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SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS *available*
OF PROPOSED FOREIGN ASSISTANCE BILL

5/27/63

A BILL TO PROMOTE THE FOREIGN POLICY, SECURITY,
AND GENERAL WELFARE OF THE UNITED STATES BY
ASSISTING PEOPLES OF THE WORLD IN THEIR EFFORTS
TOWARD ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND
INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL SECURITY, AND
FOR OTHER PURPOSES

(AS SUBMITTED BY THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH)

AND

TABLE OF COMPARABLE SECTIONS AS BETWEEN
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE BILL AND
MUTUAL SECURITY ACT

(Prepared by the Executive Branch)



JUNE 9, 1961

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**SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS OF FOREIGN ASSISTANCE
BILL A3 SUBMITTED BY THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH**

INTRODUCTION

The proposed act (hereinafter referred to as the bill) is divided into four parts. Part I contains the substantive provisions of the economic aid program, entitled "Act for International Development of 1961". Part II sets forth the substantive provisions of the military aid program, entitled "International Peace and Security Act of 1961". Part III contains the general, administrative, and miscellaneous provisions applicable to the operations of one or both of these programs. References in part III to the act refer to the bill as a whole. Part IV contains amendments to certain existing statutes.

AUTHORIZATIONS

The following table shows the authorizations requested by the executive branch:

Military assistance (sec. 504)-----	(1)
Development loans (sec. 202(a))-----	\$900,000,000
Development grants (sec. 212)-----	\$380,000,000
Survey of investment opportunities (sec. 232)-----	5,000,000
Development research (sec. 242)-----	20,000,000
International organizations and programs (sec. 302)-----	153,500,000
Supporting assistance (sec. 402)-----	581,000,000
Contingency fund (sec. 451)-----	500,000,000
Administrative expenses (sec. 636)-----	51,000,000
Total, nonmilitary -----	2,590,500,000

¹ Open (\$1,835,000,000 requested).

² Plus dollar repayments from certain outstanding loans (sec. 202(b)).

PART I

CHAPTER 1—SHORT TITLE AND POLICY

Section 101. Short title

This section states that part I may be called the "Act for International Development of 1961" (hereinafter referred to as the AID), which generally supersedes the nonmilitary assistance provisions of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended (hereinafter referred to as the MSA).

Section 102. Statement of policy

In this section the Congress reaffirms its belief that peace in the world and survival of free institutions in the United States can best be assured in a worldwide atmosphere of expanded freedom. To achieve these goals, assistance under part I is to be based upon well-conceived, long-range plans which will encompass social as well as

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economic aspects of economic growth. Loans are to be the primary tool of the new program. The international organizations already working toward these ends are to be aided by contributions. Other more developed nations are to be encouraged to join in the American effort by extending similar assistance to less-developed countries. Thus Congress would in this statement reaffirm the importance of foreign assistance and state the goals to be achieved and the means to achieve them under the AID.

This section is taken mainly from section 2 of the MSA.

CHAPTER 2—DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

TITLE I—DEVELOPMENT LOANS

General

This title provides the basic authority for the President to make loans for economic development, and is in many respects similar to the lending authority of the Development Loan Fund (hereinafter referred to as the DLF) established in title II of chapter II of the MSA.

Section 201. General authority

This section is derived from section 202(b) of the MSA.

Subsection (a) gives the President authority to make loans repayable only in U.S. dollars, on such terms and conditions as he may determine, to promote the economic development of less-developed countries and areas. It is envisaged that such loans will be used to finance economic development in the manner that is most appropriate for the particular country's state of development and institutions. For example, this may take the form of financing specific projects, such as the construction of a dam or a road, or, where the country has a demonstrated capacity to make sound use of such aid, of financing broader segments of a country's development program, such as the importation of equipment or materials in various categories which are needed for the achievement of a development purpose. The section sets forth five specific considerations to be taken into account by the President in making loans under this title and provides that such loans shall be made only upon a finding of reasonable prospects of repayment.

Subsection (b) provides that the authority in section 610 of the bill (transfer between accounts) may not be used to decrease the funds available under title I, and that the authority in section 613(a) of the bill (President's special authority) may not be used to waive the requirements of title I.

Section 202. Capitalization

Subsection (a) authorizes the President to issue during the fiscal years 1962 through 1966 notes for purchase by the Secretary of the Treasury in order to carry out the purposes of this title. The maximum amount of such notes shall be \$900 million in fiscal year 1962 and \$1.6 billion in each of the fiscal years 1963 through 1966. Any portion of the maximum which is not issued in the fiscal year for which it is authorized may be issued in any subsequent fiscal year of the note-issuing period in addition to the maximum otherwise authorized for such fiscal year. The term "unissued portion" in the second sentence of the subsection includes any obligation incurred by the President under title I which is canceled; in other words, such canceled

obligations are not to be counted against the maximums stated in this subsection.

Subsection (b) provides that U.S. dollars derived directly or indirectly after the effective date of the AID from payment of certain obligations due the U.S. Government shall be available to the President for purposes of title I. The subsection further provides that where such dollars would otherwise have been used to retire notes or discharge obligations issued to finance the activity from which the dollars were derived, the President shall assume the portion of such notes or obligations which would have been retired or discharged by such dollars.

Subsection (c) makes available for use for purposes of title I the dollar assets of the DLF which remain unobligated as of the date prior to the effective date of the abolition of the DLF.

Section 202 Fiscal provisions

Subsection (a) is derived from section 204 of the MSA. This subsection establishes the revolving character of the funds under this title by providing that all receipts under title I shall be available for use for purposes of that title. This subsection also provides that receipts under title I and other funds made available pursuant to the provisions of title I for use for purposes of title I shall be available until expended.

Subsection (b) authorizes the President to incur in carrying out the purposes of title I obligations which shall not at any time exceed the sum of all funds made available and all funds authorized to be made available to the President for purposes of title I. These funds include funds made available and authorized to be made available to the President in each fiscal year as the proceeds of the notes issued pursuant to section 202(a), the funds made available from the payments specified in section 202(b), the dollar assets of the DLF made available under section 202(c), receipts made available pursuant to section 203(a), and any funds made available for title I pursuant to section 610 of the bill.

Subsection (c) provides that with respect to the performance of the functions vested in the President by title I, the President shall annually prepare and submit a budget program in accordance with certain provisions of the Government Corporation Control Act. This requirement is identical to that established for the DLF in the MSA.

Section 204. Reports

This section is derived from section 202(b) of the MSA. It requires the President to submit to the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives quarterly reports of activities carried out under this title. The reports will contain information on the amount of notes issued for purchase by the Treasury, the loans made pursuant to this title, and commitments of the United States involving future obligations and expenditures of funds.

Section 205. Development Loan Committee

This section directs the President to establish an interagency Development Loan Committee which shall, under the direction of the President, establish standards and criteria for lending operations

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under this title. This Loan Committee is to consist of such officers from such U.S. Government agencies as the President determines.

TITLE II—DEVELOPMENT GRANTS

Section 211. General authority

This section is new but includes within its scope activities of the type authorized by section 302 of the MSA (technical cooperation). It provides authority to the President to furnish assistance on such terms and conditions as he may determine to promote the economic development of less-developed countries and areas. Assistance under this authority will be furnished principally on a grant basis for the development of human resources and other social aspects of economic development. Such assistance may, however, be furnished on other terms and for other economic development purposes. It may also be used to finance feasibility surveys of development projects for financing under title I as well as under this title. The section enumerates four specific considerations to be taken into account by the President in extending assistance under this title.

Section 212. Authorization

This section authorizes no-year appropriations to the President for use beginning in fiscal year 1962 to carry out the purposes of section 211.

Section 213. Atoms for peace

This section is derived from section 419(a) of the MSA. It authorizes use of funds available for purposes of section 211, in addition to other funds available for such purposes, for assistance designed to promote the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Section 214. American schools and hospitals abroad

This section is similar to section 400(c) of the MSA. Subsection (a) authorizes use of funds available for purposes of section 211, in addition to other funds available for such purposes, for assistance to American-sponsored schools and libraries abroad serving as demonstration centers for U.S. ideas and practices.

Subsection (b) authorizes the use without regard to the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951, known as the Battle Act, of foreign currencies owned by the United States for assistance to American-sponsored schools, libraries, and hospitals abroad.

Section 215. Voluntary agencies

This section is derived from section 409(a) of the MSA. It authorizes use of funds available for purposes of section 211 to pay transportation charges from U.S. ports to ports of entry abroad or to points of entry in landlocked countries on relief and rehabilitation shipments by the American Red Cross and by U.S. voluntary non-profit relief agencies registered with and approved by the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid.

TITLE III—INVESTMENT GUARANTIES

General

This title is derived from sections 413(b)(4) and 202(b) of the MSA.

Section 221. General authority

Subsection (a) substantially repeats the general authority to issue guaranties now contained in sections 413(b)(4) and 413(b)(4)(A) of the MSA. It authorizes the President to issue guaranties of investments in less developed areas in order to promote the participation of private enterprise in economic development. It requires agreement by the government concerned to institute the guaranty program, but does not require that such agreement take any particular form. In addition, it requires approval of each project by the President and the government concerned.

Subsection (b) authorizes issuance of guaranties to U.S. citizens and business entities in which the majority beneficial interest is held by U.S. citizens, regardless of where those entities are chartered. Paragraphs (1) and (2) then set out the risks and maximum amounts for which guaranties may be issued.

Paragraph (1) continues, with respect to the types of guaranties covered thereby, the \$1 billion limitation now found in section 413(b)(4)(F) of the MSA on the face amount of guaranties outstanding.

With respect to risks covered, paragraph (1) substantially repeats, in subparagraphs (A) and (B), the present guaranty coverage provisions of section 413(b)(4)(B) of the MSA which authorize protection against risks of inconvertibility, expropriation or confiscation by action of a foreign government (including loss of investment due to a government's breach of an underlying agreement with an investor relating to a guarantied project where the breach materially adversely affects continued operation of the project). It also continues in subparagraph (C) the existing authority to protect against war losses, and in addition authorizes protection against losses due to revolution, insurrection, and associated civil strife, and losses due to sanctions imposed against the host government by another government which for all practical purposes prevent further operation of the business.

Paragraph (2) is derived from the present DLF guaranty provisions of section 202(b) of the MSA. It maintains the \$100 million ceiling established by that section but broadens the scope of investments and the risks which can be guarantied. For example, if the President so determined, an all-risk guaranty could be issued on a share-the-loss basis with respect to an equity investment, on the condition that a portion of the profits be turned over to the country concerned for aid purposes. Because of the breadth of this provision, a precondition to an exercise of the authority it creates is a determination that the issuance of a guaranty under it is important to the furtherance of the purposes of this title.

