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LEGISLATIVE REVIEW ACTIVITIES
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Ninety-Third Congress

A REPORT

Filed pursuant to section 136 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 190d), as amended by section 118 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 (Public Law 91–510), as amended by Public Law 92–136

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FOREWORD

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D.C., December 30, 1974.

Under Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives and section 136 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the Committee on Foreign Affairs is authorized to exercise continuous surveillance of the execution by the executive branch of laws within the committee's jurisdiction. The review or "oversight" activities of the Committee on Foreign Affairs were augmented by the adoption of section 118 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 (Public Law 91–510), as amended by Public Law 92–136. This provision requires standing committees of the House and the Senate after January 1, 1973, to make reports to their respective Houses on their activities in reviewing and studying the "application, administration, and execution of those laws or parts of laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of that committee."

House committees are required to file such reports "not later than January 2 of each odd-numbered year." It is in fulfillment of the obligation of the Committee on Foreign Affairs to account to the House for its legislative review activities during the 93d Congress that this report has been prepared and submitted.

This report was prepared by Frederick M. Kaiser, a special consultant engaged to assist the committee with a study of its oversight functions, who worked under the supervision of John H. Sullivan, staff consultant.

THOMAS E. MORGAN, *Chairman.*

FOREWORD

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I. GENERAL REVIEW ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMITTEE

A. Inventory of Committee Jurisdiction

In order to facilitate compliance with section 118 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, the committee has maintained a list of legislative acts or parts of acts which fall wholly or partially within the committee's jurisdiction. The inventory is subdivided according to the jurisdictional categories established for the committee by Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

During the 93d Congress the jurisdiction of the committee was significantly changed by the passage of House Resolution 988, the Committee Reform Amendments of 1974. The inventory has been updated to take into account those changes. Moreover, the committee has begun the work of educating itself in the new areas of jurisdiction. At the direction of the committee the Foreign Affairs Division, Congressional Research Service, has prepared some preliminary data on legislation and programs which now fall within the jurisdiction of the committee.

The completed and updated inventory may be found as an appendix to this report. (See page 31.)

B. Executive Branch Reports

A reporting requirement for executive agencies written into legislation is one mechanism by which Congress can obtain information and review the implementation of legislation. In the 93d Congress a reporting project aided the oversight activities of the committee—a project done by the Congressional Research Service (CRS).

In response to a joint request from the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, the Foreign Affairs Division of the Congressional Research Service (CRS), Library of Congress began in 1971 an analysis of the various reporting requirements included in legislation affecting foreign policy. According to the Library of Congress, this is the first request ever by two congressional committees working jointly on a single project. It is anticipated that the survey and recommendations generated will improve the oversight activities of the committees by increasing access to information contained in the reports. This two-year effort culminated in the 93d Congress in two studies which are as follows:

1. *Required Reports to Congress in the Foreign Affairs Field.*—This Division of Foreign Affairs, CRS survey provides a detailed assessment of reporting requirements and how effectively they are being fulfilled by the executive agencies. The study investigates the problems and deficiencies of executive agency reports in the variety of reporting requirements, security classification, content, lateness, and congressional oversight use of reports, among others. The reports of each

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major area were scrutinized—general foreign policy, State Department, foreign assistance acts, foreign economic policy, military assistance, national security aspects of foreign policy, international organizations and cooperation, and informational and educational exchange programs. A series of recommendations for improvement in reporting was offered by the study for each area.

2. *Improving the Reporting Requirement System in the Foreign Affairs Field.*—This is a followup of the 1973 survey. The Foreign Affairs Division, CRS, monitored the reports of executive agencies in order to assess compliance with the recommendations made the previous year. Included in this 1974 survey are an analysis of various executive agency responses to the recommendations, a listing of the 1973 changes in reporting requirements, notice of the GAO studies, and a compilation of the numerous required reports.

C. Reference Documents

Periodically the Committee on Foreign Affairs compiles, prints, and distributes official documents which are useful to the membership in exercising the oversight function, as well as other responsibilities. The following is a listing of those compilations for the 93d Congress:

1. *Legislation on Foreign Relations (with explanatory notes) (March 1974).*—This volume was prepared under the direction of the staff of the Committee on Foreign Affairs with the assistance of the Office of General Counsel, Agency for International Development, and of the Foreign Affairs Division, Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. The compilation is another project cosponsored by the Foreign Affairs Committee and the Foreign Relations Committee of the House and Senate, respectively. The collection of over 1,700 pages includes all laws codified and in force, treaties in force, as well as all executive agreements and orders, State Department regulations and State Department delegations of authority as of January 1, 1974.

2. *Inter-American Relations (November 1973).*—This collection of documents, legislation, and description of inter-American affairs was compiled by the Foreign Affairs Division, CRS, at the request of the full committee and the Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs. It updates the October 1972 edition and supersedes the 1966 volume, entitled "Regional and Other Documents Concerning U.S. Relations With Latin America." The 1973 collection provides a single source of current reference material for review activities of the committee in dealing with this geographical area.

3. *United States-Asian and Pacific Relations (expected early 1975).*—At the request of the full committee and the Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs, the Foreign Affairs Division, CRS, is engaged in the preparation and publication of a collection of documents, legislation, descriptions of organizations, and other materials relevant to U.S. relations with Asia and Asian nations. This compilation parallels that provided for inter-American relations and is the initial project for this geographical area.

4. *U.S. Foreign Policy for the 1970's (October 1973).*—Beginning in 1971 in response to a committee request, the Foreign Affairs Divi-

sion, CRS, provides a review and comparison of the President's annual foreign policy message. The current volume in the series is an expansion over the prior years, since it not only includes a comparison of the President's current message with his previous ones but also analyzes the President's message in relationship to the annual reports of the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State. This series of studies has proven to be of significant value to the committee's responsibility to review and evaluate the several foreign policy statements directly and later to compare these statements with the actual operation of foreign policy and specific recommendations from the executive branch.

5. *Foreign Policy in a Year of Transition (August 22, 1973).*—This chronology of events in the field of foreign affairs during 1972 is the second annual chronology prepared by the Foreign Affairs Division, CRS. Information is gathered continuously in a computer throughout the year as part of a system of tracking policy developments. The organization of the material provides a breakdown into eight geographical and five functional subject matter areas; three of the latter are additions to the 1971 edition and include foreign aid and international economic policy, arms control and disarmament, and national defense and international security. Another innovation of the recent volume is a summary at the beginning of each section.

6. *Chronologies of Major Developments in Selected Areas of International Relations.*—The need for up-to-date factual information about international events and developments is implicit in the legislative and oversight responsibilities of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and, indeed, of the Congress itself.

To help fill that need, the committee through the years has published a variety of documents which catalog world happenings in chronological order. For the most part those chronologies have been prepared for the committee by the Foreign Affairs Division, Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress.

Unfortunately, past chronologies proved to be of limited usefulness because they appeared annually or even more infrequently. The clear requirement was for information which was relatively current and available for ready reference.

As a result, the committee has requested the Foreign Affairs Division to prepare for it monthly chronologies of significant international events in a few selected areas of particular interest. Currently, these areas are: arms control, energy, Indochina, the Middle East, U.S.-Western European relations, U.S.-Soviet-Chinese relations, Cyprus, and U.S.-Chilean relations. Chronologies are submitted to the committee in the first workweek following the month covered, and are published by the committee each month in a cumulative edition for the period beginning January 1 of the current calendar year.

A new document will be begun in January 1975. At that time the areas to be covered will be reviewed in order to determine if new topics should be selected or old topics eliminated.

Through these constantly updated chronologies it is hoped that a substantial amount of current, pertinent information can be provided to committee members and other interested Members of Congress.

D. General Accounting Office Reports

The General Accounting Office (GAO), an arm of the Congress specifically designed to augment legislative review, provides reports, audits, and evaluation of programs and proposals for the Congress. Relevant to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the GAO produced a total of 31 reports in 1973 and a total of 23 reports in 1974 (as of June 5, 1974). These reports are an integral part of the oversight function, as they provide intensive analysis, financial accountings, and reviews of administrative procedure and implementation of policies under the committee's jurisdiction. Examples of the topics with which the GAO reports deal are an audit of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, reporting practices for military assistance programs, educational assistance for developing nations, and a review of language training programs and assignments for U.S. personnel overseas. A listing of the GAO reports for 1973 and 1974 relevant to the committee's jurisdiction can be found in appendix B.

E. Federal Advisory Committee Act Activities

Under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Public Law 92–463), each congressional committee was made responsible for exercising oversight of the advisory committees under its jurisdiction. The response of the Foreign Affairs Committee has been to join with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in requesting the Foreign Affairs Division, CRS, to make a thorough review of such advisory committees. Included in the study are a listing of all advisory bodies in the foreign affairs agencies (Department of State, AID, etc.) and others dealing with international problems (Defense, Treasury, etc.); determining whether an advisory committee charter has been filed, according to law, with the appropriate committees and the Library of Congress; and analyzing the charters and committee records and attending committee meetings with a view toward determining the effectiveness of all those bodies.

F. Critique of Committee Handling of Its Oversight Functions

In the summer of 1974 the committee engaged as a special staff consultant a political scientist with speciality in legislative operations to undertake an extensive study of the ways in which the committee handles its oversight and review responsibilities. In addition to preparing this report, the special staff consultant also did an in-depth analysis and critique of the subject and forwarded a number of recommendations to the committee chairman.

G. Background Studies on Areas of New Jurisdiction

In order to have adequate background on the new legislative jurisdiction which was given to it by the passage of the Committee Reform Act of 1974, the committee requested papers on areas of newly assigned jurisdiction from the Congressional Reference Service. Those papers, which have been completed, include studies on the following topics:

1. *Identification of Laws.*—This study is to identify all laws which will fall under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs pursuant to those provisions of House Resolution 988 which enlarge the jurisdiction of this committee.

2. *International Commodity Agreements.*—This is a short study cataloging existing agreements, giving brief background of each and a brief evaluation concentrating on impact upon production, trade, and prices.

3. *International Trade and Export Controls.*—This is a short study identifying both (a) laws and programs designed to promote international trade, and (b) export controls; brief description of issues involved in each and method of administration.

4. *Overseas Operations of Public Law 480.*—This study contains a brief historical description of Public Law 480—legislative development and overseas operations—with analysis of impact of program.

5. *Customs Administration.*—This is a brief analysis of what is involved in oversight to be exercised by the committee with respect to customs administration.

6. *International Fisheries Agreements.*—This is a simple listing of agreements which will be under the oversight of the committee together with pertinent legislation.

7. *International Environment.*—This is a brief listing of subjects likely to fall within this category.

II. REVIEW OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE

The most important piece of legislation before the Committee on Foreign Affairs is the annual Foreign Assistance Act. The foreign assistance authorizations in the 93d Congress included not only the annual general request for economic and military assistance but also two supplemental requests—the Emergency Security Assistance Act of 1973 and the Disaster Relief Assistance Act of 1974. Legislative review of these policies and programs was performed by a number of sources—the committee and subcommittee hearings, study missions of Congressmen, staff surveys, and Congressional Research Service studies.

A. Full Committee Activities

The annual authorization process involved with the Foreign Assistance Act, provides an opportunity to review the programs of foreign assistance. In 1973, 10 days of hearings were held in full committee, extending from May 25 to June 13. The committee investigated various projects and categories of economic and military assistance, including older programs such as the Alliance for Progress, the use of aid in Indochina, especially Cambodia; U.S. relations with the Mideast nations; and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation. The total of 30 witnesses included the Director of AID, the Deputy Secretary of Defense, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Secretary of State. The 1974 authorization hearings were a repeat of 1973, as the committee met for 12 days. Testimony was received from the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, the Director of AID, the Under Secretary of State for the Middle East, the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Security Assistance, the Navy Commander in Chief (Pacific), and the Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, among others. U.S. military assistance programs in the Middle East, an area of renewed conflict and subsequent negotiations and in Indochina, an area of continued conflict and reconstruction, were scrutinized by the committee.

In addition to these hearings, the committee acted on authorization requests for supplemental assistance for Emergency Security Assistance in response to the renewed hostilities in the Middle East and for Disaster Relief Assistance due to unexpected natural calamities (i.e. famine in the African Sahel, floods in Pakistan, and the earthquake in Nicaragua). In regard to the former, 4 days of hearings (in November and December, 1973), including two executive session briefings by Secretary of State Kissinger, produced testimony from the principal officials in the State Department and Defense Department. The committee was able to concentrate its review of American foreign policy in the Middle East in these hearings. In the latter, the committee re-

viewed U.S. interests and ongoing activities in the disaster areas, as it heard testimony from Administrators and Deputy Administrators for AID, in February 1974.

The committee staff has been given the responsibility of maintaining close surveillance over foreign aid programs, particularly those portions which are controversial or about which Congress has expressed particular interest. Each year in advance of hearings on foreign aid, staff members are assigned to prepare background papers on various aspects of the program which require intensive review of foreign aid activities. Those papers, together with presentation books prepared by the executive agencies, provide information for committee members as they assess the impact and effectiveness of programs.

B. Subcommittee Activities

The Committee on Foreign Affairs has five area subcommittees—Inter-American Affairs, Africa, Asian, and Pacific Affairs, Europe, and the Near East and South Asia—and four functional subcommittees—National Security Policy and Scientific Developments, State Department Organization and Foreign Operations, International Organizations and Movements, and Foreign Economic Policy. In the 93d Congress these subcommittees provided a substantial number of hearings and studies related to reviewing the policies and operations of the foreign assistance program. These activities are listed below by topic:

1. *Review of American Foreign Policy Toward Greece.*—On March 27, 1974, the Subcommittee on Europe held a hearing investigating U.S. foreign policy toward Greece with the U.S. Ambassador to Greece as one of the witnesses.

