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REPORTING REQUIREMENTS IN
LEGISLATION ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

(A study of the provisions of law requiring reports to
Congress in the foreign relations field)

PREPARED FOR THE USE OF

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS
UNITED STATES SENATE

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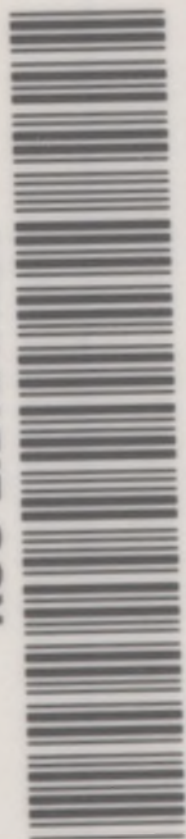
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LEGISLATION ON FOREIGN RELATIONS
REPORTING REQUIREMENTS IN

A study of the provisions of law requiring reports to
Congress in the foreign relations field

PREPARED FOR THE USE OF

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

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(II)



FEBRUARY 1970

Printed for the use of the Committee on Foreign Relations

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WASHINGTON : 1970

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PREFACE BY SENATOR J. W. FULBRIGHT, CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

As this study demonstrates, a patchwork quilt of reporting requirements has been written into foreign affairs legislation over the years. As a first step in attempting to rationalize this hodgepodge, I asked the Legislative Reference Service to prepare a compilation of reporting requirements for the Committee on Foreign Relations. I hope that the executive branch, after careful analysis, will cooperate with the committee in an effort to simplify, consolidate, and enhance the value of, the reporting requirements.

In particular, I call attention to a fact noted in this study that a gap in the required reports is the lack of any regular report on the general operations of the Department of State which has overall responsibility for the conduct of foreign policy. The suggestion made in the study that consideration be given to requiring such annual report deserves early attention.

This suggestion is somewhat in line with one of my own for an annual posture statement by the Secretary of State, as described in the following correspondence.

MAY 22, 1969.

Hon. WILLIAM P. ROGERS,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I am sure you are familiar with the annual posture statement submitted to the Congress by the Secretary of Defense. As you know, by tradition, the Secretary of State appears before the Foreign Relations Committee early each session for a briefing on the world situation. This one meeting does not provide the committee with as much detailed information on the world situation as is desirable. I believe that the committee would benefit greatly from a detailed posture statement from the Secretary of State comparable to that submitted by the Secretary of Defense. The committee would, of course, have no objection to this statement being made available to other interested congressional committees. I suggest that you submit classified and unclassified versions of the statement.

Sincerely yours,

J. W. FULBRIGHT, *Chairman.*

P.S.—I believe this would be mutually beneficial.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington, June 23, 1969.

Hon. J. W. FULBRIGHT,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter of May 22 raising the possibility of my presenting to the committee at the beginning of each session of Congress a detailed foreign policy review with classified and unclassified sections.

I understand that such a project has been considered in this Department over the last few years but for one reason or another has never been carried forward. My initial reaction to your suggestion is a favorable one, but before reaching a final decision I would like to explore a little further how such a statement would be prepared and what it would contain. This exploration is now underway with the thought that, if we do supply such a statement, the first one would be sent to your committee soon after the Congress reconvenes this coming January.

I will be in touch with you again after we have studied the question further.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

WILLIAM P. ROGERS.

SEPTEMBER 10, 1969.

HON. WILLIAM P. ROGERS,
Secretary of State, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: It has occurred to me on several occasions during recent Senate debate on the military authorization bill that an annual detailed foreign policy posture statement similar to that submitted annually by the Secretary of Defense would be most helpful.

You indicated in your letter of June 23 that the Department was exploring the desirability of providing the committee with such statements at the beginning of each session of Congress. I have been wondering how the project is coming along.

Sincerely yours,

J. W. FULBRIGHT, *Chairman.*

SEPTEMBER 19, 1969.

HON. J. W. FULBRIGHT,
*Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter of September 10 to the Secretary, referring to your previous correspondence about the possibility of an annual foreign policy review statement.

Unfortunately, the Secretary did not have an opportunity to focus on your letter prior to his departure for New York. This matter has been under active consideration in the Department and some preliminary work has been done; however, it has not yet reached the point where it could be presented to the Secretary for a final decision.

I know he is very much interested in this, however, and will be giving it attention during the coming weeks.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM B. MACOMBER, Jr.

DECEMBER 31, 1969.

Hon. H. G. TORBERT, Jr.,
*Acting Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations, Department of
 State, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR TULLY: Senator Fulbright is out of town for a few days, but when he returns I am sure one of his first questions will be whether the Department has reached a decision on presenting an annual foreign policy posture statement to the committee. You will recall that this subject was dealt with in an exchange of letters and I believe the Secretary and the chairman discussed it on several occasions—the general idea being that the annual posture statements of the Department of Defense use, as take off points, a number of foreign policy assertions.

Sincerely yours,

CARL MARCY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
 Washington, D.C., January 3, 1970.

Mr. CARL MARCY,
Chief of Staff, Committee on Foreign Relations, U.S. Senate.

DEAR CARL: I received your inquiry of December 31 about the Department's plans regarding an annual foreign policy statement. The Secretary has decided to make a foreign policy report and work on it is well underway. We hope to have it available early in the session and I cannot yet give you a firm date.

Sincerely yours,

H. G. TORBERT, Jr.,
Acting Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations.

Subsequent to this exchange of letters, the Department of State announced that the President's message of February 18, 1970, on U.S. Foreign Policy for the 1970's, should be accepted in lieu of the proposed posture statement.

I regret the Department of State has not submitted a posture statement this year and hope that it will do so next year. The President's message is helpful but it does not provide opportunity for examination of the propositions set forth, and for the dialogue on foreign policy between the Congress and the Executive, which I believe is a prerequisite for the formulation of foreign policies that, hopefully, will obtain the public support necessary to effective execution of policy in a democracy such as ours.

* * * * *

The study which follows points up reporting requirements which have been met and could be repealed, reporting requirements which could well be combined as part of an annual report or congressional presentation, and reporting requirements which because they contain no "due date" lag far behind the period covered by the report.

As the study stresses, the value of these reports must be measured against their usefulness to Congress in the exercise of legislative oversight and I hope the committee will begin to exercise this criterion with this publication.

The committee is indebted to Mrs. Ellen C. Collier, specialist in U.S. foreign policy, of the Foreign Affairs Division, Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress, for this challenging and painstaking study.

CARL MARCY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington, D.C., January 8, 1970

Mr. Carl Marcy,
Chief of Staff, Committee on Foreign Relations, U.S. Senate.
Dear Carl: I received your inquiry of December 31 about the Department's plans regarding an annual foreign policy statement. The Secretary has decided to make a foreign policy report and work on it is well underway. We hope to have it available early in the session and I cannot yet give you a firm date.

H. C. FORREST, JR.,
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations

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REPORTING REQUIREMENTS IN LEGISLATION ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

(A study of the provisions of law requiring reports to Congress
in the foreign relations field)

I. INTRODUCTION

The reports to Congress required of the executive branch by many laws offer a twofold opportunity. The executive branch has the opportunity to present to Congress its activities, achievements, and problems in writing and with more careful deliberation than is often possible in committee hearings. Congress has the opportunity to examine and reflect on the information contained in a report, assess whether the intent of the legislation is being met, and make preparations for pursuing any questions raised by the reports. The reports can be a valuable means of communication between the executive and legislative branches and, for Congress, an important tool for overseeing the carrying out of the legislation.

This study brings together and examines the current legislative requirements for reports to Congress in the foreign affairs field. Since it deals only with the legislative framework for the reports, it does not review actual practices of the executive branch in making the reports or of Congress in using them.

One of the major questions raised by the study, however, is whether the reporting requirements are being adequately fulfilled. Are all the required reports being submitted and are they being submitted when due or in time to be helpful? Is Congress being kept "currently informed" and is it notified "promptly" when the legislation requires it? When the reports are submitted, do they contain the information in which Congress is interested?

A first step in assessing the life which has been breathed into the legislative framework of reporting requirements might be simply to ascertain how carefully they have been complied with in the past, that is, whether the required reports have been submitted when due. A survey of this nature would also identify any reporting requirements which have been completely fulfilled and are no longer necessary or which for any reason may have become obsolete. It might reveal what kind of reporting requirements yield the most dependable and most helpful information. If there is no regular accounting machinery in Congress to check that required reports from the executive branch are forthcoming when due, thought might be given to the establishment of some.¹

Another major question which is raised by a consideration of the many reporting requirements is whether full use is being made of the reports by Congress. The reports to Congress required of the executive branch by legislation offer one way for Congress to oversee how

¹ Rule III.2 of the House of Representatives calls for the Clerk of the House to send to each Member at the beginning of each session a list of the reports which it is the duty of any officer or Department to make to Congress, referring to the act under which the report is to be made. The most recent of these reports, House Document 9-210 was made on January 19, 1970.

legislation is being carried out and to determine what new legislation is needed. It is obvious that Congress feels a need for the reports because it continues to place reporting requirements in many laws. The need for the information in them may be especially acute in the field of foreign affairs, where Congress cannot as readily observe for itself events abroad or count on reactions from their constituents. But what happens to the reports after they are sent to Congress? Do they receive adequate attention?

The current practice of the relevant committees of Congress in utilizing the reports in the foreign relations field covered in this report has not been examined. However, a number of alternative ways in which executive reports could help Members and committees of Congress carry out their responsibilities have presented themselves during the preparation of this report and will be discussed in the concluding chapter.

The primary method used in this compilation has been to search the legislation on foreign relations for reporting requirements. The provisions of law found in the foreign affairs field requiring reports of some kind to Congress have been compiled in appendix II. Appendix I is a tabular summary of these provisions, showing the citation to the law, a summary of the content of the report required, from whom and to whom the report is to be made, and any time requirement.

The legislation and the groupings used have been for the most part that in the volume "Legislation on Foreign Relations with Explanatory Notes" published January 1, 1969, by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and House Committee on Foreign Affairs, with revisions made for legislation passed during 1969. In a few instances additional legislation has been included, such as the Atomic Energy Act and the National Aeronautics and Space Act because of their significant provisions for international cooperation in those fields. Defense legislation has not been included.

II. A SURVEY OF WHEN REPORTS ARE REQUIRED

In searching the legislation on foreign relations, more than a hundred reporting requirements have been found. The use of precise numbers will purposely be avoided because of the lack of comparability of the reports required and other problems, such as determining whether a single legislative provision requiring reporting on a number of different questions should be treated as one or several reporting requirements. Questions such as these, which have been decided on an individual basis, tend to make precise counts difficult. Nevertheless, the number of reporting requirements listed in the attached compilation is large, and spread through more than 50 pieces of legislation.

It should also be pointed out that the number of reporting requirements is not necessarily the same as the number of reports which will be received. A requirement for an annual report yields one report a year, but a requirement for a semiannual report means two reports a year and a quarterly reporting requirement means four. On the other hand, some reports are required only once or are required only in the case of a specific event which may or may not occur.

A substantial percentage of the reporting requirements compiled are in the Foreign Assistance Act which has accumulated about 30 requirements over the past decade. The next highest number was

found in the Foreign Military Sales Act (10) and then in the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act (Public Law 480—seven). In each of these cases and in other legislation related to foreign aid the quantity is larger than in much of the other legislation relating to foreign affairs because of the number of requirements that certain findings or determinations by the President must be reported to Congress. The Atomic Energy Act of 1954 also ranks high because of requirements that various agreements for cooperation with other countries be submitted to Congress a specified number of days before they are concluded.

Most of the other legislation calls for only one or two reports to Congress, usually a periodic report on the activities under the legislation. For the legislation as a whole the reporting requirements are about evenly divided between those calling for reports at regular intervals or specific times and those with less definite time requirements.

Of the reports with definite time requirements, about 35 are required annually, 10 semiannually, and five quarterly.

Annual reports are required from or on the following:

1. U.S. participation in the United Nations.
2. Financial contributions by the United States to international organizations.
3. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.
4. Peace Corps.
5. Activities under the International Travel Act.
6. Mutual educational and cultural exchange program.
7. East-West Center.
8. Board of Foreign Scholarships.
9. U.S. Advisory Commission on International Educational and Cultural Affairs.
10. Advisory Committee on the Arts.
11. International Education Act.
12. National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems.
13. U.S. participation in the Asian Development Bank.
14. Export-Import Bank.
15. Public Law 480 (agricultural commodities).
16. Foreign currencies available for use of United States.
17. Operations under Foreign Assistance Act.
18. Measures taken to strengthen management practices under Foreign Assistance Act.
19. Actions under Foreign Assistance Act substantially different from those presented in authorization request.
20. Actions taking into account foreign aid recipients' expenditures for military purposes.
21. Overseas Private Investment Corporation.
22. International Claims Commission.
23. Atomic Energy Commission.
24. Activities of all agencies (including State Department and ACDA) in the field of aeronautics and space.

Several additional reports required annually are specifically directed to be included in an already existing annual report. For example, those on U.S. participation in the International Finance Corporation, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the International Develop-

ment Association are to be included in the annual report of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems set up in the Bretton Woods Agreements Act. The reports on securities issued by the Asian Development Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank are to be included in the annual report of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Still other reports required annually are specifically directed to be made with budget estimates. For instance, all transactions in acquiring or disposing of property under the Foreign Service Building Act are to be included in the State Department budget estimates. Similarly, various recommendations, actions, plans, programs, tables, or other specified information called for under foreign assistance legislation or the Foreign Military Sales Act are directed to be submitted during consideration of the authorizing legislation or legislation for appropriations.

Of the 10 reports required semiannually, four are required by the Foreign Assistance Act:

(1) A consolidated report by the Secretary of the Treasury showing the amount of foreign currencies acquired without payment of dollars;

(2) A report on the implementation of the subsection stating that military assistance to American Republics be furnished in accordance with joint plans approved by the Organization of American States;

(3) The repayment status of each loan made under foreign aid authority;

(4) Expenditures for procurement outside the United States in excess of \$100,000.

Two semiannual reports are required under the Foreign Military Sales Act:

(1) Reports of sales and guarantees to economically less developed countries and, concurrently, forecasts of sales, guarantees, and credit applications;

(2) All exports of significant defense articles to foreign recipients or international organizations.

The other semiannual reports required are:

(1) Under the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act, a continuing study of export control measures by foreign governments in accordance with the act;

(2) Report on the U.S. information program;

(3) Report by the Advisory Commission on Information;

(4) Activities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Five reports are required quarterly:

(1) Programing and obligation of contingency fund in foreign assistance program;

(2) Conclusions after review of determinations under Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act;

(3) Items in military assistance pipeline against military assistance funds available (sec. 108 of Mutual Security Appropriation Act, 1956, as amended);

(4) Operations under Export Administration Act of 1969 (supersedes quarterly reports under the Export Control Act of 1949);

(5) Actions under Export Expansion Act.

More than a half dozen of the requirements listed call for a single report by a specified date. An example is the request for a thorough and comprehensive reappraisal of U.S. foreign assistance programs with recommendations from the President for achieving reforms in and reorganization of future aid programs to be submitted to Congress on or before March 31, 1970.

Similarly, before January 15, 1972, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation established by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1969 is to report on the results of certain pilot projects and not later than March 1, 1974, on the possibilities of transferring all or part of its activities to private citizens, corporations, or associations.

In most of such cases in the legislation examined the dates specified for the reports have passed and the reports have presumably been filed. They have included studies on the effectiveness of past educational and cultural programs; steps taken in the 17th session of the United Nations General Assembly on long-term financing of the United Nations; specific recommendations for carrying out provisions of the International Education Act of 1966; the outcome of initiatives to explore means and prospects of improved arrangements for standby forces for United Nations peacekeeping; and recommendations for improving and establishing agricultural research and training facilities in tropical and subtropical regions of Latin America, Africa, and Asia.

The rest of the reporting requirements, comprising roughly half the total, do not call for reports at regular intervals or on specified dates but are phrased in such a way that either there is some leeway in when to make the report or the making of a report depends upon events which may or may not occur.