Subsection (c) is derived from section 413(b)(4)(D) of the MSA. It authorizes 20-year guaranties on the amount of approved investment plus earnings thereon.

Subsection (d) is derived from section 413(b)(4)(C) of the MSA. It provides that the President shall make suitable arrangements for protecting the interests of the U.S. Government in connection with guaranties, with particular reference to ownership, use, and disposition of property turned over to the United States and to claims to

which the United States is subrogated in connection with the payment of guaranty claims. It is designed to permit flexibility, in country agreements and in guaranty contracts, within the limits of the criteria stated.

Section 222. General provisions

Subsection (a) is derived from present section 413(b)(4)(E) of the MSA. It authorizes the President to charge a fee for each guaranty without limitation as to amount, and permits reduction of fees on outstanding guaranties when fee schedules are reduced for guaranties of the same type.

Subsection (b) is derived from section 413(b)(4)(E) of the MSA. It provides that fee income shall be available for meeting claims under guaranties, and also for meeting management and custodial costs, if any, incurred with respect to property turned over when claims are paid. In addition, it provides that reserves maintained for existing DLF guaranties shall be available for the same purposes.

Subsection (c) provides that in computing the total face amount of guaranties outstanding at any one time for purposes of section 221(b)(1) of the AID, all outstanding guaranties (other than informational media guaranties) issued under previous authorities shall be included.

Subsection (d) is derived from section 413(b)(4)(F) of the MSA. It provides that claims shall be paid out of fees and DLF reserves first, income from sales of property second, and proceeds of notes authorized to be issued last.

Subsection (e) is derived from section 413(b)(4)(F) of the MSA. It provides that all guaranties (other than informational media guaranties) issued after June 30, 1956, shall, and all guaranties issued prior to July 1, 1956, may, be treated as obligations only to the extent of their probable ultimate net cost, and provides that funds available for obligation shall be decreased by claims paid, and increased by income received and liabilities terminated. It also provides that all funds, both obligated and unobligated, which are available for the payment of claims shall constitute a single or undivided reserve for the payment of claims under all guaranties, except that funds obligated with respect to guaranties issued prior to July 1, 1956, shall not, without investor consent, be used for the payment of claims arising under any subsequent guaranty. Under this authority guaranties issued prior to July 1, 1956, now treated as obligations at 100 percent of the face amount, may (with investor consent) be treated as obligations in a reduced amount, thus freeing the balance for other obligations, and terminating the earmarking of the amount obligated for payment of pre-July 1, 1956, guaranties only.

Subsection (f) is derived from section 413(b)(4)(G) of the MSA. It provides that the guaranty program shall be administered under broad criteria so as to maximize private participation in economic development.

Section 223. Definitions

This section substantially repeats the definition of "investment" now contained in section 413(b)(4)(H)(ii) of the MSA, which includes sales of capital commodities on extended credit terms.

TITLE IV—SURVEYS OF INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

General

This title provides specific authority, in addition to other general authority, for stimulating the exploration of investment possibilities, other than in extractive industries, in less developed areas by operating companies.

Section 231. General authority

Subsection (a) authorizes the President to finance up to 50 per centum of the cost of surveys by private enterprise of investment opportunities in less developed countries and areas. The making of each survey must have the prior approval of the President and the government concerned.

Subsection (b) provides that in the event the person making the survey determines not to undertake the investment for which the survey was made, he must hand over to the President, at no further cost to the U.S. Government, a professionally acceptable technical report and permit access to underlying materials.

Section 232. Authorization

This section authorizes no-year appropriations to the President for use beginning in the fiscal year 1962 to carry out the purposes of this title.

Section 233. Definitions

Subsection (a) defines the persons whose surveys may be financed as U.S. citizens, or business entities, regardless of where they are chartered, in which the majority beneficial interest is held by U.S. citizens.

Subsection (b) defines extractive industries as meaning any business undertaking which only locates and/or extracts and exports mineral resources, without, for example, undertaking any processing thereof in the host country.

TITLE V—DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH

General

This title is a new provision for the carrying out of programs of research into various aspects of development assistance. It does not include research activities undertaken as part of specific programs of assistance in individual countries.

Section 241. General authority

This section authorizes the President to carry out programs of research into such aspects of development assistance as he may determine, in order to render such assistance of increasing value and benefit.

Section 242. Authorization

This section authorizes no-year appropriations to the President for use beginning in the fiscal year 1962 to carry out the purposes of this title.

CHAPTER 3—INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

Section 301. General authority

Subsection (a) provides general authority for contributions to international organizations and to programs administered by such organizations. The authority is limited to voluntary contributions (as opposed to assessed contributions charged to Department of State appropriations) made on a grant basis. This provision makes clear that any of the purposes of the AID may be implemented through voluntary grant contributions to international organizations or programs administered by such organizations, e.g., the Indus Basin development fund. This subsection constitutes a single authority to make contributions to international organizations formerly made under a number of sections of the MSA.

* Subsection (b) preserves the existing requirement of section 306(a) of the MSA that the total U.S. contributions to the United Nations Expanded Program of Technical Assistance and the United Nations Special Fund for any calendar year may not exceed 40 percent of the total contributions of all governments for such purpose for each such year.

Subsection (c) preserves the existing requirement of section 407 of the MSA that in furnishing assistance to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East account be taken of (1) steps taken by the Israel and Arab host governments toward resettlement and repatriation of refugees and (2) the extent and success of efforts by the Agency and Arab host governments to rectify the Palestine refugee relief rolls.

Section 302. Authorization

This section authorizes no-year appropriations for use beginning in fiscal year 1962 to carry out the purposes of this chapter.

Section 303. Indus Basin development

In a manner parallel to that of section 404 of the MSA, this section specifies that funds made available under the AID to be used by or under the supervision of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (hereinafter referred to as the IBRD) may be used in accordance with the requirements, standards, or procedures established by the IBRD concerning completion of plans and cost estimates and determination of feasibility, rather than with the requirements, standards, or procedures set forth in this or other acts (e.g., section 611 of the bill and section 102 of the Mutual Security and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1961). It also provides, like section 404 of the MSA, that where such funds are made available to be used by or under the supervision of the IBRD, those funds may be used without regard to the provisions of the 50-50 shipping requirement (section 901(b) of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936), whenever the President determines that such requirement cannot be fully satisfied without seriously impeding or preventing accomplishment of the purposes of the Indus Basin program, provided that compensating allowances are made in the same or other areas.

CHAPTER 4—SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE

General

This chapter authorizes types of assistance of a nondevelopmental purposes formerly authorized by sections 131(a) and 460(a) of the MSA, which related to defense support and special assistance, respectively.

Section 401. General authority

The language of this section is substantially identical to that in section 400(a) of the MSA and authorizes the President to furnish assistance on such terms and conditions as he may determine in order to support or promote economic or political stability. This section is designed to authorize the furnishing of assistance, mainly on a grant basis, to meet requirements relating to economic or political stability which do not come properly within the scope of the other major categories of aid, including requirements for nonmilitary assistance specifically designed to sustain and increase military effort, to assure the retention of U.S. base rights abroad, or to maintain internal security.

Section 402. Authorization

This section authorizes no-year appropriations to the President for use beginning in the fiscal year 1962 to carry out the purposes of this chapter.

CHAPTER 5—CONTINGENCY FUND

Section 451. Contingency fund

Subsection (a) is derived from section 451(b) of the MSA. It authorizes the appropriation of fiscal year 1962 funds to the President for assistance authorized by the AID in accordance with the provisions of the AID applicable to the furnishing of such assistance. The contingency fund may accordingly be used to meet requirements which were tentative or unforeseen at the time of the congressional presentation, for assistance in accordance with other aid authorities, such as development loans, development grants, investment surveys, contributions to international organizations, and supporting assistance, beyond the amounts programed or made available for those categories.

Subsection (b) requires that the President keep the appropriate committees of the Congress currently informed of the use of funds under this section.

PART II

CHAPTER 1—SHORT TITLE AND POLICY

Section 501. Short title

This section states that this part may be called the "International Peace and Security Act of 1961" (hereinafter referred to as the IPSA), which generally supersedes the military assistance provisions of the MSA.

Section 502. Statement of policy

The first paragraph declares that it is the policy of the United States to strive for international peace and security through the United Nations. In addition, it provides that the purpose of the IPSA is to

promote peace and security by additional measures of self-help and mutual aid in the common defense, including the furnishing of military assistance to countries and international organizations. Furthermore, the first paragraph reaffirms the policy of continuing efforts to achieve effective control of weapons of mass destruction and reducing armaments and armed forces under adequate safeguards to protect complying nations.

The second paragraph declares that the Congress recognizes the dangers of international communism and its methods to the peace and security of the United States and the world, to free institutions and peoples, as well as to those once free and now subject to its domination.

The third paragraph expresses the intention of Congress to promote world peace and the foreign policy, security, and general welfare of the United States by assisting countries individually and collectively to maintain their security, including internal security, thereby fostering political independence, individual liberty, and stability essential to the social, economic, and political progress of the developing countries.

This section is taken mainly from sections 2 and 101 of the MSA.

CHAPTER 2—MILITARY ASSISTANCE

Section 503. General authority

This section places in the President general authority to provide military assistance under the IPSA. The main elements of the authority, which are taken from sections 102, 103, and 104 of the MSA, are:

1. Assistance may be furnished on such terms and conditions as the President may determine.

2. Assistance may be furnished to any country, subject to section 506 of the IPSA, or to international organizations, the assistance of which the President determines to be in the national interest.

3. Assistance may be provided by acquiring defense articles or defense services from any source and providing them by loan, lease, sale, exchange, grant, or any other means to any country or international organization described in paragraph 2 above.

4. Financial contributions to infrastructure programs may be made.

5. Other financial assistance may be furnished to carry out this chapter, including, for example, expenses incident to U.S. participation in regional or collective defense organizations, such as NATO and SEATO; contributions to bilateral or multilateral projects for research and development or production; and military budget support (either directly, or indirectly through the generation of local currencies).

6. The general authority to furnish services of Department of Defense personnel, including members of the Armed Forces of the United States, is limited solely to assisting in an advisory capacity or to performance of other duties of a noncombatant nature, including military training or advice.

Section 504. Authorization

This section provides continuing authority for no-year appropriations to the President to carry out the IPSA.

