2 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, which relates to military assistance, is amended as follows:

(a) Section 504(a), which relates to authorization, is amended as follows:

(1) In the first sentence, strike out "\$510,000,000" and "1968" and substitute "\$375,000,000" and "1969", respectively.

(2) Strike out the second and third sentences.

(3) In the first sentence, insert the following proviso before the period: "*Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated pursuant to this subsection shall be used to furnish sophisticated weapons systems, such as missile systems and jet aircraft for military purposes, to any underdeveloped country, unless the President determines that the furnishing of such weapons systems is important to the national security of the United States and reports within thirty days each such determination to the Congress".

(b) Section 506(a), which relates to special authority, is amended by striking out "1968" each place it appears and substituting "1969".

(c)(1) Section 507(a), which relates to restrictions on military aid to Latin America, is amended by striking out "\$55,000,000, of which \$25,000,000" and substituting "\$25,000,000, of which any part".

(2) Such section 507 is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(d) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section, not to exceed \$10,000,000 of the funds made available for use under this part may be used to furnish assistance to the American Republics, directly or through regional defense arrangements, to enable such Republics to strengthen patrol activities in their coastal waters for the purpose of preventing landings on their shores, by Communist or other subversive elements originating in Cuba, which threaten the security of such Republics and of their duly constituted governments."

(d) Section 508, which relates to restrictions on military aid to Africa, is amended as follows:

(1) In the first sentence, strike out "or sales".

(2) In the second sentence, strike out "and sales" and strike out "\$40,000,000" and substitute "\$25,000,000".

PART III

CHAPTER 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. Chapter 1, of part III of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, which relates to general provisions, is amended as follows:

(a) Section 604, which relates to procurement of commodities, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(f) No funds authorized to be made available to carry out part I of this Act shall be used under any commodity import program to make any payment to a supplier unless the supplier has certified to the agency primarily responsible for administering such part I, such information as such agency shall by regulation prescribe, including but not limited to, a description of the commodity supplied by him and its condition, and, on the basis of such information such agency shall have approved such commodity as eligible and suitable for financing under this Act."

(b) Section 607, which relates to the furnishing of services and commodities, is amended by inserting "(a)" immediately before "Whenever" and by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(b) No Government-owned excess property shall be made available under this section, section 608, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of part I of this Act, unless, before the shipment of such property for use in a specified country (or transfer, if the property is already in such country), the agency administering such part I has approved such shipment (or transfer) and made a written determination—

"(1) that there is a need for such property in the quantity requested and that such property is suitable for the purpose requested;

"(2) as to the status and responsibility of the designated enduser and his ability effectively to use and maintain such property; and

"(3) that the residual value, serviceability, and appearance of such property would not reflect unfavorably on the image of the United States and would justify the costs of packing, crating, handling, transportation, and other accessorial costs, and that the residual value at least equals the total of these costs."

(c) Section 620, which relates to prohibitions against furnishing assistance is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(v) The President is directed to withhold economic assistance in an amount equivalent to the amount spent by any underdeveloped country for the purchase of sophisticated weapons systems, such as missile systems and jet aircraft for military purposes from any country, unless the President determines that such purchase or acquisition of weapons systems is important to the national security of the United States and reports within thirty days each such determination to the Congress."

CHAPTER 2—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 302. Chapter 2 of part III of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, which relates to administrative provisions, is amended as follows:

(a) Section 621, which relates to exercise of functions, is amended by inserting "(a)" immediately after "SEC. 621. EXERCISE OF FUNCTIONS.—" and by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(b) The President shall issue and enforce regulations determining the eligibility of any person to receive funds made available under this Act. A person may be suspended under such regulations for a temporary period pending the completion of an investigation and any resulting judicial or debarment proceedings, upon cause for belief that such person or an affiliate thereof probably has undertaken conduct which constitutes a cause for debarment; and, after an opportunity has been afforded to such person for a hearing, he may be debarred for an additional period, not to exceed three years. Among the causes for debarment shall be (1) offering or accepting a bribe or other illegal payment or credit in connection with any transaction financed with funds made available under this Act; or (2) committing a fraud in the procurement or performance of any contract financed with funds made available under this Act; or (3) acting in any other manner which shows a lack of integrity or honesty in connection with any transaction financed with funds made available under this Act. Reinstatement of eligibility in each particular case shall be subject to such conditions as the President shall direct. Each person whose eligibility is denied or suspended under this subsection shall upon request, be entitled to a review of his eligibility not less often than once every two years."