For example, Congress or specified committees are to be kept "currently informed" about plans for utilization of funds under the Latin American Development Act, sales to the United Arab Republic under Public Law 480, the use of funds and exercise of functions under the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act, and the transfer of naval vessels under eight laws. Apparently the requirement that the Department of State and the Atomic Energy Commission keep specified committees of Congress currently informed on the activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency still stands although the requirement for an annual report by the President on the subject was repealed.

Somewhat similarly, action under the Middle East resolution is to be reported "whenever appropriate" although originally it was to be required in January and July of each year. The only other "commitment" resolution requiring a report to Congress at any time is the Formosa resolution which provides for expiration upon the report to Congress by the President that the peace and security of the Formosa area has been reasonably assured by international conditions created by the action of the United Nations or otherwise.

Several other reports are also very indefinite in their time requirements although they are definitely called for at some time or other. For instance, the Attorney General's report on the administration of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, is required "from time to time." The status of countries determined to be friendly to the United States and eligible for sales agreements under Public Law 480 is to be reported after a review made "periodically" by the

President. Similarly, suggestions for improving the audit under the Inter-American Development Bank Act are to be made by the Comptroller General after he "periodically" reviews the audit reports.

In two dozen or more cases a report is to be made only upon the occurrence of a certain event, for example, the concluding of some kind of authorized agreement, the taking by the President of some particular authorized action, or the President's determination that the national security requires the waiving of a prohibition.

The most longstanding of these appears to be the reporting required of the Department of State under an act of July 27, 1868, of all facts and proceedings about the President's attempts to obtain the release of any U.S. citizen unjustly deprived of his liberty under authority of any foreign government. Most are of more recent origin however. Two deal with events which could occur in the United Nations, the seating of Communist China and the taking of enforcement action. For several years in the foreign assistance appropriation legislation there has been a requirement that in the event of the seating of Communist China in the United Nations, the President is to report on the implications for U.S. foreign policy including that created by membership in the United Nations. Similarly special current reports are to be provided whenever the United Nations Security Council decides to take enforcement measures, such as the imposition of sanctions.

Some actions including certain reorganization measures are required to be reported in advance of being taken. For example, a proposal to delegate any of the powers given to the President under the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act to another officer and any activities or facilities to be transferred from any Government agency to the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency must be reported to Congress 60 days prior to taking effect. Fifteen days prior notice is required for use of additional funds under the Middle East resolution.

While international agreements or actions requiring express congressional approval are not included in this study, in several cases agreements or proposals for agreements with other nations which are not required to actually be approved by Congress or submitted as treaties are required to be reported to Congress a certain number of days before their conclusion or upon their conclusion. Notice of 30 to 60 days is required for agreements to grant or use foreign currencies under section 104 of Public Law 480. For most agreements for cooperation under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 notice of 30 days is required but for certain cooperation involving military uses notice of 60 days is required. Upon conclusion of any agreement committing funds authorized for the Development Loan Fund under section 202 of the Foreign Assistance Act involving funds to be appropriated, the Senate Foreign Relations and Appropriations Committees and the Speaker of the House are to be notified.

A substantial number of the legislative requirements call for the reporting of Presidential determinations to waive various restrictions which have been established. The practice of requiring reports on such Presidential determinations apparently has developed as a middle course between flat prohibition or a requirement for specific Congressional approval, on the one hand, and leaving the discretion entirely with the President without close congressional check, on the

other. About a dozen determinations under the Foreign Assistance Act or related legislation are required to be reported, four under the Foreign Military Sales Act, three under Public Law 480, and two under the Export-Import Bank Act.

Finally, although this study is concerned primarily with reports required from the executive branch, to complete the record of reports required in legislation on foreign relations six pieces of legislation requiring reports to Congress from its own members and committees have been included in the attached compilation. A report for each fiscal year for which an appropriation is made is required from the U.S. group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group, the Canada-United States Interparliamentary Group, and the North Atlantic Assembly. Reports are also required on expenditures of each member or employee of the above groups in addition to itemized reports by each member and consolidated reports by each committee showing amount of dollars and dollar equivalents of foreign currencies from appropriated funds spent in connection with travel outside the United States.

III. THE SENDERS AND RECEIVERS

As in the case of when reports are to be made, there is considerable variety in the legislative requirements regarding both who in the executive branch is to make the reports and to whom in Congress they are to be sent.

The various requirements may make little difference in the case of who makes the reports, for whether the law requires that the report be made by the President or a subordinate official, the report presumably will be written by the office most closely connected with the subject matter, generally not the President or his White House staff, although the President would have the ultimate responsibility for the program or actions reported upon.

In about half of the required reports, the legislative requirement is that the President report to Congress. The percentage is high because most, although not all, of the many reports required under the Foreign Assistance Act are designated to be made by the President, as well as most of those under the Foreign Military Sales Act and Public Law 480. In the other half of the reports, the reporting responsibility is divided among a wide group, usually the head of the agency principally involved, for example, in several cases the Secretary of State or in other cases the board or commission from whom the report is required.

The lack of uniformity in the provisions for the congressional recipients of the report may be of more significance because of the possibility that not all of the members or committees having an interest in the report will see it. Whether this is a real problem would require a survey of current practices in referring reports to committee and of making the reports accessible to members not on the committees to which a report was referred. When reports are printed as congressional documents, they are easily available to all but many reports apparently are not printed.

An interested committee would appear to be more certain to get the report if it was specified in the legislation than otherwise. On the

other hand, the designation of specific committees to receive the reports could raise a question as to whether the reports filed then became the exclusive property of that committee rather than of Congress as a whole. Whatever the answer in theory, in practice other committees and members not on the specified committee might find the reports less accessible.

The use of the term "Congress" as the recipient may also have limitations on occasion namely that although it might make the report submitted accessible more easily to all committees and members, it would not guarantee that the most interested committee would receive the report.

Substantially more than half of the required reports are to be made simply to "Congress" under the terms of the legislation. In a few cases, such as the reports required by the Export-Import Bank, it is specified to the "Senate and the House of Representatives." In several cases when the report is to be made by a study committee or a department head, the reports are to be made both to the President and Congress.

In the rest of the reports, there is considerable variety and often a lack of symmetry in the designated recipient in the Senate and the House of Representatives. Many of the reports in the Foreign Aid Act are to be sent on the Senate side to specified committees, usually the Foreign Relations Committee, but also frequently to both the Foreign Relations and Appropriations Committees, and sometimes the Armed Services Committee as well, but in the House they are sent to the Speaker of the House. Most of the reports required by the Foreign Military Sales Act are to be sent to the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, although in three cases it is specified only that the reports be made to "Congress." Public Law 480 on agricultural commodities has two reports go to "Congress," one to go to "the Senate and the House of Representatives" and also be published in the Federal Register, one to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, and three to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and the House Committee on Agriculture.

Most of the reports in the area of information and educational exchange and others by the Department of State are specified to be only to the Congress, although the report required under the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act is to go to the "Appropriate Committees of Congress." The reports of agreements with other nations under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 are to be sent to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

The patterns of distribution of the reports in the House and the Senate, and a survey of whether this distribution has been considered satisfactory, might help indicate whether or not a more specific recipient than "Congress" should be included in legislative provisions requiring reports.

IV. MASS REPEALS OF REPORTING REQUIREMENTS IN PAST

Much of the attention that has been given to the reporting requirements as a whole in the past appears to have been inspired by the executive branch, which has sometimes felt that the reporting requirements were too numerous and sometimes unnecessary, constituting a burden they found difficult to meet.

From time to time bills have been passed to eliminate requirements for reports which were believed to be no longer needed. An act of May 29, 1928, repealed requirements for 128 reports; an act of August 7, 1946, repealed 62, an act of August 30, 1954, repealed 32; and an act of June 29, 1960, repealed requirements for 26.¹

The most recent group reduction of reports found was Public Law 89-348, approved November 8, 1965, which repealed 23 reporting requirements and reduced the reporting requirements in 11 additional instances by changing quarterly or semiannual reports to semiannual or annual. This reduction was based on a draft bill proposed by the Bureau of the Budget on May 4, 1965, suggesting that as part of a cost reduction effort and based on recommendations made by executive agencies, 65 reporting requirements be repealed and nine others modified because they no longer appeared to be needed or were more frequent than necessary. After review by the Committees on Government Operations, which sought the views of the chairman of the committees concerned with each report, only 23 were repealed and 11 others were modified by changing them from a quarterly or semiannual basis to an annual basis. While reports relating to foreign relations have not constituted a large portion of the deleted requirements, with each group a few reports related to foreign affairs have been terminated. Public Law 611 of 1928 repealed the requirement for a full list of all consular officers for example, and Public Law 615 of 1946 discontinued a requirement for an annual statement by the Secretary of State of all changes in the commercial systems of other nations by treaties or duties or regulations, and another requirement for a synopsis of as much of the information communicated to him by diplomatic and consular officers during the preceding year as he deemed valuable, specifying the names of any consuls or commercial agents remiss in transmitting commercial information.

Public Law 89-348 of 1965 discontinued the report to Congress by the President with respect to operations under the Lend-Lease Act, the report to the Congress by the President not less than once each year on the activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the participation of the United States therein; an annual report by the National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation and the Secretary of State on receipts and expenditures of funds and bequests in connection with UNESCO; and an annual report on the condition of the Foreign Service retirement and disability fund.

Among the reports which were changed from a more frequent time requirement to an annual submission were the semiannual report on activities under the International Travel Act; the report of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission concerning operations under the International Claims Settlement Act, and the report concerning operations under the Export-Import Bank Act.

While the group repeal method undoubtedly does quickly clear the books of numerous reporting requirements, it seems debatable if it is the best way to deal with any problem created by them, for the required reports are not studied in the context of the legislation in which they were originally incorporated but in the context of a large number of other unrelated reporting requirements. The emphasis

¹ S. Rept. 545, 89th Cong., first sess., p. 2.

becomes one of saving money and work for the executive branch rather than insuring adequate communication between the two branches and facilitating the efforts of Congress to follow up on the legislation it has passed.

The elimination of a report in a group repeal may go almost unnoticed by many interested in a particular subject. An example is the ending of the requirement for a report at least once each year about the International Atomic Energy Agency. Although the administration has suggested this should be eliminated and the Senate Government Operations Committee concurred on the grounds that the information in it was essentially duplicated in other reports, "United States Participation in the United Nations," "United States Contributions to International Organizations," and the annual report of the Atomic Energy Commission, many became aware of the abolition of the report only when they wanted more detailed information on the IAEA in connection with the implementation of the terms of the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

V. ALTERNATIVE METHODS OF USING REQUIRED REPORTS

From the point of view of the executive branch, reports to Congress may sometimes appear as a costly and time-consuming chore sweetened only by the opportunity to justify and promote a particular agency, action, or program. Nevertheless, for the legislative branch they can be a valuable tool for overseeing how legislation is carried out. Whether the reports are a waste or a valuable tool depends in large part on how they are prepared but also how they are used by Congress.

Before decisions are made on how to utilize the reporting mechanism, however, consideration should be given to the objectives being sought. One objective clearly is surveillance or oversight of the executive branch. The placing of requirements for reports so frequently in legislation demonstrates the desire of Congress to follow through on the laws it has passed and ascertain that the programs and actions taken under the legislation are consistent with congressional intent. Another objective is to obtain the information necessary for planning and formulating new legislation. In the foreign affairs field, where Members of Congress cannot as readily get information as on domestic events, the obtaining of full information from the executive branch may be especially important if Congress is to exercise its full role in the making of foreign policy. A clear definition or understanding of these and other objectives is a first step in evaluating the usefulness of current requirements and developing new procedures.

Once the objectives have been defined, the next step is to survey the requirements in current legislation against these objectives. In its final report of July 28, 1966, the Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress recommended that each legislative committee should review the reports required of the executive branch to determine whether the reports perform a useful function, should be re-oriented, or are no longer necessary. It stated:

Each committee should also review all reports required by existing laws to determine if they still fulfill a useful function. At present a total of 639 annual reports is required of various executive departments and offices. This is a burdensome and useless practice to impose on administrative agencies if it does not actually inform the committee or if the subject matter is so trivial that no attention will be given to it.¹

¹ Final report of the Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress, 89th Cong., 2d sess., S. Rept. 1414, pp. 24-25.

Each of the reporting requirements contained in appendix I might be reviewed in the light of the question, "Is this requirement still necessary; is this report helpful?" As suggested earlier, a review and accounting of the reports which have actually been submitted might help reveal any requirements which have become obsolete. Or a poll might be taken to find out if any reports are actually never used by any Members of Congress.

The requirements of each law might also be studied for possible improvements leading to a more efficient reporting system. For example, many of the reports required under the Foreign Assistance Act might be consolidated. A consolidation should be possible without any loss of information if it were made clear either in the legislative history or in the legislation itself that certain types of information were required to be included in the consolidated reports, and if there were a continuing interest of Congress in the reports and an obvious determination to insure that they contained the desired information. Experience with the Presidential determinations required to be reported might also be studied to ascertain whether they have proved satisfactory.

Measuring the current legislative requirements against the objectives being sought in requiring reports would not only help locate any reporting requirements which should be discarded or revised but it would also help find any gaps in the reporting system. A gap which becomes apparent immediately upon looking over the required reports is the lack of any regular report on its general operations from the Department of State which has overall responsibility for the conduct of foreign policy. Although periodic reports on their programs are submitted by the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the Peace Corps, the U.S. Information Agency, the Agency for International Development, the Atomic Energy Commission, and the National Aeronautics and Space Agency, the State Department is not required to submit a periodic report except on a few segments of its activities such as the educational exchange programs. (The lack of reports from the supersecret agencies, the National Security Agency and the Central Intelligence Agency, appears to involve additional basic questions and will not be discussed here.)

Similarly, at the present time in the foreign relations field there is not a single major report covering problems in foreign policy which would be comparable in scope to the President's Economic Report or the defense posture statement of the Secretary of Defense in recent years before the Armed Services Committee. Reports in the press have indicated, however, that Secretary of State Rogers intends to submit a "posture statement" on international issues to Congress in lieu of that formerly presented by the Secretary of Defense.¹

Although a periodic report by the Department of State and a "posture statement" on international problems and the policies by which the United States plans to meet them might overlap slightly, the two would be essentially different because each would have a separate function. The difference would be comparable to that between the annual report of the Department of Defense and the defense posture statement of the Secretary of Defense. The periodic report of the Department of State would be a record of the activities in the immediate past while the "posture" statement would emphasize present

¹ Washington Post, Jan. 6, 1970, p: A-7:

and future problems and policies. Hopefully an annual report by the Department of State would not have the 2-year timelag found in the Defense Department annual report.

The reporting system might also be revised to help fill gaps in information in fields which have perennially been problems in executive-legislative relations. For example, in a separate report or as part of a future report on its general operations by the Department of State there might be required a quarterly, semiannual, or annual listing of all executive agreements which have been concluded with other countries, grouped according to subject or legislative authority for the agreements. The legislation already requires that certain executive agreements be reported, such as the agreements committing funds authorized under the Foreign Assistance Act, certain fixed-price sales agreements under the Foreign Military Sales Act, educational exchange agreements, and agreements under the Atomic Energy Act. However, such scattered requirements may result in a constant flow of executive agreements to various committees without producing any meaningful overall picture and without providing confidence that every executive agreement has been reported. A listing of all executive agreements which have been concluded in a certain period, or at least all which are not reported to Congress under any existing legislation, could provide a more satisfactory method of checking on the use of executive agreements than now exists.

Still another apparent gap is on U.S. participation in international organizations not in the United Nations family. Although a brief discussion of each such organization is contained in the report "United States Contributions to International Organizations," little is included there about each organization's current activities. Recent information about U.S. activities in the other organizations, which include such important organizations in foreign policy as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Organization of American States, is now frequently difficult to obtain and would be very useful.

After the legislative framework is examined and reporting requirements have been eliminated, revised, or added in accordance with congressional needs, there still remains the question of how Congress should utilize the reports when they are submitted.