2. *Drought in the African Sahel.*—The Subcommittee on Africa held a hearing in 1973 and engaged in informal consultations with representatives of the Department of State and AID to review relief and recovery efforts of American and international organizations in the drought region of the African Sahel.

3. *U.S. Policy Toward the Persian Gulf.*—As a follow up to efforts in the 92d Congress, the Subcommittee on the Near East and South Asia held 5 days of hearings in June, July, and November of 1973, focusing on three problems of U.S. policy toward the Persian Gulf: U.S. arms supply policies, the delicate relations between Iran and Saudi Arabia, and the need for a comprehensive economic strategy in that region, including trade and investment incentives. Published as "New Perspectives on the Persian Gulf," the hearings included testimony from eight U.S. Government witnesses, the relevant officials from the Department of State and Department of Defense.

4. *The U.S. Role in Opening the Suez Canal.*—On May 8, 1974, the Subcommittee on the Near East and South Asia reviewed the U.S. role and commitment in mine-sweeping operations and clearing stages of the Suez Canal. The subcommittee investigated expenditures for fiscal year 1974 as well as the actual activities of United States personnel. Witnesses were the Director for Egyptian Affairs of the Department of State and representatives of the U.S. Navy and Joint Chiefs of Staff.

5. *United States-Egyptian Relations.*—Complementing the hearings on the Suez Canal, the Subcommittee on Near East and South Asia heard testimony on May 7, 1974, about the changing relations between the United States and Egypt and the impact on American foreign policy.

6. *U.S. Policy Toward South Asia.*—In the spring of 1973, the Subcommittee on the Near East and South Asia held a four-session series of hearings reviewing U.S. interests in and policies toward South Asia, principally the countries of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, and Nepal. Spokesmen from the Department of State and Defense and the Agency for International Development testified. Subsequent to the hearings, a report, entitled "The United States and South Asia," was issued.

7. *Review of United States-Asian Policy.*—In the 93d Congress, five series of hearings were held by the Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs dealing with U.S. policy and programs in Asia. The first on March 28, 1973, examined U.S. policy in Asia with a concentration on Cambodia and measures taken to safeguard U.S. Foreign Service personnel and dependents abroad. The Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs testified.

8. *Remaining U.S. Commitments in Asia and South Vietnam.*—On May 1, 1974 the Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs investigated the extent of U.S. commitments, economic and military, remaining in Southeast Asia.

9. *American Involvement in Support of Asian Governments.*—The Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs on June 5, 1974, examined the extent of U.S. support for Asian Governments.

10. *Earthquake in Nicaragua.*—As a result of the earthquake in Nicaragua in December of 1972, the Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs held an urgent hearing on January 20, 1973, prior to the official organization of the committee. The hearing initiated subcommittee monitoring of U.S. relief and recovery assistance efforts. Testimony was taken from the Director of Operations, Nicaraguan Working Group, Department of State; AID Foreign Disaster Relief Coordinator; and the President's Special Coordinator for Emergency Relief in Nicaragua.

11. *U.S. Relations With Panama.*—The Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs, held a hearing on February 20, 1973, to review United States-Panama relations with primary concentration on the Panama Canal negotiations, ultimate U.S. defense of the canal, and State Department relations with Panamanian authorities. The witness was the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs, Department of State.

12. *U.S. Assistance to the Dominican Republic.*—Specifically intended to provide a continuing review of foreign assistance to the Dominican Republic, a hearing was held by the Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs on December 11, 1973. The witness was the AID Director of the Dominican Republic.

13. *U.S. Relation With Chile.*—Following developments in Chile in 1973 and the alleged U.S. involvement in the Chilean coup, the Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs held 4 days of hearings in late September and October 1973, to investigate U.S. policy and activities

in Chile. Representatives of the Department of State were the principal witnesses.

14. *The Inter-American Foundation—1973.*—At a September 27, 1973 hearing, the Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs surveyed the second year of operations of the Inter-American Foundation. Authorized in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1969, the Inter-American Foundation evolved from the predecessor Inter-American Social Development Institute. The subcommittee scrutinized projects approved and funded by the Foundation in 1973. The witnesses were the President as well as the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Inter-American Foundation.

15. *The Indian Rupee Settlement Agreement.*—On February 18, 1974 the U.S. Ambassador to India signed a settlement settling the Indian rupee debt owed the United States as a result of past foreign assistance programs. The agreement was both hailed and criticized. In order to ascertain the facts of the situation the Subcommittee on the Near East and South Asia held a hearing on January 29, 1974, to take testimony from U.S. officials on the subject. The hearing has been published as "Indian Rupee Settlement Agreement."

16. *World Food Security: A Global Priority.*—The Subcommittee on Africa and the Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements held a day of hearings July 31, 1973, to consider the problem of world food security and in particular the capacity of the international community and its organizations, to which the U.S. contribute, to insure availability of food stocks in times of serious shortage. The immediate concern was the situation in the Sahelian area of West Africa which was experiencing drought and starvation. Witnesses included both U.S. public officials and private citizens. The hearing has been published.

17. *Gorgas Memorial Institute of Tropical and Preventive Medicine.*—On March 13, 1974, the Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs met to review the operations and budgetary requirements of the Gorgas Memorial Institute of Tropical and Preventive Medicine in the Republic of Panama. The Gorgas Institute has been supported in part by funds authorized by Congress since 1929. Five witnesses associated with the Institute testified. As a result of the hearings the committee voted to increase the support for the Institute and recommended certain alterations in its organizational structure. The hearing has been published.

18. *Report on the Situation in the Republic of Vietnam.*—The U.S. Ambassador to Vietnam, the Honorable Graham Martin, testified before the Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs on July 31, 1974. His testimony focused on the foreign assistance programs in South Vietnam.

19. *Global Scarcities in an Interdependent World.*—For 5 days in May 1974, the Subcommittee on Foreign Economic Policy held hearings on global scarcities which was concerned both with the impact of foreign aid programs on the problem and with a broad ventilation of the international consequences of a new era in international economic and political relations. The printed hearings contain testimony of 10 private witnesses with expertise on resource supplies.

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C. Special Study Missions

Members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs have embarked on several special study missions in the 93d Congress, pursuant to House Resolution 267, authorizing the committee to conduct thorough studies and investigations of all matters coming within the jurisdiction of the committee. The study mission serves as a vehicle for legislative review of existing programs and policy by providing the opportunity for investigations in the field. The study missions undertaken in the 93d Congress by members of Foreign Affairs Committee which are relevant to foreign assistance follow:

1. *Special Study Mission to the Middle East.*—Several study missions to the Middle East were undertaken in the aftermath of the October war. From October 22 to November 3, 1973 two members of the Subcommittee on Foreign Economic Policy and a staff consultant traveled to Israel, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Egypt, and Lebanon in the Middle East, as well as to Italy and the Netherlands, in order to gather information pertaining to the impact of the Arab-Israeli conflict on U.S. oil imports and to examine prospects for peace in the Middle East. The members conferred with high ranking representatives of the foreign governments and oil company officials in addition to U.S. diplomatic and military personnel. The report of December 28, 1973, is titled "The U.S. Oil Shortage and the Arab-Israeli Conflict."

2. *Special Study Mission to Geneva, Tel Aviv, and Vienna.*—From November 15–24, 1973, the chairman, another member, and the staff consultant of the Subcommittee on Europe were accompanied by two other committee members on a study mission to Europe and the Middle East. Between visits to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) in Geneva and the troop reduction talks (MBFR) in Vienna, the members traveled to Tel Aviv, Israel, in order to view American assistance firsthand, following the October war. A report was published in December 1973 "After the War: European Security and the Middle East."

3. *Special Study Mission to the Middle East.*—A third study mission to the area was conducted, January 4 through 20, 1974. Composed of three members from the Subcommittees on the Near East and South Asia, National Security Policy, and Foreign Economic Policy, the study mission traveled to Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and Israel to gather information on the U.S. role in the area after the intense hostilities in October 1973, and during the period of U.S. military resupply and assistance to Israel. This joint subcommittee mission met with heads of state and foreign ministers of the host countries as well as with U.S. foreign policy officials. A report was issued on February 25, 1974.

4. *Special Study Mission to the Middle East and South Asia.*—The ranking minority member of the committee and a staff consultant conducted a series of investigations in that area from February 7 to March 3, 1974. The concern was three-fold: (1) Arab-Israeli negotiations, (2) the international energy crisis, and (3) regional developments in South Asia affecting Pakistan and her neighbors. Traveling to Greece, Egypt, Israel, Iran, Pakistan, Afganistan, and India, the

mission met with senior government officials in the host countries, including several heads of states and business leaders. The report was filed in May 1974 under the title of "Old Problems—New Relationships."

5. *Special Study Mission to the Middle East.*—From April 29 to May 6, 1974, a member of the Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements visited Lebanon, Syria, and Yemen, where he conferred with host government officials and U.S. diplomatic personnel. The member subsequently reported his findings in a letter of May 22, 1974, sent to the chairman of the committee.

6. *Special Study Mission to East and West Africa.*—Two committee members, one from the Subcommittee on Africa and the other from the Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements, traveled together to a number of African nations—Liberia, Lesotho, Kenya, and the Republic of South Africa—and individually to Nigeria, Tanzania, and Somalia. Over a 3-week period, August 4–24, 1973, the members met with heads of state and other high ranking government officials of the host countries. The purpose was to gather information concerning U.S. relations with the countries, to assess the effectiveness of U.S. assistance programs, and to assess the validity of U.S. policies in that area, especially with respect to private U.S. investments in South Africa. A report was issued on November 12, 1973.

7. *Special Study Mission to South Vietnam.*—Extending a study mission to the Middle East, the ranking minority member of the full committee and a staff consultant traveled to South Vietnam. The 3-day visit, February 25–28, 1974, resulted in conferences with the President of South Vietnam and other high ranking officials, parliamentarians, military commanders, and U.S. Embassy officials and included field trips to the Mekong Delta Region. The report on U.S. assistance to Vietnam is published in "Vietnam—A Changing Crucible," issued in May 1974.

8. *Study Mission to Asia.*—Visiting Taiwan, Hong Kong, Korea, Laos, Thailand, and Japan, a member of the Foreign Economic Policy Subcommittee conducted a study mission during January 11–18, 1974.

9. *Special Study Mission to Japan, Taiwan, and Korea.*—From February 15 to 24, 1974, a special study mission visited these Asian countries. Composed of the chairman, another member, and the staff consultant of the Subcommittee on National Security Policy, the mission reviewed developments affecting U.S. national security in the area and impact on U.S. foreign policy there, especially détente with the People's Republic of China and with the Soviet Union, the mission also analyzed the implications for future U.S. national security plus bilateral and multilateral relations among the countries themselves. In addition to interviewing host country officials, the mission spoke with U.S. diplomatic and military personnel, including the Commander in Chief of the Pacific command. A report was filed April 10, 1974.

10. *Special Study Mission to Latin America.*—The chairman, another member, and the staff consultant of the Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs conducted a study mission to Latin America during January 1974. After the entire mission had visited Peru and Ecuador (January 4–12), two of the members continued to Bolivia, Venezuela,

and Trinidad (January 12–26), in order to assess U.S. relations with and policies towards those countries.

D. Staff Surveys

Since 1959, the Committee on Foreign Affairs has had a special Subcommittee for Review of Foreign Aid Programs, chaired by the full committee chairman and composed of the four ranking majority and four ranking minority members. The purpose of this subcommittee is exclusively oversight and legislative review concerning foreign aid. All committee staff investigations of foreign aid-related activities occur under the aegis of this subcommittee. In the 93d Congress, the following staff surveys were conducted:

1. *Disaster Assistance to Pakistan.*—Due to the extensive flooding in Pakistan and in preparation for the supplemental Disaster Relief Assistance Act of 1974, a staff survey team traveled to Pakistan to conduct an on-site investigation of the extent of the damage. The team met with the Pakistani Ministers of Education, Foreign Affairs, Finance, and Agriculture, along with U.S. Embassy officials in January 1974. A report entitled "United States Post-Disaster Assistance to Pakistan" has been issued.

2. *Disaster Assistance to Nicaragua.*—Another staff survey, a companion to the Pakistan survey, examined the earthquake-induced destruction in Nicaragua. In preparation for the Disaster Relief Assistance Act of 1974, the team interviewed AID officials on the scene, U.S. Embassy personnel, and Nicaraguan officials, during January 1974. A report entitled "United States Post-Disaster Assistance to Nicaragua" has been issued.

3. *Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.*—A staff survey mission to Japan, Hong Kong, South Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, and Thailand was undertaken from April 15 to May 11, 1974. In order to provide background material for the forthcoming foreign assistance authorization hearings, the team met with U.S. Embassy officials, military personnel, and host government representatives. The mission investigated U.S. military assistance to Cambodia and Laos, refugee assistance, land reform and child welfare programs in South Vietnam. The study team report has been published as "United States Aid to Indochina."

4. *Disaster Assistance to Honduras.*—In the wake of the damage wrought by Hurricane Fifi on Honduras, a two-man staff survey spent 2 days in that country assessing the extent of the destruction and efforts being made at relief and reconstruction. The mission occurred November 11 and 12, 1974. An initial report has been presented to the review subcommittee and a full report is to follow.