(b) Immediately after section 621 add the following new section:

"SEC. 621A. STRENGTHENED MANAGEMENT PRACTICES.—(a) The Congress believes that United States foreign aid funds could be utilized more effectively by the application of advanced management decisionmaking, information and analysis techniques such as systems analysis, automatic data processing, benefit-cost studies, and information retrieval.

"(b) To meet this need, the President shall establish a management system that includes: the definition of objectives and programs for United States foreign assistance; the development of quantitative indicators of progress toward these objectives; the orderly consideration of alternative means for accomplishing such objectives; and the adoption of methods for comparing actual results of programs and projects with those anticipated when they were undertaken. The system should provide information to the agency and to Congress that relates agency resources, expenditures, and budget projections to such objectives and results in order to assist in the evaluation of program performance, the review of budgetary requests, and the setting of program priorities.

"(c) The President shall report to the Congress annually on the specific steps that have been taken, including an evaluation of the progress that has been made toward the implementation of this section."

(c) Section 625(c), which relates to employment of personnel, is amended by inserting "or any Act superseding part II in whole or in part," between "part II," and "not".

(d) Section 636(g)(1), which relates to provisions on uses of funds, is amended by inserting "incurred in furnishing defense articles and defense services on a grant or sales basis by the agency primarily responsible for administering part II" between "expenses" and the semicolon.

(e) Section 637(a), which authorizes appropriations for administrative expenses of the agency administering part I, is amended (1) by striking out "1968, \$55,814,000" and substituting "1969, \$53,000,000"; and (2) by adding at the end thereof the following: "The agency administering part I shall reduce the number of personnel, particularly administrative personnel, employed by it in order to conduct operations with the reduced amount of funds authorized for fiscal year 1969, except that such agency shall not take any action to limit or reduce auditing or training activities of such agency."

(f) At the end of such chapter, add the following new section:

"SEC. 640A. FALSE CLAIMS AND INELIGIBLE COMMODITIES.—(a) Any person who makes or causes to be made or presents or causes to be presented to any bank or other financial institution or to any officer, agent, or employee of any agency of the United States Government a claim for payment from funds made available under this Act for the purposes of furnishing assistance and who knows the claim to be false, fraudulent, or fictitious or to cover a commodity or commodity-related service determined by the President to be ineligible for payment from funds made available under this Act, or who uses to support his claim any certification, statement, or entry on any contract, abstract, bill of lading, Government or commercial invoice, or Government form, which he knows, or in the exercise of prudent business management should know, to contain false, fraudulent, or fictitious information, or who uses or engages in any other fraudulent trick, scheme, or device for the purpose of securing or obtaining, or aiding to secure or obtain, for any person any benefit or payment from funds so made available under this Act in connection with the negotiation, procurement, award, or performance of a contract financed with funds so made available under this Act, and any person who enters into an agreement, combination, or conspiracy so to do, (1) shall pay to the United States an amount equal to 25 per centum of any amount thereby sought to be wrongfully secured or obtained but not actually received, and (2) shall forfeit and refund any payment, compensation, loan, commission, or advance received as a result thereof, and (3) shall, in addition, pay to the United States for each such act (A) the sum of \$2,000 and double the amount of any damage which the United States may have sustained by reason thereof, or (B) an amount equal to 50 per centum of any such payment, compensation, loan, commission, or advance so received, whichever is the greater, together with the costs of suit.

"(b) In order to secure recovery under this section, the President may, as he deems appropriate, (1) institute suit in the United States district court for any judicial district in which the person alleged to have performed or participated in an act described by this section may reside or may be found, and (2) upon posting by registered mail to such person a notice of claim describing the basis therefor and identifying the funds to be withheld, withhold from funds owed by any agency of the United States Government to such person an amount equal to the refund, damages, liquidated damages, and exemplary damages claimed by the United States under this section. Any such withholding of funds from any person shall constitute a final determination of the rights and liabilities of such person under this section with respect to the amount so withheld, unless within one year of receiving the notice of claim such person brings suit for recovery, which is hereby authorized, against the United States in any United States district court.

"(c) For purposes of this section, the term 'person' includes any individual, corporation, partnership, association, or other legal entity."

CHAPTER 3—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. 303. Chapter 3 of part III of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, which relates to miscellaneous provisions, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 651. SALE OF SUPERSONIC PLANES TO ISRAEL.—It is the sense of the Congress that the President should take such steps as may be necessary, as soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this section, to negotiate an agreement with the Government of Israel providing for the sale by the United States of such number of supersonic planes as may be necessary to provide Israel with an adequate deterrent force capable of preventing future Arab aggression by offsetting sophisticated weapons received by the Arab States and to replace losses suffered by Israel in the 1967 conflict."