One method of increasing the usefulness of executive reports which was suggested by the Joint Committee on Congressional Organization is the holding of a formal review of or hearing on the major reports required. The committee stated in its final report:

Many statutes require periodic reports to Congress from the agency or department. Some reports—such as the Presidents' Economic Report—are the subject of important hearings. But many other important reports by the Executive go unnoticed because the committee with jurisdiction takes no action. Hearings should be held on major reports in order to direct attention to any specific problems raised in them. The result of such hearings would be a more regular dialog on major public policies.¹

At the present time, while some programs such as the foreign assistance program have usually required annual authorizations, few programs or agencies in the foreign relations field still do. Most of the agencies and programs are authorized for 2 or more years or have a permanent authorization and hence do not regularly receive an annual scrutiny from any congressional committee except the Appro-

¹ Final Report of the Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress, 89th Cong., second sess., S. Rept. 1414, pp. 24-25.

priations Committees. A formal review of the annual reports by or on such agencies and programs which do not need annual authorizations can offer a method for the legislative committees to oversee these programs. Hearings by the Foreign Relations or Foreign Affairs Committees on the accomplishments and shortcomings of the agency or program revealed in the reports as measured against the objectives in the original legislation might provide a way to supervise and help shape policies without getting bogged down in details which might obscure the broader picture. While the substantive committee could review and comment on the level of appropriations sought and funding problems, the primary emphasis could be on the substance of the policy rather than its cost as is the concern of the Appropriations Committees in their annual review.

Another way in which executive reports might be used by Congress is to encourage the coordination of different programs or agencies in the same field. This might be done by examining together the reports from different segments of similar programs. For example, following are several required reports in the area of educational and cultural exchange which could be examined together:

Annual report on the International Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs.

Annual report of the U.S. Advisory Commission on International Educational and Cultural Affairs.

Annual report on the Operations of the East-West Center.

Annual report on the Cultural Presentations Program of the Advisory Committee on the Arts.

Annual report of the Board of Foreign Scholarships.

Annual report on Activities under the International Education Act, including recommendations of the National Advisory Committee on International Studies.

Hearings on these reports together would provide an opportunity to view the exchange program as a whole.

As a second example, a review of two annual reports, United States Participation in the United Nations and United States Contributions to International Organizations, would provide an opportunity to survey the spectrum of international organizations, compare costs and achievements, and examine and help develop the goals and guidelines of U.S. policy in international organizations. (As mentioned earlier, this is an area in which an additional report covering U.S. participation in international organizations outside the United Nations might be considered.)

A third field in which the grouping of several required reports for joint consideration might be beneficial would be international economic development. Various reports on the foreign aid program, such as the annual report and those on foreign currencies available and on the repayment status of loans, might be considered in connection with reports of financial institutions in the business of extending loans to developing countries or groups concerned with international economic policy, such as the annual report of the Export-Import Bank and the annual report of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems.

Holding hearings on or examining several reports together is not the only way that reporting requirements can help achieve coordination, however. In at least one instance a reporting requirement has

been designed to increase coordination within the executive branch on a subject in which several different agencies or departments were involved. One of the reports called for by the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, for example, is a report from the President which would describe all the activities of all agencies in the field of aeronautics and space and an evaluation of their activities and accomplishments in terms of attaining the objectives of the act. In this way the activities of the Department of State, the U.S. Information Agency, and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency which have roles in developing international policies and cooperation in space are reported in the same volume with the activities of agencies with major roles in the space program, thus encouraging coordination within the executive branch and facilitating an assessment by the congressional recipients. Similarly, the inclusion of reports on the U.S. participation in the International Finance Corporation, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the International Development Association, in the report of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems, originally to report on U.S. participation in the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, would appear to promote coordination in this area.

Finally, another way in which the reports might be used is to assure that the findings and recommendations of study or advisory groups set up by Congress are carefully evaluated and to follow up on how many of the recommendations are being put into effect. When periodic reports from an advisory group are required, such as the semiannual reports of the U.S. Advisory Commission on Information, the Advisory Commission's report might be compared with the report by the agency on its own program, in this case the U.S. Information Agency. Similarly, special studies such as various ones which have been called for in the foreign aid legislation might be the subject of hearings. This would give Congress an opportunity to help determine the extent to which the recommendations of the study or advisory groups should be applied and establish a plan for subsequent review of the actions of the executive branch taken on the recommendations.

In conclusion, the requirements for reports from the Executive offer numerous ways for assisting Congress in fulfilling its role in the foreign policy field. Although these requirements may seem routine in comparison with the major provisions in any legislation, they provide one of the major foundations for following up on whether the purpose of the legislation is being met. Together the legislative requirements and the use Congress makes of the reports submitted under them can have considerable influence on the quality of reports and adequacy of information supplied by the executive branch.

SUMMARY TABLE OF PROVISIONS OF LAW REQUIRING PERIODIC OR SPECIAL REPORTS TO CONGRESS IN THE FOREIGN RELATIONS FIELD

APPENDIX I

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SUMMARY TABLE OF PROVISIONS OF LAW REQUIRING PERIODIC OR SPECIAL REPORTS TO CONGRESS IN THE
FOREIGN RELATIONS FIELD

Citation and content of report required	From whom	To whom	When
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A. Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (Public Law 87-195), as amended:			
Sec. 202(c)—Provisions of agreements committing authorized funds.	President.....	Foreign Relations and Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the Speaker of the House.	Upon conclusion of each agreement.
Sec. 217—Results of study and investigation of feasibility of programs for furnishing used equipment to less-developed friendly countries, and recommendations.	-----do-----	Congress.....	At earliest practicable date.
Sec. 240(g)—Results of pilot programs of agricultural credit and self-help community development projects, together with recommendations.	Overseas Private Investment Corp.	-----do-----	On or before Jan. 15, 1972.
Sec. 240A. (a)—Complete and detailed report of its operations during fiscal year.	-----do-----	-----do-----	After end of each fiscal year.
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Sec. 261—Findings of review and evaluation of the economic development program under this act.	Committee authorized to be appointed by President.	President and Congress..	
Sec. 304—Outcome of initiatives to explore means and prospects of improved arrangements for standby forces for United Nations peace-keeping.	President.....	Congress.....	Not later than Mar. 31, 1968.
Sec. 451(b)—Programing and obligation of contingency fund.	-----do-----	Foreign Relations and Appropriations Committee of the Senate and Speaker of the House.	Quarterly.
Sec. 461(b)—Recommendations for improving and establishing agricultural research and training facilities in tropical and subtropical regions of Latin America, Africa, and Asia.	-----do-----	Congress.....	In presenting proposals for fiscal year 1969.

SUMMARY TABLE OF PROVISIONS OF LAW REQUIRING PERIODIC OR SPECIAL REPORTS TO CONGRESS IN THE
FOREIGN RELATIONS FIELD—Continued

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Sec. 504—Presidential determination that waiver of prohibition against furnishing sophisticated weapons systems to underdeveloped countries is important to the national security of the United States.	President.....	Congress.....	Within 30 days of determination.
Sec. 506(a)—Ordering defense articles for military assistance from Department of Defense stocks if President determines it to be vital to the security of the United States.	-----	Senate Committees on Foreign Relations, Appropriations, and Armed Services, and Speaker of House.	Prompt notice of action taken.
Sec. 507(b)—Implementation of subsection which states that to the maximum extent feasible, military assistance to American Republics be furnished in accordance with joint plans approved by Organization of American States.	President.....	Speaker of House and Committee on Foreign Relations of Senate.	Semiannual.
Sec. 508—Presidential determination to waive prohibition against military assistance to any country in Africa except for internal security or civic action requirements.	-----do-----	Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and Speaker of House.	Promptly.
Sec. 613(c)—Consolidation of reports from each agency or department showing amount on hand for each country of all foreign currencies acquired without payment of dollars.	Secretary of Treasury.	Congress.....	Semiannual.
Sec. 613(d)—Determination by Secretary of State that it is not in national interest to conclude arrangements for the receipt of interest income or foreign currency proceeds, and reasons.	Secretary of State, or his delegate.	-----do-----	Promptly on each such determination.
Sec. 614(c)—Authorization for \$50,000,000 which Presidential certification that it is inadvisable to specify the nature of the use will be deemed a sufficient voucher.	President.....	Speaker of House and chairman and ranking minority member of Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.	Promptly and fully of each use of funds under this provision.
Sec. 620(f)—Waiver of prohibition against assistance to any Communist country upon Presidential finding that such assistance is vital to U.S. security, the recipient is not controlled by the international Communist conspiracy, and such assistance will further promote the independence of recipient country from international Communist conspiracy.	-----do-----	Congress.....	Promptly.
Sec. 620(i)—Determination by President that any country, previously determined to be engaging in or preparing for aggressive military efforts or participating in any international conference planning activities involving insurrection or subversion against the United States or certain other countries, had ceased such efforts or participation and given satisfactory assurances that they would not be resumed.	-----do-----	-----do-----	Prior to giving assistance to such country.
Sec. 620(p)—Waiver of prohibition against aid to United Arab Republic upon Presidential finding that such assistance is essential to U.S. national interest and will not assist aggressive actions by U.A.R.	-----do-----	Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and Speaker of House.	Within 30 days.
Sec. 620(q)—Waiver of prohibition of assistance to country in default in excess of 6 months in payment of loan from United States upon Presidential determination that assistance to such country is in the national interest.	-----do-----	Speaker of House and Senate Foreign Relations Committee.	

SUMMARY TABLE OF PROVISIONS OF LAW REQUIRING PERIODIC OR SPECIAL REPORTS TO CONGRESS IN THE
FOREIGN RELATIONS FIELD—Continued

Citation and content of report required	From whom	To whom	When
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A. Foreign Assistance Act etc.—Continued			
Sec. 620(s)—Presidential actions in carrying out provision that before furnishing assistance President is to take into account percentage of recipient's budget devoted to military purposes, foreign exchange resources used to acquire military equipment, and amount spent for purchasing sophisticated weapons systems.	President.....	Speaker of House and Senate Foreign Relations Committee.	Annually.
Sec. 620(u)—Where country is delinquent on United Nations assessment for the purposes of article 19 of United Nations Charter (2 years), assurances given by country of paying its arrearages or explanation of circumstances which render it economically incapable of giving such assurances.	-----do-----	Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and Speaker of House.	
Sec. 621 A. (c)—Specific steps taken, including an evaluation of progress, toward implementation of sec. (b) to establish a management system that includes the definition of objectives, quantitative indicators of progress toward them, orderly consideration of alternative methods, and adoption of methods for comparing results, and which would provide information to the agency and Congress relating resources and budget projections to objectives and results.	-----do-----	Congress.....	Do.
Sec. 634 (a) and (b)—Operations in each fiscal year including information on investment guaranty program and progress under freedom of navigation and nondiscrimination declaration of sec. 102. In this report and in response to requests President is to make public all information not deemed incompatible with U.S. security, and in case of loan made from Development Loan Fund, President to make public appropriate information about the loan including information about the borrower, the nature of the activity, and objectives being served.	-----do-----	-----do-----	After the close of each fiscal year.
Sec. 634(c)—Information requested by General Accounting Office or any committee of Congress charged with considering foreign aid legislation, or certification by President that he has forbidden the furnishing of such information with his reasons.	-----do-----	General Accounting Office or requesting committee of Congress.	Within 35 days after written request or no funds to be made available.
Sec. 634(d)—Programs to be carried out with funds appropriated for that fiscal year, if requested by chairman.	-----do-----	Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and House Committee on Foreign Affairs.	When requests are presented to Congress for appropriations for fiscal year 1969.
All actions during fiscal year which resulted in furnishing substantially different assistance from that included in presentation to Congress during consideration of authorization or appropriations, with reasons.	President.....	Senate Committees on Foreign Relations and Appropriations and Speaker of House.	At end of each fiscal year.
Presentation materials to include comparison with programs and activities in previous year and explanation of substantial changes; chart showing all types of assistance planned on country-by-country basis; details of proposed U.S. contributions to multilateral financial agencies; statement of projects on country-by-country basis for which financing was furnished through Export-Import Bank.	-----do-----	Congress.....	During consideration of amendments to appropriations acts.

**SUMMARY TABLE OF PROVISIONS OF LAW REQUIRING PERIODIC OR SPECIAL REPORTS TO CONGRESS IN THE
FOREIGN RELATIONS FIELD—Continued**

Citation and content of report required	From whom	To whom	When
I. FOREIGN ASSISTANCE—Continued			
A. Foreign Assistance Act etc.—Continued			
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Sec. 634(e)—Specific plan for each country receiving bilateral grant economic assistance whereby wherever practicable, such assistance be progressively reduced and eventually terminated.	President.....	Congress.....	To include in his recommendations each fiscal year.
Sec. 634(f)—Repayment status of each loan made under foreign aid authority and unpaid balance.	Secretary of Treasury.	Speaker of House and Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.	Semiannual showing data as of June 30 and Dec. 31 of each year.
Sec. 634(h)—Information concerning proposed funding levels for military assistance and sales to South Vietnam, Thailand, and Laos.		Congress.....	In background document each fiscal year for new authorization and appropriations for military assistance programs.
B. Foreign Assistance Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-554):			
Sec. 502—Recommendations for achieving such reforms and reorganization of future foreign assistance programs as deemed necessary and appropriate in national interest in light of a thorough and comprehensive reappraisal of U.S. foreign assistance programs.	President.....	do.....	On or before Mar. 31, 1970, with interim report on or before July 1, 1969.
C. Latin American Development Act (Public Law 86-735), as amended:			
Sec. 2—Plans and programs for utilization of funds authorized.	Secretary of State....	Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and House Committee on Foreign Affairs.	To keep currently informed.
D. Foreign Assistance and Related Agencies Appropriation Act of 1969 (Public Law 581):			
Title I—Presidential determination that waiver of prohibition against using funds to furnish sophisticated weapons systems to any underdeveloped countries is important to the national security of the United States.	President.....	Congress.....	Within 30 days of each such determination.
Title I—Presidential determination that waiver of prohibition against increase of military assistance program beyond the amount justified to Congress is essential to the U.S. national interest.	do.....	House of Representatives and the Senate.	Within 30 days after each such determination.
Sec. 105—Insofar as compatible with requirements of national security, implications of seating Communist China in United Nations on U.S. foreign policy and U.S. foreign relations, including that created by membership in the United Nations, together with recommendations.	do.....	Congress.....	In the event of the seating of Chinese Communist regime in Security Council or General Assembly of the United Nations.
Sec. 108—Expenditure under act for procurement outside the United States of any commodity in bulk and in excess of \$100,000; to include reasons for Presidential determination under sec. 604(a) criteria that foreign procurement will not result in adverse effects on U.S. economy which outweigh economic or other advantages to United States of less costly procurement outside the United States.		Senate and House of Representatives.	At least twice annually.

SUMMARY TABLE OF PROVISIONS OF LAW REQUIRING PERIODIC OR SPECIAL REPORTS TO CONGRESS IN THE FOREIGN RELATIONS FIELD—Continued

Citation and content of report required	From whom	To whom	When
I. FOREIGN ASSISTANCE—Continued			
D. Foreign Assistance etc.—Continued			
Sec. 109(b)—Presidential determination that withholding of economic assistance to nation based on theory of government known as communism except under sec. 214(b) (assistance to certain schools and libraries and hospital centers) would be contrary to the national interest, with statement by President as to reasons.	-----	House of Representatives and the Senate.	Published in Federal Register within 7 days of submission to the Congress.
E. Mutual Security Appropriation Act, 1956, as amended:			
Sec. 108—Items to be delivered against funds reserved and report on a delivery or service-rendered basis of all military assistance funds allocated and available to the Department of Defense.	Secretary of Defense.	Committees on Appropriations of House and Senate.	Quarterly.
F. Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951 (Public Law 82-213, "Battle Act"), as amended:			
Sec. 103(b)—Determination that cessation of aid to country permitting certain shipments to countries threatening security of United States would be detrimental to security of United States.	President.	Senate and House Appropriations and Armed Services Committees and Senate Foreign Affairs Committee.	Immediately.
Conclusions after quarterly review of these determinations with analysis of trade with the Soviet bloc of countries for which determinations have been made.	do	Same committees.	Quarterly.
Sec. 302—Continuing study of administration of export control measures undertaken by foreign governments in accordance with provisions of this legislation, with recommendations for action where appropriate.	Administrator (person charged with principal responsibility for administration of provisions of this legislation).	Congress.	From time to time but not less than once every 6 months.
G. Use of Foreign Currencies (sec. 6 of Interest Equalization Tax Extension Act of 1955), (Public Law 89-243):			
Sec. 6(c)—(1) By executive agencies and by countries (expenditures in dollars and in foreign currencies); (2) amounts of foreign currencies available for use of United States; and, (3) amounts of convertible foreign currencies at close of year.	Secretary of Treasury.	Senate Committee on Finance and House Committee on Ways and Means.	Annually.
H. Foreign Military Sales Act (Public Law 90-629):			
Sec. 1—Presidential determination to waive limitation against sales which would have the effect of arming military dictators who are denying social progress to their own people, on grounds it is important to the security of the United States.	President.	Speaker of House and Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.	Promptly.
Sec. 3(a)(2)—Implementation of each agreement with country or international organization found eligible not to transfer title or possession of any defense article to any person not an officer or agency of that country or international organization unless the consent of the President has been obtained.	do	do	Do.
Sec. 3(b)—Presidential determination that it is important to security of United States to waive prohibition against selling defense article or service to any country which seizes or takes into custody or fines an American fishing vessel engaged in fishing more than 12 miles from its coast.	do	do	Do.