5. *Implementation of Foreign Aid Reforms.*—From October 27 until November 17, 1974, a two-man staff survey visited four countries in Latin America—Colombia, Bolivia, Guatemala, and Dominican Republic—in an effort to ascertain the extent to which the Agency for International Development has been able to implement the congressional mandates on development assistance contained in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1973. An initial report has been presented to the review subcommittee and a full report is currently in preparation.

6. *Operations of the Office of Inspector General for Foreign Assistance.*—A member of the staff has submitted a research report on

the operations of the Office of the Inspector General for Foreign Assistance. The report includes analysis of the objectives, activities, and results of those operations.

E. Congressional Research Service Special Studies

In addition to preparing reference material and compiling official documents, the various divisions of the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress are available for special committee projects. In the 93d Congress several investigations and analyses (which assisted the committee in the oversight function of foreign aid programs), were provided in response to requests from either the full committee or one of the subcommittees:

1. *The Reorganization of U.S. Development Aid (May 1973).*—Early in the 93d Congress, the Committee on Foreign Affairs requested a summary and comparison of various official and unofficial proposals for the restructuring of the U.S. development aid program. The Foreign Affairs Division, Congressional Research Service, produced a summary analysis of similarities and differences of such proposals as well as critical observations.

2. *The Availability and Use of Local Currencies in U.S. Foreign Aid Programs (January 1974).*—The Foreign Affairs Division, CRS, provided an in-depth analysis of this increasingly important aspect of the foreign aid program. The study reviewed the current situation and the policy which allowed for the development and expansion of local currencies in the programs.

3. *The United States and the Multilateral Development Banks (March 1974).*—Although another committee exercises de facto jurisdiction over multilateral lending institutions, the Foreign Affairs Committee has exercised oversight with regard to the development-related activities of the international banks. The committee requested a current and comprehensive examination of the multilateral banks and the relationship of their activities, policies, and programs, with U.S. developmental assistance and balance of payments. In addition to this, the Foreign Affairs Division, CRS, reviewed the adequacy of legislative oversight of such banks and the National Advisory Council for International Monetary and Financial Policies.

III. REVIEW OF MAJOR DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES AUTHORIZED BY THE COMMITTEE

Periodic reauthorization of funds for the major U.S. foreign policy agencies permits the Committee on Foreign Affairs to exercise legislative review over those agencies and their performance. The Peace Corps, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA), the Department of State, the U.S. Information Agency (USIA), the Board for International Broadcasting, and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) were the U.S. foreign policy institutions over which the Committee on Foreign Affairs exercised oversight in the 93d Congress.

Only recently have some of these agencies been scrutinized by the committee on a regular basis because of changes in the statutory provisions. In 1971 Congress provided for Department of State and USIA periodic authorization. Prior to that time, the authorizations had been standing ones with annual appropriations. The newly established Board for International Broadcasting (Public Law 93–129) has been authorized in response to a congressional mandate preventing the Central Intelligence Agency funding of either Radio Free Europe or Radio Liberty and requiring funding of either to be public. A Presidential Study Commission on International Radio Broadcasting, 1972, recommended the creation of such a Board.

A. Department of State

The Department of State authorization hearings were of two types—regular and supplemental authorizations. The regular authorization produced 6 days of hearings during early May 1973. in the Subcommittee on State Department Organization and Foreign Operations. In addition to reviewing budget requests, the subcommittee investigated procedures for protecting U.S. State Department personnel and dependents abroad from terrorism, assistance to Israel for the resettlement of Jewish refugees from the Soviet Union, and statutory provisions against the use of the funds to finance U.S. military forces in Indochina, among others. Testimony was taken from the principal officials in the Department of State.

Supplemental authorizations for the Department of State, due to inflationary pressures, cost increases, the Middle East crisis, and several U.S. contributions to international organizations, required an additional day of hearings on February 5, 1974, at which budget and administration officials of the Department testified.

In addition the Subcommittee on State Department Organization and Foreign Operations held 3 days of hearings in February and March 1973, on authorizations for the Foreign Buildings program for fiscal years 1974 and 1975. The hearings allowed for examining 97 proposed projects, a review of existing projects with relevant State Department officials, and a thorough study of the Department's supply system.

B. United States Information Agency (USIA)

1. *Authorization hearings.*—The Subcommittee on State Department Organization and Foreign Operations held two sets of annual authorization hearings for USIA for 5 days during June and July 1973, and for 4 days during April 1974. Serving as witnesses were major USIA officials, including the Director, assistant directors for numerous geographical divisions, and budget officers. The hearings reviewed USIA activities and programs for the fiscal year 1974 as well as 1975, the system of publications, policy guidance on editorials and news coverage, travel expenses of the personnel, and accusations of a "mellowing" of Voice of America broadcasts.

2. *USIA Impact Survey.*—In early 1973 the Subcommittee on State Department Organizations and Foreign Operations completed and published a survey of the impact of USIA operations. Begun in 1972, the survey included the responses to questionnaires sent to American businessmen, media correspondents, and missionaries living and working abroad. The conclusions and assessment are included in a committee print, "United States Information Agency Operations."

C. Board for International Broadcasting

The establishment and authorization of a Board for International Broadcasting provided 3 days of hearings in September 1973 and May 1974, before the full committee. The Board has responsibility for allocating funds to Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty. Testimony was received from the Presidents of Free Europe, Inc., and of the Radio Liberty Committee, the Members of the Board for International Broadcasting, plus academicians and recent Soviet emigres.

D. Peace Corps

Administration requests for a 2-year authorization for the Peace Corps were deleted by the committee in order to maintain more continuous oversight of the agency. Authorization hearings totaled 3 days in the 93d Congress and included as witnesses the Director of the Peace Corps, the Director of ACTION, plus several associate directors and budget officials of ACTION. The committee reviewed the volunteer short fall, manpower limitations, screening procedures for applicants, personnel turnover, minority volunteers, the shift into incountry training programs and consequent savings, and the "New Directions" policy of ACTION.

E. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA)

1. *Authorization hearings.*—On March 5 and 7, 1974, the full committee held hearings on the ACDA authorization for fiscal year 1975. An administration authorization request for 2 years was eliminated by the committee in order to provide closer annual supervision. The Director of ACDA testified as the committee scrutinized ACDA with regard to staffing procedures, access to sensitive information and to the President, influence on decisionmaking, public affairs costs, and the

total obligations of all U.S. Departments or Agencies for external research on arms control in fiscal year 1973.

2. *ACDA Review.*—The Subcommittee on National Security Policy and Scientific Developments in the fall 1974 undertook a special study of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. A throughgoing examination of ACDA was deemed appropriate for several reasons: First, the agency had never been subjected to a comprehensive review during the 13 years of its existence. Further, there were indications that Agency activities had, in several instances, veered away from original congressional intentions. Finally, there was growing concern that ACDA no longer plays the role in the formulation and execution of U.S. arms control policies that it once did.

(*a*) *Special Study.*—To lay the basis for hearings the subcommittee sponsored a staff review of the issues, whose primary author was a highly-qualified outside consultant. The study, which has been printed, was designed to assist the subcommittee in planning and conducting its hearings in the fall of 1974, and to provide materials which could be drawn on in preparation of the subcommittee's final report and recommendations.

(*b*) *Hearings.*—Five hearing sessions were held by the subcommittee in September and October. Ten witnesses were heard who had close involvement with ACDA programs past and present. The results of the hearings and the subcommittee's conclusions are to be made to the full committee early in 1975 in time to consider possible new legislation. It may provide the basis for the Congress to act next year to resolve, by legislation, any problems which may exist with regard to the Agency's operations.

3. *The International Transfer of Conventional Arms.*—In 1971 an amendment originating in the committee called upon the executive branch to take into consideration arms control factors when making decisions on conventional arms transfers under the Foreign Assistance Act. Subsequently in the Foreign Relations Authorization Act of 1972, the Congress requested a study of the impact of international arms transfers on U.S. foreign policy. Prepared by ACDA and released for limited distribution in September 1973, the report was submitted to the committee. Because of its significance the committee subsequently reprinted the report as a committee print with CRS commentary and issued it on April 12, 1974 under the title: The International Transfer of Conventional Arms.

F. Commission on the Organization of the Government for the Conduct of Foreign Policy

Title VI of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act of 1972 provided for the creation of a "Commission on the Organization of the Government for the Conduct of Foreign Policy." This Commission, which is patterned after the Hoover Commission, includes two members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The Commission has interviewed over 100 members of Congress and the heads of Executive Departments and Agencies involved with foreign policy, in examining the role of each agency in the implementation of U.S. foreign policy.

Recommendations for reorganization will be offered in a final report of the Commission, which will be made available to the committee.

G. Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)

1. *Subcommittee hearings.*—Three different investigations of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) were conducted by the committee in the 93d Congress. A subcommittee hearing, a study mission, and a Congressional Research Service analysis were coordinated aspects of the comprehensive review.

The Subcommittee on Foreign Economic Policy produced the first comprehensive legislative review of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), since it was created by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1969. The review examined the political and economic concepts upon which the OPIC programs are based, how these laws are being administered by OPIC's management, and the degree to which OPIC's original legislative mandate corresponds to overall U.S. foreign policy objectives. Nine days of hearings were held in May and June of 1973 with leading figures in government, business, and the academic community testifying. The subcommittee efforts culminated in a report entitled "Overseas Private Investment Corporation," on October 21, 1973, recommending several administrative and procedural reforms.

On March 20, 1974, the subcommittee held a final day of hearings in order to review action taken by OPIC in implementing the proposals and recommendations from the subcommittee made in the 1973 report, as well as to examine OPIC's controversial role in the debate on multinational corporations and the effects of U.S. foreign investment on the economies of other nations.

2. *Special Study Mission on OPIC.*—In conjunction with extensive subcommittee hearings, four members, including the chairman, and the staff consultant of the Subcommittee on Foreign Economic Policy traveled to Latin America to review the operations of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) and to assess firsthand the activities of American investors and the role played by OPIC in these investments. From April 19 to May 6, 1973, the study mission visited five countries—Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Peru, and Venezuela—meeting with private business representatives, OPIC officials, U.S. Embassy personnel, and appropriate officials of the host governments.

3. *"Overseas Private Investment Corporation: A Critical Analysis" (September 4, 1973).*—Responding to a request from the Subcommittee on Foreign Economic Policy, which was holding extensive hearings on OPIC, the Foreign Affairs Division, CRS, produced a report on this relatively new agency, created in 1969. The short and controversial history of OPIC encouraged a thorough review and evaluation of the organization, programs, and operations of OPIC.

4. *OPIC Study Mission to Jamaica.*—A member of the Subcommittee on Foreign Economic Policy made a study mission to Jamaica in December, 1974, to look into OPIC's activities in that country.

IV. REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

In the 93d Congress several subcommittees had the opportunity to review U.S. participation in international conferences: The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), Mutual Balanced Force Reduction Talks (MBFR), and the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks (SALT).

A. Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) and Mutual Balance Force Reduction Talks (MBFR)

Two sets of hearings examined the U.S. role in the CSCE and MBFR discussions in Europe during 1973–74. A preview briefing of the CSCE was provided by the U.S. Envoy to the Conference on June 28, 1973, to a joint session of the Subcommittees on Europe and on National Security Policy. On May 2, 1974, the U.S. Representative to the MBFR testified before the Subcommittee on National Security Policy about the progress of the talks. These hearings were complemented by a study mission to the European conferences in December 1973 (noted in sec. II.C.5).

B. Strategic Arms Limitations Talks (SALT)

The Subcommittee on National Security Policy held an executive session hearing on September 20, 1973, to investigate SALT developments and disarmament proposals. The Director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency testified.

C. Western Hemisphere Foreign Ministers Conference

The Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs on March 26, 1974, received a report on the Western Hemisphere Foreign Ministers Conference, held in Mexico City, February 21–23, 1974. Testifying was the Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, who reviewed the origins and developments of the Conference along with the agenda of issues discussed.

D. The World Food Conference

A special mission of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, headed by the chairman of the Subcommittee on National Security Policy and Scientific Developments, and including three other committee members, attended the World Food Conference in Rome, Italy, from November 7–13. A report on the conference has been issued by the mission members.

V. REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS

A. Hearings

1. *Cease-fire Agreement in Indochina.*—In February and March, 1973, the full committee reviewed the provisions of the recently signed cease-fire agreement, examining the protocol involved in the release of U.S. prisoners in North Vietnam, military assistance to Cambodia, mine clearing in North Vietnam, number and status of missing-in-action, and the International Commission of Control and Supervision. The Secretary, Deputy Legal Adviser, and Special Assistant on Prisoner of War Matters, Department of State, testified and the hearings were published under the title of "The Situation in Indochina."

In May 1973, 3 days of hearings were held by the Subcommittee on National Security Policy on "American Prisoners of War and Missing in Action in Southeast Asia," as the hearings were titled. The subcommittee reviewed the condition and experience of the returned POW's, the effectiveness of Operation Homecoming, and the status of those listed as MIA. Witnesses included the Deputy Secretary of State for POW/MIA and the Assistant Secretary for International Security Affairs and Director of POW/MIA Affairs of the Department of Defense. A follow-up hearing was held on December 5, 1973, by the subcommittee, exclusively devoted to the status of the missing in action in Southeast Asia.

2. *U.S. Chemical Warfare Policy.*—The Subcommittee on National Security Policy held 5 days of hearings during May 1974, on U.S. chemical warfare policy. Since 1969 the subcommittee has conducted investigations of this topic. A more current and thorough review was thought necessary given the negotiations at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the debate on the binary nerve gas proposal, and the Senate discussion of ratification of the 1925 Geneva Protocol against chemical-biological warfare. An appendix of relevant documents is provided in the published hearings. Testimony was taken from the Director of ACDA, the Deputy Director of Politico-Military Affairs of the State Department, and the Acting Assistant Secretary for International Security Affairs of the Department of Defense.