PART IV—AMENDMENTS TO OTHER ACTS

SEC. 401. The Act of April 12, 1926 (44 Stat. 242; chapter 117) is amended by adding at the end thereof a new section as follows:

“SEC. 2. (a) For each of the calendar years 1969 through 1971, inclusive, not more than 350 million board feet, in the aggregate, of unprocessed timber may be sold for export from the United States from Federal lands located west of the 100th meridian.

“(b) After public hearing and a finding by the appropriate Secretary of the department administering Federal lands referred to in subsection (a) that specific quantities and species of unprocessed timber are surplus to the needs of domestic users and processors, such quantities and species may be designated by the said Secretary as available for export from the United States in addition to that quantity stated in subsection (a).

“(c) The Secretaries of the departments administering lands referred to in subsection (a) may issue rules and regulations to carry out the purposes of this section, including the prevention of substitution of timber restricted from export by this section for exported non-Federal timber.

“(d) In issuing rules and regulations pursuant to subsection (c), the appropriate Secretaries may include therein provisions authorizing the said Secretaries, in their discretion, to exclude from the limitations imposed by this section sales having an appraised value of less than \$2,000.”

PART V—REAPPRAISAL OF FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

DECLARATION OF POLICY

SEC. 501. The Congress declares that, in view of changing world conditions and the continued need to make United States foreign assistance programs an effective implement of United States foreign policy, there should be a comprehensive review and reorganization of all United States foreign assistance programs, including economic development and technical assistance programs, military assistance and sales programs, and programs involving contributions and payments by the United States to international lending institutions and other international organizations concerned with the development of friendly foreign countries and areas.

REAPPRAISAL BY THE PRESIDENT

SEC. 502. (a) In furtherance of the policy of this part, the President is requested to make a thorough and comprehensive reappraisal of United States foreign assistance programs, as described in section 501, and to submit to the Congress, on or before March 31, 1970, his recommendations for achieving such reforms in and reorganization of future foreign assistance programs as he determines to be necessary and appropriate in the national interest in the light of such reappraisal. The President is requested to submit to the Congress, on or before July 1, 1969, an interim report presenting any preliminary recommendations formulated by him pursuant to this section.

(b) It is the sense of the Congress that the reappraisal provided for in subsection (a) should include, but not be limited to, an analysis and consideration of proposals concerning the establishment of a Government corporation or a federally chartered private corporation designed to mobilize and facilitate the use of United States private capital and skills in less developed friendly countries and areas, including whether such corporation should be authorized to—

- (1) utilize Government guarantees and funds as well as private funds;
- (2) seek, develop, promote, and underwrite new investment projects;
- (3) assist in transferring skills and technology to less developed friendly countries and areas; and
- (4) invest in the securities of development financing institutions and assist in the formation and expansion of local capital markets.

Approved October 8, 1968.

Legislative history

House Reports No. 1587 (Committee on Foreign Affairs) and No. 1884 (committee of conference).

Senate Report No. 1479 (Committee on Foreign Relations).

Congressional Record, volume 114 (1968):

July 16, 18: Considered and passed House.

July 29–31: Considered and passed Senate, amended.

September 19: House and Senate agreed to conference report.

PUBLIC LAW 90-629

[H. R. 15681]

AN ACT To consolidate and revise foreign assistance legislation relating to reimbursable military exports

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 Foreign Military Sales Act".

CHAPTER 1—FOREIGN AND NATIONAL SECURITY POLICY;
OBJECTIVES AND RESTRAINTS

SECTION 1. THE NEED FOR INTERNATIONAL DEFENSE COOPERATION AND MILITARY EXPORT CONTROLS.—As declared by the Congress in the Arms Control and Disarmament Act, an ultimate goal of the United States continues to be a world which is free from the scourge of war and the dangers and burdens of armaments; in which the use of force has been subordinated to the rule of law; and in which international adjustments to a changing world are achieved peacefully. In furtherance of that goal, it remains the policy of the United States to encourage regional arms control and disarmament agreements and to discourage arms races.

The Congress recognizes, however, that the United States and other free and independent countries continue to have valid requirements for effective and mutually beneficial defense relationships in order to maintain and foster the environment of international peace and security essential to social, economic, and political progress. Because of the growing cost and complexity of defense equipment, it is increasingly difficult and uneconomic for any country, particularly a developing country, to fill all of its legitimate defense requirements from its own design and production base. The need for international defense cooperation among the United States and those friendly countries to which it is allied by mutual defense treaties is especially important, since the effectiveness of their armed forces to act in concert to deter or defeat aggression is directly related to the operational compatibility of their defense equipment.