**SUMMARY TABLE OF PROVISIONS OF LAW REQUIRING PERIODIC OR SPECIAL REPORTS TO CONGRESS IN THE
FOREIGN RELATIONS FIELD—Continued**

Citation and content of report required	From whom	To whom	When
I. FOREIGN ASSISTANCE—Continued			
H. Foreign Military Sales Act etc—Continued			
Sec. 4—Presidential determination that it is important to national security of the United States to waive prohibition against guaranteeing, or extending credit in connection with sale of sophisticated weapons systems to any underdeveloped country other than Greece, Turkey, Iran, Israel, Republic of China, Philippines, and Korea.	President.....	Congress.....	Within 30 days for each such determination.
Sec. 22—Any fixed-price sales agreement under which aggregate cost to the United States exceeds the aggregate amount required to be paid by the purchasing country or international organization.	do.....	do.....	Promptly.
Sec. 33(c)—Presidential determination that it is important to the security of the United States to waive regional ceilings on foreign military sales.	do.....	Speaker of House and Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.	Do.
Sec. 35(b)—Reports of sales and guaranties to economically less developed countries with details on the countries and terms of sale.	do.....	do.....	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.	do.....		Semiannual, concurrently with above report required under this sentence.
Sec. 36(a)—All exports during preceding 6 months of significant defense articles on U.S. munitions list to any foreign recipient or international organization, with full information on the articles, the purchaser, the terms and other appropriate information to enable Congress to evaluate the distribution of U.S. defense articles abroad.	Secretary of State...	Speaker of House and Senate Foreign Relations Committee.	Semiannual.
Sec. 36(b)—Annual tables disclosing dollar value of cash and credit foreign military sales orders, commitments to order, and estimated future orders under this act and estimated future commercial sales, on country-by-country basis and with summaries on economically developed and economically less developed country basis.	do.....	Congress.....	In presentation material submitted during consideration of amendments to or appropriation for this act.
II. THE PEACE CORPS			
A. The Peace Corps Act, (Public Law 87-293):			
Sec. 11—Operations under this Act.....	President.....	do.....	At least once in each fiscal year.
III. AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES			
A. Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (Public Law 480), as amended:			
Sec. 103(d)—Results of review of status of countries which have been determined to be friendly to the United States and eligible for sales agreements.	do.....	do.....	Periodically.
Finding of President that sales agreement for furnishing Cuba medical supplies, nonstrategic raw materials for agriculture and nonstrategic commodities would be in national interest.	do.....	Senate and House of Representatives and published in Federal Register.	All such findings.
Sales made to United Arab Republic which is not to be included in term friendly country unless the President determines that sale under title I is in U.S. national interest.	do.....	President of the Senate and Speaker of the House.	Fully and currently.

**SUMMARY TABLE OF PROVISIONS OF LAW REQUIRING PERIODIC OR SPECIAL REPORTS TO CONGRESS IN THE
FOREIGN RELATIONS FIELD—Continued**

Citation and content of report required	From whom	To whom	When
II. THE PEACE CORPS—Continued			
A. Agricultural Trade etc.—Continued			
Sec. 104(b)(1)—Release of amounts of foreign currencies reserved for developing new markets for U.S. agricultural commodities which the Secretary of Agriculture determines cannot be used for this purpose.	President.....	Senate Agriculture and Forestry and House Agriculture Committees.	Release not to be made until 30 days after notice of proposed release has been transmitted or 60 days if Congress not in session.
Sec. 104(3)—Agreement or proposal to grant foreign currencies or use principal or interest from loan repayments.	do.....	Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and House Committee on Agriculture.	Requires 30 days notice or 60 days following transmittal if Congress not in session.
Sec. 104(4)—Determination by the Secretary of the Treasury that an excess of foreign currencies or credits exists with respect to any nation and thereafter the extent of such excess, the purposes for which it is used or proposed to be used, and effects of such use.	do.....	do.....	Upon determination and thereafter as often as may be necessary to keep committees advised.
Sec. 408—Activities carried out under act during preceding calendar year, including progress of each country in carrying out its agreements.	do.....	Congress.....	Not later than Apr. 1 of each year.
IV. INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS			
A. United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (Public Law 80-402) as amended:			
Sec. 603—All programs and activities carried on under authority of this act, including appraisals and recommendations commission has made.	Advisory Commission on Information.	do.....	Semiannual.
Sec. 1008—Expenditures made and activities carried on under authority of this act, including appraisals and measures as to effectiveness of programs in each country.	Secretary of State.....	do.....	Do.
B. Mutual Education and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (Public Law 87-256) as amended:			
Sec. 104(a)—Proposal to delegate any powers under Act to another officer.	President.....	Speaker of House and Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.	60 days before implementation, excluding days in which either House is not in session because of adjournment of more than 3 days.
Sec. 106(b)—Special study of effectiveness of past programs with emphasis on activities of representative cross section of past recipients of aid.	U.S. Advisory Commission on International Educational and Cultural Affairs.	Congress.....	Not later than Dec. 31, 1962.
Sec. 107—Annual reports and such other reports as they deem appropriate.	Board of Foreign Scholarships, United States Advisory Commission on International, Educational and Cultural Affairs, and Advisory Committee on the Arts.	do.....	Annual and others as appropriate.
Sec. 108(b)—Activities carried on and expenditures made in furtherance of this act, each report to include the texts of agreements with other nations made during the period covered, a description of programs and funds expended in each country covered.	President.....	do.....	Annual.
C. East-West Center Act (Public Law 86-472):			
Sec. 704(c)—Activities under provisions of this chapter, including any recommendations for needed revisions.	Secretary of State.....	do.....	Do.

**SUMMARY TABLE OF PROVISIONS OF LAW REQUIRING PERIODIC OR SPECIAL REPORTS TO CONGRESS IN THE
FOREIGN RELATIONS FIELD—Continued**

Citation and content of report required	From whom	To whom	When
IV. INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS—Continued			
D. International Education Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-698):			
Sec. 105(b)—Specific recommendations for carrying out provisions of title, including recommendations for legislative amendments.	Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.	President and Congress	Not later than Apr. 30, 1967.
Sec. 105(c)—Review and evaluation of activities carried on under this act and review of other activities of Federal Government drawing upon or strengthening American resources for international study and plans to improve efforts of Federal Government in international education.	do	Congress	Prior to Jan. 31, 1968, and prior to Jan. 31 each year thereafter.
Sec. 106(b)—Recommendations of National Advisory Committee on International Studies.	do	do	To be included in above 2.
V. ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT			
A. Arms Control and Disarmament Act (Public Law 87-297), as amended:			
Sec. 47(b)—Nature and effect of proposed transfer of any activities or facilities of any Government agency which relate primarily to arms control and disarmament.	President	do	Before such transfer can be made, 60 calendar days must elapse after report submitted to Congress.
Sec. 50—Activities of the Agency	Director	To President for transmittal to the Congress.	Not later than Jan. 31 of each year.
VI. DEPARTMENT OF STATE			
A. Protection of Citizens Abroad (act of July 27, 1868):			
15 Stat. 224, 22 U.S.C. 1732—All facts and proceedings relative to President's attempts to obtain release of any U.S. citizen unjustly deprived of his liberty under authority of any foreign government.	President	Congress	As soon as practicable.
B. Foreign Service Buildings Act (Public Law 69-186):			
Sec. 9(b)—All transactions in acquiring or disposing of property.	Secretary of State	do	Annually with budget estimates of Department of State.
Sec. 10—Leases or other rental arrangements for use of Foreign Service.	do	do	Fully and currently informed.
C. Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962 (Public Law 87-510):			
Sec. 2—Use of funds and exercise of functions authorized in Migration and Refugee Assistance Act.	President	Appropriate committees, Congress.	Currently informed.
VII. UNITED NATIONS AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS			
A. United Nations Participation Act of 1945 (Public Law 79-264) as amended:			
Sec. 4—Activities of the United Nations and of the participation of the United States therein.	do	Congress	From time to time as occasion may require, but not less than once each year.
Decisions of the Security Council to take enforcement measures under the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and on the participation therein under his instructions of the representative of the United States.	do	do	Special current reports.
B. Contributions to International Organizations (Public Law 81-806):			
Sec. 2—Extent and disposition of all financial contributions by United States to international organizations in which the United States participates as a member.	Secretary of State	do	Annually.

**SUMMARY TABLE OF PROVISIONS OF LAW REQUIRING PERIODIC OR SPECIAL REPORTS TO CONGRESS IN THE
FOREIGN RELATIONS FIELD—Continued**

Citation and content of report required	From whom	To whom	When
VII. UNITED NATIONS AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—Con			
C. Authorizing a Loan to the United Nations (Public Law 87-731):			
Sec. 4—Steps taken in 17th session of United Nations General Assembly on long-term financing of the United Nations.	Department of State	Congress	Not later than Jan. 31, 1963.
VIII. TREATIES AND AREA RESOLUTIONS			
A. Middle East Resolution (Public Law 85-7) as amended:			
Sec. 3—Object of proposed use of additional funds, the country for the benefit of which such use is intended, and the particular appropriation from which the funds are proposed to be derived.	-----	Senate Committees on Foreign Relations and Appropriations and House Committees on Foreign Affairs and Appropriations and, when military assistance involved, the Committees on Armed Services of House and the Senate.	Must be furnished 15 days before such use of additional funds.
Sec. 5—Action under Middle East Resolution.	President	Congress	Whenever appropriate (note: this language was substituted by sec. 705 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for the original language within the months of January and July of each year.
B. Formosa Resolution (Public Law 84-4): Presidential determination that the peace and security of the Formosa area is reasonably assured.	do	do	Required for expiration of resolution.
IX. FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS			
A. Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended:			
Sec. 2(b)(2)—Presidential determination that transaction prohibited in this paragraph (against extending credit in connection with purchase of lease of any product by a Communist country or by another country is principally for use in a Communist country) would be in national interest.	do	Senate and House of Representatives.	Within 30 days of determination.
Sec. 2(b)(4)—Presidential determination that transaction prohibited in this paragraph (against credit sale of defense article to less developed country) would be in the national interest.	do	do	Do.
Sec. 9—A complete and detailed report of its operations.	Export-Import Bank	Congress	Modified from semi-annual to annual submission by Public Law 89-348.
B. Export Expansion (Public Law 90-390):			
Sec. 1(c)—All actions taken under authority of this act during quarter.	Board of Directors of Export-Import Bank.	do	Each calendar quarter after Sept. 30, 1968.
C. Bretton Woods Agreements Act (Public Law 79-171), as amended:			
Sec. 4(b)(5)—Participation of the United States in the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.	National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems.	President and Congress	Annual.
D. International Finance Corporation (Public Law 84-350), as amended:			
Sec. 4—Participation of the United States in International Finance Corporation.	do	do	To be included in 1st report of the council after establishment of the IFC and each succeeding report (annual).

SUMMARY TABLE OF PROVISIONS OF LAW REQUIRING PERIODIC OR SPECIAL REPORTS TO CONGRESS IN THE
FOREIGN RELATIONS FIELD—Continued

Citation and content of report required	From whom	To whom	When
IX. FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS—Continued			
E. Inter-American Development Bank (Public Law 86-147), as amended:			
Sec. 4—Participation of the United States in Inter-American Development Bank.	National Advisory etc.	President and Congress...	To be included in 1st report of the council after establishment of the bank and each succeeding report (annual).
Sec. 11(b)—Such information as commission deems advisable with regard to operations and effect of this section (any securities issued by bank) and any views submitted for such purpose by any association of dealers registered with the commission.	Securities and Exchange Commission.	Congress.....	To be included in annual report.
Sec. 14(c)—An appraisal of effectiveness of the implementation and administration of the loans made by the Bank based upon the audit reports.	National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems.	do.....	To be included, among other things, in its reports.
Any suggestions, based on review of audit and findings issued, for improving the scope of the audit or auditing and reporting standards of the independent auditing firm, group, or staff.	Comptroller General.	Secretary of the Treasury and the Congress.	Periodically.
F. International Development Association (Public Law 86-565), as amended:			
Sec. 4—Participation of United States in International Development Association.	National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems.	Congress.....	To be included in 1st report following establishment of IDA and each succeeding report (annual).
G. Asian Development Bank (Public Law 89-369):			
Sec. 4(b)—U.S. participation in the Asian Development Bank.	By such agency or officer as the President shall designate.	do.....	Annual.
Sec. 11(b)—Such information as SEC shall deem advisable with regard to securities issued by the Asian Development Bank and any views submitted for such purpose by any association of dealers registered with the Commission.	Securities and Exchange Commission.	do.....	To be included in Commission's annual report.
X. COOPERATION IN ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE			
A. Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (Public Law 83-703), as amended:			
Sec. 123(c)—Proposed agreement for cooperation with any nation or regional defense organization pursuant to secs. 53, 54, 57, 64, 82, 91, 103, 104, or 144, together with Presidential determination in writing that proposed agreement will promote and will not constitute an unreasonable risk to the common defense and security. (Sec. 53 deals with domestic distribution of special nuclear material, sec. 54 with foreign distribution of special nuclear material, sec. 57 with unauthorized handling; sec. 64 with foreign distribution of source material; sec. 82 with foreign distribution of byproduct material; sec. 91 with authority for military application of atomic energy; sec. 103 with commercial licenses; sec. 104 with medical therapy and research and development; and sec. 144 with international cooperation.)	Atomic Energy Commission or Department of Defense.	Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.	30 days while Congress is in session prior to undertaking agreement, the 30 days to exclude days on which House is not in session because of an adjournment of more than 3 days, but 30-day period may be waived by Joint Committee after receiving agreement.

SUMMARY TABLE OF PROVISIONS OF LAW REQUIRING PERIODIC OR SPECIAL REPORTS TO CONGRESS IN THE
FOREIGN RELATIONS FIELD—Continued

Citation and content of report required	From whom	To whom	When
K. COOPERATION IN ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE—Continued			
A. Atomic Energy Act of 1964—Continued			
Sec. 123(d)—Proposed agreements for cooperation, together with approval and above determinations of the President, arranged pursuant to subsec. 91(c) (transfer of materials for use in military application of atomic energy); 144(b) (cooperation by communicating restricted data including design information for development of defense plans, personnel training, evaluation of enemy capabilities, development of compatible delivery systems); and sec. 144(c) (exchange of restricted data concerning atomic weapons).	-----	Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.	60 days while Congress is in session prior to agreement but shall not become effective if during 60 days Congress passes a concurrent resolution opposing the agreement
Sec. 124—Proposed agreement with group of nations for international cooperation in nonmilitary applications of atomic energy.	-----	In accordance with sec. 123.	
Sec. 125—Proposed agreement for cooperation with Berlin.	-----	do-----	
Sec. 144(a)—Proposed agreement for international cooperation involving communication of restricted data not relating to the design or fabrication of atomic weapons.	-----	do-----	
Sec. 144(b)—Proposed agreement for defense cooperation with other nations or regional defense organizations involving communication of restricted data including design information.	-----	do-----	
Sec. 144(c)—Proposed agreement to exchange restricted data concerning atomic weapons to a country which has made substantial progress in the development of nuclear weapons.	-----	do-----	
Sec. 251—Activities of the Atomic Energy Commission.	Atomic Energy Commission.	Congress-----	January of each year.
Recommendations for additional legislation.	do-----	Congress-----	In annual report and at such other times as Commission deems desirable.
B. International Atomic Energy Agency Participation Act of 1957 (Public Law 85-177), as amended:			
Sec. 3—Activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency and participation of the United States therein.	Department of State and Atomic Energy Commission.	Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and Senate Foreign Relations Committee.	Currently informed.
Note: An additional sentence in sec. 3 of the original act requiring the President to make a report to Congress on the activities of the IAEA at least once each year was repealed by Public Law 89-348, sec. 1 (20).			
C. National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 (Public Law 85-568) as amended:			
Sec. 206(a)—Activities and accomplishments of National Aeronautics and Space Administration (sec. 205 authorizes participation in a program of international cooperation).	NASA-----	Congress-----	Semiannually and at such other times as seems desirable.