3. *North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).*—Three series of hearings reviewed various aspects of the NATO commitment and U.S. policies toward NATO:

(*a*) *U.S. Forces in NATO.*—The Subcommittee on Europe conducted extensive hearings over 8 days in June and July, 1973, investigating major aspects of U.S. Armed Forces in NATO including costs, budgetary and balance of payments, and commitment. A detailed GAO cost survey is included in the published hearings. A total of 19 witnesses included the Secretary of Defense, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, U.S. Ambassador to NATO, and Department of State representatives.

(*b*) *Response of NATO to the Middle East War and Its Aftermath.*—On February 19, 1974, joint hearings by the Subcommittees on Europe and on the Near East and South Asia examined the response of NATO to the October war in the Middle East. Scrutiny of NATO provisions and reaction to the conflict and the subsequent developments was the focus of the hearings. Witnesses were the Assistant Secretary for European Affairs and the Deputy Secretary for the Near Eastern and Southern Asian Affairs, Department of State.

(*c*) *Homeporting in Greece.*—As a followup to 1972 hearings, the Subcommittee on Europe resumed hearings on the implementation of the U.S. Navy's homeporting project in Greece. Conducted over 3 days in July 1973, the hearings provided testimony from GAO experts who had continued a study of the homeporting project at the request of the subcommittee, the Chief of Naval Operations, and a Deputy Assistant Secretary of State. The hearings were printed in December 1973, under the title "Implementation of Homeporting in Greece."

4. *U.S. Commitments in Asia.*—An extensive series of hearings on United States commitments in Asia was held in 1974 by the Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs. In 8 days of testimony the subcommittee heard from 15 witnesses, Government and private, on the U.S. defense position in Asia and explored possible alternatives. The inquiry focused on the U.S. defense shield, its cost to the American taxpayer, and ways of reducing the commitments in Asia consistent with national security requirements.

5. *The Middle East, 1974: New Hopes, New Challenges.*—In the wake of the October 1973 war in the Middle East the Subcommittee on the Near East and South Asia devoted 5 days of hearings in 1974 to examine some of the major variables in the changing political equation in the Middle East. The hearings stressed five factors which the subcommittee believed to be crucial to an understanding of the changing political environment in that troubled region: the oil factor, United States-Arab relations, Israeli problems, the Soviet presence, and the role of the United States in negotiating a settlement.

6. *The Complex of United States-Portuguese Relations.*—The Subcommittee on Africa, receiving testimony from officials of the Iberian Bureau and African Bureau of the Department of State, held a hearing on March 14, 1974, to review recent developments in the relations between the United States and Portugal.

7. *U.S. Foreign Policy and the Export of Nuclear Technology to the Middle East.*—A joint hearing by the Subcommittees on the Near East and South Asia and on International Organizations and Movements on June 25, 1974, examined U.S. assistance in the area of nuclear technology for the Middle East. The meeting provided for a review of recent Presidential commitments to several Middle Eastern nations, following the cease-fire negotiations in that area.

8. *U.S. Policy Toward and Presence in the Indian Ocean.*—In February and March 1974, the Subcommittee on the Near East and South Asia held 5 days of hearings published as "Proposed Expansion of U.S. Military Facilities in the Indian Ocean." Prompting the review of existing U.S. policy and ACDA work in that area was a notice from the State Department, indicating the intention to expand the communications facility on Diego Garcia into a permanent base sup-

port facility. The hearings included testimony from Deputy Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; the Director of the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Department of State; Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs; and representatives of the U.S. Navy, including the Chief of Naval Operations.

9. *U.S. Policy and Programs in Cambodia.*—During 4 days of hearings in May and June of 1973, the Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs reviewed U.S. policy in Cambodia, particularly that relating to the use of U.S. Air Force planes against insurgent forces in Cambodia. Former and current State Department and Defense Department officials were witnesses.

10. *Defense Commitments in Asia.*—During 5 days of hearings held from March through June 1974, the Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs investigated the present status and extent of defense commitments in Asia. A former Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense joined the current Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs and the Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs as witnesses.

B. Study Missions

1. *Special Study Mission to the Soviet Union.*—Although this study mission to the Soviet Union occurred during the 92d Congress (December 5–16, 1972), the report, entitled "Tension and Détente: Congressional Perspectives on Soviet-American Relations," was filed in the 93d Congress (April 1973). The chairman of the Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements and on Europe as well as one of the members of the latter subcommittee were accompanied by the two staff consultants assigned to the relevant subcommittees.

The study mission investigated current United States-Soviet relations and the prospects regarding Soviet Jewry, trade priorities between the two countries, the United Nations, mutual security agreements (SALT), and potential Soviet-American parliamentary exchanges. The members met with Soviet officials of the Foreign Ministry and other relevant ministries, as well as with representatives of the USA Institute and the Institute for World Economics and International Relations.

2. *Special Study Mission to Greece.*—"Controlling the Damage: United States Policy Options for Greece" was the title of a report of a special study mission to Greece during January 18–21, 1974. The chairman of the Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements, accompanied by a staff consultant, conducted over 40 interviews with Greek political leaders and members of the U.S. Embassy. Seeking the widest range of opinions, the study mission sought to analyze current Greek problems, especially political and economic ones, and to indicate possible consequences for long-term U.S. interests in Greece and current U.S. policy toward Greece. A series of conclusions and recommendations were included in the report, filed in February 1974.

3. *Special Study Mission to Poland.*—On June 6–12, 1974, a member of the Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements, accompanied by the chief of staff of the full committee, conducted a special study mission to Poland. In addition to attending the opening of the U.S. Exhibition, "USATECH '74", at the 44th Poznan International Technical Fair on June 9, the members held discussions with United States and Polish officials in Warsaw.

4. *Special Study Mission to the Azores.*—During April 10–13, 1974, the chairman of the Subcommittee on Africa and the staff consultant of that subcommittee traveled to the Azores, since the Azores Agreement was due to be renewed and was in the process of being renegotiated. The study mission contacted U.S. officials in the Azores.

5. *Special Study Mission on the European Security Situation.*—From November 6 through 17, a special study mission headed by the chairman of the Subcommittee on National Security Policy and Scientific Developments, with three other members, reviewed several aspects of the European security scene, including firsthand examination of the Mutual and Balance Force Reduction (MBFR) negotiations in Vienna, NATO-South operations, and the activities of the Sixth Fleet. The members of the mission have issued a report of their findings.

VI. REVIEW OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION

In the 93d Congress the committee and its subcommittees undertook oversight activities with regard to the United Nations and its activities, as well as U.S. policy towards the United Nations, through a variety of forums—hearings, participant observation, and executive reports. The topics of these investigations follow.

A. *United Nations Peacekeeping.*—U.N. peacekeeping operations in the Middle East, following the October war, were the subject of inquiry on December 5 and 6, 1973. The Subcommittees on International Organizations and Movements and on the Near East and South Asia held joint hearings to investigate the problems of adopting guidelines for future similar operations. The joint hearings elicited testimony from a senior political adviser to the U.S. Mission to the U.N., the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs, a former Assistant Director of ACDA, and a former U.S. Permanent Representative to the U.N.

B. *United Nations Security Council Meeting in Panama.*—Concern over Panama Canal negotiations and U.N. Security Council activity in those negotiations prompted an unusual joint hearing on April 3, 1973, of two Foreign Affairs Subcommittees—International Organizations and Movements and Inter-American Affairs—in combination with the Subcommittee on the Panama Canal of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Witnesses included the U.S. Permanent Representative to the U.N., the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs, and the Special Representative of the U.S. Office of Interoceanic Canal Negotiations, Department of State.

C. *United Nations Environmental Programs.*—Approval and authorization for U.S. participation in U.N. environmental programs provided an opportunity to review U.N. efforts to coordinate and support international environmental programs. In April 1973, the Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements and the full committee held 3 days of hearings at which the Special Assistant to the Secretary for Environmental Affairs, Department of State, as well as ecologists and conservationists testified.

D. *Human Rights.*—Two sets of hearings dealing with human rights were conducted by the Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements. From August through December 1973, 15 days of hearings examined the "International Protection of Human Rights," as the hearings were titled. They surveyed the efforts of international organizations, including the U.N. Commission on Human Rights, as well as the Department of State. Testimony was taken from a total of 46 witnesses, some of whom were State Department officials, representatives of the International Court of Justice, former members and Director of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights, and

the Alternate U.S. Member of the U.N. Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination. A report was filed—"Human Rights in the World Community: A Call for U.S. Leadership," which reviewed the human rights factor in U.S. foreign policy and offered recommendations for the organization of the Department of State and the role of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission.

A second and more concentrated series of hearings for 3 days in June 1974, focused upon the review of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights. This more specific investigation on U.N. activity in protecting human rights heard from the U.S. representatives to the U.N. Commission on Human Rights and several Department of State officials, the Assistant Secretary for International Organization Affairs and officers from the African Bureau and the Near East and South Asia Bureau.

E. *Implementation of the Arms Embargo Against Portugal and South Africa.*—The Subcommittee on Africa reviewed the status of the arms embargo established by the United Nations against Portugal and South Africa. During 3 days of hearings in March and April 1973, the subcommittee investigated U.S. sales to South Africa and Portugal, including communications, transportation, and radar equipment; aircraft; herbicides; and the training of their military either directly or indirectly in the United States; along with other items. Witnesses were from the Department of Commerce; the Department of Defense, including the Regional Director for Africa and the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern, African, and South Asian Affairs; and the Department of State.

F. *U.S. Policy Toward Southern Rhodesia.*—In February and March 1973, the Subcommittees on Africa and on International Organizations and Movements sponsored 3 days of hearings, investigating Presidential implementation of the Byrd amendment, which allows for the United States purchase of certain strategic goods from Rhodesia, despite United Nations sanctions. Testimony was received from the Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for International Affairs, representatives of the Office of Emergency Preparedness, and a former U.S. Permanent Representative to the U.N.

G. *Report on the 28th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.*—"The United Nations: Expendable or Indispensable?" is the title of a report filed in March 1974, by congressional members of the U.S. Delegation to the 28th Session of the U.N. General Assembly, September 17 to December 18, 1973. In odd-numbered years two members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs are appointed as U.S. Delegates to the U.N. The two committee members serving in 1973 were assisted by a committee staff consultant. In addition to reviewing issues on the agenda of the 28th Session of the General Assembly, including the U.N. Emergency Force in the Middle East and the U.S. share of the U.N. budget, the report included five recommendations aimed at improving U.S. participation in the United Nations. One of the recommendations urged greater coordination within the Department of State and within the U.S. Mission itself.

H. *Implementation of the Lodge and Katzenbach Recommendations on the United Nations (June 1974).*—This executive branch report, requested by the Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements, review the implementation of recommendations made by two studies in 1971—the report of the President's Commission for the Observance of the 25th Anniversary of the U.N., Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Chairman, and the report of the National Policy of the United Nations Association on the United Nations in the 1970's, chaired by Hon. Nicholas Katzenbach. The 1974 review by the Department of State examined the degree of compliance with the recommendations of the earlier studies in the areas of organizational structure and design, management, peacekeeping capacity and operations, overall U.S. contributions to the U.N., environmental efforts of the U.N., General Assembly procedures and organization, revitalizing the International Court of Justice, U.S. contributions to the U.N. Development Program, and the status of the U.N. in U.S. State Department priorities.

VII. REVIEW OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC POLICY

International economic developments and U.S. foreign economic policy have become increasingly important issues before the committee. During the 93d Congress a number of hearings were held by the full committee and subcommittees on topics related to the foreign economic policy of the United States and U.S. operations in this area.

A. Committee Hearings

On February 28 and April 4, 1973, the committee reviewed the first annual report by the Council on International Economic Policy (CIEP), composed of relevant Cabinet officials, including the Secretary of State. The hearings, published as "International Monetary Developments and Their Foreign Policy Implications", contain testimony taken from the Executive Director of CIEP and representatives of the Treasury Department.

B. Subcommittee Hearings

Several subcommittees reviewed subjects relevant to foreign economic policy. Their activities are arranged by topic as follows:

1. *European Economic Community-U.S. Relations.*—The Subcommittees on Europe and on Foreign Economic Policy jointly sponsored a series of five hearings from April through December 1973, which dealt with U.S. political and economic relations with the European Economic Community (EEC). On June 11, 1974, an additional hearing concentrated upon American interests in the EEC. Testifying were the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs, Department of State; a former U.S. Ambassador to the European Communities; and several scholars.

2. *Oil Negotiations, OPEC, and the Stability of Supply.*—Six days of joint hearings, cosponsored by the Subcommittees on the Near East and South Asia and on Foreign Economic Policy, were held during April, May, and September 1973. Testimony was received from U.S. Government officials, energy experts, and scholars in reviewing the oil negotiations with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and on the stability of supply, as well as changing responsibilities and personnel among executive branch officials. The subcommittees recommended a more coherent, continuous method of organization and a national energy plan for the United States.

3. *Trade Preferences: Latin America and the Caribbean.*—The Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs reviewed U.S. trade policy toward Latin America and the Caribbean countries on June 25 and 26, 1973. The failure of the United States to implement special tariff

treatment policies for Latin America and other developing regions prompted the examination of existing policy.