Section 505. Utilization of assistance

Subsection (a) specifies that military assistance furnished by the United States may be used for any of the following purposes, which are taken from section 105(a) of the MSA: (1) internal security; (2) legitimate self-defense; (3) participation in regional or collective arrangements or measures consistent with the United Nations Charter; or (4) participation in collective measures requested by the United Nations for the purpose of maintaining or restoring international peace and security. The fourth purpose has been added to provide greater flexibility in the use of assistance.

Subsection (b) is taken from section 105(b)(5) of the MSA. It recognizes that a critical need of less developed countries is in the realm of public works and economic development, and authorizes military assistance to be administered in a manner which encourages this objective to the extent feasible and consistent with the other purposes of the IPSA.

Section 506. Conditions of eligibility

This section prohibits furnishing of any defense article or defense service to any country which has not entered into an agreement with the U.S. Government covering various provisions as set out in subsections (a), (b), (c), and (d).

Subsections (a), (b), and (c) are derived from section 142(a) of the MSA. Subsection (a) places specified limitations on the use to which defense articles and services may be put by the recipient country without the consent of the President. Subsection (b) provides that the recipient country shall maintain the security of defense articles and services. Subsection (c) states that, to the extent required by the President, the recipient country shall permit observation and review by, and furnish information to, representatives of the U.S. Government with regard to the use of defense articles and services.

Subsection (d) is derived from sections 142(a) and 511(c) of the MSA. It provides that, unless the President consents to other disposition, the recipient country will return to the U.S. Government defense articles which are no longer needed for the purposes for which furnished.

The phrase "acquired by purchase or exchange" in subsections (c) and (d) covers any defense article or service obtained on other than a grant basis under section 503 (general authority) or section 507 (sales).

Section 507. Sales

This section is derived from section 106 of the MSA.

Subsection (a) provides that defense articles in service stocks and defense services of the Department of Defense may be sold for dollars to countries and international organizations. This subsection does not involve use of funds which may be available under the IPSA. Payments may be made in advance or on terms of credit up to 3 years from the date of delivery of defense articles or provision of defense services when the President determines such credit arrangements to be in the best interests of the United States. The last sentence of this subsection, which set forth criteria for fixing the price to be paid in such sales, is identical in meaning to the criteria contained in section 106 of the MSA.

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Subsection (b) authorizes the President to enter into contracts for procuring defense articles and services for sale (without charging any appropriation or contract authority) if the purchasing country or international organization provides a dependable undertaking to pay in advance amounts sufficient to meet all payments under such contracts, including damages for breach of contract.

Section 508. Reimbursements

This section is derived from the last sentence of section 103(c) of the MSA. The limitation requiring repayment within 3 years and the \$175 million limitation on appropriations which could be used under this section have been eliminated.

Section 509. Exchanges

Section 503(a) of the IPSA authorizes furnishing defense articles and services in exchange for other items. This section authorizes defense articles and services received in exchange to be used as authorized in section 503 to carry out the IPSA. It also authorizes disposal of such articles or services or their transfer to any U.S. Government agency for stockpiling or other purposes. If reimbursement is received as a result of such transfer or disposal, it is credited to the account funding the assistance which was exchanged for the defense article or service concerned or to any appropriation, fund, or account currently available for the same general purpose. Provision of this authority facilitates increased emphasis on cost sharing and also simplifies arrangements for multilateral production projects in which the United States receives defense articles in repayment for assistance.

Section 510. Special authority

Subsection (a) authorizes the President to direct, if he determines it to be vital to the security of the United States, that orders be placed for defense articles from Department of Defense stocks and for defense services for military assistance purposes, without concurrent reimbursement therefor. This authorization is limited to \$400 million in each fiscal year, and prompt notice of such action is required to be given to the appropriate committees of the Congress.

Subsection (b) provides that the Department of Defense is to be reimbursed from subsequent appropriations for military assistance, and that, in anticipation of such reimbursements, the Department of Defense is authorized to incur, in applicable appropriations, obligations in amounts equivalent to the value of the orders.

PART III

CHAPTER 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 601. Encouragement of free enterprise and private participation

This section is substantially identical to section 413(a) through section 413(b)(3) of the MSA. In this section Congress expresses its recognition of the vital role which American private investment can and should play in the economic development of other countries, and instructs the President to find, and draw to the attention of U.S. private enterprise, opportunities for investment and development in less-developed countries and to make agreements with other countries which will facilitate such private investment.

Section 602. Small business

This section is substantially identical to section 504(a) of the MSA. It provides that the President shall assist American small business to participate equitably in the furnishing of commodities, defense articles, and services (including defense services) financed with funds made available under the AID and IPSA.

Section 603. Shipping on U.S. vessels

This section is similar to section 509 of the MSA. It exempts from the provisions of section 901(b) of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 (the 50-50 shipping law) the ocean transportation of commodities and defense articles procured from foreign currencies made available or derived from funds made available under the bill and the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954. In order to avoid inequitable treatment of U.S. suppliers in "triangular trade" transactions, the exemption applies to shipments from the United States as well as from foreign countries of commodities and defense articles procured with convertible foreign currencies which are presently being received as the result of sales of surplus agricultural commodities to European countries. In addition, it exempts transfers of fresh fruit under the bill from cargo preference laws. A similar exemption exists for sales of fresh fruit under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954.

Section 604. Procurement

This section is similar to section 510 of the MSA.

Subsection (a) authorizes offshore procurement unless the President determines that such procurement will result in adverse effects upon the economy of the United States which outweigh the economic or other advantages to the United States of less costly procurement outside the United States.

Subsection (b) prohibits use of funds made available under the bill for the purchase for nonproject assistance of commodities at prices higher than the market price prevailing at the time of purchase, adjusted for differences in the cost of transportation to destination, quality, and terms of payment.

Subsection (c) provides that, insofar as practicable and where in furtherance of the purposes of the bill, procurement of surplus agricultural commodities for transfer by grant shall be authorized only within the United States except to the extent such commodities are not available in the United States in sufficient quantities.

Section 605. Retention and use of items

Subsection (a) is substantially identical to section 511(b) of the MSA. This section permits the President to retain, or transfer to any agency of the U.S. Government upon reimbursement, any commodities or defense articles procured to carry out the bill when he believes such retention or transfer would be in the best interests of the United States. Disposal to prevent spoilage or wastage may be made without regard to laws governing disposal of U.S. Government property. Money received from disposal or transfer would revert to the account out of which the original procurement was made or to the account out of which similar procurements could currently be made.

Subsection (b) provides that whenever commodities are transferred to the U.S. Government as repayment of assistance under the bill,

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such commodities may be used in furtherance of the purposes of the bill. This subsection is derived from section 505(a) of the MSA.

Section 606. Patents and technical information

This section is substantially identical to section 506 of the MSA. It provides an exclusive remedy against the U.S. Government for unauthorized use or disclosure of patents or other proprietary rights in connection with the furnishing of assistance under the bill. Remedy by suit in the appropriate district court or the Court of Claims within 6 years is supplemented by an alternative settlement authority in the head of the appropriate agency.

Section 607. Furnishing of services and commodities

This section is substantially similar to section 535(b) of the MSA. It authorizes U.S. Government agencies to furnish services and commodities to specified classes of recipients on an advance of funds or reimbursement basis and to credit the appropriate current account in the amount of any payments received (which are limited to the out-of-pocket expenses, if any, of the transferring agency). There have been added to the classes of eligible recipients the American Red Cross and voluntary nonprofit relief agencies registered with and approved by the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid.

Section 608. Advance acquisition of property

This section is new. It authorizes the maintenance of up to \$5 million of development grant funds in a revolving fund from which expenditures may be made in advance of known needs under the AID for the purpose of acquiring U.S. Government excess property, making necessary repairs to, and otherwise processing, such property, and acquiring other property as necessary to complement excess property, so that meaningful packages of property may be organized for more ready transfer as specific needs arise. As such property is transferred for use pursuant to the AID, the revolving fund will be reimbursed from funds available under the section pursuant to which the property is furnished.

Section 609. Transfer of stockpile and other materials

This section is new. It relates to transfers to the agency primarily responsible for administering nonmilitary assistance, for use pursuant to applicable provisions of the AID, of materials now held for U.S. Government use or resale pursuant to section 3(a) of the Defense Production Act of 1950, materials held in the national stockpile established pursuant to the Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpiling Act, and materials held in the supplemental stockpile established pursuant to section 104(b) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954. In addition to procedures now authorized by law, in order to facilitate the use of such materials in the AID program this section authorizes the making of such transfers without reimbursement whenever it has been determined in accordance with the above-cited acts that the materials are not required for the national security and that their transfer is not inconsistent with the national interest. It is intended that the agencies now responsible for administering such materials shall, in discharging their responsibilities under this section, consult with the agency primarily responsible for administering the AID, and that all of such agencies shall act with due regard for the value of transfers under this section in furthering the purposes of the

AID. The section also authorizes the use of any such materials to pay the costs in kind of the processing through normal commercial channels of any other such materials into a form better suited for use pursuant to the AID. In the case of transfers of Defense Production Act materials, notes issued for the initial acquisition of such materials will be canceled. In the case of materials held under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpiling Act, the section provides for presentation to Congress and publication in the Federal Register of a plan of transfer which will state the amount of materials involved and will be fixed with due regard for the value of the transfer in furthering the purposes of the AID and the protection of producers, processors, and consumers against serious disruption of their usual markets; transfers may be made pursuant to any such plan after 60 days if Congress has not disapproved the plan.

Section 610. Transfer between accounts

This section is substantially identical to section 501 of the MSA. It authorizes the President to transfer up to 10 percent of funds made available (including unexpended balances carried over from the previous fiscal year) for any provision of the bill to funds made available (including carryover) for any other provision of the bill, provided the latter are not increased by more than 20 percent. It is to be noted that section 201 of the AID prohibits the use of this section to decrease the development loan funds available under title I of chapter 2 of the AID. Funds transferred under the authority of this section may be consolidated with funds made available for the provision for the benefit of which the transfer is made, and may be used in accordance with that provision. Transfers may be made under this section only pursuant to a Presidential determination that the transfer is necessary for the purposes of the bill.

Section 611. Completion of plans and cost estimates

This section is derived from section 517 of the MSA. It establishes certain procedures for obligation of funds used for assistance authorized under titles I and II of chapter 2 of the AID (development loans and development grants) and under chapter 4 of the AID (supporting assistance).