SUMMARY TABLE OF PROVISIONS OF LAW REQUIRING PERIODIC OR SPECIAL REPORTS TO CONGRESS IN THE FOREIGN RELATIONS FIELD—Continued

Citation and content of report required	From whom	To whom	When
X. COOPERATION IN ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE—Continued			
A. Atomic Energy Act etc.—Continued Sec. 206(b)—Comprehensive description of activities and accomplishments of all agencies of the United States in the field of aeronautics and space activities during preceding calendar year and evaluation of such activities and accomplishments in terms of attainment or failure to attain objectives of the act.	President	Congress	January of each year.
XI. OTHER LEGISLATION REQUIRING REPORTS FROM EXECUTIVE BRANCH IN THE FOREIGN RELATIONS FIELD			
A. Export Administration Act of 1969 (Public Law 91-184) Replacing Export Control Act of 1949: Sec. 10—Operations under this act	Head of any department or agency or official exercising any functions under this act	President and Congress	Quarterly with 45 days after each quarter.
B. International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 (Public Law 81-455), as amended: Sec. 3(c)—Operations under title I of act	International Claims Commission (abolished and functions transferred to Foreign Claims Settlement Commission by Reorganization Plan No. 1, 1954) through the secretary of State (Secretary's functions also were transferred to Foreign Claims Settlement Commission).	Congress	Annual (Originally every 6 months but reduced to annually by Public Law 89-348).
C. Transfer of Naval Vessels: Sec. 4. Public Law 85-220, Sec. 4. Public Law 85-532, Sec. 4. Public Law 86-57, Sec. 4. Public Law 86-482. Sec. 7. Public Law 87-387, Sec. 3. Public Law 88-437—All sales, loans, or extensions of loans of naval vessels made under authority of these acts. Sec. 402. Public Law 89-324, Sec. 4. Public Law 89-398, Sec. 4. Public Law 90-224—All sales, loans, or extensions of loans of naval vessels made under authority of these Acts.	Secretary of Defense.	do	To keep currently advised.
D. Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 (Public Law 75-583), As Amended: Sec. 11—Administration of this act, including the nature, sources, and content of political propaganda disseminated or distributed.	do	do	Do.
E. International Travel Act of 1961 (Public Law 87-63): Sec. 5—Activities of U.S. Travel Service under act.	Attorney General	do	From time to time.
F. Gorgas Memorial Institute (Public Law 70-350): Sec. 3—Operation and work of Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, including statement of receipts and expenditures.	Secretary of Commerce.	President and Congress	Annually (changed from semiannual to annual by Public Law 89-348).
	Gorgas Memorial Institute.	Congress	1st week of each regular session.

**SUMMARY TABLE OF PROVISIONS OF LAW REQUIRING PERIODIC OR SPECIAL REPORTS TO CONGRESS IN THE
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A. Provisions of law relating to reporting of expenses incurred in connection with foreign travel:			
1. Mutual Security Act of 1954 (Public Law 83-665), as amended: Sec. 502(b)—Itemized report showing amounts and dollar equivalents of each foreign currency expended and amounts of dollar expenditures from appropriated funds in connection with travel outside the United States, together with the purposes, including lodging, meals, transportation, and other purposes. Consolidated report showing total of the committee and each subcommittee, each member or employee.	Each member or employee.	Committee chairman.	
2. Legislative Branch Appropriation Act of 1961 (Public Law 86-628): Sec. 105(b)—Expenditures made by or on behalf of each Member or employee together with the purpose of the expenditure, including lodging, meals, transportation and other purposes. Consolidated reports showing with respect to each group or delegation the total amount expended, for each purpose, names of Members and amount for each.	House committee chairman or joint committee whose funds are disbursed by the clerk of the House, Senate committee chairman or joint committee whose funds are disbursed by Secretary of Senate.	Committee on House Administration, Senate Committee on Appropriations.	Within 1st 60 days that Congress is in session in each calendar year; each such report to be published within 10 legislative days after receipt by House Administration or Senate Appropriations Committee.
	Each Member of the U.S. group or delegation to the IPU the NATO parliamentarians' Conference, Canada-U.S. interparliamentary group, or any similar interparliamentary group.	Senate Members to Foreign Relations Committee, House Members to Foreign Affairs Committee.	
	Chairman of Senate Committee on Foreign Relations; Chairman of House Committee on Foreign Affairs.	Senate reports to Senate Committee on Appropriations; House reports to Committee on House Administration.	Within 60 days after beginning of each regular session of Congress; to be printed in Congressional Record within 10 legislative days after receipt by House Administration or Senate Appropriations Committees.
B. Legislation authorizing U.S. participation in parliamentary conferences:			
1. Public Law 74-170, as amended—An act to authorize participation by the United States in the Interparliamentary Union: Section. 2—Report including expenditures.	American group of IPU.	Congress.	For each fiscal year for which an appropriation is made.
2. Public Law 86-42—An act to authorize participation by the United States in parliamentary conferences with Canada: Sec. 3—Report including expenditures.	U.S. group of Canada-U.S. interparliamentary group.	do.	Do.

**SUMMARY TABLE OF PROVISIONS OF LAW REQUIRING PERIODIC OR SPECIAL REPORTS TO CONGRESS IN THE
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Citation and content of report required	From whom	To whom	When
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B. Legislation authorizing U.S., etc.—Con.			
3. Public Law 86-420—An act to authorize participation by the United States in parliamentary conferences with Mexico: Sec. 3—Report including expenditures.	U.S. group of the Mexico-U.S. interparliamentary group.	Congress.....	For each fiscal year for which an appropriation is made.
4. Public Law 84-689—An act to authorize participation by the United States in parliamentary conferences of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization: Sec. 3—Report including expenditures.	U.S. group of the North Atlantic assembly.	-----do-----	Do.

COMPILATION OF PROVISIONS OF LAW REQUIRING PERIODIC OR SPECIAL REPORTS TO CONGRESS IN THE FOREIGN RELATIONS FIELD

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 - Section 204A. Reports to Congress.
 - Section 261. Evaluation of programs.
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 - Section 461. Assistance to countries having agrarian economies.
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 - B. Foreign Assistance Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-554, approved October 8, 1968).
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 - Section 2. Authorization.
 - D. Foreign Assistance and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1969 (Public Law 90-581, approved October 17, 1968).
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 - G. Interest Equalization Tax Extension Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-243, approved October 9, 1965).
 - Section 6. Use of foreign currencies owned by the United States.
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 - Section 1. The need for international defense cooperation and military export controls.
 - Section 3. Eligibility.
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 - Section 107.
 - Section 108(b).
 - C. Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West Act of 1960 (Public Law 86-472, approved May 14, 1960).
 - Section 704(c).
 - D. International Education Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-698, approved Oct. 29, 1966).
 - Section 105. Authorization and reports.
 - Section 106. National Advisory Committee on International Studies.
- V. Arms control and disarmament.
 - A. Arms Control and Disarmament Act (Public Law 87-297, approved Sept. 26, 1961), as amended.
 - Section 47(b). Transfer of activities and facilities of agency.
 - Section 50. Report to Congress.
- VI. Department of State.
 - A. Protection of citizens abroad.
 - 15 Stat. 224, 22 U.S.C. 1732, July 27, 1868.
 - B. Foreign Service Buildings Act (Public Law 186, 69th Congress), as amended.
 - Section 9(b).
 - Section 10.
 - C. Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962 (Public Law 87-510, approved June 28, 1962).
 - Section 2(d).
- VII. United Nations and other international organizations.
 - A. United Nations Participation Act of 1945 (Public Law 79-264, Dec. 20, 1945), as amended.
 - Section 4.
 - B. Contributions to Certain International Organizations (Public Law 81-806, approved Sept. 21, 1950).
 - Section 2.
 - C. Authorizing a Loan to the United Nations (Public Law 87-731, approved Oct. 2, 1962).
 - Section 4.
- VIII. Treaties and area resolutions.
 - A. Middle East Resolution (Public Law 85-7, approved Mar. 9, 1957), as amended.
 - Section 3.
 - Section 5.
 - B. Formosa Resolution (Public Law 84-8, approved Jan. 29, 1955.)
- IX. Financial institutions.
 - A. Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (Public Law 79-173, approved July 31, 1945), as amended.
 - Section 2(b)(2).
 - Section 2(b)(4).
 - Section 9.
 - B. Export Expansion Facility (Public Law 90-390, approved July 1968).
 - Section 1(c).
 - C. Bretton Woods Agreements Act (Public Law 171, 79th Congress) as amended.
 - Section 4. National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems.
 - D. International Finance Corporation (Public Law 350, 84th Congress, approved August 11, 1955), as amended.
 - Section 4. National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems.
 - E. Inter-American Development Bank (Public Law 86-147, approved August 7, as amended).
 - Section 4. National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems.
 - Section 11. Securities issued by Bank as exempt securities; report filed with Securities and Exchange Commission.
 - Section 14. Audit.
 - F. International Development Association (Public Law 86-565, approved June 30, 1960), as amended.
 - Section 4. National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems.
 - G. Asian Development Bank (Public Law 89-396, approved March 16, 1966).
 - Section 4(b).
 - Section 11. Securities issued by Bank as exempt securities; report filed with Securities and Exchange Commission.
- X. Cooperation in atomic energy and space.
 - A. Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (Public Law 83-704, approved Aug. 30, 1954), as amended.
 - Section 123. Cooperation with other nations.
 - Section 124. International atomic pool.
 - Section 125. Cooperation with Berlin.
 - Section 144. International cooperation.
 - Section 251. Report to Congress.
 - B. International Atomic Energy Agency Participation Act of 1957 (Public Law 85-177, approved August 28, 1957), as amended.
 - Section 3.
 - C. National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 (Public Law 85-568, approved July 29, 1958), as amended.
 - Section 206.

XI. Other legislation requiring reports from the executive branch in the foreign relations field.

- A. Export Administration Act of 1969 (Public Law 91-184, approved December 30, 1969), as amended.
Section 10. Quarterly report.
- B. International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 (Public Law 81-455, approved March 10, 1950), as amended.
Section 3(c).
- C. Transfer of naval vessels.
Public Law 85-220, approved August 29, 1957. An act to authorize the transfer of naval vessels to friendly foreign countries.
Section 4.
Public Law 85-532, approved July 18, 1958. An act to authorize the transfer of naval vessels to friendly foreign countries.
Section 4.
Public Law 86-57, approved June 23, 1959. An act to authorize the extension of loans of naval vessels to the Governments of Italy, Turkey, and the Republic of China.
Section 4.
Public Law 86-482, approved June 1, 1960. An act to authorize the loan of one submarine to Canada and the extension of a loan of a naval vessel to the Government of the Republic of China.
Section 4.
Public Law 87-387, approved October 4, 1961. An act to authorize the loan of naval vessels to friendly foreign countries and the extension of certain naval vessel loans now in existence.
Section 7.
Public Law 88-437, approved August 14, 1964. An act to authorize the extension of certain naval vessel loans now in existence.
Section 3.
Public Law 89-324, approved November 5, 1965. An act to authorize the loan of naval vessels to friendly foreign countries, and for other purposes.
Section 402.
Public Law 89-398, approved April 16, 1966. An act to authorize the loan of naval vessels to China.
Section 4.
Public Law 90-224, approved December 26, 1967. An act to authorize the extension of certain naval vessel loans now in existence and new loans, and for other purposes.
- D. The Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938. (Public Law 53-583, approved June 8, 1938), as amended.
Sec. 11. Reports to Congress.
- E. International Travel Act of 1961 (Public Law 87-63, approved June 29, 1961).
Sec. 5. Reports to the President and the Congress.
- F. Gorgas Memorial Institute (Public Law 70-350, approved May 7, 1948), as amended.
Sec. 3. Annual report to Congress; examination of books and accounts.

XII. Legislation requiring reports to Congress from Congress in the foreign relations field.

- A. Provisions of Law Relating to Reporting of Expenses Incurred in Connection With Foreign Travel.
Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended. Public Law 83-665, approved August 26, 1954. An act to promote the security and foreign policy of the United States by furnishing assistance to friendly nations, and for other purposes.
Section 502(b).
Legislative Branch Appropriation Act of 1961. Public Law 86-628, approved July 12, 1960. An act making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.
Section 105.
- B. Legislation Authorizing U.S. Participation in Parliamentary Conferences.
Public Law 74-170, as amended. Approved June 28, 1935. An act to authorize participation by the United States in the Interparliamentary Union.
Section 2.
Public Law 86-42, approved June 11, 1959. Joint resolution to authorize participation by the United States in parliamentary conferences with Canada.
Section 3.
Public Law 86-420, approved April 9, 1960. Joint resolution to authorize participation by the United States in parliamentary conferences with Mexico.
Section 3.
Public Law 84-689, approved July 11, 1956. Joint resolution to authorize participation by the United States in parliamentary conferences of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
Section 3.

COMPILATION OF PROVISIONS OF LAW REQUIRING PERIODIC OR SPECIAL REPORTS TO CONGRESS IN THE FOREIGN RELATIONS FIELD

I. FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

A. FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961 (P.L. 87-195, APPROVED SEPTEMBER 4, 1961), AS AMENDED

Sec. 202. Authorization.

(b) Whenever the President determines that it is important to the advancement of United States interests and necessary in order to further the purposes of this title, and in recognition of the need for reasonable advance assurances in the interest of orderly and effective execution of long-term plans and programs of development assistance, he is authorized to enter into agreements committing, under the terms and conditions of this title, funds authorized to be appropriated under this title, subject only to the annual appropriation of such funds.

(c) Upon conclusion of each such agreement involving funds to be appropriated, the President shall notify the Foreign Relations and Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the provisions of such agreement, including the amounts of funds involved and undertakings of the parties thereto.

Sec. 217. Used Equipment.

The President is authorized to use funds made available for the purposes of section 211 to conduct a study and investigation to determine the feasibility of establishing programs for the furnishing to less developed friendly countries and areas of used tools, machinery, and other equipment to be donated by private enterprises, or acquired through normal channels of trade, and the extent to which such programs are likely to be utilized by and contribute to the economic development of the receiving country. The President shall submit to the Congress at the earliest practicable date a report of the results of such study and investigation, together with such recommendations for legislation as he deems advisable.

Sec. 240. Agricultural Credit and Self-Help Community Development Projects.

(g) The Corporation shall, on or before January 15, 1972, make a detailed report to the Congress on the results of the pilot programs established under this section, together with such recommendations as it may deem appropriate.

Sec. 240A. Reports to Congress.

(a) After the end of each fiscal year, the Corporation shall submit to the Congress a complete and detailed report of its operations during such fiscal year.

(b) Not later than March 1, 1974, the Corporation shall submit to the Congress an analysis of the possibilities of transferring all or part of its activities to private United States citizens, corporations, or other associations.

Sec. 261. Evaluation of Programs.

The President may appoint a committee to review and evaluate the economic development program under this Act, and to report to the President and to the Congress its findings.

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.

Sec. 451. Contingency Fund.