4. *Economic Policy Toward Africa.*—Three related series of hearings on economic policy toward Africa were conducted by the Subcommittee on Africa. The most comprehensive was a five-session series, extending from May 1973 to February 1974, entitled "The Crisis of Underdevelopment and Interdependence," which examined basic U.S. economic policy toward Africa.

A second series of 7 days in March, April, and July 1973 investigated "United States Business Involvement in Southern Africa." As part of a project begun in 1971, this series culminated an exhaustive review, focusing upon U.S. Government policy with respect to U.S. private business in this area and U.S. Government official involvement in southern Africa. Testifying were representatives from the Department of State and NASA. A questionnaire was also distributed in conjunction with the hearings.

The third set of meetings by the Subcommittee on Africa involved consultations with the Department of State on U.S. support for the Soft Loan Fund of the African Development Bank. In the process, current United States and African Development Bank policies were examined.

5. *Briefings.*—The committee and several of its subcommittees were kept current on the international petroleum situation by periodic briefings by Executive Branch officials, including upon occasion, the Secretary of State.

C. Special study mission.—From August 22 to September 8 a member of the committee, accompanied by a staff member, made a study mission to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe for the purpose of gathering information regarding the status and future of economic relations between the United States and the Warsaw Pact countries in view of the current détente with the Soviet Union. A report of the mission has been issued as "Détente: Prospects for Increased Trade with Warsaw Pact Countries."

VIII. OTHER REVIEW ACTIVITIES

A. International Narcotics Problem

Four separate study missions in the 93d Congress dealt with the world narcotics problem. A central focus of these surveys was to review the operations of U.S. international narcotics control programs funded under the Foreign Assistance Act:

1. *Special Study Mission to Latin America.*—This mission, from January 3–19, 1973, was composed of the ranking minority member of the Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs, accompanied by a staff consultant, interviewed U.S. Embassy, intelligence, diplomatic, and narcotics control officials from Ecuador, Uruguay, Argentina, and Colombia. The study mission reviewed U.S. efforts via AID, the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, and Customs; training assistance to antinarcotics enforcement personnel in other countries: U.S. material assistance to the enforcement agencies; as well as the Narcotics Action Team in each U.S. Embassy and the relations between the Action Team and the host country. This review and recommended reforms are included in the report, "The World Narcotics Problem: The Latin America Perspective", issued in March 1973.

2. *Special Study Missions on the Narcotics Situation in Southeast Asia.*—Two study missions in 1973, which included a member of the Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs, dealt with the narcotics traffic. As followups of a 1972 endeavor, the missions visited Thailand, South Vietnam, the Philippines, Japan, Laos, Hong Kong, the Republic of China, as well as France and Turkey, during January 24-February 2, 1973 and August 6–28, 1973. Reports were filed for each mission, entitled "The Narcotics Situation in Southeast Asia" on July 26, 1973, and "The Narcotics Situation in Southeast Asia 1973" on March 26, 1974, respectively. Interviews with U.S. narcotics officials, diplomatic and military personnel, plus foreign law enforcement officials were part of the investigations of drug abuse among U.S. military personnel stationed abroad and narcotics trafficking, specifically the illicit flow of heroin into the United States from the Far East.

3. *Special Study Mission to Turkey.*—"The Politics of the Poppy" is the title of the report of a special study mission to Turkey, composed of a member accompanied by a staff consultant. From March 14 to 16, 1974, they met with U.S. and Turkish Government officials involved in controlling narcotics trafficking in order to assess the likelihood of renewed Turkish opium production and possible recision of the poppy ban. The mission investigated the special U.S. aid program which provides compensation to the Turkish Government for depleted foreign exchange earnings due to lost revenues of legal opium gum sales and which is intended to aid crop diversification programs for the Turkish farmers.

B. The International Joint Commission, United States and Canada (IJC)

The Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs conducted 3 days of hearings on the International Joint Commission, which has responsibility for the Great Lakes. Flooding conditions in the Great Lakes drainage basin prompted the hearings in March and May 1973, and an investigation of the adequacy of governmental institutions and the management of the IJC. Witnesses included the U.S. Representative to the IJC, the Commissioner of the U.S. Section of the IJC, and a legal adviser to the Department of State.

C. Amendment to the Micronesian Claims Act of 1971

The Subcommittee on International Organizations and the full committee each held a day of hearings in April 1973, on the proposal to amend the 1971 Micronesian Claims Act. This provided the opportunity to review the implementation of the Act since its inception in 1971.

D. The "Brain Drain"

The Subcommittee on National Security Policy and Scientific Developments, as part of its series of CRS-prepared documents, issued a study in September 1974, on the migration of skilled manpower from the less developed countries and its effect on social, economic and political relationships. Entitled "Brain Drain: A Study of the Persistent Issue of International Scientific Mobility," the study analyzes the interaction of U.S. foreign policy and immigration practices with the phenomenon known as the "brain drain."

E. U.S. Scientists Abroad

Another document in the CRS-prepared series on "Science, Technology and American Diplomacy" for the Subcommittee on National Security Policy is a study of major Federal programs which send abroad nongovernmental U.S. scientists and technical personnel to lecture, study, conduct research or attend scientific meetings. Specifically treated were the senior Hays-Fulbright program, exchange programs administered by the National Science Foundation; and inter-Academy exchange programs with the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and the People's Republic of China administered by the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council.

F. United States-Canada Broadcasting Relations

On April 25, 1974, the Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs held a hearing to review with members of the U.S. broadcasting industry and U.S. Government officials Canadian broadcasting policies which threatened to have a serious detrimental impact on a number of U.S. television stations along the border with Canada. Thirteen witnesses were heard in the hearing which has since been published.

NOTE.—This report has enumerated committee and subcommittee activities in the 93d Congress, which have an important legislative review function. In addition to these, other activities of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, although not specifically intended, have implications for the oversight responsibility of the committee, as they provide a greater awareness of the operations of the executive branch in foreign affairs.

Some of the subjects of such hearings, and the subcommittees conducting them, were the impact of the October Middle East War and U.S. foreign policy (Subcommittee on the Near East and South Asia), Canada and the energy crisis and the hijacking accord between the United States and Cuba (Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs), the importance of Taiwan to U.S. security and economic interests (Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs), the war powers resolution of Congress (Subcommittee on National Security Policy), the Rhodesian information office in the United States (Subcommittee on Africa), implications of détente with the Soviet Union and European reactions to U.S. policies in Vietnam (Subcommittee on Europe).

For further information of these hearings and other committee activities consult the *Survey of Activities* of the committee for the 93d Congress.

APPENDIX I

INVENTORY OF COMMITTEE JURISDICTION

This inventory was prepared to assist the committee in fulfilling its responsibility to submit a biennial report to the House on its continuing review and study of the "application, administration, and execution of those laws or parts of laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of that committee," as directed by section 136 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970. The inventory is refined and updated periodically.

As the result of the passage of House Resolution 988, the Committee Reform Amendments of 1974, the Committee on Foreign Affairs has undergone substantial changes in its jurisdiction. These changes will come into effect in the 94th Congress. This inventory reflects the new committee jurisdiction.

Legislation and legislative subjects have been grouped under jurisdictional categories established for the committee by Rule X(i) of the Rules of the House of Representatives, as amended:

A. Rule X(i)(1) Gives the Committee Jurisdiction Over: "Relations of the United States With Foreign Nations Generally"

1. FOREIGN RELATIONS: GENERAL

Foreign Relations Authorization Act of 1972. Public Law 92–352 (H.R. 14734), approved July 13, 1972. Established: Commission on the Organization of the Government for the Conduct of Foreign Policy (Title V).

International Agreements. An act to require that international agreements other than treaties be transmitted to Congress within 60 days after their execution. Public Law 92–403 (S. 596), approved August 22, 1972.

2. FOREIGN ASSISTANCE: ECONOMIC AND HUMANITARIAN

The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. Public Law 87–195 (S. 1983) 75 Stat. 424, approved September 4, 1961, as amended. Authorizes:

a. Agency for International Development
   Development Assistance
   Disaster Relief
b. Military grant assistance
c. Security supporting assistance
d. International Narcotics Programs

Inter-American Foundation. Part IV of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1969; Public Law 91–175 (H.R. 14580), 83 Stat. 805, approved December 30, 1969.

Retained Provisions of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended. (Authorized funds for: (a) NATO functions, and (b) Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction in China.)

Retained Provisions of the Mutual Security Act of 1959. (Authorizes funds for Colombo Plan Council for Technical Cooperation.)

Latin American Development Act, as amended. Public Law 86–735 (H.R. 1302), 74 Stat. 869, approved September 8, 1960, as amended.

Use of reserved foreign currencies. Public Law 89–677 (S. 801) 80 Stat. 955, approved October 15, 1966.

The Peace Corps Act, as amended. Public Law 87–293 (H.R. 7500) 75 Stat. 612, approved September 22, 1961, as amended.

Overseas Private Investment Corporation Amendments Act of 1974. Public Law 93–390 (S. 2957) 88 Stat. 763, approved August 27, 1974.

Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974. Public Law 93–333 (H.R. 12412) 83 Stat. 290, approved July 8, 1974.

Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (Public Law 480, Food for Peace). Public Law 83–480 (S. 2475) 68 Stat. 454; 7 U.S.C. 1701–1736e, as amended. Approved July 10, 1954.
Title I: Credit sales of agricultural commodities.
Title II: Famine relief and other assistance.

Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962. Public Law 87–510 (H.R. 8291) 76 Stat. 121, approved June 28, 1962. Authorized Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM).

3. FOREIGN ASSISTANCE: MILITARY AND SECURITY ASSISTANCE

Military Assistance Program (MAP). Part II, Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended.

Foreign Military Sales Act, as amended. Public Law 90–629 (H.R. 15681) 82 Stat. 1320, approved October 22, 1968, as amended.

Security Supporting Assistance. Part II, Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended.

Emergency Security Assistance Authorizations to Israel and Cambodia. Public Law 93–199 (H.R. 11088) 87 Stat. 836, approved December 26, 1973.

(Laws which fall within the general jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs under Rule X but have been handled by another committee:)

Ship loans and transfers. Covered under Public Laws 85–220, 85–532, 86–57, 86–482, 87–387, 88–437, 89–324, 89–398, and 90–224.

4. INFORMATION, SCIENTIFIC, AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE

United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended. Public Law 80–402 (H.R. 3342) 62 Stat. 6, approved January 27, 1948. Authorizes: United States Information Agency.

Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty Authorization. Public Law 92–264 (S. 18) 62 Stat. 11, 22 U.S.C. 1477, approved March 30, 1972. (Amended United States Information and Exchange Act of 1948.)

Board for International Broadcasting Act of 1973. Public Law 93–129 (S. 1914) 87 Stat. 456, approved October 19, 1973.

USIA Film "John F. Kennedy—Years of Lightning, Day of Drums". Public Law 89–274, 89th Congress (S.J. Res. 106) 79 Stat. 1009, approved Oct. 20, 1965.

Establishment of Foreign Service Information Officer Corps of the United States Information Agency. Public Law 90–494 (S. 633), 82 Stat. 810, approved August 20, 1968.

U.S. recognition of and participation in international expositions. Proposed to be held in the United States. Public Law 91–269 (S. 856), approved May 27, 1970.

Farmfest—U.S.A. and World Ploughing Contest. Authorizing President to invite States and foreign nations. Public Law 92–407 (H.J. Res. 182), approved August 28, 1972.

Spokane International Exhibition on the Environment. Authorization for U.S. participation in. Public Law 92–598 (H.R. 16797), approved October 27, 1972.

Indemnification for Exhibition of Archeological Finds of the People's Republic of China. Public Law 93–287 (S. 3304) 88 Stat. 143, approved May 21, 1974.

Indemnification of Objects in Exhibition in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Public Law 93–476 (S.J. Res. 236) 88 Stat. 1444, approved October 26, 1974.

Exemption from Judicial Seizure of Cultural Objects Imported for Temporary Exhibition. Public Law 89–259, 79 Stat. 985.

Olympic Games, Welcome to International Olympic Committee. Public Law 91–191 (S.J. Res. 131), approved February 3, 1970.

U.S. Participation in Inter-American Cultural Center in Dade County, Fla. Public Law 89–355.

Gorgas Memorial Institute. Public Law 70–350. 45 Stat. 491, 22 U.S.C. 278, approved May 7, 1928.

5. ARMS CONTROL

Arms Control and Disarmament Act, as amended. Public Law 87–297, 75 Stat. 631, approved September 26, 1961, as amended. Authorizes Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Munitions Control. Section 414, retained provisions of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended.

SALT Agreement. Authorizes the President to accept the interim agreement on strategic offensive arms signed in Moscow on May 20, 1972. Public Law 92–448 (H.J. Res. 1227), approved September 30, 1972.

(Laws and legislative matters which fall within the general jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs under Rule X but have been handled by other committees:)

Logan Act. Private correspondence with foreign governments. 18 U.S.C. 953.

Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended. Public Law 75–583 (H.R. 1591), approved June 8, 1938, as amended.

International Atomic Energy Agency Participation Act of 1957. Public Law 85–177. Authorizes U.S. participation in IAEA.

Programs of International Space Cooperation. Sec. 205, National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, as amended, Public Law 85–177.

"Atoms for Peace" Program. Section 123(c) of Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. Public Law 83–703. Funds authorized in Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, repealed by Foreign Assistance Act of 1962.

B. Rule X(i)(2) Gives the Committee Jurisdiction Over: "Acquisition of Land and Buildings for Embassies and Legations in Foreign Countries."

The Foreign Service Buildings Act of 1926, as amended. Public Law 69–186 (H.R. 10200) 44 Stat. 403; 22 U.S.C. 292–300.