Accordingly, it remains the policy of the United States to facilitate the common defense by entering into international arrangements with friendly countries which further the objective of applying agreed resources of each country to programs and projects of cooperative exchange of data, research, development, production, procurement, and logistics support to achieve specific national defense requirements and objectives of mutual concern. To this end, this Act authorizes sales by the United States Government to friendly countries having sufficient wealth to maintain and equip their own military forces at adequate strength, or to assume progressively larger shares of the costs thereof, without undue burden to their economies, in accordance with the restraints and control measures specified herein and in furtherance of the security objectives of the United States and of the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter.

It is the sense of the Congress that all such sales be approved only when they are consistent with the foreign policy interests of the United States, the purposes of the foreign assistance program of the United States as embodied in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, the extent and character of the military requirement, and the economic and financial capability of the recipient country, with particular regard being given, where appropriate, to proper balance among such sales, grant military assistance, and economic assistance as well as to the impact of the sales on programs of social and economic development and on existing or incipient arms races.

It is further the sense of Congress that sales and guaranties under sections 21, 22, 23, and 24, shall not be approved where they would have the effect of arming military dictators who are denying social progress to their own people: *Provided*, That the President may waive this limitation when he determines it would be important to the security of the United States, and promptly so reports to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate.

SEC. 2. COORDINATION WITH FOREIGN POLICY.—(a) Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to infringe upon the powers or functions of the Secretary of State.

(b) Under the direction of the President, the Secretary of State, taking into account other United States activities abroad, such as military assistance, economic assistance, and food for freedom, shall be responsible for the continuous supervision

and general direction of sales under this Act, including, but not limited to, determining whether there shall be a sale to a country and the amount thereof, to the end that sales are integrated with other United States activities and the foreign policy of the United States is best served thereby.

(c) The President shall prescribe appropriate procedures to assure coordination among representatives of the United States Government in each country, under the leadership of the Chief of the United States Diplomatic Mission. The Chief of the Diplomatic Mission shall make sure that recommendations of such representatives pertaining to sales are coordinated with political and economic considerations, and his comments shall accompany such recommendations if he so desires.

SEC. 3. ELIGIBILITY.—(a) No defense article or defense service shall be sold by the United States Government under this Act to any country or international organization unless—

(1) the President finds that the furnishing of defense articles and defense services to such country or international organization will strengthen the security of the United States and promote world peace;

(2) the country or international organization shall have agreed not to transfer title to, or possession of, any defense article so furnished to it to anyone not an officer, employee, or agent of that country or international organization unless the consent of the President has first been obtained; and

(3) the country or international organization is otherwise eligible to purchase defense articles or defense services.

The President shall promptly submit a report to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate on the implementation of each agreement entered into pursuant to clause (2) of this subsection.

(b) No defense article or defense service shall be sold by the United States Government under this Act to any country which, after the date of enactment of this Act, seizes or takes into custody or fines an American fishing vessel engaged in fishing more than twelve miles from the coast of that country. The President may waive the provisions of this subsection when he determines it to be important to the security of the United States, and promptly so reports to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

SEC. 4. PURPOSES FOR WHICH MILITARY SALES BY THE UNITED STATES ARE AUTHORIZED.—Defense articles and defense services shall be sold by the United States Government under this Act to friendly countries solely for internal security, for legitimate self-defense, to permit the recipient country to participate in regional or collective arrangements or measures consistent with the Charter of the United Nations, or otherwise to permit the recipient country to participate in collective measures requested by the United Nations for the purpose of maintaining or restoring international peace and security, or for the purpose of enabling foreign military forces in less developed friendly countries to construct public works and to engage in other activities helpful to the economic and social development of such friendly countries. It is the sense of the Congress that such foreign military forces should not be maintained or established solely for civic action activities and that such civic action activities not significantly detract from the capability of the military forces to perform their military missions and be coordinated with and form part of the total economic and social development effort: *Provided*, That none of the funds contained in this authorization shall be used to guarantee, or extend credit, or participate in an extension of credit in connection with any sale of sophisticated weapons systems, such as missile systems and jet aircraft for military purposes, to any underdeveloped country other than Greece, Turkey, Iran, Israel, the Republic of China, the Philippines, and Korea unless the President determines that such financing is important to the national security of the United States and reports within thirty days each such determination to the Congress.

CHAPTER 2—FOREIGN MILITARY SALES AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 21. CASH SALES FROM STOCK.—The President may sell defense articles from the stocks of the Department of Defense and defense services of the Department of Defense to any friendly country or international organization if such country or international organization agrees to pay not less than the value thereof in United States dollars. Payment shall be made in advance or, as determined by the President to be in the best interests of the United States, within a reasonable period not to exceed one hundred and twenty days after the delivery of the defense articles or the rendering of the defense services.