Subsection (a) requires that no agreement or grant constituting an obligation in excess of \$100,000 may be entered into—

(1) if it requires substantive technical or financial planning, until engineering, financial, and other plans necessary to carry out such assistance (e.g., an engineering survey to determine feasibility), and a reasonably firm estimate of the cost to the U.S. Government, have been completed; and

(2) if it requires legislative action within the recipient country, unless such action may reasonably be anticipated to be completed in time to permit the orderly accomplishment of the purposes of the agreement or grant.

In paragraph (2) of subsection (a) the requirement that legislative action be anticipated reasonably to be completed within 1 year has been changed in order to permit the orderly carrying out of longer term legislative programs involving tax, land, and other reforms.

Subsection (b) requires that plans provided for under subsection (a) for water or related land resource construction projects or programs

shall include a computation of benefits which shall be made insofar as practicable in accordance with procedures specified in the Bureau of the Budget circular which establishes standards and criteria used in determining the feasibility of similar domestic programs and projects.

Subsection (c) requires that all contracts for construction outside the United States which are made in connection with any agreement or grant subject to subsection (a) of this section should be made to the maximum extent practicable on a competitive basis.

Subsection (d) states that subsection (a) of this section is not applicable to assistance furnished for the sole purpose of preparing engineering, financial, and other plans.

Section 612. Use of foreign currencies

This section is similar in purpose to section 505 of the MSA. It establishes a general basis for disposition and use of foreign currencies not otherwise provided for. Foreign currencies covered by this section are those received either (1) as a result of the furnishing of nonmilitary assistance under the MSA or acts repealed by the MSA and which are not obligated prior to the effective date of the bill, or (2) on or after the effective date of the bill, as a result of the furnishing of nonmilitary assistance under the MSA or acts repealed by the MSA, or (3) as a result of furnishing of assistance under the AID. Except as otherwise provided in the bill (e.g., sec. 222(d)) or in other acts (e.g., sec. 402 of the MSA), such foreign currencies may be sold by the Treasury to U.S. Government agencies for payment of their obligations outside the United States. U.S. dollars received as a result of such sales to such agencies shall be deposited into miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury. Such foreign currencies which are in excess of U.S. Government requirements for payment of obligations outside the United States, as those requirements are determined by the President, may be used for programs of assistance in furtherance of the purposes of AID without regard to requirements of law otherwise applicable to receipts and credits accruing to the U.S. Government.

Section 613. Special authorities

Subsection (a) is similar to the first sentence of section 451(a) of the MSA. It permits in any single fiscal year the authorization of the use of funds made available under the bill and the furnishing of assistance under section 510 of the IPSA of not more than \$250 million without regard to requirements of certain laws when such action is in furtherance of any of the purposes of such laws and when the President determines that such authorization is required by the national interest. The requirements of law which may be waived pursuant to Presidential determination under this subsection are the requirements of (1) the bill and amendments thereto, (2) any future act appropriating funds for use under the AID and IPSA, including, but not limited to, the act providing temporary appropriations for use under the AID and IPSA during the interim between the end of a fiscal year and the enactment of the regular appropriation act for the succeeding fiscal year, and (3) the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951, known as the Battle Act, and that act as amended from time to time. Section 201(b) of the AID provides that the authority of this subsection may not be used to waive the requirements of title I (development loans) of chapter 2 of the AID.

Subsection (b) is derived from section 403 of the MSA. It provides that, whenever the President determines it to be important to the national interest, he may use funds available for the purposes of supporting assistance (ch. 4 of the AID) in order to take any action to meet the responsibilities or objectives of the United States in Germany, including West Berlin, and without regard to such provisions of law as he determines should be disregarded to achieve this purpose.

Subsection (c) is derived from the third sentence of section 451(a) of the MSA. It authorizes the President to use amounts, not to exceed an aggregate of \$50 million, of the funds made available under the bill pursuant to his certification that it is inadvisable to specify the nature of the use of such funds, in which case such a certification shall be deemed to be a sufficient voucher for such amounts.

Section 614. Contract authority

This section is identical to section 515 of the MSA. It provides that authorizations of appropriations in the bill shall be construed to authorize the granting in any appropriation act of authority to enter into contracts, within the amounts so authorized to be appropriated, creating obligations in advance of appropriations.

Section 615. Availability of funds

This section is derived from section 507 of the MSA. It provides that, except as otherwise provided in the bill, funds shall be available to carry out the provisions of the bill as authorized and appropriated to the President each fiscal year. It insures that other provisions of the bill shall not be considered to be continuing authorizations of appropriations, but that authorizations must be requested for new money when needed. The opening clause is intended to make clear that this section does not affect, for example, the authority in section 202(a) of the AID to obtain funds other than through appropriations, the continuing authorization of appropriations in section 504 of the IPSA, or the continued availability of no-year funds under the bill.

Section 616. Termination of assistance

This section deals with the same subject matter as section 503(a) of the MSA. It provides that assistance under any provision of the bill may, unless sooner terminated by the President, be terminated by an act of the Congress. The President's power to terminate assistance is inherent in his power to furnish assistance. In addition, it authorizes funds made available under the bill to remain available for a period not to exceed 12 months after the date of termination of assistance either by the President or by act of the Congress, in order to provide for the orderly windup of terminated programs of assistance.

CHAPTER 2—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 621. Exercise of functions

Subsection (a) is substantially identical to section 521(a) of the MSA. The authority to furnish assistance and to perform most other functions with respect to the economic and military aid programs is placed in the President by the bill. This subsection states that the President may exercise any function through any agency or officer of the United States and provides further that the head of any such

agency or such officer may make rules and regulations and may delegate any of his authority, including, if he shall so specify, the authority successively to redelegate such authority, to his subordinates.

The provisions of subsection (b) are intended to make possible a smooth transition from the present aid agencies to the new agency which will be created to carry out the AID. Though in section 642 of the bill the provisions of the MSA underlying the DLF, the International Cooperation Administration (hereinafter referred to as the ICA), and the Office of the Inspector General and Comptroller (hereinafter referred to as the IGC) are repealed, this subsection continues in existence these agencies and office for 60 days after the effective date of the proposed act, unless sooner abolished by the President. This provision will prevent a hiatus in the operation of the aid program by permitting time to complete preparations for an orderly transfer to the new AID agency. During this period the present respective personnel, functions, funds, etc., of the existing DLF, ICA, and IGC will continue to be available thereto.

Subsection (c) states that on the date of abolition of the DLF the President shall select an officer or head of an agency carrying out the AID to whom all of DLF's assets and liabilities shall be transferred except those otherwise disposed of in the bill. The President shall also select that officer or head of agency as the person to be sued in the event of any default in an obligation of the DLF. This provision is necessary since, as a corporation, the DLF is suable as an entity and upon the demise of a corporation it is necessary that a successor be named for purposes of suits. Finally, the President shall also transfer to that officer or head of agency, personnel, functions, property, etc., of the DLF not otherwise disposed of by the bill.

Subsection (d) requires a transfer by the President to an officer or head of an agency carrying out the AID of personnel, functions, funds, etc., of the ICA and the IGC, not otherwise disposed of by the bill, on the date of abolition of the ICA and the IGC.

Section 622. Statutory officers

Subsection (a) authorizes the President to appoint 12 officers in the new agency primarily responsible for administering the AID, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and establishes both the rank of such officers and their maximum compensation. It is similar to authority currently available under Reorganization Plan No. 7 of 1953 and sections 205(b) and 533A of the MSA.

Subsection (b) authorizes the President, within the limits of subsection (a), to set the rate of compensation at any rate up to that authorized in paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of subsection (a) and to designate the title of any of the officers appointed pursuant to subsection (a). It also provides that the order of succession among the officers appointed pursuant to subsection (a) in the event of absence, death, resignation, or disability of any such officer shall be in the discretion of the President.

Subsection (c) relieves from the Senate confirmation procedure any officer already confirmed by the Senate for an office in the existing aid program.

Subsection (d) preserves for a period of 60 days, unless sooner abolished by the President, all existing statutory positions, and the incumbents of such positions, authorized pursuant to Reorganization

Plan No. 7 of 1953, and sections 205(b) and 533A of the MSA as well as the excepted positions in agencies administering nonmilitary assistance authorized pursuant to section 527(b) of the MSA. It is analogous to authority made available in section 621(b) of the bill.

Section 623. Employment of personnel

Subsection (a) is derived from section 527(a) of the MSA. It provides the basic authority for employment of personnel to carry out functions under the bill.

Subsection (b) is derived from section 527(b) of the MSA. It permits the employment in the United States to carry out the AID, and to coordinate parts I and II, of not to exceed 85 persons without regard to the provisions of any law relating to the appointment, compensation, or removal of such employees. It sets a limitation on the number of persons appointed for duty in the United States who may receive compensation at rates higher than the maximum rate provided for grade 15 under the Classification Act of 1949. It provides a statutory right to reinstatement for persons appointed to such positions from within the agency primarily responsible administering the AID who have served in such agency prior to appointment to one of the excepted positions. Similarly, it provides a statutory right to reinstatement for persons appointed to positions under the subsection from within the agency responsible for coordinating parts I and II of the bill who have served in such agency prior to appointment to one of the excepted positions.

Subsection (c) is derived from section 527(b) of the MSA. It authorizes the employment of 12 persons at grades higher than grade 15 to carry out the IPSA. Of these 12, 9 may be compensated at grade 16 to grade 18 rates, and 3 may be paid no more than \$19,000 per annum.

Subsection (d) is derived from section 527(c) of the MSA. It authorizes the employment or assignment of personnel to perform functions under the bill outside the United States.

Paragraph (1) permits the President to employ or assign persons, or to authorize the employment or assignment of personnel of other agencies, who shall receive compensation at any of the rates of pay, together with allowances and benefits, provided for Foreign Service Reserve and Staff officers and employees under the Foreign Service Act of 1946. All persons so employed or assigned are also entitled to reinstatement rights based on those provided for Foreign Service Reserve officers under section 528 of that act, except as the President may specify in cases of employment or assignment for more than 30 months.

Paragraph (2) authorizes the President to utilize the authority of the Foreign Service Act to carry out functions under the bill. Utilizing such authority, the President may authorize the appointment and assignment of personnel for the duration of the operations under the bill and make applicable to such personnel those provisions of the Foreign Service Act which the President deems necessary. It also provides statutory reinstatement rights to both Foreign Service Reserve and Staff personnel employed pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph, except as the President may specify in cases of employment or assignment for more than 30 months. Provision is also made for within class salary increases for Foreign Service Reserve personnel on the

same basis as is presently authorized for Foreign Service Staff under the Foreign Service Act of 1946. It also authorizes initial assignments of appointees for duty within the United States for periods not to exceed 4 years, prior to assignment outside the United States.