Basic Authority of the Department of State. Section 3 (h + i); Public Law 84–885, (S. 2569) 70 Stat. 890, approved August 1, 1956, as amended.

Sale of Consulate Building in Venice to Wake Forest University. Public Law 93–264 (H.R. 12341) 88 Stat. 84, approved April 12, 1974.

(Law within the general jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs under Rule X but handled by another committee:)

American Battle Monuments Commission Act. Approved March 4, 1923. Stat. 1509; 36 U.S.C. 121.

C. Rule X(i)(3) Gives the Committee Jurisdiction Over: "Establishment of Boundary Lines Between the United States and Foreign Nations"

1. COMMISSIONS

International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada (created and authorized by treaties with the United Kingdom and Canada signed April 21, 1906, 34 Stat. 2948, TS452; April 11, 1908, 35 Stat. 2003, TS497; and February 24, 1925, 44 Stat. 2102, TS720.

International Joint Commission, United States and Canada (created and authorized by treaties with the United Kingdom and Canada signed January 11, 1909, 36 Stat. 2448, TS548.

International Boundary and Water Commission—United States and Mexico (authorized in its present form by the Water Treaty signed February 3, 1944, 59 Stat. 1219, TS944).

2. INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE ACTS

The International Bridge Act of 1972. Public Law 92–434 (H.R. 15577), approved September 26, 1972.

(*Before adoption of this "omnibus" international bridge legislation each such project required specific congressional approval. A list of those acts handled by the committee from the 79th Congress follows:*)

To extend the times for commencing the construction of a toll bridge across the Rio Grande at or near Rio Grande City, Texas, to July 31, 1950, Public Law 81–200 (Aug. 2, 1949). See also Public Law 80–875 (July 2, 1948).

To extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of free bridge across the Rio Grande at or near Del Rio, Texas. Public Law 81–198 (Aug. 2, 1949).

To amend the joint resolution creating the Niagara Falls Bridge Commission, approved June 16, 1938. Public Law 81–244 (Aug. 17, 1949). See also Public Law 79–406 (June 11, 1946).

To authorize the International Bridge Authority of Michigan to construct, maintain and operate a toll bridge . . . across the St. Mary's River, Public Law 82–157 (July 28, 1953).

To authorize the creation of the Niagara Falls Bridge Commission. Public Law 83–166 (July 31, 1953). See also Public Law 79–406 (June 11, 1946).

To authorize the Ogdensburg Bridge Authority . . . to construct . . . a bridge across the St. Lawrence River, Public Law 83–266 (Aug. 14, 1953).

To authorize the Hidalgo Bridge Company . . . to construct . . . a railroad toll bridge across the Rio Grande, Public Law 83–267 (Aug. 14, 1953). See also Public Law 80–79 (June 28, 1948).

To authorize an extension of time for the construction of a toll bridge across the Rainy River. Public Law 84–79 (June 16, 1955).

To authorize E. B. Reyna . . . to construct . . . a toll bridge across the Rio Grande near Los Ebanos, Texas. Public Law 84–98 (June 28, 1955).

To authorize construction . . . of a toll bridge across the Rio Grande at Rio Grande City, Texas. Public Law 84–100 (June 28, 1955).

To authorize the Maine State Highway Commission to construct . . . a free highway bridge across the St. Croix River between Calais, Maine and St. Stephen, New Brunswick, Canada. Public Law 84–184 (July 28, 1955).

To re-authorize the construction of a bridge across the St. Lawrence River at . . . Ogdensburg, N.Y. Public Law 84–529 (May 18, 1956). See also Public Law 83–266 (Aug. 14, 1953) and Public Law 81–722 (Aug. 19, 1950).

To extend for 3 years the time within which Michigan may commence and complete construction of certain heretofore authorized projects. Public Law 84–530 (May 18, 1956).

To authorize New York State to make an agreement with Canada to provide for the continuation of the Buffalo and Fort Erie Public Bridge Authority. Public Law 85–145 (Aug. 14, 1957).

To re-authorize the Maine State Highway Department to construct . . . a free highway bridge between Lubec, Maine, and Campobello Island, New Brunswick, Canada. Public Law 85–563 (July 28, 1958). See also Public Law 84–687 (July 11, 1956).

To authorize the Minnesota State Department of Highways to construct . . . a free highway bridge between International Falls, Minn., and Port Frances, Ontario, Canada. Public Law 85–566 (July 28, 1958).

To authorize Gus A. Guerra . . . to construct . . . a toll bridge across the Rio Grande, at or near Rio Grande City, Texas.

To authorize El Paso County, Texas to construct . . . a bridge across the Rio Grande at or near the city of El Paso, Texas. Public Law 86–132 (Aug. 4, 1959).

To authorize the Starr-Camargo Bridge Co. to construct . . . a toll bridge across the Rio Grande, at or near the Rio Grande City, Texas. Public Law 86–343 (Sept. 21, 1959).

To authorize the Dow Chemical Company to construct . . . a bridge across the Rio Grande at or near Heath Crossing, Texas. Public Law 87–525 (July 10, 1962).

To authorize the San Benito International Bridge Company to construct . . . a toll bridge across the Rio Grande near Los Indios, Texas. Public Law 87–532 (July 10, 1962). See also Public Law 86–338 (Sept. 21, 1959).

To amend the act authorizing the village of Baudette, Minnesota . . . to construct . . . a toll bridge across the Rainy River at or near Baudette, Minnesota. Public Law 91–493 (Oct. 22, 1970). See also Public Law 81–884 (Dec. 21, 1950).

To authorize the Thousand Islands Bridge Authority to construct . . . an additional toll bridge across the St. Lawrence River at or near Cape Vincent, N.Y. Public Law 91–520 (Nov. 2, 1970).

3. OTHER BOUNDARY PROJECTS

To authorize the carrying out of the provisions of article 7 of the treaty of Feb. 3, 1944 (U.S.-Mexico) regarding the joint development of hydroelectric power at Falcon Dam on the Rio Grande. Public Law 81–312 (Oct. 5, 1949).

Railway Survey Project, providing for a location survey for a railroad connecting the existing railroad system serving the U.S. and Canada and terminating at Prince George, B.C., Canada, and with the railroad system serving Alaska and terminating at Fairbanks, Alaska. Public Law 81–391, approved Oct. 26, 1949.

Nogales Sanitation Project, authorize an agreement between the United States and Mexico for joint operation and maintenance by International Boundary and Water Commission of the U.S. and Mexico. Public Law 83–510, approved, July 27, 1953.

To authorize the International Joint Commission on U.S.-Canadian boundary waters to make a survey of the proposed Passamaquoddy tidal power project. Public Law 84–401 (Jan. 31, 1956).

To authorize New York State to negotiate an agreement with Canada for the establishment of the Niagara Frontier Port Authority. Public Law 84–824 (July 27, 1956).

To authorize the conclusion of an agreement for the joint construction by the U.S. and Mexico of a major international storage dam on the Rio Grande in

accordance with the provisions of the treaty of Feb. 3, 1944. Public Law 86–605, approved July 7, 1960.

To authorize maintenance of flood and arroys sediment control dams . . . to facilitate the Rio Grande canalization project. Public Law 88–600 (Sept. 18, 1964).

To authorize conclusion of an agreement with Mexico for joint measures for solution of the lower Rio Grande salinity problem. Public Law 89–584 (Sept. 19, 1966).

To authorize the conclusion of an agreement for the joint construction by the U.S. and Mexico of an international flood control project for the Tiajuana River. Public Law 89–640 (Oct. 10, 1966).

American-Mexican Boundary Treaty Act of 1972, authorization of funds to implement. Public Law 92–549. (H.R. 15461), approved October 25, 1972.

D. Rule X(i)(4) Gives the Committee Jurisdiction Over: "Foreign Loans"

Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. Development Loans.

Local currency loans for development. Authorized by Agricultural Trade and Development Assistance Act (Food for Peace). Public Law 83–480.

Cooley loans for small business. Authorized by Agricultural Trade and Development Assistance Act (Food for Peace) Public Law 83–480.

(Laws and legislative matters within the general jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs under Rule X but handled by another committee:)

Ship loans. Covered under Public Laws 85–220, 85–532, 86–57, 86–482, 87–387, 88–437, 89–324, 89–398, 90–224.

E. Rule X(i)(5) Gives the Committee Jurisdiction Over: "International Conferences and Congresses"

Interparliamentary Union, U.S. participation in. Public Law 74–170 (S. 2276), 49 Stat. 425, approved June 28, 1935, as amended.

Canada-U.S. Parliamentary Conferences, Public Law 86–42 (H.J. Res. 254), 73 Stat. 72, approved June 11, 1959.

Mexico-U.S. Parliamentary Conferences. Public Law 86–420 (H.J. Res. 283), 74 Stat. 40, approved April 9, 1960.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Parliamentary Conferences. Public Law 84–689 (H.J. Res. 501) 70 Stat. 523, approved July 11, 1956, as amended.

Patent Cooperation Treaty Conference, enabling the U.S. to organize and hold. Public Law 91–160 (S.J. Res. 90). Approved December 24, 1969.

Hague Conference on International Law and the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, provide for U.S. participation in and funds for. Public Law 88–244, approved December 30, 1963.

Pan American Railways Congress Association (PARCA) Act, as amended. Public Law 80–194, 62 Stat. 1060 (22 U.S.C. 289 j-k).

F. Rule X(i)(6) Gives the Committee Jurisdiction Over: "Interventions Abroad and Declarations of War"

1. WAR POWERS

The War Powers Resolution. Public Law 93–148 (H.J. Res. 542) 87 Stat. 555, November 7, 1973, House and Senate overrode veto.

2. AREA RESOLUTIONS

Cuban Resolution. Public Law 87–733. (S.J. Res. 230), 76 Stat. 697, approved October 3, 1962. ("Expressing the determination of the United States with respect to the situation in Cuba.")

Middle East Resolution, as amended, Public Law 85–7 (H.J. Res. 117), 71 Stat. 5, approved March 9, 1957 as amended by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, Public Law 87–195 (S. 1983), 75 Stat. 424, approved September 4, 1961. ("To promote peace and stability in the Middle East.")

3. REGIONAL SECURITY

Central Treaty Organization (CENTO), including its Funds for Multilateral Technical Cooperation, Population and Science. Authority: 70 Stat. 891 (1956), 22 U.S.C. 2672 and Public Law 87–195, 75 Stat. 427 (1961), 22 U.S.C. 2171.

International Commission for Supervision and Control in Laos (ICC) Authority. Public Law 88–468, approved August 20, 1964.

Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO). Authority: Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty, September 8, 1954, 7 UST 81, TIAS 3170.

U.S. Citizens Commission on NATO. Public Law 87–116 (H.J. Res. 463), approved July 31, 1961.

G. Rule X(i)(7) Gives the Committee Jurisdiction Over: "Measures Related to the Diplomatic Service"

Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended. Public Law 724, 79th Congress (H.R. 6967), 60 Stat. 999, approved August 13, 1946, as amended.

Strengthening the Organization and Administration of the Department of State. Public Law 81–73 (S. 1704), 63 Stat. 111, approved May 26, 1949, as amended.

Basic Authority for the Department of State. Public Law 84–855 (S. 2569), 70 Stat. 890, approved August 1, 1956, as amended.

Department of State Appropriations Authorization Act of 1973, as amended. Public Law 93–126 (H.R. 7645), approved October 18, 1973.

Transfer of Property. For Use as Headquarters Site for the Organization of American States; as Sites for Governments of Foreign Countries. Public Law 90–553 (H.R. 16175), 82 Stat. 958, approved October 8, 1968.

Retained Provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1969. Sec. 502 (relating to detail of personnel to international organizations). Public Law 91–175 (H.R. 14580), 83 Stat. 805, approved December 30, 1969.

Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities for Liaison Office of People's Republic of China, Public Law 93–22 (S. 1315), 87 Stat. 24, approved April 20, 1973.

Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities to Member States Representatives on Council of the Organization of American States. Public Law 93–149 (H.R. 5943), 87 Stat. 560, approved November 7, 1973.

Authorizing Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities to the Mission of the European Communities. Public Law 92–499 (S. 2700), approved October 18, 1972.

H. Rule X(i)(8) Gives the Committee Jurisdiction Over: "Measures To Foster Commercial Intercourse With Foreign Nations and To Safeguard American Business Interests Abroad"

Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes Act of 1966. Public Law 89–532 (S. 3498) 80 Stat. 344, approved August 11, 1966.

International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended. Public Law 81–455 (H.R. 4406), 64 Stat. 12 approved March 10, 1950), as amended. Includes:

a. **Cuban Claims Act** (Amendment to Title V of International Claims Settlement Act), Public Law 89–262, 78 Stat. 988, approved October 19, 1965

b. **China Claims Act** (Amendment to Title V of International Claims Settlement Act), Public Law 89–780, 80 Stat. 1365, approved November 6, 1966.
c. **Hungarian Claims Act** (Amendment to Title III of International Claims Settlement Act), Public Law 93–460 (H.R. 13261), 88 Stat. 1386, approved April 20, 1974.

War Claims Act of 1948. 62 Stat. 1240; 50 U.S.C. 2001–2016, approved July 3, 1948.

Ryukyu Claims Settlement Act. Public Law 89–296, 79 Stat. 1071, approved October 27, 1965, amended by Public Law 89–691 (H.R. 17788), 80 Stat. 1018, approved October 15, 1966.

Micronesian Claims Act of 1971. Public Law 92–14 (S. 531), approved June 17, 1971.