SEC. 22. PROCUREMENT FOR CASH SALES.—The President may, without requirement for charge to any appropriation or contract authorization otherwise provided, enter into contracts for the procurement of defense articles or defense services for sales for United States dollars to any friendly country or international organization if such country or international organization provides the United States Government with a dependable undertaking (1) to pay the full amount of such contract which will assure the United States Government against any loss on the contract, and (2) to make funds available in such amounts and at such times as may be required to meet the payments required by the contract, and any damages and costs that may accrue from the cancellation of such contract, in advance of the time such payments, damages, or costs are due: *Provided*, That the President may, when he determines it to be in the national interest, accept a dependable undertaking to make full payment within one hundred and twenty days after delivery of the defense articles, or the rendering of the defense services, and appropriations available to the Department of Defense may be used to meet the payments required by the contracts and shall be reimbursed by the amounts subsequently received from the country or international organization: *Provided further*, That the President may, when he determines it to be in the national interest, enter into sales agreements with purchasing countries or international organizations which fix prices to be paid by the purchasing countries or international organizations for the defense articles or defense services ordered. Funds made available under section 31 for financing sales shall be used to reimburse the applicable appropriations in the amounts required by the contracts which exceed the price so fixed, except that such reimbursement shall not be required upon determination by the President that the continued production of the defense article being sold is advantageous to the Armed Forces of the United States. Payments by purchasing countries or international organizations which exceed the amounts required by such contracts shall be transferred to the general fund of the Treasury. To the maximum extent possible, prices fixed under any such sales agreement shall be sufficient to reimburse the United States for the cost of the defense articles or defense services ordered. The President shall submit to the Congress promptly a detailed report concerning any fixed-price sales agreement under which the aggregate cost to the United States exceeds the aggregate amount required to be paid by the purchasing country or international organization. No sales of unclassified defense articles shall be made to the government of any economically developed nation under the provisions of this section unless such articles are not generally available for purchase by such nations from commercial sources in the United States: *Provided, however*, That the President may waive the provisions of this sentence when he determines that the waiver of such provisions is in the national interest.

SEC. 23. CREDIT SALES.—The President is hereby authorized to finance procurements of defense articles and defense services by friendly countries and international organizations on terms of repayment to the United States Government of not less than the value thereof in United States dollars within a period not to exceed ten years after the delivery of the defense articles or the rendering of the defense services.

SEC. 24. GUARANTIES.—(a) The President may guarantee any individual, corporation, partnership, or other juridical entity doing business in the United States (excluding United States Government agencies) against political and credit risks of nonpayment arising out of their financing of credit sales of defense articles and defense services to friendly countries and international organizations. Fees shall be charged for such guaranties.

(b) The President may sell to any individual, corporation, partnership, or other juridical entity (excluding United States Government agencies) promissory notes issued by friendly countries and international organizations as evidence of their obligations to make repayments to the United States on account of credit sales financed under section 23, and may guarantee payment thereof.

(c) Funds made available pursuant to section 31 shall be obligated in an amount equal to 25 per centum of the contractual liability related to any guaranty issued under this section, and all the funds so obligated shall constitute a single reserve for the payment of claims under such guaranties. Any funds so obligated which are deobligated from time to time during any current fiscal year as being in excess of the amount necessary to maintain a fractional reserve of 25 per centum of the contractual liability under outstanding guaranties shall be transferred to the general fund of the Treasury. Any guaranties issued hereunder shall be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States.

CHAPTER 3—MILITARY EXPORT CONTROLS

SEC. 31. AUTHORIZATION AND AGGREGATE CEILING ON FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDITS.—(a) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the President to carry out this Act not to exceed \$296,000,000 for the fiscal year 1969. Unobligated balances of funds made available pursuant to this section are hereby authorized to be continued available by appropriations legislation to carry out this Act.

(b) The aggregate total of credits, or participations in credits, extended pursuant to this Act (excluding credits covered by guaranties issued pursuant to section 24(b)) and of the face amount of guaranties issued pursuant to sections 24 (a) and (b) during the fiscal year 1969 shall not exceed \$296,000,000.

SEC. 32. PROHIBITION AGAINST CERTAIN MILITARY EXPORT FINANCING BY EXPORT-IMPORT BANK.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds or borrowing authority available to the Export-Import Bank of the United States shall be used by such Bank to participate in any extension of credit in connection with any agreement to sell defense articles and defense services entered into with any economically less developed country after June 30, 1968.