Subsection (e) is a new provision and is similar to authority relating to selection out applicable to Foreign Service officers under the Foreign Service Act of 1946. It authorizes the establishment of standards or other criteria for maintaining adequate performance levels for personnel appointed or assigned pursuant to paragraph (2) of subsection (d) of this section and section 527(c)(2) of the MSA, and also, notwithstanding the provisions of any law, authorizes the separation of employees who fail to meet such standards or other criteria. It will permit, for example, the separation of any employee who has been determined by an evaluation panel to be marginal in performance in relation to the needs of the nonmilitary assistance program and the payment to him of a severance benefit within the limit set forth in this subsection.

Subsection (f) is new. The Comptroller General has ruled that obligations for the services of U.S. Government personnel may be incurred only on a month-to-month basis, and accordingly that an obligating project agreement which provides for the services of U.S. Government personnel does not constitute an obligation to that extent. This subsection is designed to overcome this problem, so that an obligating project agreement may properly obligate funds for the services of technicians employed by the U.S. Government as well as the services of technicians employed by contract. The authority in this subsection is needed because at the time a project agreement is entered into it is not always possible to predict precisely the extent to which technical services for the project can be obtained from U.S. Government agencies, such as the Bureau of Public Roads, or from private contractors.

Section 624. Experts, consultants, and retired officers

Subsection (a) is derived from sections 530(a) and 532(a) of the MSA. Subsection (a) of this section authorizes, pursuant to section 15 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946, the employment of individual experts and consultants who may be compensated at a rate not to exceed \$75 per day, and the employment of organizations of experts and consultants. It also provides that travel expenses may be authorized in accordance with the applicable rate prescribed in the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, as amended from time to time. It also authorizes the following to be renewed annually notwithstanding section 15 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946: contracts with organizations of experts and consultants; employment of personnel as experts and consultants, not to exceed 10; contracts with retired military personnel with specialized research and development experience, not to exceed 10; and contracts with retired military personnel with specialized politico-military experience, not to exceed 5.

Subsection (b) is substantially identical to the first sentence of section 532(a) of the MSA. It exempts experts and consultants employed under subsection (a) of this section from certain conflicts-of-interest laws and from laws governing reemployment of retired officers or employees of the Government and the simultaneous receipt of compensation and retired pay or annuities.

Subsection (c) is similar to section 532(b) of the MSA. It permits the appointment of retired officers as regular employees, but does not waive provisions concerning the receipt of compensation and retired pay.

Subsection (d) of this section is identical to section 530(b) of the MSA. It authorizes the employment, without compensation, of persons of outstanding experience and ability for the performance of the functions of the bill in accordance with section 710(b) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 and regulations thereunder.

Section 625. Detail of personnel to foreign governments

This section is derived from section 528(a) of the MSA. It provides that whenever the President determines it to be in furtherance of the purposes of the bill, the head of any agency of the U.S. Government may assign or detail any officer or employee of his agency to foreign governments. This section prohibits such an officer or employee from accepting compensation or other benefits from the government involved, or taking an oath of allegiance to such a government.

Section 626. Detail of personnel to international organizations

This section is substantially identical to section 529(a) of the MSA. It provides that whenever the President determines it to be in furtherance of the purposes of the bill, the head of any agency of the U.S. Government may make available the services of personnel of his agency by detail, assignment, or otherwise, to serve with, or as a member of, the international staff of such organization or to render any advice or service to, or in cooperation with, such organization.

Section 627. Status of personnel detailed

Subsection (a) is derived from sections 528(b) and 529(b) of the MSA. It provides that while detailed or assigned under section 625 or 626 of the bill an officer or employee shall continue to be considered an officer or employee of the agency from which detailed or assigned, and that such detail or assignment shall not affect the status of such person with respect to his allowances, privileges, rights, seniority, and other benefits. It also provides that such officers and employees shall continue to receive compensation, allowances, and benefits from funds appropriated to their parent agency or made available to that agency under the bill.

Subsection (b) is derived from the second and third sentences of section 529(b) of the MSA. It authorizes officers or employees detailed or assigned under section 625, 626, or 629 of the bill to receive representation allowances under such regulations as may be prescribed by the President.

Section 628. Terms of detail or assignment

This section is substantially identical to section 529(c) of the MSA. It authorizes the detail of personnel of the U.S. Government under sections 625 or 626 of the bill or under section 408 of the MSA to be without reimbursement, or on the basis of an advance of funds, property, or services, or subject to a credit against the United States for contribution to the international organization, or for reimbursement for all or part of the expenses incurred by the United States.

Section 629. Missions and staffs abroad

This section is substantially identical to section 526 of the MSA. It authorizes the President to maintain special missions or staffs overseas in carrying out functions under the bill. It also provides for the appointment and removal, in the President's discretion, of the chief and deputy chief of each mission or staff established to carry out the purposes of the AID and provides for the rates of compensation of chiefs of such missions or staffs.

Section 630. Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction in China

This section is substantially identical to section 536 of the MSA. It authorizes continued participation in the Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction in China, and continues the authority to appoint U.S. citizens to the Commission.

Section 631. Allocation and reimbursement among agencies

Subsection (a) is substantially identical to section 522(a) of the MSA. It permits the President to allocate any funds available under the bill to any U.S. Government agency and provides that such funds may be used for the purposes for which authorized by such agency under its own regular authority or under authority contained in the bill.

Subsection (b) is derived from section 522(b) of the MSA. It permits any officer carrying out functions under the bill to utilize services and facilities of, or procure commodities and defense articles from, any U.S. Government agency.

Subsection (c) is substantially identical to section 522(d) of the MSA. It sets forth the manner in which reimbursement or payment, when required, is made to another agency furnishing facilities, services, or commodities to carry out the AID.

Subsection (d) is taken from section 522(e) of the MSA. It provides that, except as otherwise provided in section 507 (sales) and section 510 (special authority) of the IPSA, when an agency furnishes military assistance it shall be reimbursed from military assistance funds for its expenses and for the value of what it furnishes. The reimbursement received is available for use by such agency on the same basis as the funds originally used.

Subsection (e) of this section is substantially identical to section 522(e) of the MSA. It authorizes the basic procedures generally used for financing procurement of commodities, defense articles, and services (including defense services) through commercial channels.

Subsection (f) of this section is substantially identical to the second sentence of section 505(b) of the MSA. It provides that credits made by the Export-Import Bank of Washington with funds allocated to it under subsection (a) of this section and section 522(a) of the MSA are not to be considered within the financing limitation in section 7 of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945.

Subsection (g) of this section is derived in part from section 522(f) of the MSA. It is a bookkeeping provision, allowing an initial charging of expense against any appropriation under the AID (within the limits of available funds) so long as the expense is finally charged to the applicable appropriation, with a credit to the appropriation initially charged, by the termination of the same fiscal year. However, a second proviso, new in the bill, relieves the agency primarily responsible for administering the AID from such a yearend allocation

in instances in which such an allocation of charges for expenses (other than those provided for in section 636) incurred in furnishing assistance would result in an accounting expense disproportionate to the advantages of the allocation. For example, it might be too unwieldy to require a technician who provides services mainly in connection with development grant projects to keep a record of the time he may spend giving advice in connection with supporting assistance projects so that his salary and expenses can be allocated to both of the categories.

Section 632. Waivers of certain laws

Subsection (a) of this section is substantially identical to section 533 of the MSA. It permits the performance of functions under the AID and IPSEA without regard to such provisions of law (other than the Renegotiation Act of 1951) relating to U.S. Government contracting and the expenditure of U.S. Government funds as the President may specify, whenever he determines it to be in furtherance of the purposes of the bill. The Presidential specification of laws pursuant to section 533 of the MSA is contained in Executive Order 10784.

Subsection (b) is derived from section 107(a)(2) of the MSA. It authorizes the performance of functions under the IPSEA without regard to such provisions as the President may specify of the joint resolution of November 4, 1939, known as the Neutrality Act of 1939. The authority contained in section 107(a)(1) of the MSA to waive the provisions of section 7307(a) of title 10 of the United States Code is not reenacted in this subsection, since section 642(a)(9) of the bill repeals section 7307(b) of that title, which relates to naval vessels.

Subsection (c) is taken verbatim from section 107(b) of the MSA, except that the phrase "to carry out this act" has been substituted for the phrase "for the purpose of enabling the President to furnish assistance under this act," without any change in meaning.

Section 633. Reports and information

Subsection (a) is similar to the first sentence of section 534(a) of the MSA. It requires the President after the close of each fiscal year to make a report to the Congress covering operations in that fiscal year under the bill.

Subsection (b) is derived from section 550 of the MSA. It requires the President in reports under subsection (a) of this section and in response to questions from Members of Congress or inquiries from the public, to disclose all information concerning operations under the bill, except where he deems disclosure incompatible with the public interest.

Subsection (c) is substantially identical to section 101(d) of the Mutual Security and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1961. It provides that no funds made available pursuant to the AID may be used to carry out any provision of the AID when (1) either a committee of the Congress or the General Accounting Office has made a written request to the head of the agency carrying out such provision for documents or other material relating to administration of the provision, and (2) 35 days have elapsed from the date the request was delivered without such documents or material being furnished to the requester, but provides an exception when the President certifies that

he has forbidden the furnishing of such documents or material and gives his reason for so doing.

Subsection (d) of this section is similar to section 513 of the MSA. It provides that after the close of each fiscal year the President shall notify the Committees on Foreign Relations and Appropriations of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of all actions taken during such fiscal year which resulted in furnishing assistance of a kind, for a purpose, or to an area substantially different from that included in the presentation to the Congress, or which resulted in obligations or reservations greater by 50 percent or more than the proposed obligations or reservations included in such presentation to the Congress for the program concerned. This section also provides that the President shall promptly notify the same persons of any determination under sections 303 (Indus Basin development), 610 (transfer between accounts), 513(a) (President's waiver authority), and 613(b) (special authority for Germany) of the bill.

Section 634. General authorities

Subsection (a) is based upon the first sentence of subsection 505(a) of the MSA. This subsection provides a general statement of the terms upon which assistance under the bill may be furnished, but makes clear that this general authority to furnish assistance on a grant or loan basis or on any other terms deemed suitable to achieve purposes of the bill (including financing export of commodities in return for foreign currencies, commodities, or services) is subject to explicit provisions in the bill, such as those relating to development lending, which limit the terms on which assistance may be provided.