(a) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the President for the fiscal year 1970 not to exceed \$15,000,000, and for the fiscal year 1971 not to exceed \$15,000,000, for use by the President for assistance authorized by Part I in accordance with the provisions applicable to the furnishing of such assistance, when he determines such use to be important to the national interest.

(b) The President shall provide quarterly reports to the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives on the programing and the obligation of funds under subsection (a).

Sec. 461. Assistance to Countries Having Agrarian Economies.

(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.

Sec. 504. Authorization.

(a) There is authorized to be appropriated to the President to carry out the purposes of this part [military assistance] not to exceed \$350,000,000 for the fiscal year 1970, and \$350,000,000 for the fiscal year 1971. *Provided*, That funds made available for assistance under this chapter (other than training in the United States) shall not be used to furnish assistance in more than forty countries in any fiscal year: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated pursuant to this subsection shall be used to furnish sophisticated weapons systems, such as missile system and jet aircraft for military purpose, 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. Amounts appropriated under this subsection are authorized to remain available until expended. Amounts appropriated under this subsection shall be available for cost-sharing expenses of United States participation in the military headquarters and related agencies programs.

Sec. 506. Special Authority.

(a) During the fiscal year 1970 and the fiscal year 1971, the President may, if he determines it to be vital to the security of the United States, order defense articles from the stocks of the Department of Defense and defense services for the purposes of part II, subject to subsequent reimbursement therefor from subsequent appropriations available for military assistance. The value of such orders under this subsection in each of the fiscal years 1970 and 1971 shall not exceed \$300,000,000. Prompt notice of action taken under this subsection shall be given to the Committees on Foreign Relations, Appropriations, and Armed Services of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sec. 507. Restrictions on Military Aid to Latin America.

(b) To the maximum extent feasible, military assistance shall be furnished to American republics in accordance with joint plans (including joint plans relating to internal security problems) approved by the Organization of American States. The President shall submit semiannual reports to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate on the implementation of this subsection.

Sec. 508. Restrictions on Military Aid to Africa.

No military assistance shall be furnished under this Act to any country in Africa, except for internal security requirements or for civic action requirements, unless the President determines otherwise and promptly reports such determination to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The total value of military assistance for African countries in each fiscal year, pursuant to any authority contained in this part shall not exceed \$25,000,000.

Sec. 613. Accounting, Valuation, Reporting, and Administration of Foreign Currencies.

(c) Each agency or department shall report to the Secretary of the Treasury an inventory as of June 30, 1961, showing the amount of all foreign currencies acquired without payment of dollars on hand of each of the respective countries, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall consolidate these reports as of the same date and submit to the Congress this consolidated report broken down by agencies, by countries, by units of foreign currencies and their dollar equivalent. Thereafter, semiannually similar reports are to be submitted by the agencies to the Treasury Department and then presented to the Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury.

(d) In cases where assistance is to be furnished to any recipient country in furtherance of the purposes of this or any other Act on a basis which will result in the accrual of foreign currency proceeds to the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue regulations requiring that agreements, in respect of such assistance, include provisions for the receipt of interest income on the foreign currency proceeds deposited in authorized depositories: *Provided*, That whenever the Secretary of State determines it not to be in the national interest to conclude arrangements for the receipt of interest income he may waive the requirement thereof: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of State, or his delegate, shall promptly make a complete report to the Congress on each such determination and the reasons therefor.

Sec. 614. Special Authorities.

(c) The President is authorized to use amounts not to exceed \$50,000,000 of the funds made available under this Act pursuant to his certification that it is inadvisable to specify the nature of the use of such funds, which certification shall be deemed to be a sufficient voucher for such amounts. The President shall promptly and fully inform the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate of each use of funds under this subsection.

Sec. 620. Prohibitions Against Furnishing Assistance.

(f) No assistance shall be furnished under this Act, as amended, (except section 214(b)) to any Communist country. This restriction may not be waived pursuant to any authority contained in this Act unless the President finds and promptly reports to Congress that: (1) such assistance is vital to the security of the United States; (2) the recipient country is not controlled by the International Communist conspiracy; and, (3) such assistance will further promote the independence of the recipient country from international communism. For the purposes of this subsection, the phrase "Communist country" shall include specifically, but not be limited to, the following countries:

Peoples Republic of Albania,
Peoples Republic of Bulgaria,
Peoples Republic of China,
Czechoslovak Socialist Republic,
German Democratic Republic (East Germany),
Estonia,
Hungarian Peoples Republic,
Latvia,
Lithuania,
North Korean Peoples Republic,
North Vietnam,
Outer Mongolia-Mongolian Peoples Republic,
Polish Peoples Republic,
Rumanian Peoples Republic,
Tibet,
Federal Peoples Republic of Yugoslavia,
Cuba, and
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (including its captive constituent republics).

(i) No assistance shall be provided 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 the President determines is engaging in or preparing for aggressive military efforts, or which hereafter is officially represented at any international conference when that representation includes the planning of activities involving insurrection or subversion, which military efforts, insurrection, or subversion, are directed against—

(1) the United States,

(2) any country receiving assistance under this or any other Act, or

(3) any country to which sales are made under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, until the President determines that such military efforts or preparations have ceased, or such representation has ceased, and he reports to the Congress that he has received assurances satisfactory to him, that such military efforts or preparations will not be renewed, or that such representation will not be renewed or repeated. This restriction may not be waived pursuant to any authority contained in this Act.

(p) No assistance shall be furnished under this Act to the United Arab Republic unless the President finds and reports within thirty days of such findings to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives that such assistance is essential to the national interest of the United States, and further that such assistance will neither directly nor indirectly assist aggressive actions by the United Arab Republic.

(q) No assistance shall be furnished under this Act to any country which is in default, during a period in excess of six calendar months, in payment to the United States of principal or interest on any loan made to such country under this Act, unless such country meets its obligations under the loan or unless the President determines that assistance to such country is in the national interest and notifies the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate of such determination.

(s)(2) The President shall report annually to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate his actions in carrying out this provision.

(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.

Sec. 621 A. Strengthened Management Practices.

(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 of 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.

Sec. 634. Reports and Information.

(a) The President shall, while funds made available for the purposes of the Act remain available for obligation, transmit to the Congress after the close of each fiscal year a report concerning operations (other than those reported pursuant to Sec. 240 A) in that fiscal year under this Act. Each such report shall include information on progress under the freedom of navigation and nondiscrimination declaration contained in section 102.

(b) The President shall, in the reports required by subsection (a) of this section, and in response to requests from Members of the Congress or inquiries from the public, make public all information concerning operations under this Act not deemed by him to be incompatible with the security of the United States. In the case of each loan made from the Development Loan Fund established pursuant to section 201(a) the President shall make public appropriate information about the loan, including information about the borrower, the nature of the activity being financed, and the economic development objectives being served by the loan.

(c) None of the funds made available pursuant to the provisions of this Act shall be used to carry out any provision of this Act in any country or with respect to any project or activity, after the expiration of the thirty-five day period which begins on the date the General Accounting Office or any committee of the Congress charged with considering legislation, appropriations or expenditures under this Act, has delivered to the office of the head of any agency carrying out such provision, a written request that it be furnished any document, paper, communication, audit, review, finding, recommendation, report, or other material in its custody or control relating to the administration of such provision in such country or with respect to such project or activity, unless and until there has been furnished to the General Accounting Office, or to such committee, as the case may be, (1) the document, paper, communication, audit, review, finding, recommendation, report, or other material so requested, or, (2) a certification by the President that he has forbidden the furnishing thereof pursuant to request and his reason for so doing.

(d) 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. At the end of each fiscal year, the President shall notify the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of

Representatives of all actions taken during the fiscal year under this Act which resulted in furnishing assistance of a kind, for a purpose, or to an area, substantially different from that included in the presentation to the Congress during its consideration of this Act or any Act appropriating funds pursuant to authorizations contained in this Act, or which resulted in obligations or reservations greater by 50 per centum or more than the proposed obligations or reservations included in such presentation for the program concerned, and in his notification the President shall state the justification for such changes. There shall also 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, a comparison of the current fiscal year programs and activities with those presented to the Congress in the previous year and an explanation of any substantial changes. 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 or any other 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. In addition, the President shall promptly notify the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of any determination under section 303, 610, 614 (a) or 614 (b) and of any finding, including his reasons therefor, under section 503 or 521 (c).

These sections (except 521 which was repealed in 1968) follows:

Sec. 303. Indus Basin Development.

In the event that funds made available under this Act (other than part II) are used by or under the supervision of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in furtherance of the development of the Indus Basin through the program of cooperation among South Asian and other countries of the free world, which is designed to promote economic growth and political stability in South Asia, such funds may be used in accordance with requirements, standards, or procedures established by the Bank concerning completion of plans and cost estimates and determination of feasibility, rather than with requirements, standards, or procedures concerning such matters set forth in this or other Acts; and such funds may also be used without regard to the provisions of section 901 (b) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended (46 U.S.C. 1241), whenever the President determines that such provisions cannot be fully satisfied without seriously impeding or preventing accomplishment of the purposes of such programs: *Provided*, That compensating allowances are made in the administration of other programs to the same or other areas to which the requirements of said section 901 (b) are applicable.

Sec. 610. Transfer Between Accounts.

(a) Whenever the President determines it to be necessary for the purposes of this Act, not to exceed 10 per centum of the funds made available for any provision of this Act may be transferred to, and consolidated with, the funds made available for any other provision of this Act, and may be used for any of the purposes for which such funds may be used, except that the total in the provision for the benefit of which the transfer is made shall not be increased by more than 20 per centum of the amount of funds made available for such provision.

(b) The authority contained in this section and in sections 451, 506, and 614 shall not be used to augment appropriations made available pursuant to sections 636(g)(1) and 637 or used otherwise to finance activities which normally would be financed from appropriations for administrative expenses. Not to exceed \$9,000,000 of the funds appropriated under section 402 of this Act for any fiscal year may be transferred to and consolidated with appropriations made under section 637(a) of this Act for the same fiscal year, subject to the further limitation that funds so transferred shall be available solely for additional administrative expenses incurred in connection with programs in Vietnam.

Sec. 614. Special Authorities.

(a) The President may authorize in each fiscal year the use of funds made available for use under this Act and the furnishing of assistance under section 506 in a total amount not to exceed \$250,000,000 and the use of not to exceed \$100,000,000 of foreign currencies accruing under this Act or any other law, without regard to the requirements of this Act, any law relating to receipts and credits accruing to the United States, any Act appropriating funds for use under this Act, or the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951 (22 U.S.C. 1611 et seq.) in furtherance of any of the purposes of such Acts, when the President determines that such authorization is important to the security of the United States. Not more than \$50,000,000 of the funds available under this subsection may be allocated to any one country in any fiscal year. The limitation contained in the preceding sentence shall not apply to any country which is a victim of active Communist or Communist-supported aggression.

(b) Whenever the President determines it to be important to the national interest, he may use funds available for the purposes of chapter 4 of part I in order to meet responsibilities or objectives of the United States in Germany, including West Berlin, and without regard to such provisions of law as he determines should be disregarded to achieve this purpose.

Sec. 503. General Authority.

The President is authorized to furnish military assistance on such terms and conditions as he may determine, to any friendly country or international organization, the assisting of which the President finds will strengthen the security of the United States and promote world peace and which is otherwise eligible to receive such assistance, by—

(a) acquiring from any source and providing (by loan or grant) any defense article or defense service;

(b) making financial contributions to multilateral programs for the acquisition or construction or facilities for collective defense;

(c) providing financial assistance for expenses incident to participation by the United States Government in regional or collective defense organizations;

(d) assigning or detailing members of the Armed Forces of the United States and other personnel of the Department of Defense to perform duties of a noncombatant nature, including those related to training or advice.

(e) The President shall include in his recommendations to the Congress for programs under this Act for each fiscal year a specific plan for each country receiving bilateral grant economic assistance whereby, wherever practicable, such grant economic assistance shall be progressively reduced and eventually terminated.

(f) The Secretary of the Treasury shall transmit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate semiannual reports showing as of June 30 and December 31 of each year the repayment status of each loan theretofore made under authority of this Act any part of the principal or interest of which remains unpaid on the date of the report.

(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.

B. FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1969 (P.L. 90-554, APPROVED OCTOBER 8, 1968)

Sec. 502. Reappraisal by the President.

(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. . . .

C. LATIN AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT ACT (P.L. 86-735, APPROVED SEPTEMBER 8, 1960),
AS AMENDED

Sec. 2. Authorization.

. . . . The Secretary of State shall keep the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House currently informed about plans and programs for the utilization of such funds.

D. FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION ACT, 1969 (P.L. 90-581, APPROVED OCTOBER 17, 1968)

Title I. Foreign Assistance.

Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph [military assistance appropriation] 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.

Provided further, That the military assistance program for any country shall not be increased beyond the amount justified to the Congress, unless the President determines that an increase in such program is essential to the national interest of the United States and reports each such determination to the House of Representatives and the Senate within thirty days after each such determination.

Sec. 105. General Provisions.

The Congress hereby reiterates its opposition to the seating in the United Nations of the Communist China regime as the representative of China, and it is hereby declared to be the continuing sense of Congress that the Communist regime in China has not demonstrated its willingness to fulfill the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and should not be recognized to represent China in the United Nations. In the event of the seating of representatives of the Chinese Communist regime in the Security Council or General Assembly of the United Nations, the President is requested to inform the Congress, insofar as it is compatible with the requirements of national security, of the implications of this action upon the foreign policy of the United States and our foreign relationships, including that created by membership in the United Nations, together with any recommendations which he may have with respect to the matter.

Sec. 108. General Provisions.

Any expenditure made from funds provided in this title for procurement outside the United States of any commodity in bulk and in excess of \$100,000 shall be reported to the Senate and the House of Representatives at least twice annually: *Provided,* That each such report shall state the reasons for which the President determined, pursuant to criteria set forth in section 604(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, that foreign procurement will not result in adverse effects upon the economy of the United States or the industrial mobilization base which outweigh the economic or other advantages to the United States of less costly procurement outside the United States.

Sec. 109. General Provisions.

(b) No economic assistance shall be furnished to any nation, whose government is based upon that theory of government known as communism, under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (except Section 214(b)), unless the President determines that the withholding of such assistance would be contrary to the national interest and reports such determination to the House of Representatives and the Senate. Reports made pursuant to this subsection shall be published in the Federal Register within seven days of submission to the Congress and shall contain a statement by the President of the reasons for such determinations.

E. MUTUAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION ACT, 1956, AS AMENDED

Sec. 108.

Funds heretofore or hereafter allocated to the Department of Defense from any appropriation for military assistance (including funds consolidated with any such appropriation but excepting funds obligated directly against any such appropriation for offshore procurement or other purposes) shall be accounted for by geographic area and by country solely on the basis of the value of materials delivered and services performed (such value to be determined in accordance with

the applicable provisions of law governing the administration of military assistance). Within the limits of amounts available from funds so allocated, the Department of Defense is authorized to incur, in applicable appropriations, obligations in anticipation of reimbursement from such allocations, and no funds so allocated and available shall be withdrawn by administrative action until the Secretary of Defense shall certify that they are not required for liquidation of obligations so incurred. Unobligated amounts of such allocations equal to the value of orders placed with the military departments against such allocations shall be reserved and shall remain available during the two succeeding fiscal years for making such reimbursements (except in case of funds obligated directly against such allocations) only upon the basis of materials delivered and services rendered: *Provided*, That reports of items to be delivered against funds reserved as provided herein shall be furnished quarterly by the Secretary of Defense to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives and, not less often than once each quarter, said Secretary shall make a detailed report to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, on a delivery or service-rendered basis, on all military assistance funds allocated and available to the Department of Defense as of the end of the preceding quarter.

F. MUTUAL DEFENSE ASSISTANCE CONTROL ACT OF 1951 (BATTLE ACT) (P.L. 82-213, APPROVED OCTOBER 26, 1951), AS AMENDED

War Materials. Sec. 103.

. . . *Provided further*, That the President shall immediately report any determination made pursuant to the first proviso of this section with reasons therefor to the Appropriations and Armed Services Committees of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the President shall at least once each quarter review all determinations made previously and shall report his conclusions to the foregoing committees of the House and Senate, which reports shall contain an analysis of the trade with the Soviet bloc of countries for which determinations have been made.