SEC. 33. REGIONAL CEILINGS ON FOREIGN MILITARY SALES.—(a) The aggregate of the total amount of military assistance pursuant to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, of cash sales pursuant to sections 21 and 22, of credits, or participations in credits, financed pursuant to section 23 (excluding credits covered by guaranties issued pursuant to section 24(b)), of the face amount of contracts of guaranty issued pursuant to sections 24 (a) and (b), and of loans and sales in accordance with section 7307 of title 10, United States Code, shall, excluding training, not exceed \$75,000,000 in the fiscal year 1969 for Latin American countries.

(b) The aggregate of the total amount of military assistance pursuant to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, of cash sales pursuant to sections 21 and 22, of credits, or participations in credits, financed pursuant to section 23 (excluding credits covered by guaranties issued pursuant to section 24(b)), and of the face amount of contracts of guaranty issued pursuant to sections 24 (a) and (b) shall, excluding training, not exceed \$40,000,000 in the fiscal year 1969 for African countries.

(c) The President may waive the limitations of this section when he determines it to be important to the security of the United States, and promptly so reports to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

SEC. 34. FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT STANDARDS.—The President shall establish standards and criteria for credit and guaranty transactions under sections 23 and 24 in accordance with the foreign, national security, and financial policies of the United States.

SEC. 35. FOREIGN MILITARY SALES TO LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES.—(a) When the President finds that any economically less developed country is diverting development assistance furnished pursuant to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, or sales under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, to military expenditures, or is diverting its own resources to unnecessary military expenditures, to a degree which materially interferes with its development, such country shall be immediately ineligible for further sales and guaranties under sections 21, 22, 23, and 24, until the President is assured that such diversion will no longer take place. (b) The President shall transmit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate semiannual reports of sales, and guaranties, to economically less developed countries, under sections 21, 22, 23, and 24, disclosing in detail the countries extended sales guaranties and credits and the terms and conditions of such sales, guaranties and credits; concurrently the President shall transmit semiannual reports of forecasts of sales and of guaranty and credit applications and anticipated guaranty and credit extensions to economically less developed countries for the current fiscal year.

SEC. 36. REPORTS ON COMMERCIAL AND GOVERNMENTAL MILITARY EXPORTS.—(a) The Secretary of State shall transmit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate semiannual reports of all exports during the preceding six months of significant defense articles on the United States munitions list to any foreign government, international organization, or other foreign recipient or purchaser, by the United States under this Act or any other authority, or by any individual, corporation, partnership, or other association doing business in the United States. Such reports shall include, but not be limited to, full information as to the particular defense

articles so exported, the particular recipient or purchaser, the terms of the export, including its selling price, if any, and such other information as may be appropriate to enable the Congress to evaluate the distribution of United States defense articles abroad. In preparing such reports the Secretary of State is authorized to utilize the latest statistics and information available in the various departments and agencies of the Government.

(b) There shall be included in the presentation material submitted to the Congress during its consideration of amendments to this Act, or of any Act appropriating funds pursuant to authorizations contained in this Act, annual tables disclosing the dollar value of cash and credit foreign military sales orders, commitments to order, and estimated future orders under this Act and estimates of commercial sales orders and commitments to order received directly from any country or international organization by any individual, corporation, partnership, or other association doing business in the United States. The data reported shall be set forth on a country-by-country basis and shall be summarized on an economically developed country-economically less developed country basis.

(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed as modifying in any way the provisions of section 414 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, relating to munitions control.

SEC. 37. FISCAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDITS.—

(a) Cash payments received under sections 21 and 22 and advances received under section 23 shall be available solely for payments to suppliers (including the military departments) and refunds to purchasers and shall not be available for financing credits and guaranties.

(b) Amounts received from foreign governments and international organizations as repayments for credits extended pursuant to section 23, amounts received from the disposition of instruments evidencing indebtedness, and other collections (including fees and interest) shall be transferred to the miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury.

CHAPTER 4—GENERAL, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. 41. EFFECTIVE DATE.—This Act shall take effect on July 1, 1968.

SEC. 42. GENERAL PROVISIONS.—(a) In carrying out this Act, special emphasis shall be placed on procurement in the United States, but consideration shall also be given to coproduction or licensed production outside the United States of defense articles of United States origin when such production best serves the foreign policy, national security, and economy of the United States. In evaluating any sale proposed to be made pursuant to this Act, there shall be taken into consideration (1) the extent to which the proposed sale damages or infringes upon licensing arrangements whereby United States entities have granted licenses for the manufacture of the defense articles selected by the purchasing country to entities located in friendly foreign countries, which licenses result in financial returns to the United States, and (2) the portion of the defense articles so manufactured which is of United States origin.