Johnson Act—Financial Transactions With Foreign Governments, Public Law 80–772 (H.R. 3190), 62 Stat. 744; 18 U.S.C. 955, approved June 25, 1948.

I. Rule X(i)(9) Gives the Committee Jurisdiction Over: "Neutrality"

The Committee has not dealt with legislation in this area since the inception of World War II.

J. Rule X(i)(10) Gives the Committee Jurisdiction Over: "Protection of American Citizens Abroad and Expatriation"

Protection of citizens abroad. Act of July 27, 1868, R.S. Sec. 2001; 15 Stat. 224, 22 U.S.C. 1732.

Passport Authority. Act of July 3, 1926, 44 Stat. 887; 22 U.S.C. 211a.

Additional Passport authorities:
a. Act of July 14, 1902, R.S. Sec. 4076; 32 Stat. 386; 22 U.S.C. 212.
b. Act of June 15, 1917, 40 Stat. 227; 82 Stat. 446; 22 U.S.C. 213.
c. Sec. 2 of Act of July 3, 1926, 44 Stat. 887; 22 U.S.C. 217a.
d. Sec. 1 of Act of June 4, 1920, 41 Stat. 750; 70 Stat., 11 U.S.C. 214.

Authorizing the United States Postal Service to receive the fee of $10 for execution of an application for a passport; Public Law 93–417 (H.R. 15172). 88 Stat. 1151, approved September 17, 1974.

Foreign Gifts and Decorations Act of 1966. Public Law 89–673 (S. 2463), 80 Stat. 592, approved October 15, 1966.

Powers and Duties of the Secretary of State; Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs. Authority from the Immigration and Naturalization Act of June 27, 1952 (Public Law 82–414) 66 Stat. 174.

K. Rule (i)(11) Gives the Committee Jurisdiction Over: "The American National Red Cross"

American National Red Cross. Chartered under act of Congress, January 5, 1905, 33 Stat. 599 as amended; 36 U.S.C. 1.

International Red Cross. Act authorizing U.S. contribution to. Public Law 89–230.

L. Rule X(i)(12) Gives the Committee Jurisdiction Over: "United Nations Organizations"

United Nations Participation Act of 1945, as amended. Public Law 79–264 (S. 1580), 59 Stat. 619, approved December 20, 1945.

Participation of the United States in the United Nations Environment Program. Public Law 93–188 (H.R. 6768) 87 Stat. 713, approved December 15, 1973.

International Organizations Immunities Act. Public Law 79–291 (H.R. 4489), 59 Stat. 669, approved December 29, 1945.

The United Nations Headquarters Agreement. Public Law 80–357 (S.J. Res. 144), 61 Stat. 756, approved August 4, 1947.

Authorizing a Loan to the United Nations. Public Law 87–731, 87th Congress (S. 2768), 76 Stat. 695–696, approved October 2, 1962.

Authorizing a Grant to the United Nations. (UN Expansion Act). Public Law 91–622, 91st Congress (S.J. Res. 173), 84 Stat. 1867, approved December 31, 1970.

International Labor Organization. Providing for the acceptance by the U.S. of an instrument for the amendment of the constitution of . . . Public Law 88–65, 77 Stat. 80, 22 U.S.C. 271–272, approved July 17, 1963.

International Council of Scientific Unions and 16 Associated Unions. Authorizing U.S. participation in. Public Law 74–253, approved August 7, 1935, as amended. Includes:

a. International Astronomical Union
b. International Union of Biochemistry
c. International Union of Biological Sciences
d. International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry
e. International Union of Crystallography
f. International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics
g. International Geographical Union
h. International Union of the History and Philosophy of Science
i. International Mathematical Union
j. International Union of Physiological Sciences
k. International Union of Pure and Applied Physics
l. International Scientific Radio Union
m. International Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics
n. International Union of Geological Sciences
o. International Organization for Pure and Applied Biophysics
p. International Union of Nutritional Sciences

Other Selected International Organizations to Which the United States Contributes, With Authorities

This addendum contains a selected list of international organizations which the United States supports financially through contributions and/or assessments. In some cases, but not all, the committee has handled legislation related to these organizations. In almost every case, however, the contributions come from funds appropriated to the Department of State or to the Agency for International Development. Since the committee authorizes funding for both those agencies, these international organizations may be considered to fall wholly or partially within the committee's jurisdiction as described under Rule X.

1. U.N. SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO). Authority: Constitution of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. October 16, 1945, 60 Stat. 1886, TIAS 1554.

Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO). Authority: Convention on the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization, March 17, 1958; 9 UST 621; TIAS 4044, 289 UNTS 48.

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). Authority: Convention on International Civil Aviation, December 7, 1944. 61 Stat. 1180, TIAS 1591.

International Telecommunication Union (ITU). Authority: International Telecommunication Convention 1965, entered into force for the United States May 29, 1967, TIAS 6267.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Authority: 60 Stat. 821 (1946), 22 U.S.C., Sec. 287m–t (1952), Constitution of UNESCO, September 30, 1946, 61 Stat. 2495, TIAS 1580.

Universal Postal Union (UPU). Authority: 48 Stat. 943 (1934), 5 U.S.C., Sec. 372 (1952); Universal Postal Convention, July 2, 1971, TIAS 7150.

World Health Organization (WHO). Authority: 62 Stat. 441 (1948), 22 U.S.C. 290 (1952), Constitution of the World Health Organization, July 22, 1946, 62 Stat. 2679, TIAS 1808. Includes International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

World Meteorological Organization (WMO). Authority: Convention of the World Meteorological Organization, October 11, 1947, 1 UST 281, TIAS 2052.

2. INTER-AMERICAN ORGANIZATIONS

Organization of American States (OAS). Authority: Charter of the Organization of American States, April 30, 1948, 2 UST 2394, TIAS 2361.

Includes OAS Voluntary Programs:

a. Special Development Assistance Fund
b. Special Multilateral Fund
   (1) Regional Science and Technology Development Program
   (2) Regional Educational Development Program
c. Inter-American Center for Export Promotion
d. Inter-American Committee on the Alliance for Progress (CIAP)

Inter-American Indian Institute (IAII). Authority: Convention providing for the creation of the Inter-American Indian Institute, November 29, 1940, 56 Stat. 1303, TS 978.

Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (IAIAS), Authority: Convention on the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, January 15, 1944, 58 Stat. 1169, TS 987.

Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), including its malaria eradication program. Authority: The Pan American Sanitary Code, November 14, 1924, 44 Stat. 2031, TS 714.

Pan American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH). Authority: 49 Stat. 512 (1935), as amended, 22 U.S.C. 273.

Postal Union of the Americas and Spain (PUAS). Authority: 48 Stat. 943 (1934), 5 U.S.C. Sec. 372 (1952). Postal Convention of the Americas and Spain, March 1, 1967, 7 UST 2599, TIAS 6354.

3. OTHER REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Authority: Convention on the Organization for Economic Development with Supplementary protocols 1 and 2, 1961, TIAS 4891.

South Pacific Commission (SPC). Authority: 62 Stat. 15 (1948), 22 U.S.C. Sec. 280 (1952); Agreement Establishing the South Pacific Commission, February 6, 1947, 2 UST 1787, TIAS 2317. Authorization of funding for Public Law 92–490 (H.J. Res. 1211), approved October 13, 1972.

4. OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Bureau of International Expositions (BIE). Authority: Convention relating to international expositions, November 2, 1928 and 1948 Protocol, TIAS 6548; 1966 Protocol, TIAS 6549. Entered into force with respect to the United States June 24, 1968.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Authority: 70 Stat. 890, 1956, 5. U.S.C. 170j.

International Agency for Research on Cancer, authorization of funds for, Public Law 92–494 (H.J. Res. 1257), approved October 14, 1972.

International Agreement Regarding the Maintenance of Certain Lights in the Red Sea. Authority: TIAS 6150, Entered into force for the United States October 28, 1966.

International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration. Authority: Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, October 18, 1907, 36 Stat. 2199, TS 536.

International Bureau for the Protection of Industrial Property. Authority: Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (1883 Paris Convention); Lisbon revision, Senate consent to ratification August 17, 1960 (TIAS 4931); and Stockholm revision. United States ratification deposited May 25, 1970. Authorization for Public Law 92–511 (H.J. Res. 984), approved October 20, 1972.

International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs. Authority: Convention concerning the formation of an International Union for the Publication of Customs Tariffs, July 5, 1890, 26 Stat. 1518, TS 384.

International Bureau of Weights and Measures. Authority: Convention concerning the creation of an International Office of Weights and Measures, May 20, 1875, 20 Stat. 709. TS 378.

International Coffee Organization. Authority: International Coffee Agreement, 1968, TIAS 6584.

International Cotton Advisory Committee. Authority: 70 Stat. 890, 1956, 5 U.S.C. 170j.

International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL). Authority: 72 Stat. 921; 22 U.S.C. 263a.

International Hydrographic Organization. Authority: The International Hydrographic Convention, approval advised by the Senate May 13, 1970, TIAS 6933.

International Institute for Cotton. Authority: 68 Stat. 454, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 1704.

International Institute for the Unification of Private Law. Authority: Charter of the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, 1940. Entered into force for the United States 1964, TIAS 5743; 22 U.S.C. 269g.

International Lead and Zinc Study Group. Authority: 70 Stat. 890, 1956, 5 U.S.C. 170j.

International Rubber Study Group. Authority: 70 Stat. 890, 1956, 5 U.S.C. 170j.

International Secretariat for Volunteer Service. Authority: 75 Stat. 433 (1961), as amended, 22 U.S.C. Sec. 2221 (1966); 75 Stat. 452 (1961), as amended, 22 U.S.C. Sec. 2388 (1966); and 75 Stat. 620 (1961) as amended, 22 U.S.C. Sec. 2512 (1966).

International Seed Testing Association. Authority: 70 Stat. 890, 1956, 5 U.S.C. 170j.

International Union of Official Travel Organizations. Authority: International Travel Act of 1961, as amended, Public Law 87–63.

International Wheat Council. Authority: International Grains Arrangement, 1967, TIAS 6537.

M. Rule X(i)(13) Gives the Committee Jurisdiction Over: "Measures Relating to International Economic Policy"

International Economic Policy Act of 1972. Title II of Public Law 92–412 (S. 3726) 86 Stat. 646; 22 U.S.C. 2401–2413, approved August 29, 1972. Established Council on International Economic Policy (CIEP).

Foreign Investment Study Act of 1974. Public Law 93–479 (S. 2840) 88 Stat. 1450, approved October 26, 1974.

(See also laws listed under Rule X(i) (4), (8), (14), (15), and (16), and laws listed under categories "customs administration" and "international financial and monetary organizations" relating to the Committee's special oversight functions.)

N. Rule X(i)(14) Gives the Committee Jurisdiction Over: "Export Controls"

Export Administration Act of 1969. Public Law 91–184 (H.R. 4293) 83 Stat. 841; 22 U.S.C. 2401–2413, approved December 30, 1969.

Export Trade Act. Public Law 65–126, 40 Stat. 516; 15 U.S.C. 61–65, approved April 10, 1918.

Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951, as amended (Battle Act). Public Law 82–213 (H.R. 4550) 65 Stat. 644, approved October 26, 1951, as amended.

Export-Import Bank Act of 1945. Public Law 79–173 (H.R. 3771) 50 Stat. 526, 12 U.S.C. 635, as amended. Approved July 31, 1945. (Provisions dealing with export controls.)

O. Rule X(i)(15) Gives the Committee Jurisdiction Over: "International Commodity Agreements (Other Than Those Involving Sugar)"

International Coffee Agreement Act of 1968. Public Law 91–694, 84 Stat. 2077; 19 U.S.C. 1356f, as amended. Approved January 12, 1971.

International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949. Public Law 81–421, 63 Stat. 945; 7 U.S.C. 1614, as amended. Approved October 27, 1949.

International Coffee Agreement Act of 1965. Public Law 89–82, 79 Stat. 112; 19 U.S.C. 1356, as amended. Approved May 22, 1965.

Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, Public Law 83–840 (S. 2475) 68 Stat. 454; 7 U.S.C. 1701–1736d, as amended. Approved July 10, 1954.

P. Rule X(i)(16) Gives the Committee Jurisdiction Over: "Trading With the Enemy"

Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951, as amended (Battle Act). Public Law 82–213 (H.R. 4550) 65 Stat. 644, approved October 26, 1951.

Trading With the Enemy Act of 1917, as amended. Public Law 65–91 (H.R. 4960), 40 Stat. 411; 50 App. U.S.C. 1–50. Approved October 6, 1917.

Q. Rule X(i)(17) Gives the Committee Jurisdiction Over: "International Education"

Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act. (Hays-Fulgright Act) Public Law 87–256 (H.R. 8666) 75 Stat. 527, approved Sept. 21, 1961.

Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West Act of 1960. Chapter VII of Mutual Security Act of 1960, Public Law 86–472 (H.R. 11510) 74 Stat. 134, approved May 14, 1960. Authorizes East-West Center.

Hemispheric Centers for Cultural and Technical Exchange. Chapter VIII of the Mutual Security Act of 1960; Public Law 86–472 (H.R. 11510) 74 Stat. 134, approved May 4, 1960.

International Education Act of 1966. Public Law 89–698 (H.R. 14643) 80 Stat. 1066, approved October 29, 1966, as amended.

United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended. Public Law 80–402 (H.R. 3342) 62 Stat. 6, approved January 27, 1948.

R. Special Oversight Functions

In addition to its legislative jurisdiction under the previously enumerated provisions of Rule X, the Committee on Foreign Affairs has

been given "special oversight functions" as provided in Clause 3(d) of Rule X. These responsibilities were added by the Committee Reform Act of 1974.