Subsection (b) is derived from sections 205(c), 307(a), and 535(a) of the MSA. It authorizes the President, except as otherwise specifically provided in the bill, to make advances and grants to, and make and perform agreements and contracts or enter into other transactions with, any person or body of persons, or any governmental or international body in furtherance of the purposes of the bill.

Subsection (c) is derived from section 205(c) of the MSA, and authorizes the President to accept and use any kind of property or services donated for use in furtherance of the purposes of the bill.

Subsection (d) is closely similar to section 537(b) of the MSA. This subsection authorizes any U.S. Government agency to pay the cost of health and accident insurance for foreign participants in any program of furnishing technical information and assistance administered by such agency while such participants are absent from their homes for purposes of participation in the program.

Subsection (e) is new in that it provides specific authority in the bill for the admission of foreign participants into the United States. It is derived from section 201(a) of the U.S. Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948. It provides that foreign participants in any program of furnishing technical information and assistance under the bill may, if otherwise qualified, be admitted as nonimmigrants under the Immigration and Nationality Act in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Secretary of State and the Attorney General.

Subsection (f) is derived in part from section 205(c) of the MSA. Paragraphs (1) through (4) authorize the President, in making loans under the bill, to exercise powers and authorities of a type normally made available for business-type operations conducted by corporate

or other agencies of the U.S. Government. Paragraph (5) of this subsection is identical to section 204(c) of the MSA prior to the 1958 investiture of corporate status in the DLF. It applies to lending functions the auditing procedures applied to U.S. Government corporations by the Government Corporation Control Act.

Subsection (g) provides that a contract or agreement involving the expenditure of funds made available under title II (development grants) and title V (development research) of chapter 2 of the AID and under the IPSA may, subject to any future action of Congress, extend at any time for not more than 5 years. This subsection is derived from the final sentence of section 307(a) of the MSA, and enlarges the 3-year time limit set therein.

Subsection (h) is new. It provides that claims arising as a result of operations under the bill may be settled, and disputes arising as a result of such operations may be arbitrated, on terms and conditions determined by the President.

Subsection (i) is taken practically verbatim from section 202(b) of the MSA. This subsection exempts private businessmen participating in operations or transactions under the bill from the legal prohibition (18 U.S.C. 955) on private loans to a foreign government or governmental unit in default in the payments on its obligations to the U.S. Government.

Section 685. Provisions on uses of funds

The purpose of this section is to provide basic legislative authority of an administrative nature for particular purposes which are considered necessary and important in carrying out the purposes of the AID. While, as a general matter, funds may be used for any necessary expenses of carrying out the programs for which the funds are made available, several of the provisions in this section are included because of special statutes or Comptroller General rulings which require, or may require, express statutory authorizations to use funds for these particular types of expenses.

The provisions in subsection (a) apply to appropriations for the purposes of or pursuant to the bill (except for part II), to allocations to any U.S. Government agency, from other appropriations, for functions directly related to the purposes of the bill, and to funds made available for other purposes to any agency primarily responsible for administering the AID. The provisions in this section were taken for the most part from section 537(a) of the MSA.

Paragraph (1) is based on language contained in section 537(a)(1) of the MSA. It permits funds to be used for payment of rents in the United States, including the District of Columbia, without regard to the prohibitions contained in sections 34 and 304c of title 40 of the United States Code. It also permits the repair, alteration, and improvement of such leased properties without regard to the limitation contained in section 278a of title 40 of the United States Code which sets forth a limitation as to the value of improvements, alterations, and repairs to such premises. Authority to pay rent for space in buildings outside the District of Columbia would permit the agency to acquire needed warehouse or storage space in connection with the procurement of supplies, such as excess property, prior to shipment of such supplies overseas.

Paragraph (2) is identical to language in section 537(a)(2) of the MSA. It permits funds to be used for attendance at meetings despite

the prohibitions contained in section 551 of title 31 of the United States Code, and section 83 of title 5 of the United States Code, and further authorizes payment of incidental expenses related to arrangements for meetings of groups of consultants in connection with performance of functions authorized by the AID.

Paragraph (3) is based upon language contained in section 537(a)(3) of the MSA. This paragraph authorizes the employment by contract of individuals (whether Americans or foreign nationals) for personal services abroad. The proviso insures that persons serving under contract pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph are not thereby considered employees of the U.S. Government for the purpose of any law administered by the Civil Service Commission. The contractual services involved range from professional technical advice to foreign governments to custodial and housekeeping services for AID missions.

Paragraph (4) is identical to language in section 537(a)(4) of the MSA. It is included in view of section 78(b) of title 5 of the United States Code, which, in the absence of this express authorization, would prohibit the purchase, maintenance, or operation of any aircraft. It specifies that purchases of aircraft with funds for administrative expenses may be made only as expressly provided in an appropriation or other act.

Paragraph (5) is based on language contained in section 537(a)(5) of the MSA, with one substantive change. It contains the express authorization which is required by section 78a-1 of title 5 of the United States Code for the purchase or hire of passenger motor vehicles for use by a U.S. Government agency. The paragraph specifies that (except as may otherwise be provided in an appropriation or other act) passenger motor vehicles for use outside the United States may be purchased by a U.S. Government agency for its use with funds for administrative expenses on a replacement basis only. The language makes it clear that such purchases for use as part of the aid being delivered to the foreign country are not covered by this requirement. The proviso, which specifies that passenger motor vehicles for use in the United States may be purchased only as may be expressly provided in an appropriation or other act, contains new language which provides authorization to purchase a vehicle for the use of the head of the agency primarily responsible for administering the AID, and in addition provides that such purchase shall be without regard to the limitation as to price contained in section 78a-1 of title 5 of the United States Code, or the limitation as to use set forth in section 78(c)(2) of title 5 of the United States Code.

Paragraph (6) is based on language contained in section 537(a)(6) of the MSA. It is included in view of Comptroller General rulings that express authorization is required to pay expenses which are classified as entertainment. The language eliminates the geographic restriction contained in the predecessor section which provided authority to pay entertainment expenses in the United States. The paragraph specifies that not to exceed \$25,000 may be used for such expenses in any fiscal year except as may subsequently be expressly provided in an appropriation or other act. This would include expenses incurred by high-ranking U.S. Government officials responsible for administration of nonmilitary assistance and expenses in connection with foreign nationals participating in activities under the AID in the United States, which are classified as entertainment.

Paragraph (7) is identical to language contained in section 537(a)(7) of the MSA. It provides authority to exchange dollars for foreign currencies, in connection with the carrying out of programs in foreign countries, and to protect personnel from losses which may result from fluctuations in exchange rates.

Paragraph (8) is identical to language contained in section 537(a)(8) of the MSA. It authorizes payment of expenses (not to exceed \$50,000 in any fiscal year except as may otherwise be provided in an appropriation or other act) of a confidential character upon certification by the head of the agency primarily responsible for administering the AID, or his designee, that it is considered inadvisable to specify the nature of the expenditure. This is in addition to the authority of the President contained in section 613(c) of the bill to certify, within specified limits, the expenditure of amounts without specifying the nature of the expenditures.

Paragraph (9) is based upon language contained in section 537(a)(9) of the MSA. It provides basic authority to obtain liability and other insurance on official motor vehicle and aircraft acquired by purchase, lease, hire, or otherwise for use in connection with the programs under the AID outside the United States. The authority to obtain insurance for aircraft is new. It is intended that appropriate insurance will be obtained in countries where required by the law of the country, and also in countries where the policy of the foreign office of the country concerned or the interest of the United States makes it important to obtain insurance.

Paragraph (10) is based upon section 537(a)(10) of the MSA, with certain changes. It provides basic authority to rent or lease, outside the United States, for periods not to exceed 10 years, offices, buildings, grounds, and quarters, including living quarters to house personnel, and to make advance payments for such purposes. In addition, it provides authority to procure furnishings for such living quarters, offices, etc., and to maintain, and make necessary repairs, alterations, and improvements in, properties owned or leased by the United States or made available for use to the United States in connection with programs under the AID, and, additionally, to pay the costs of fuel, water, and utilities for such properties.

The 10-year leasing authority is new, as is the authority to make advance payments. Experience has demonstrated that it is the custom in many countries to require long-term leases and also that rental payments be made in advance. Language has been included to provide authority to lease (or in appropriate cases to contract) for a block of rooms at a specific hotel or similar place.

Paragraph (11) is based upon similar language contained in section 537(a)(11) of the MSA. It authorizes payments of costs of preparing and transporting to their former homes, or, with respect to foreign participants engaged in programs under the AID, to their former homes or to places of burial, and care and disposition of, the remains of persons who die away from their homes while engaged in programs covered by the AID. This permits, for example, the payment of funeral and related expenses in cases where circumstances do not permit the return to their homes for burial of persons who die while engaged in activities authorized by the AID.

Paragraph (12) is identical to language contained in section 537(a)(12) of the MSA. It provides express statutory authorization for

the purchase of uniforms for civilian employees, and thereby avoids the limitation of \$100 prescribed by the Federal Employees Uniform Allowance Act, and is generally used only where local custom requires them for such positions as chauffeurs, messengers, nurses, elevator operators, doormen, etc.

Paragraph (13) is identical to language contained in section 537(a)(13) of the MSA. It authorizes the establishment of per diem rates for foreign participants engaged in program activities under or pursuant to the AID while such persons are undergoing training away from their homes in countries other than the United States.

Paragraph (14) is similar to language contained in section 537(a)(14) of the MSA. It makes clear that funds may be used in accordance with authorities of the Foreign Service Act, not otherwise provided for.

Paragraph (15) is substantially identical to language contained in section 537(a)(15) of the MSA. It is included because of Comptroller General rulings which require express authorization to pay for ice and drinking water.

Paragraph (16) is similar to language contained in section 537(a)(16) of the MSA. It is required to permit the Coast and Geodetic Survey to appoint not to exceed 20 additional commissioned officers for purposes of programs under the AID. Similar authority for public health officers has been deleted since current authority applicable to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is considered adequate to enable them to appoint commissioned officers to this program.

Paragraph (17) is derived from section 537(a)(17) of the MSA. It provides for payment of travel expenses of personnel and their dependents (including expenses during necessary stopovers while engaged in such travel), as well as expenses of transportation of household goods, personal effects, and vehicles, charging all such expenses to the appropriation available during the fiscal year in which the travel order was issued, regardless of the year in which the actual costs are incurred. The provision authorizing transportation of automobiles for storage and payment of storage has been continued from the predecessor section and will be authorized when it is in the public interest (such as in case of evacuation or while in transit to an area where disturbed conditions prevent onward shipment) or more economical to authorize storage. The other provisions relating to storage contained in the predecessor section have been deleted as they are now covered by the Overseas Differentials and Allowances Act.