(b) Funds made available under this Act may be used for procurement outside the United States only if the President determines that such procurement will not result in adverse effects upon the economy of the United States or the industrial mobilization base, with special reference to any areas of labor surplus or to the net position of the United States in its balance of payments with the rest of the world, which outweigh the economic or other advantages to the United States of less costly procurement outside the United States.

(c)(1) With respect to sales and guaranties under sections 21, 22, 23, and 24, the Secretary of Defense shall, under the direction of the President, have primary responsibility for—

- (A) the determination of military end-item requirements;
- (B) the procurement of military equipment in a manner which permits its integration with service programs;
- (C) the supervision of the training of foreign military personnel;
- (D) the movement and delivery of military end-items; and
- (E) within the Department of Defense, the performance of any other functions with respect to sales and guaranties.

(2) The establishment of priorities in the procurement, delivery, and allocation of military equipment shall, under the direction of the President, be determined by the Secretary of Defense.

SEC. 43. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—Funds made available under other law for the operations of United States Government agencies carrying out functions under this Act shall be available for the administrative expenses incurred by such agencies under this Act.

SEC. 44. STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.—No provision of this Act shall be construed as modifying in any way the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, or section 7307 of title 10 of the United States Code.

SEC. 45. STATUTES REPEALED AND AMENDED.—(a) Sections 521, 522, 523, 524(b) (3), 525, 634(g), and 640 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, are hereby repealed.

(b) Part III of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, is amended as follows:

- (1) Section 622(b) is amended by striking out “or sales”.
- (2) Section 622(c) is amended by striking out “and sales” and “or sales”.
- (3) Section 632(d) is amended by striking out “sections 506, 522, and 523,” in the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof “section 506”.
- (4) Section 634(d) is amended by inserting “or any other” between “under this” and “Act” in the fourth sentence.
- (5) Section 644(m) is amended by striking out “and sales” in the first sentence of the paragraph following numbered paragraph (3).

(c) References in law to the provisions of law repealed by subsection (a) of this section shall hereafter be deemed to be references to this Act or appropriate provisions of this Act. Except for the laws specified in section 44, no other provision of law shall be deemed to apply to this Act unless it refers specifically to this Act or refers generally to sales of defense articles and defense services under any Act.

SEC. 46. SAVING PROVISIONS.—Except as may be expressly provided to the contrary in this Act, all determinations, authorizations, regulations, orders, contracts, agreements, and other actions issued, undertaken, or entered into under authority of any provision of law repealed by section 45(a) shall continue in full force and effect until modified by appropriate authority.

Approved October 22, 1968.

Legislative history

House Report No. 1641 (Committee on Foreign Affairs).

Senate Report No. 1632 (Committee on Foreign Relations).

Congressional Record, volume 114 (1968):

September 10: Considered and passed House.

October 10: Considered and passed Senate.

II. RESOLUTIONS ON WHICH FINAL ACTION WAS TAKEN

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 280

Whereas the year 1967 marks the centennial of the confederation of Canada; and
Whereas the century of Canadian confederation has been marked by close ties of friendship and association between Canada and the United States; and

Whereas relations have been strengthened through the annual meetings of the legislators of Canada and of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States extends its congratulations and its best wishes to the Parliament of Canada on the occasion of the centennial of the confederation of Canada and in affirmation of the affection and friendship of the people of the United States for the people of Canada.

Passed House March 20, 1967, unanimous-consent proceedings.

Passed Senate March 21, 1967.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 655

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of Congress to recognize and acknowledge the world significance of the Warsaw ghetto uprising as a reaffirmation of the ineradicable determination to fight for freedom from oppression and that Congress joins in commemorating on April 25 the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Warsaw ghetto uprising against the Nazi occupation forces by the beleaguered and outnumbered Jews of the Warsaw ghetto.

Passed House April 23, 1968, unanimous-consent proceedings.

Passed Senate April 25, 1968, unanimous-consent proceedings.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 370

Resolved, That the House of Representatives hereby designates Thursday, April 13, 1967, for the celebration of Pan-American Day, on which day, after the reading of the Journal, remarks appropriate to such occasion may occur.