Clause 3(d) provides that: "The Committee on Foreign Affairs shall have the function of reviewing and studying, on a continuing basis, all laws, programs, and Government activities dealing with or involving customs administration, intelligence activities relating to foreign policy, international financial and monetary organizations, and international fishing agreements."

A list of laws and activities in the four subject areas follows:

1. CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION

Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, (particularly Title IV: customs administration, 19 U.S.C. 1401–1654, and Title III: special provisions including those charging the U.S. Tariff Commission with special investigations, 19 U.S.C. 1303–1366).

Trade Expansion Act of 1962. Public Law 87–794 (October 11, 1962) 76 Stat. 872; Title 19 U.S.C. (various sections, especially administrative and general provisions).

Antidumping Act of 1921, as amended. Title II of Public Law 67–10 (H.R. 2435) 42 Stat. 11; 19 U.S.C. 160–161. Approved May 27, 1921.

Shipping Statutes, contained in Title 46 of the U.S. Code.

Statutes dealing with U.S. Customs Court, the U.S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals and their procedures, 28 U.S.C. 211–216, 251–257, 831–834, 871–873, 1541–1545, 1581–1582, 2601–2602, 2631–2639; 28 U.S.C. App. Rules of the United States Customs Court.

2. INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES RELATING TO FOREIGN POLICY

National Security Act of 1947. Public Law 80–253, 61 Stat. 495, approved July 26, 1947.

Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949. Public Law 81–110, 63 Stat. 208–213; 50 U.S.C. 403a–403j, approved June 20, 1949.

3. INTERNATIONAL AND FINANCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Bretton Woods Agreements Act, as amended. Public Law 79–171; 59 Stat. 512–517, approved July 31, 1945. ("To provide for the participation of the United States in the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development").

Special Drawing Rights Act. Public Law 90–349 (H.R. 16911, 82 Stat. 188, approved June 19, 1968.

International Finance Corporation Act. Public Law 84–350 (S. 1894), 69 Stat. 669, approved August 11, 1955.

Inter-American Development Bank Act. Public Law 86–147 (S. 1928), 73 Stat. 299.

International Development Association Act. Public Law 86–565 (H.R. 11001), 74 Stat. 293, approved June 30, 1960.

Asian Development Bank Act. Public Law 89–369 (H.R. 12563), 80 Stat. 73, approved March 16, 1966.

4. INTERNATIONAL FISHING AGREEMENTS

Multilateral Agreements

a. Fisheries

International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries, February 8, 1949 (1 UST 477).
Protocol, June 25, 1956 (10 UST 59).

Declaration of Understanding, April 24, 1961 (14 UST 924).
Protocol Relating to Harp and Hood Seals, July 15, 1963 (17 UST 635).
Protocol Relating to Entry into Force of Proposals Adopted by the Commission, November 29, 1965 (21 UST 567).
Protocol Relating to Measures of Control, November 29, 1965 (21 UST 576).
Protocol Relating to Panel Membership and to Regulatory Measures, October 1, 1969 (23 UST 1504).
Protocol Relating to Amendments to the Convention, October 6, 1970.

Legislation

Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Act of 1950, as amended; Public Law 81–845, 64 Stat. 1067, approved September 27, 1950, as amended by Public Law 90–420, 82 Stat. 419, approved July 24, 1968; Public Law 92–87, 85 Stat. 310, approved August 11, 1971; and Public Law 93–339, 88 Stat. 293, approved July 10, 1974.

International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas, May 14, 1966, (20 UST 2887).

Legislation

Pending in the 93d Congress: H.R. 6714.

Convention for the Establishment of an Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission with Exchange of Notes of March 3, 1950, May 31, 1949 (1 UST 230).

Legislation

Tuna Conventions Act of 1950, as amended; Public Law 81–764, 64 Stat. 777, approved September 7, 1950, as amended by Public Law 87–814, 76 Stat. 923, approved October 15, 1962; and Public Law 92–471, 86 Stat. 784, approved October 9, 1972.

International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean, with Annex and Protocol, May 9, 1952 (4 UST 380).
Amendment of Paragraphs 1 (a) and (b) of the Annex, November 17, 1962 (14 UST 953).

Legislation

North Pacific Fisheries Act of 1954, as amended; Public Law 83–579, 68 Stat. 698, approved August 12, 1954; as amended by Public Law 85–114, 71 Stat. 310, approved July 24, 1957; and Public Law 92–471, 86 Stat. 784, approved October 9, 1972.

Amended Agreement for the Establishment of the Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council, November 23, 1961 (13 UST 2511).

Plan of Operation of United Nations Special Fund Project on Caribbean Fishery Development, with Annex, Work Plan and Plan of Expenditure, April 6, 1966 (19 UST 4938).

Convention on Conduct of Fishing Operations in the North Atlantic, June 1, 1967.

Legislation

Pending in the 93d Congress: H.R. 12597.

b. Law of the Sea

Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone, April 29, 1958 (15 UST 1606).
Convention on the High Seas, April 29, 1958 (13 UST 2312).
Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources of the High Seas, April 29, 1958 (17 UST 138).
Convention on the Continental Shelf, April 29, 1958 (15 UST 471).

c. Whaling

Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, September 24, 1931 (3 Bevans 26).
International Whaling Convention with Schedule of Whaling Regulations, December 2, 1946 (4 Bevans 248).
Revised Schedule, including Amendments Adopted at the 24th Meeting of the International Whaling Commission, June 30, 1972. (Gt. Brit. Parlia-

ment. Papers by Command. Cmnd. 5232; UST citations to each revision in Treaties in Force.)
Amendments to Schedule, June 29, 1973.
Amendments to Schedule, 1974.
Protocol, November 19, 1956 (10 UST 952).

Legislation

Whaling Convention Act of 1969; Public Law 81–676, 64 Stat. 421, approved August 9, 1950.

d. Seals

Interim Convention on the Conservation of North Pacific Fur Seals, February 9, 1957 (8 UST 2283).
Protocol amending the Interim Convention, October 8, 1963 (15 UST 316).
Agreement extending the Interim Convention, September 3, 1969 (20 UST 2992).

Legislation

Fur Seal Act of 1966; Public Law 89–702, 80 Stat. 1091, approved November 2, 1966.

Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals, February 11, 1972. Not in force.

Bilateral Agreements

a. Brazil: Fisheries

Agreement Concerning Shrimp, with Annexes, Agreed Minute and Exchanges of Notes, May 9, 1972 (24 UST 923).
Extension, December 31, 1973 (TIAS 7770).
Extension, June 24, 1974.

Legislation

Offshore Shrimp Fisheries Act of 1973; Public Law 93–242, 87 Stat. 1061, approved January 2, 1974.

b. Canada: Fisheries

Convention Respecting Fisheries, Boundary, and the Restoration of Slaves, October 20, 1818 (8 Stat. 248).

Agreement adopting, with Certain Modifications, the Rules and Method of Procedure Recommended in the Award of September 7, 1910, of the North Atlantic Coast Fisheries Arbitration. July 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 1634).

Convention for the Protection, Preservation, and Extension of the Sockeye Salmon Fishery of the Fraser River System, May 26, 1930 (6 Bevans 41).
Protocol amending the Convention to include Pink Salmon in the Fraser River System, December 28, 1956 (8 UST 1057).

Legislation

Sockeye Salmon or Pink Salmon Fishing Act of 1947, as amended; Public Law 80–255, 61 Stat. 511, approved July 29, 1947; as amended by Public Law 85–102, 71 Stat. 293, approved July 11, 1957; and Public Law 92–504, 86 Stat. 907, approved October 18, 1972.

Agreement to Facilitate the Ascent of Salmon in Hell's Gate Canyon and Elsewhere in the Fraser River System, July 21, and August 5, 1944 (6 Bevans 364).

Legislation

First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944; Public Law 78–279, 58 Stat. 150, 162, approved April 1, 1944.

Convention for the Extension to Halibut Fishing Vessels of Port Privileges on the Pacific Coasts of the United States and Canada, March 24, 1950 (1 UST 536).

Convention for the Preservation of the Halibut Fishery of the Northern Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea, March 2, 1953 (5 UST 5).

Legislation

Northern Pacific Halibut Act of 1937, as amended; Public Law 75–169, 50 Stat. 325, approved June 28, 1937; as amended by Public Law 83–228, 67 Stat. 494, approved August 8, 1953; and Public Law 89–233, 79 Stat. 902, approved October 1, 1965.

Convention on Great Lakes Fisheries, September 10, 1954 (6 UST 2836).
Amendment, April 5, 1966 and May 19, 1967 (18 UST 1402).

Legislation

Great Lakes Fisheries Act of 1956; Public Law 84–557, 70 Stat. 242, approved June 4, 1956.

Agreement on Reciprocal Fishing Privileges in Certain Areas Off the Coasts of the United States and Canada, June 15, 1973 (TIAS 7676).
Extension, May 8, 1974 (TIAS 7818).

c. Canada: Shellfish

Agreement Providing for Cooperative Efforts to be Directed toward Sanitary Control of the Shellfish Industry, March 4 and April 30, 1948 (6 Bevans 472).

d. Colombia: Fishing Rights

Arrangement Respecting the Status of Serrana and Quita Sueno Banks and Roncador Cay, April 10, 1928 (6 Bevans 904).
Treaty Concerning the Status of Quita Sueno, Roncador, and Serrana, September 8, 1972. Not in force.

e. Cuba: Fisheries

Convention for the Conservation of Shrimp, August 15, 1958 (10 UST 1703).

f. Denmark: Fisheries

Agreement Relating to Conservation of Atlantic Salmon, July 6, 1972 (23 UST 1278).

g. Food and Agriculture Organizations: Fisheries

Agreement Relating to a Fund-in-Trust Grant to the FAO to Supplement Activities Under the Off-Shore Fishery Development Project for Viet-Nam, May 26, 1967 (18 UST 1618).

h. Japan: Fisheries

Agreement Regarding the King and Tanner Crab Fisheries in the Eastern Bering Sea with Appendix, Agreed Minutes and Related Note, December 20, 1972 (23 UST 3775).

Agreement Concerning Fisheries Off the Coast of the United States with Related Note and Agreed Minutes, December 20, 1972 (23 UST 3781).

Agreement Relating to the Salmon Fishing in Waters Contiguous to the United States Territorial Sea with Agreed Minutes, December 20, 1972 (23 UST 3786).

i. Japan: Shellfish

Agreement Providing for Cooperative Efforts to be Directed toward Sanitary Control of the Shellfish Industry, October 24, 1962 (13 UST 2452).

j. Japan: Whaling

Agreement Concerning an International Observer Scheme for Whaling Operations from Land Stations in the North Pacific Ocean, April 23, 1974 (TIAS 7823).

k. Korea: Fisheries

Agreement Concerning the Improvement and Standardization of Shellfish Sanitation Practices and Exchanges of Information on Sanitary Controls Applied to the Production and Handling of Fresh Frozen Oysters, Clams and Mussels, with Related Notes, November 24, 1972 (23 UST 3696).

Agreement Concerning Cooperation in Fisheries with Agreed Minutes, November 24, 1972 (23 UST 3702).

l. Mexico: Fisheries

Agreement on Traditional Fishing in the Exclusive Fishery Zone Contiguous to the Territorial Seas of Both Countries, October 27, 1967 (18 UST 2724).

m. Poland: Fisheries

Agreement Regarding Fisheries in the Western Region of the Middle Atlantic Ocean, with Annexes and Agreed Minutes, June 2, 1973 (TIAS 7659).

n. Romania: Fisheries

Agreement Regarding Fisheries in the Western Region of the Middle Atlantic Ocean with Related Letter, December 4, 1973 (TIAS 7761).

o. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Fisheries

Convention Regarding Navigation, Fishing and Trading on the Pacific Ocean and Along the Northwest Coast of America, April 17, 1824 (11 Bevans 1205).

Agreement Relating to Fishing Operations in the Northwestern Pacific Ocean, February 21, 1973 (24 UST 617).

Agreement on Certain Fisheries Problems in the Northwestern Part of the Pacific Ocean off the Coast of the United States, February 21, 1973 (24 UST 631).

Agreement Relating to Fishing for King and Tanner Crab, with Appendix, February 21, 1973 (24 UST 603).

Agreement Relating to the Consideration of Claims Resulting from Damage to Fishing Vessels or Gear and Measures to Prevent Fishing Conflicts, with Annex and Protocol, February 21, 1973 (24 UST 669).
Protocol, with Annex, June 21, 1973 (24 UST 1588).

Agreement on Certain Fishery Problems on the High Seas in the Western Areas of the Middle Atlantic Ocean with Related Letter, June 21, 1973 (24 UST 1603).

APPENDIX II

GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTING OFFICE REPORTS TO THE CONGRESS RELATED TO THE OVERSIGHT RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

A. 1973

Title	Number	Date
Questionable Effectiveness of a $20,000,000 Grant Supporting India's Family Planning Program.	B-161854	Jan. 12, 1973
(Letter report)	B-173240	Jan. 12, 1973
Need to Improve Language Training Programs and Assignments for U.S. Government Personnel Overseas.	B-176049	Jan. 22, 1973
More Effective United States Participation Needed in World Bank and International Development Association.	B-146998	Feb. 27, 1973
What Should U.S. Policy be for Development Assistance to Ecuador?	B-146998	Feb. 27, 1973
Supplement Report on What Should U.S. Policy be for Development Assistance to Ecuador?	B-146998	Feb. 27, 1973
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