Subsection (b) of this section is substantially identical to section 411(d) of the MSA. It permits use of funds for compensation, allowances, and travel of personnel, and also permits certain types of expenditures such as for printing and binding and for administrative and operating purposes outside the United States notwithstanding provisions of law. Unlike the provisions of subsection (a), this subsection applies to IPSA as well as AID operations.

Subsection (c) is based generally on language contained in section 537(c) of the MSA. It continues authority contained in the predecessor section to use (in addition to funds available for such use under other authorities in the bill) program funds under the bill (other than title I (development loans) of chapter 2 of the AID) to construct or

otherwise acquire (in the name of the United States or to finance in the name of the host country) living quarters, office space, and necessary supporting facilities for use of personnel carrying out activities authorized by the bill and their dependents. For example, warehouses, garages, and recreation or other community-type facilities are sometimes necessary supporting facilities. This subsection contains specific authority to construct or acquire schools (including dormitories and boarding facilities) and hospitals for use of such persons and for U.S. Government personnel and their dependents. In addition, this section provides that funds made available for assistance under the bill (other than title I (development loans) of chapter 2 of the AID) may be used as necessary to equip, staff, operate, and maintain facilities authorized to be constructed or acquired under this subsection.

Subsection (d) of this section is a new provision which authorizes assistance to be given to schools established outside the United States or to be established outside the United States for such purposes and on such terms and conditions as may be considered desirable. This authority will provide some administrative flexibility by permitting assistance to be given to existing schools or to schools being established outside the United States where it is determined that such action would be more economical or would best serve the interests of the United States in providing for the education of dependents of personnel carrying out activities authorized by the bill and of U.S. Government personnel. Experience indicates that there are schools located abroad which are willing to admit dependents of personnel administering functions under the bill and of U.S. Government personnel, and which can, with some financial assistance, expand or improve their facilities (such as library facilities, laboratory, physical plant) to meet minimal U.S. educational standards. The provision of such assistance on suitable terms will obviate the need to construct or acquire and administer such facilities and in some cases may result in savings with respect to education allowances. The assistance to be authorized under this subsection is limited to \$1.5 million in any fiscal year and the funds under the development loan account may not be used for the purposes of this subsection.

Subsection (e) of this section is substantially identical to section 537(e) of the MSA. It provides that funds available under the bill (except funds under title I (development loans) of chapter 2 of the AID) may be used to pay costs of training, with or without interchange, of U.S. citizen personnel employed or assigned under section 623(d)(2) of the bill at or with any unit of State or local government, or at or with any public or private nonprofit institution, or trade, labor, agricultural, or scientific association or organization, or commercial firm. This authority is similar to, although it differs in some respects from, the training and exchange authority provided to the Department of Agriculture under Public Law 84-918. The provisions of that act may, under this subsection, be used in carrying out this subsection, regardless of whether an interchange of personnel is involved or whether training takes place at an institution specified in Public Law 84-918. Payments or contributions in connection with training may, as the head of the U.S. Government agency authorizing such training deems appropriate, be made by public or private sources and be accepted by the individual being trained, or be accepted by and

credited to the current applicable appropriation of the agency. The subsection provides that any payment made to the employee shall be in lieu of or in reduction of his normal compensation. Finally, the subsection provides that training shall not be considered employment or holding of office under section 62 of title 5 of the United States Code which, as interpreted by the Comptroller General, provides against dual employment in two offices to which compensation is attached.

Subsection (f) is in part derived from section 537(d) of the MSA and in part is new. It authorizes the use of funds made available for assistance under section 212 for expenses (other than those provided for in section 636) to assist in carrying out functions under title I (development loans) of chapter 2 of the AID, under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, and under the Act for Latin American development and Chilean reconstruction. This language will provide funds to cover such nonadministrative expenses (i.e., other than those covered by section 636 of the bill) as, for example, the services of technical experts who assist the agency primarily responsible for carrying out the AID and foreign countries in effective utilization of programs of assistance under the acts enumerated.

Subsection (g) is in part derived from section 103(b) of the MSA and in part is new, and concerns the use of funds made available for the purposes of the IPSA.

Paragraph (1) is derived from section 103(b) of the MSA and provides that military assistance funds may be used for administrative, extraordinary, and operating expenses.

Paragraph (2) is new. It provides for payment of actual expenses of four directors, assigned to escort visiting military personnel, in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the Travel Expenses Act of 1949, in order to alleviate the financial hardship of those who are assigned to this duty.

Paragraph (3) is new. It provides authority for the construction, maintenance, repair, alteration, and furnishing of U.S.-owned facilities for the training of foreign military personnel without regard to provisions of the law requiring a specific authorization or appropriation for such public contracts. This paragraph provides authority for projects such as the Inter-American Defense College.

Section 636. Administrative expenses

This section is derived from section 411(b) of the MSA. It authorizes an appropriation to the President for fiscal year 1962 for administrative expenses of the agency primarily responsible for administering the AID incident to carrying out the AID and the administrative expenses of that agency in exercising functions under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 and the Act for Latin American development and Chilean reconstruction.

TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Section 641. Effective date

This section states that the bill shall take effect on the date of its enactment. Section 541 of the MSA is identical.

Section 642. Statutes repealed

This section serves the same purpose as section 542 of the MSA.

Subsection (a) of this section repeals provisions of nine laws. The provisions of the MSA are generally repealed by this section. Excepted from this repeal are (1) section 402, which relates to disposition of surplus agricultural commodities and use of proceeds of sales thereof, (2) sections 405 (a), (c), and (d), which relate to refugees and escapees, (3) section 408, which relates to participation in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, (4) section 414, which relates to munitions control, (5) section 417, which relates to the agreement for disposition of Irish counterpart, (6) section 502, which relates to use of U.S.-owned foreign currencies, and (7) section 523(d), which relates to the President's authority to require that U.S. Government employees and contractors and employees of such contractor abroad be paid in foreign currencies. These provisions excepted from repeal remain permanent provisions of law.

In the case of the Mutual Security Acts of 1955, 1956, 1958, 1959, and 1960, sections are repealed which were included in those laws amending the MSA but which were not themselves amendments of the MSA. Similarly, section 108 of the Mutual Security Appropriation Act, 1959, while related to the MSA, is a separate provision of law still in force and is repealed by this section. These sections are either obsolete or have served their original purposes and no longer need be continued in law. Section 7307(b) of title 10 of the United States Code, which requires congressional authorization for the disposition of naval vessels which have not been stricken from the Naval Vessel Register under section 7304 of that title, is also repealed.

Subsection (b) states that references in law to the acts or provisions of acts repealed by subsection (a) of this section shall be considered references to the bill or appropriate provisions of the bill.

Subsection (c) preserves amendments contained in acts repealed by subsection (a) to acts not named in that subsection.

Section 643. Saving provisions

This section serves the same purpose as section 543 of the MSA.

Subsection (a) is designed to permit, except as may be expressly provided to the contrary in the bill, continuity of operations and programs, despite the repeal of various provisions of law by section 642(a) of the bill, by preserving, until modified by appropriate authority, organizational, administrative, fiscal, program, and other actions undertaken under authority of any of such repealed provisions of law.

Subsection (b) provides that, where the bill establishes conditions which must be complied with before assistance may be furnished, compliance with, or other satisfaction of, substantially similar conditions under acts listed in section 642(a) of the bill shall be deemed to constitute compliance with the conditions set forth in the bill.

Subsection (c) provides that funds made available pursuant to provisions of law which are repealed by section 642(a) of the bill shall, unless otherwise authorized or provided by law, remain available for their original purposes in accordance with the provisions of law originally applicable to such funds or in accordance with provisions of law currently applicable to those purposes.

Subsection (d) provides that no provision of the bill shall affect, except as the President may determine, the existing Peace Corps agency nor functions, offices, personnel, property, records, and funds available to the Peace Corps on the date prior to the effective date of the bill. This status of the Peace Corps is to continue until legislation for the Peace Corps is enacted or until the present congressional session ends without such legislation.

Section 644. Definitions

This section serves the same purpose as section 545 of the MSA. It defines a number of terms used throughout the bill. These definitions apply generally to the bill, or to the AID and IPSA, as opposed to definitions applicable only to specific provisions in which they appear.

Subsection (a) defines "agency of the U.S. Government" by listing the kinds of U.S. Government bodies included in this term. It is derived from section 545(i) of the MSA.

Subsection (b) defines "Armed Forces." This definition is consistent with section 545(g) of the MSA but has been changed to conform to the definition contained in title 10 of the United States Code.

Subsection (c) defines "commodity," which is a generic term used for purposes of nonmilitary assistance. The definition is derived from section 545(a) of the MSA.

Subsection (d) defines "defense article." The definition of this term is basically derived from section 545(c) of the MSA. Components of the definition, however, are more specific and have been updated so that they fit the current military assistance programs. The exclusion of merchant vessels from the defined term is taken from section 545(c) of the MSA; the exclusion of nuclear material and atomic weapons incorporates into this definition the effect of section 546(b) of the MSA.

Subsection (e) defines "defense information." This definition of one component of the term "defense service" is new; the last clause, however, has the same effect as section 546(b) of the MSA. The definition makes it clear that the bill does not authorize the furnishing of restricted data or formerly restricted data as defined in the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended.

Subsection (f) defines "defense service." The definition is basically derived from section 545(f) of the MSA. The illustrations in the definition have been increased to clarify its precise meaning; the definition has been broadened to include transfers of limited quantities of defense articles when the reason for such transfer is to provide the service of testing, evaluation, or standardization.

Subsection (g) defines "excess defense articles." This definition is derived from section 545(e) of the MSA.

Subsection (h) defines "function." This definition is new and is intended to be a generic term including all duties, obligations, powers, authorities, responsibilities, rights, privileges, discretion, or activities under the bill.

Subsection (i) defines "mobilization reserve." This definition is taken from section 545(d) of the MSA.

Subsection (j) defines "officer or employee." This new definition makes it clear that the term covers enlisted and commissioned members of the Armed Forces, as well as civilian personnel of the U.S. Government.

Subsection (k) defines "services." This term was similarly defined in section 545(f) of the MSA but is limited in the bill to the purposes of nonmilitary assistance.

Subsection (l) defines "surplus agricultural commodity" in the same way as did section 545(b) of the MSA.

Subsection (m) defines "value." This definition is derived from section 545(h) of the MSA. It omits obsolete language but does not change the meaning of the MSA definition.