Passed House March 8, 1967, without reference to committee.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 431

Whereas April 14, 1967, marks the seventy-seventh anniversary of the Union of American Republics, now known as the Organization of American States;

Whereas the meeting of the Chiefs of State of the American Republics at Punta del Este, Uruguay, affords an opportunity to reemphasize that the historic, economic, political, and geographic relationships among the American Republics are unique and of special significance;

Whereas the keynote being sounded in regional relations in Latin America is aimed at attaining economic cooperation and in furthering economic progress through the maximum utilization of public and private resources;

Whereas these expanded goals should provide greater impetus in strengthening democratic ideals and perfecting political and social structures in the hemisphere;

Whereas the dedication of the Latin American Republics to achieving the goals of the Alliance for Progress, including the principle of self-help, is essential to political, economic, and social progress in the hemisphere: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That, in honor of the founding of the Pan American Union, the House of Representatives of the United States of America extends to the other Republics of the Western Hemisphere and the citizens of those Republics its sincere felicitations and best wishes that the year ahead will mark the beginning of an historic era of growth, prosperity, social progress, and justice for all.

Passed House April 13, 1967, unanimous-consent proceedings.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 970

Whereas August 23, 1967, marked the sixty-sixth anniversary of the arrival in the Philippines of the five hundred and eight American volunteer teachers aboard the transport United States ship Thomas; and

Whereas these Thomasite teachers established a system of primary and secondary education in the Philippines, bringing the ideals of democracy and the benefits of public education to the Philippines in preparation for self-government and independence, and personally guided the education of many of the leaders of the Philippine nation today; and

Whereas the only known Thomasite teacher now living, Mr. Henry H. Balch, of Huntsville, Alabama, has reflected the true spirit of the Thomasites through service to the United States during more than forty years abroad in various posts and through his continuing contacts with the Philippine leaders who received their initial impetus for constructive community service under his tutelage; and

Whereas the laudable work of the Thomasite teachers represents the best in American ideals, perseverance under difficult conditions, and devotion to public service; and

Whereas the Thomasites were in their day precursors of today's Peace Corps volunteers, enjoying the same affection throughout the Philippine Provinces as the volunteers enjoy today; and

Whereas the record of the Thomasite teachers is an inspiration to Americans and Filipinos alike and enduring evidence of the lasting esteem between the two peoples: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the United States extend its greetings and felicitations to the Congress of the Philippines in commemoration of the sixty-sixth anniversary of the arrival of the Thomasite teachers in the Philippines.

SEC. 2. A copy of this resolution shall be transmitted to the Speaker of the Philippine House of Representatives.

Passed House July 15, 1968, Consent Calendar proceedings.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 1092

Resolved, That the House of Representatives hereby designates Thursday, April 11, 1968, for the celebration of Pan-American Day, on which day, after the reading of the Journal, remarks appropriate to such occasion may occur.

Passed House March 13, 1968, unanimous-consent proceedings.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 1127

Whereas April 14, 1968, marks the seventy-eighth anniversary of the Union of American Republics, now known as the Organization of American States;

Whereas the continued hemispheric solidarity of all nations is essential to the causes of progress and freedom for all citizens of this hemisphere;

Whereas in unity there is real promise of accelerated progress in initiating social and political reform and economic growth in the countries of our home hemisphere: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That in honor of the founding of the Pan American Union, the House of Representatives of the United States of America extends greetings to the other Republics of the Western Hemisphere and to all citizens of those Republics, with the fervent hope that new thresholds of good will, stability, and prosperity are being crossed.

Passed House April 11, 1968, unanimous-consent proceedings.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 1144

Whereas the people of the United States, speaking through the President and the Congress, favored restoration of an independent Jewish nation in Palestine; and

Whereas resolutions expressing support for that objective were adopted by previous Congresses; and

Whereas the State of Israel was established on the fifth of Iyar, 5708, twenty years ago, according to the Hebrew calendar; and

Whereas during these twenty years Israel has defended her right to exist, developed her economy, given sanctuary to more than one million two hundred and fifty thousand refugees and immigrants, cultivated the arts and sciences, and established and strengthened democratic institutions serving the cause of freedom and human advancement: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the United States extends its congratulations to the people of Israel on this anniversary and its best wishes for continued progress and expresses the hope that the nations of the Near East may soon meet, as neighbors, in negotiations which will lead to peace, economic and cultural cooperation, and which will bring stability and progress to the Near East to the benefit of all the peoples of the region; and be it further

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives transmit a copy of these resolutions, through the Department of State, to the President of Israel.

Passed House May 2, 1968, unanimous-consent proceedings.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 49

Whereas the year 1967 marks the fiftieth anniversary of the independence of Finland; and

Whereas these fifty years have been marked by close ties of friendship and association between Finland and the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress of the United States extends its congratulations and best wishes to the Parliament of Finland on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the independence of Finland and in affirmation of the affection and friendship of the people of the United States for the people of Finland.

Passed Senate November 1, 1967.

Passed House November 27, 1967, unanimous-consent proceedings.

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