General Provisions. Sec. 302.

The Administrator with regard to all titles of this Act shall—

- (b) make a continuing study of the administration of export control measures undertaken by foreign governments in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and shall report to the Congress from time to time but not less than once every six months recommending action where appropriate.

G. INTEREST EQUALIZATION TAX EXTENSION ACT OF 1965 (P.L. 89-243, APPROVED OCTOBER 9, 1965)

Sec. 6. Use of Foreign Currencies Owned by the United States.

(c) The Secretary of the Treasury shall submit a report annually to the Senate Committee on Finance and the House Committee on Ways and Means which shows, by executive agencies and by countries, (1) the expenditures in dollars and in foreign currencies made during the preceding fiscal year in paying the obligations of the United States in foreign countries, (2) the amounts of foreign currencies available for the use of the United States at the close of such year, and (3) the amounts of foreign currencies convertible to other foreign currencies or to dollars at the close of such year.

H. THE FOREIGN MILITARY SALES ACT (P.L. 90-629, APPROVED OCTOBER 22, 1968)

Sec. 1. The Need for International Defense Cooperation and Military Export Controls.

. . . 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. 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.

... *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.

Sec. 22. Procurement for Cash Sales.

... 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. 33. Regional Ceilings on Foreign Military Sales.

(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. 35. Foreign Military Sales to Less Developed Countries.

(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; and currently 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 of 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 article 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, appropriated funds pursuant to authorization 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.

II. PEACE CORPS

A. THE PEACE CORPS ACT (P.L. 87-293, APPROVED SEPTEMBER 22, 1961), AS AMENDED

Sec. 11. Reports.

The President shall transmit to the Congress, at least once in each fiscal year, a report on operations under this Act.

III. AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

A. AGRICULTURAL TRADE DEVELOPMENT AND ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1954 (P.L. 83-480), AS AMENDED

Sec. 103.

(d) make sales agreements only with those countries which he determines to be friendly to the United States: *Provided*, That the President shall periodically review the status of those countries which are eligible under this subsection and report the results of such review to the Congress . . . *Provided*, That with respect to furnishing, selling, or selling and transporting to Cuba medical supplies, non-strategic raw materials for agriculture, and non-strategic agricultural or food commodities, sales agreements may be entered into if the President finds with respect to each such country, and so informs the Senate and the House of Representatives of the reasons therefor, that the making of each such agreement would be in the national interest of the United States and all such findings and reasons therefor shall be published in the Federal Register, or, (4) for the purposes only of sales under title I of this Act the United Arab Republic, unless the President determines that such sale is in the national interest of the United States. No sales to the United Arab Republic shall be based upon the requirements of that nation for more than one fiscal year. The President shall keep the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives fully and currently informed with respect to sales made to the United Arab Republic under title I of this Act. . . .

Sec. 104(b).

(1) . . . *Provided*, That the Secretary of Agriculture may release such amounts of the foreign currencies to set aside as he determines cannot be effectively used for agricultural market development purposes under this section, except that no release shall be made until the expiration of thirty days following the date on which notice of such proposed release is transmitted by the President to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and to the House Committee on Agriculture, if transmitted while Congress is in session, or sixty days following the date of transmittal if transmitted while Congress is not in session. . . .

Sec. 104.

(3) No agreement or proposal to grant any foreign currencies (except as provided in subsection (c) of this section), or to use (except pursuant to appropriation Act) any principal or interest from loan repayments under this

section shall be entered into or carried out until the expiration of thirty days following the date on which such agreement or proposal is transmitted by the President to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and to the House Committee on Agriculture, if transmitted while Congress is in session, or sixty days following the date of transmittal, if transmitted while Congress is not in session.

(4) . . . Upon the determination by the Secretary of the Treasury that such an excess [of foreign currency or credits] exists with respect to any nation, the President shall advise the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and the House Committee on Agriculture of such determination; and shall thereafter report to each such Committee as often as may be necessary to keep such Committee advised as to the extent of such excess, the purposes for which it is used or proposed to be used, and the effects of such use.

Sec. 408.

The President shall make a report to Congress not later than April 1 each year with respect to the activities carried out under this Act during the preceding calendar year. Such report shall describe the progress of each country with which agreements are in effect under title I in carrying out its agreements under such title.

IV. INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

A. UNITED STATES INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACT OF 1948 (P.L. 80-402), AS AMENDED

Sec. 603. Recommendations and Reports.

The Commissions [Commission on Educational Exchange and Commission on Information] shall meet not less frequently than once each month during the first six months after their establishment, and thereafter at such intervals as the Commissions find advisable, and shall transmit to the Secretary a quarterly report, and to the Congress a semiannual report of all programs and activities carried on under the authority of this Act, including appraisals, where feasible, as to the effectiveness of the several programs, and such recommendations as shall have been made by the Commissions to the Secretary for effectuating the purposes and objectives of this Act and the action taken to carry out such recommendations.

Sec. 1008. Reports to Congress.

The Secretary shall submit to the Congress semiannual reports of expenditures made and activities carried on under authority of this Act, inclusive of appraisals and measurements, where feasible, as to the effectiveness of the several programs in each country where conducted.

B. MUTUAL EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE ACT OF 1961 (P.L. 87-256, APPROVED SEPTEMBER 21, 1961), AS AMENDED

Sec. 104 (a).

. . . *Provided*, That where the President has delegated any of such powers to any officer, before the President implements any proposal for the delegation of any of such powers to another officer, that proposal shall be submitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, and thereafter a period of not less than sixty days shall have elapsed while Congress is in session. In computing such sixty days, there shall be excluded the days on which either House is not in session because of an adjournment of more than three days.

Sec. 106 (b).

(1) The United States Advisory Commission on International Educational and Cultural Affairs (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission") is hereby established to replace the United States Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange. The Commission shall formulate and recommend to the President policies for exercising his authority under this Act and shall appraise the effectiveness of programs carried out pursuant to it. The Commission shall make a special study of the effectiveness of past programs with emphasis on the activities of a reasonably representative cross section of past recipients of aid and shall submit a report to the Congress not later than December 31, 1962.

Sec. 107.

The Board [Board of Foreign Scholarships], the Commission [The United States Advisory Commission on International Educational and Cultural Affairs], and the Committee [Advisory Committee on the Arts] shall submit annual reports to the Congress and such other reports to the Congress as they deem appropriate, and shall make reports to the public in the United States and abroad to develop a better understanding of and support for the programs authorized by this Act.

Sec. 108 (b).

The President shall submit annual reports to the Congress of activities carried on and expenditures made in furtherance of the purposes of this Act. Each such report shall include the texts of agreements made with other nations during the period covered by the report, a full description of the program and the funds expended with respect to each country in which activities have been carried on in furtherance of the purposes of this Act.

C. CENTER FOR CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL INTERCHANGE BETWEEN EAST AND WEST ACT OF 1960 (P.L. 86-472, APPROVED MAY 14, 1960)

Sec. 704 (c).

The Secretary shall make an annual report to the Congress with respect to his activities under the provisions of this chapter, and such report shall include any recommendations for needed revisions in this chapter.

D. INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION ACT OF 1966 (P.L. 89-698, APPROVED OCTOBER 29, 1966)

Sec. 105. Authorization and Reports.

(b) The Secretary shall prepare, with the advice of the Advisory Committee appointed pursuant to section 106, a report containing specific recommendations for carrying out the provisions of this title, including any recommendations for amendments to this title and to portions of other laws amended by this Act, and shall submit such report to the President and the Congress not later than April 30, 1967.

(c) Prior to January 31, 1968, and prior to January 31 in each year thereafter, the Secretary shall make a report to the Congress which reviews and evaluates activities carried on under the authority of this Act and which reviews other activities of the Federal Government drawing upon or strengthening American resources for international study and research and any existing activities and plans to coordinate and improve the efforts of the Federal Government in international education

Sec. 106. National Advisory Committee on International Studies.

(b) . . . The recommendations of the Advisory Committee shall be included in the report provided for in section 105(b) of this Act and in the annual reports provided for in section 105(c) of this Act.

V. ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT

A. ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT ACT (P.L. 87-297, APPROVED SEPTEMBER 26, 1961), AS AMENDED

Sec. 47. Transfer of Activities and Facilities to Agency.

(b) The President, by Executive Order, may transfer to the Director any activities or facilities of any Government agency which relate primarily to arms control and disarmament. In connection with any such transfer, the President may under this section or other applicable authority, provide for appropriate transfers of records, property, civilian personnel, and funds. No transfer shall be made under this subsection until (1) a full and complete report concerning the nature and effect of such proposed transfer has been transmitted by the President to the Congress, and (2) the first period of sixty calendar days of regular session of the Congress following the date of receipt of such report by the Congress has expired without adoption by either House of the Congress of a resolution stating that such House does not favor such transfer. The procedures prescribed in title II of the Reorganization Act of 1949 shall apply to any such resolution.

Sec. 50. Report to Congress.

The Director shall submit to the President, for transmittal to the Congress, not later than January 31 of each year, a report concerning activities of the Agency.

VI. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

A. PROTECTION OF CITIZENS ABROAD

15 Stat. 224, 22 U.S.C. 1732, July 27, 1868.

Whenever it is made known to the President that any citizen of the United States has been unjustly deprived of his liberty by or under the authority of any foreign government, it shall be the duty of the President forthwith to demand of that government the reasons of such imprisonment; and if it appears to be wrongful and in violation of the rights of American citizenship, the President shall forthwith demand the release of such citizen, and if the release so demanded is unreasonably delayed or refused, the President shall use such means, not amounting to acts of war, as he may think necessary and proper to obtain or effectuate the release; and all the facts and proceedings relative thereto shall as soon as practicable be communicated by the President to Congress.

B. FOREIGN SERVICE BUILDINGS ACT (P.L. 186, 69TH CONGRESS), AS AMENDED
Sec. 9(b).

. . . *Provided*, That the Secretary shall report all such transactions annually to the Congress with the budget estimates of the Department of State.

Sec. 10.

Notwithstanding the provisions of this or any other Act, no lease or other rental arrangement for a period of less than ten years, and requiring an annual payment in excess of \$25,000, shall be entered into by the Secretary of State for the purpose of renting or leasing offices, buildings, grounds, or living quarters for the use of the Foreign Service abroad, unless such lease or other rental arrangement is approved by the Secretary. The Secretary may delegate his authority under this section only to the Deputy Under Secretary of State for Administration or to the Director of the Office of Foreign Buildings. The Secretary shall keep the Congress fully and currently informed with respect to leases or other rental arrangements approved under this section.

C. MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1962 (P.L. 87-510, APPROVED JUNE 28, 1962)

Sec. 2 (d).

The President shall keep the appropriate committees of Congress currently informed of the use of funds and the exercise of functions authorized in this Act.

VII. UNITED NATIONS AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

A. UNITED NATIONS PARTICIPATION ACT OF 1945 (P.L. 79-264, DECEMBER 20, 1945),
AS AMENDED

Sec. 4.

The President shall, from time to time as occasion may require, but not less than once each year, make reports to the Congress of the activities of the United Nations and of the participation of the United States therein. He shall make special current reports on decisions of the Security Council to take enforcement measures under the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, and on the participation therein, under his instructions, of the representative of the United States.

B. CONTRIBUTIONS TO CERTAIN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (P.L. 81-806,
APPROVED SEPTEMBER 21, 1950)

Sec. 2.

All financial contributions by the United States to international organizations in which the United States participates as a member shall be made by or with the consent of the Department of State regardless of the appropriation from which any such contribution is made. The Secretary of State shall report annually to the Congress on the extent and disposition of such contributions.

C. AUTHORIZING A LOAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS (P.L. 87-731, APPROVED OCTOBER 2, 1962)

Sec. 4.

. . . The Department of State is hereby instructed to submit to the Congress, not later than January 31, 1963, a report on steps taken in the 17th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations on long-term financing of the United Nations.

VIII. TREATIES AND AREA RESOLUTIONS

A. MIDDLE EAST RESOLUTION (P.L. 85-7, APPROVED MARCH 9, 1957) AS AMENDED
Sec. 3.

... None of the additional authorizations contained in this section shall be used until fifteen days after the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives and, when military assistance is involved, the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives have been furnished a report showing the object of the proposed use, the country for the benefit of which such use is intended, and the particular appropriation or appropriations for carrying out the provisions of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, from which the funds are proposed to be derived

Sec. 5.

The President shall whenever appropriate [Section 705 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 substituted the words "whenever appropriate" in lieu of the words "within the months of January and July of each year."] report to the Congress his action hereunder.

B. FORMOSA RESOLUTION (P.L. 84-8, APPROVED JANUARY 29, 1955)

This resolution shall expire when the President shall determine that the peace and security of the area is reasonably assured by international conditions created by action of the United Nations or otherwise, and shall so report to Congress.

IX. FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

A. EXPORT-IMPORT BANK ACT OF 1945 (P.L. 79-173, APPROVED JULY 31, 1945), AS AMENDED

Sec. 2 (b) (2).

... except that the prohibitions contained in this paragraph shall not apply in the case of any transaction which the President determines would be in the national interest if he reports that determination to the Senate and House of Representatives within thirty days after making the same.

Sec. 2 (b) (4).

... The prohibitions set forth in this paragraph [credit sale of defense article to less developed country] shall not apply with respect to any transaction the consummation of which the President determines would be in the national interest and reports such determination (within thirty days after making the same) to the Senate and House of Representatives . . .

Sec. 9.

The Export-Import Bank of the United States shall transmit to the Congress semiannually [amended to annual submission by P.L. 89-348] a complete and detailed report of its operations. The report shall be as of the close of business on June 30 and December 31 of each year.

B. EXPORT EXPANSION FACILITY (P.L. 90-390, APPROVED JULY 7, 1968)

Sec. 1 (c).

The Board of Directors of the Bank shall submit to the Congress for the calendar quarter ending September 30, 1968, and for each calendar quarter thereafter a report of all actions taken under authority of this Act during such quarter.

C. BRETON WOODS AGREEMENTS ACT (P.L. 171, 79TH CONGRESS), AS AMENDED

Sec. 4. National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems.

(b) (5) The Council shall transmit to the President and to the Congress an annual report with respect to the participation of the United States in the Fund and Bank.

D. INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION (P.L. 350, 84TH CONGRESS, APPROVED AUGUST 11, 1955), AS AMENDED

Sec. 4. National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems.

The provisions of section 4 of the Bretton Woods Agreements Act, as amended (22 U.S.C. 286b), shall apply with respect to the Corporation to the same extent as with respect to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Reports with respect to the Corporation under paragraphs 5 and 6 of subsection (b) of section 4 of said Act, as amended, shall be included in the first report made thereunder after the establishment of the Corporation and in each succeeding report.

E. INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (P.L. 86-147, APPROVED AUGUST 7, 1959), AS AMENDED

Sec. 4. National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems.

The provisions of section 4 of the Bretton Woods Agreements Act, as amended (22 U.S.C. 286b), shall apply with respect to the Bank to the same extent as with respect to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund. Reports with respect to the Bank under paragraphs (5) and (6) of subsection (b) of section 4 of said Act, as amended, shall be included in the first report made thereunder after the establishment of the Bank and in each succeeding report.

Sec. 11. Securities Issued by Bank as Exempt Securities; Report Filed With Securities and Exchange Commission.

(b) The Securities and Exchange Commission, acting in consultation with the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems, is authorized to suspend the provisions of subsection (a) at any time as to any or all securities issued or guaranteed by the Bank during the period of such suspension. The Commission shall include in its annual reports to Congress such information as it shall deem advisable with regard to the operations and effect of this section and in connection therewith shall include any views submitted for such purpose by any association of dealers registered with the Commission.

Sec. 14. Audit.

(c) The reports of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Policies to the Congress shall include, among other things, an appraisal of the effectiveness of the implementation and administration of the loans made by the Bank based upon the audit reports. The Comptroller General shall periodically review the reports of audit and findings issued and report to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Congress any suggestions he might have in improving the scope of the audit or auditing and reporting standards of the independent auditing firm, group, or staff.

F. INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (P.L. 86-565, APPROVED JUNE 30, 1960), AS AMENDED

Sec. 4. National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems.

The provisions of section 4 of the Bretton Woods Agreements Act, as amended (22 U.S.C. 286b), shall apply with respect to the Association to the same extent as with respect to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund. Reports with respect to the Association under paragraphs (5) and (6) of subsection (b) of section 4 of said Act, as amended, shall be included in the first report made thereunder after the establishment of the Association and in each succeeding report.

G. ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (P.L. 89-396, APPROVED MARCH 16, 1966)

Sec. 4(b).

An annual report with respect to United States participation in the Bank shall be submitted to the Congress by such agency or officer as the President shall designate.

Sec. 11. Securities Issued by Bank as Exempt Securities; Report Filed With Securities and Exchange Commission.

(b) The Securities and Exchange Commission, acting in consultation with such agency or officer as the President shall designate, is authorized to suspend the provisions of subsection (a) at any time as to any or all securities issued or guaranteed by the Bank during the period of such suspension. The Commission shall include in its annual reports to Congress such information as it shall deem advisable with regard to the operations and effect of this section and in connection therewith shall include any views submitted for such purpose by any association of dealers registered with the Commission.

X. COOPERATION IN ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE

A. ATOMIC ENERGY ACT OF 1954 (P.L. 83-703, APPROVED AUGUST 30, 1954), AS AMENDED

Sec. 123. Cooperation with Other Nations.

No cooperation with any nation or regional defense organization pursuant to Sections 53, 54, 57, 64, 82, 91, 106, 104, or 144 shall be undertaken until . . .

(c) The proposed agreement for cooperation, together with the approval and the determination of the President, has been submitted to the Joint Committee and a period of thirty days has elapsed while Congress is in session (in computing such thirty days, there shall be excluded the days on which either House is not in session because of an adjournment of more than three days): *Provided, however,* That the Joint Committee, after having received such agreement for cooperation, may by resolution in writing waive the conditions of all or any portion of such thirty-day period; and

(d) The proposed agreement for cooperation, together with the approval and determination of the President, if arranged pursuant to subsection 91c., 144b., or 144c., has been submitted to the Congress and referred to the Joint Committee and a period of sixty days has elapsed while Congress is in session, but any such proposed agreement for cooperation, shall not become effective if during such sixty-day period the Congress passes a concurrent resolution stating in substance that it does not favor the proposed agreement for cooperation: *Provided, however,* That during the Eighty-fifth Congress such period shall be thirty days (in computing such sixty days, or thirty days, as the case may be, there shall be excluded the days on which either House is not in session because of an adjournment of more than three days).

Sec. 124. International Atomic Pool.

The President is authorized to enter into an international arrangement with a group of nations providing for international cooperation in the nonmilitary applications of atomic energy and he may thereafter cooperate with that group of nations pursuant to sections 54, 57, 64, 82, 103, 104, or 144a: *Provided, however,* That the cooperation is undertaken pursuant to an agreement for cooperation entered into in accordance with section 123.

Sec. 125. Cooperation with Berlin.

The President may authorize the Commission to enter into agreements for cooperation with the Federal Republic of Germany in accordance with section 123, on behalf of Berlin, which for the purposes of this Act comprises those areas over which the Berlin Senate exercises jurisdiction (the United States, British, and French sectors) and the Commission may thereafter cooperate with Berlin pursuant to sections 54, 57, 64, 82, 103, or 104: *Provided,* That the guaranties required by section 123 shall be made by Berlin with the approval of the allied commandants.

Sec. 144. International Cooperation.

(a) The President may authorize the Commission to cooperate with another nation and to communicate to that nation Restricted Data on—

- (1) refining, purification, and subsequent treatment of source material;
- (2) civilian reactor development;
- (3) production of special nuclear material;
- (4) health and safety;
- (5) industrial and other applications of atomic energy for peaceful purposes;

and,

- (6) research and development relating to the foregoing:

Provided, however, That no such cooperation shall involve the communication of Restricted Data relating to the design or fabrication of atomic weapons: *And provided further,* That the cooperation is undertaken pursuant to an agreement for cooperation entered into in accordance with section 123, or is undertaken pursuant to an agreement existing on the effective date of this Act.

(b) The President may authorize the Department of Defense, with the assistance of the Commission, to cooperate with another nation or with a regional defense organization to which the United States is a party, and to communicate to that nation or organization such Restricted Data (including design information) as is necessary to—

- (1) the development of defense plans;
- (2) the training of personnel in the employment of and defense against atomic weapons and other military applications of atomic energy;

(3) the evaluation of the capabilities of potential enemies in the employment of atomic weapons and other military applications of atomic energy; and

(4) the development of compatible delivery systems for atomic weapons; whenever the President determines that the proposed cooperation and the proposed communication of the Restricted Data will promote and will not constitute an unreasonable risk to the common defense and security, while such other nation or organization is participating with the United States pursuant to an international arrangement by substantial and material contributions to the mutual defense and security: *Provided, however,* That the cooperation is undertaken pursuant to an agreement entered into in accordance with section 123.

(c) In addition to the cooperation authorized in subsections 144a, and 144b, the President may authorize the Commission, with the assistance of the Department of Defense, to cooperate with another nation and—

(1) to exchange with that nation Restricted Data concerning atomic weapons: *Provided,* That communication of such Restricted Data to that nation is necessary to improve its atomic weapon design, development, or fabrication capability and provided that nation has made substantial progress in the development of atomic weapons; and

(2) to communicate or exchange with that nation Restricted Data concerning research, development, or design, of military reactors, whenever the President determines that the proposed cooperation and the communication of the proposed Restricted Data will promote and will not constitute an unreasonable risk to the common defense and security, while such other nation is participating with the United States pursuant to an international arrangement by substantial and material contributions to the mutual defense and security: *Provided, however,* That the cooperation is undertaken pursuant to an agreement entered into in accordance with section 123.

Sec. 251. Report to Congress.

The Commission shall submit to the Congress, in January of each year, a report concerning the activities of the Commission. The Commission shall include in such report, and shall at such other times as it deems desirable submit to the Congress, such recommendations for additional legislation as the Commission deems necessary or desirable.

B. INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY PARTICIPATION ACT OF 1957 (P.L. 85-177, APPROVED AUGUST 28, 1957), AS AMENDED

Sec. 3.

... The President shall, from time to time as occasion may require, but not less than once each year, make reports to the Congress on the activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency and on the participation of the United States therein. In addition, to any other requirements of law, the Department of State and the Atomic Energy Commission shall keep the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, as appropriate, currently informed with respect to the activities of the Agency and the participation of the United States therein. [P.L. 89-348 repealed the requirement of a report to Congress by the President on the IAEA and U.S. participation therein not less than once each year.]

C. NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ACT OF 1958 (P.L. 85-568. APPROVED JULY 29, 1958), AS AMENDED

Sec. 206.

(a) The administration shall submit to the President for transmittal to the Congress, semiannually and at such other times as it deems desirable, a report of its activities and accomplishments.

(b) The President shall transmit to the Congress in January of each year a report, which shall include (1) a comprehensive description of the programmed activities and the accomplishments of all agencies of the United States in the field of aeronautics and space activities during the preceding calendar year, and (2) and evaluation of such activities and accomplishments in terms of the attainment of, or the failure to attain, the objectives described in section 102 (c) of this Act.

(c) Any report made under this section shall contain such recommendations for additional legislation as the Administrator or the President may consider necessary or desirable for the attainment of the objectives described in section 102 (c) of this Act.

(d) No information which has been classified for reasons of national security shall be included in any report made under this section, unless such information has been declassified by, or pursuant to authorization given by, the President.

XI. OTHER LEGISLATION REQUIRING REPORTS FROM THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH IN THE FOREIGN RELATIONS FIELD

A. EXPORT ADMINISTRATION ACT OF 1969 (P.L. 91-184, APPROVED DECEMBER 30, 1969), AS AMENDED

Sec 10. Quarterly Report.

The head of any department or agency, or other officials exercising any functions under this Act, shall make a quarterly report, within forty-five days after each quarter, to the President and to the Congress of his operations hereunder. [The same requirement was contained in the Export Control Act of 1949 (P.L. 81-11, as amended) which the Export Administration Act superseded.]

B. INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT OF 1949 (P.L. 81-455, APPROVED MARCH 10, 1950), AS AMENDED

Sec. 3(c).

. . . Not later than six months after its organization, and every six months thereafter, the Commission shall make a report, through the Secretary of State, to the Congress concerning its operations under this Title. . . . [Amended to annual submission by P.L. 89-348.]

C. TRANSFER OF NAVAL VESSELS

P.L. 85-220, Approved August 29, 1957. An Act to authorize the transfer of naval vessels to friendly foreign countries.

Sec. 4. . . . The Secretary of Defense shall keep the Congress currently advised of all transfers under this Act.

P.L. 85-532, Approved July 18, 1958. An Act to authorize the transfer of naval vessels to friendly foreign countries.

Sec. 4. . . . The Secretary of Defense shall keep the Congress currently advised of all transfers under this Act.

P.L. 86-57, Approved June 23, 1959. An Act to authorize the extension of loans of naval vessels to the Governments of Italy, Turkey, and the Republic of China.

Sec. 4. . . . The Secretary of Defense shall keep the Congress currently advised of all extensions made under authority of this Act.

P.L. 86-482, Approved June 1, 1960. An Act to authorize the loan of one submarine to Canada and the extension of a loan of a naval vessel to the Government of the Republic of China.

Sec. 4. . . . The Secretary of Defense shall keep the Congress currently advised of all extensions made under authority of this Act.

P.L. 87-387, Approved October 4, 1961. An Act to authorize the loan of naval vessels to friendly foreign countries and the extension of certain naval vessel loans now in existence.

Sec. 7. . . . The Secretary of Defense shall keep the Congress currently advised of all loans or extensions made under authority of this Act.

P.L. 88-437, Approved August 14, 1964. An Act to authorize the extension of certain naval vessel loans now in existence.

Sec. 3. . . . The Secretary of Defense shall keep the Congress currently advised of all extensions made under authority of this Act.

P.L. 89-324, Approved November 5, 1965. An Act to authorize the loan of naval vessels to friendly foreign countries, and for other purposes.

Sec. 402. . . . The Secretary of Defense shall keep the Congress currently advised of all sales or loans made under authority of this Act.

P.L. 89-398, Approved April 16, 1966. An Act to authorize the loan of naval vessels to China.

Sec. 4. . . . The Secretary of Defense shall keep the Congress currently advised of all extensions or loans made under authority of this Act.

P.L. 90-224, Approved December 26, 1967. An Act to authorize the extension of certain naval vessel loans now in existence and new loans, and for other purposes.

Sec. 4. . . . The Secretary of Defense shall keep the Congress currently advised of all loans made or extended under this Act.

D. THE FOREIGN AGENTS REGISTRATION ACT OF 1938 (P.L. 75-583, APPROVED JUNE 8, 1938), AS AMENDED

Sec. 11. Reports to Congress.

The Attorney General shall, from time to time, make a report to the Congress concerning the administration of this Act, including the nature, sources, and content of political propaganda disseminated or distributed.

E. INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL ACT OF 1961 (P.L. 87-63, APPROVED JUNE 29, 1961)

Sec. 5. Reports to the President and the Congress.

The Secretary shall submit semi-annually to the President and to the Congress a report on his activities under this chapter. [Amended to annual submission by P.L. 89-348.]

F. GORGAS MEMORIAL INSTITUTE (P.L. 70-350, APPROVED MAY 7, 1928), AS AMENDED

Sec. 3. Annual report to Congress; examination of books and accounts.

The Gorgas Memorial Institute shall make to Congress annually, on the first Monday in December, a full report of the operation and work of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory up to the first of November next preceding, and shall include therewith a complete statement of the receipts and expenditures of said laboratory for such fiscal year. The books and accounts of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory shall at all times be open to examination by the Comptroller General of the United States.

[Amendment of June 28, 1944: Notwithstanding the provisions of section 278a of this title, the report of the operation and work of the laboratory, including the statement of the receipts and expenditures, shall be made to Congress during the first week of each regular session thereof, such a report to cover a fiscal year period ending on June 30 of the calendar year immediately preceding the convening of each such session.]

XII. LEGISLATION REQUIRING REPORTS TO CONGRESS FROM CONGRESS IN THE FOREIGN RELATIONS FIELD

A. PROVISIONS OF LAW RELATING TO REPORTING OF EXPENSES INCURRED IN CONNECTION WITH FOREIGN TRAVEL

Mutual Security Act of 1954, As Amended. P.L. 83-665, Approved August 26, 1954. An Act to promote the security and foreign policy of the United States by furnishing assistance to friendly nations, and for other purposes.

Sec. 502. (b) . . . Provided, That each member or employee of any such committee shall make, to the chairman of such committee in accordance with regulations prescribed by such committee, an itemized report showing the amounts and dollar equivalent values of each such foreign currency expended and the amounts of dollar expenditures made from appropriated funds in connection with travel outside the United States, together with the purposes of the expenditure, including lodging, meals, transportation, and other purposes. Within the first sixty days that Congress is in session in each calendar year, the chairman of each such committee shall prepare a consolidated report showing the total itemized expenditures during the preceding calendar year of the committee and each subcommittee thereof, and of each member and employee of such committee or subcommittee, and shall forward such consolidated report to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives (if the committee

be a committee of the House of Representatives or a joint committee whose funds are disbursed by the Clerk of the House) or to the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate (if the committee be a Senate committee or a joint committee whose funds are disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate). Each such report submitted by each committee shall be published in the Congressional Record within ten legislative days after receipt by the Committee on House Administration of the House or the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

Legislative Branch Appropriation Act of 1961. P.L. 86-628, Approved July 12, 1960. An Act making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

Sec. 105. . . . (b) Each member of the United States group or delegation to the Interparliamentary Union, the NATO Parliamentarians' Conference, the Canada-United States Interparliamentary Group, the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group, or any similar interparliamentary group of which the United States is a member, and each employee of the Senate or House of Representatives, by whom or on whose behalf expenditures are made from funds appropriated for the expense of such group or delegation, shall file with the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate in the case of Members or employees of the Senate, or with the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives in the case of Members or employees of the House, an itemized report showing all such expenditures made by or on behalf of each Member or employee together with the purposes of the expenditure, including lodging, meals, transportation, and other purposes. Within sixty days after the beginning of each regular session of Congress, the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs shall prepare consolidated reports showing with respect to each such group or delegation the total amount expended, the purposes of the expenditures, the amount expended for each such purpose, the names of the Members or employees by or on behalf of whom the expenditures were made and the amount expended by or on behalf of each Member or employee for each such purpose. The consolidated reports prepared by the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate shall be filed with the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the consolidated reports prepared by the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House shall be filed with the Committee on House Administration of the House. Each such consolidated report shall be printed in the Congressional Record within ten days after receipt by the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate or the Committee on House Administration of the House.

B. LEGISLATION AUTHORIZING U.S. PARTICIPATION IN PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCES

P.L. 74-170, As Amended. Approved June 28, 1935. An Act to authorize participation by the United States in the Interparliamentary Union.

Sec. 2. That the American group of the Interparliamentary Union shall submit to the Congress a report for each fiscal year for which an appropriation is made, including its expenditures under such appropriation.

P.L. 86-42, Approved June 11, 1959. Joint Resolution to authorize participation by the United States in parliamentary conferences with Canada.

Sec. 3. The United States group of the Canada-United States Interparliamentary group shall submit to the Congress a report for each fiscal year for which an appropriation is made including its expenditures under such appropriation.

P.L. 86-420, Approved April 9, 1960. Joint Resolution to authorize participation by the United States in parliamentary conferences with Mexico.

Sec. 3. The United States group of the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary group shall submit to the Congress a report for each fiscal year for which an appropriation is made including its expenditures under such appropriation.

P.L. 84-689, As Amended. Approved July 11, 1956. Joint Resolution to authorize participation by the United States in parliamentary conferences of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Sec. 3. The United States group of the North Atlantic Assembly shall submit to the Congress a report for each fiscal year for which an appropriation is made, including its expenditures under such appropriation.