Section 645. Unexpended balances

This section serves the same purpose as section 548 of the MSA. It authorizes the continued availability for the same general purposes of unexpended balances of funds made available under the authority of the MSA, and it also permits consolidation at any time of such balances, as well as their consolidation with appropriations made available under the bill for the same general purposes.

Section 646. Construction

This section is identical to section 546(a) of the MSA. It is a standard separability provision.

PART IV

Section 701

Section 701 amends section 203 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act to authorize the Administrator of General Services in disposing of surplus property to accept payments in foreign currencies in accordance with regulations which the Administrator may adopt. One of the purposes of this section is to make surplus property available to private industries in underdeveloped areas where foreign exchange may not be available for this purpose.

Section 702

This section amends the Defense Base Act. Under that act, contracts under the MSA, except those of the DLF, are subject to its workmen's compensation provisions. This amendment subjects contracts under any successor act to the MSA (e.g., the bill) to these provisions, but deletes reference to the DLF authority of the MSA. Instead, the exception is put in terms of contracts financed by loans repayable in dollars, but the amendment would permit uniform workmen's compensation coverage to apply to employees on such contracts when the Secretary of Labor determines, upon recommendation of the financing agency, that such coverage would be appropriate. Under paragraph (2) of this section, such discretionary coverage would be applicable retroactively to any or all contracts financed by the DLF which were not completed prior to the date of enactment of the bill.

Section 703

This section amends the War Hazards Compensation Act, which provides for war-risk hazards and internment compensation coverage to certain persons employed outside the United States. This act extends coverage to such persons employed on operations under the MSA under contracts covered by the Defense Base Act, or engaged under contracts approved and financed by the U.S. Government under the MSA, except under the DLF authority. Under the amendment, contracts under any successor act to the MSA (e.g., the bill)

will also be subject to these provisions of the War Hazards Compensation Act. In addition, the class of excepted contracts is changed. In place of an exception for DLF contracts, there is substituted an exception for contracts financed by loans repayable in dollars under the MSA or any successor act, but the Secretary of Labor is given discretion to extend the coverage of the War Hazards Compensation Act to such loan contracts.

Section 704

Subsection (a) amends section 305 of the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951, known as the Battle Act, which relates to repeal of certain provisions of law, to provide a permanent authorization in that act for appropriations to the Department of State to carry out the objectives of the Battle Act. Subsection (b) preserves the repealer effect of section 305 of the Battle Act notwithstanding the amendment contained in subsection (a).

Section 705

This section amends section 104(e) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, which relates to the use of foreign currencies, to permit the President to authorize administration of the foreign currency loan program under that section by an agency other than the Export-Import Bank.

Section 703

This section amends section 5 of the Joint Resolution To Promote Peace and Stability in the Middle East, which relates to reports to the Congress, to change the time at which such reports shall be required.

Section 707

This section amends section 5(f) of the International Health Research Act of 1960, which relates to delegation of functions under that act, to make clear that the President may delegate authority thereunder to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, or to any other officer of the U.S. Government.

Section 708

This section amends the Act for Latin American Development and Chilean Reconstruction by adding a new section 4 to that Act. The purpose of this new section is to make available for the use of funds under that act appropriate authorities established by the bill. The availability of these authorities would be dependent upon a determination that they were needed to carry out the purposes of that Act. Thus it might be determined that, to carry out the purposes of that Act, it was necessary to use funds to pay expenses of participation at meetings (sec. 635(a)(2) of the bill) or to rent or lease offices outside the United States (sec. 635(a)(10) of the bill).

TABLE OF COMPARABLE SECTIONS AS BETWEEN FOREIGN ASSISTANCE BILL AND MUTUAL SECURITY ACT OF 1954

PART I

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE BILL	MUTUAL SECURITY ACT
Section 101.....	No comparable provision.
Section 102—in general.....	Sections 201 and 301.
Section 102—first sentence of first paragraph.	Section 2(a).
Section 102—second sentence of first paragraph.	Sections 2(b) and 2(c)(1).
Section 102—third sentence of first paragraph.	Section 2(c)(1).
Section 102—fourth sentence of first paragraph.	Section 2(f).
Section 102—fifth and sixth sentences of first paragraph.	No comparable provision.
Section 102—second paragraph up to last sentence.	No comparable provision.
Section 102—last sentence.....	Section 2(d).
Section 201 (a).....	Section 202(b)—first four sentences.
Section 201 (b).....	Section 202(b)—sixth sentence.
Sections 202 (a) and (c).....	Section 203.
Section 202(b).....	Section 505(b)—third and sixth sentences.
Section 203(a).....	Section 204(a).
Section 203(b).....	Section 204(b).
Section 203(c).....	Section 204(c)—second clause.
Section 204.....	Section 202(b)—last sentence.
Section 205.....	Section 205(a), 206.
Section 211.....	Sections 301, 302, 303, and 420.
Section 212.....	No comparable provision.
Section 213.....	Section 419(a).
Section 214(a).....	Section 400(c)—first sentence.
Section 214(b).....	Section 400(c)—second sentence.
Section 215.....	Section 409(a).
Section 221(a).....	Section 413(b)(4) introduction and (A).
Section 221(b).....	Section 413(b)(4)(H)(i).
Section 221(b)(1).....	Section 413(b)(4) (B) and (F)—first clause.
Section 221(b)(2).....	Section 202(b)—word "guaranties" and seventh sentence.
Section 221(c).....	Section 413(b)(4)(D).
Section 221(d).....	Section 413(b)(4)(C).
Sections 222 (a) and (b).....	Section 413(b)(4)(E).
Section 222(c).....	No comparable provision.
Section 222(d).....	Section 413(b)(4)(F)—first clause of second sentence.
Section 222(e).....	Section 413(b)(4)(F)—proviso of first sentence and first and second provisos of second sentence.
Section 222(f).....	Section 413(b)(4)(G).
Section 223.....	Section 413(b)(4)(H)(ii).
Sections 231, 232 and 233.....	No comparable provision.
Sections 241 and 242.....	No comparable provision.
Section 301(a).....	Sections 306—first sentence, 401—second sentence, 406, 407—first sentence, 415, and 420.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE BILL	MUTUAL SECURITY ACT
Section 301 (b)-----	Section 306(a)—proviso.
Section 301 (c)-----	Section 407.
Section 302-----	No comparable provision.
Section 303-----	Section 404.
Section 401-----	Sections 131 (a), less proviso, and 400(a).
Section 402-----	No comparable provision.
Section 451 (a)-----	Section 451 (b)—first sentence.
Section 451 (b)-----	No comparable provision.
Section 501-----	No comparable provision.
Section 502—first paragraph-----	Section 101—first paragraph.
Section 502—second paragraph-----	Section 2(c) (2).
Section 502—third paragraph up to last sentence.	No comparable provision.
Section 502—last sentence-----	Section 2(d).
Section 503—introduction-----	Sections 105(a)—first sentence and 141—first sentence.
Section 503(a)-----	Section 102—first part.
Section 503(b)-----	Sections 104 (a) and (b).
Section 503(c)-----	Section 103(b)—second clause.
Section 503(d)-----	Section 102—second part.
Section 504-----	Section 103(a).
Section 505(a)-----	Section 105(a)—second sentence, 106(a)—proviso.
Section 505(b)-----	Section 105(b) (5).
Section 506—introduction-----	Section 141, 142(a)—introduction.
Section 506(a) (1) and (2)-----	Section 142(a) (7).
Section 506(a) (3)-----	Section 142(a) (6).
Section 506(b)-----	Section 142(a) (8).
Section 506(c)-----	Section 142(a) (10).
Section 506(d)-----	Section 511(c).
Section 507(a)-----	Section 106(a)—first sentence less pro- viso, 106(b)—less last sentence.
Section 507(b)-----	Section 106(a)—first sentence less pro- viso, 106(b)—last sentence.
Section 508-----	Section 103(c)—second sentence.
Section 509-----	Section 505(a)—first and second sen- tences.
Section 510-----	No comparable provision.
Section 601 (a)-----	Section 413(a).
Section 601 (b)-----	Sections 413(b) (1), (2), and (3).
Section 602-----	Sections 504 (a) and (c).
Section 603-----	Section 509.
Section 604 (a)-----	Section 510—third sentence.
Section 604 (b)-----	Section 510—first sentence.
Section 604 (c)-----	Section 510—fourth sentence.
Section 605 (a)-----	Section 511(b).
Section 605 (b)-----	Section 505(a)—second sentence.
Section 606 (a)-----	Sections 506 (a), (b), (d), and (c).
Section 606 (b)-----	Section 506(c).
Section 607-----	Section 535(b).
Section 608-----	No comparable provision.
Section 609-----	No comparable provision.
Section 610-----	Section 501.
Section 611 (a)-----	Section 517(a)—first sentence.
Section 611 (b)-----	Section 517(b).
Section 611 (c)-----	Section 517(a)—third sentence.
Section 611 (d)-----	Section 517(a)—second sentence.
Section 612-----	Sections 505(a)—third sentence, 505(b)—fourth and fifth sentences.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE BILL

MUTUAL SECURITY ACT

Section 613(a)-----	Section 451(a)—first sentence.
Section 613(b)-----	Section 403—third sentence.
Section 613(c)-----	Section 451(a)—third sentence.
Section 614-----	Section 515.
Section 615-----	Section 507.
Section 616-----	Section 503(a)—third and fourth sentences.
Section 621(a)-----	Section 521(a).
Sections 621 (b), (c), and (d)-----	No comparable provision.
Section 622-----	No comparable provision.
Section 623(a)-----	Section 527(a).
Sections 623 (b) and (c)-----	Section 527(b).
Section 623(e)-----	Section 527(c).
Section 623(e)-----	
Section 623(f)-----	No comparable provision.
Section 624(a)-----	Sections 530(a) and 532(a)—second sentence.
Section 624(b)-----	Section 532(a)—first sentence.
Section 624(c)-----	Section 532(b).
Section 624(d)-----	Section 530(b).
Section 625-----	Section 528(a).
Section 626-----	Section 529(a).
Section 627(a)-----	Sections 528(b) and 529(b)—first sentence.
Section 627(b)-----	Section 529(b)—second and third sentences.
Section 628-----	Sections 527(e)—second sentence and 529(c).
Section 629(a)-----	Section 526—first and second sentences.
Section 629(b)-----	Section 526—third, fourth, and fifth sentences.
Section 630-----	Section 536.
Section 631(a)-----	Section 522(a).
Section 631(b)-----	Section 522(b)—first sentence.
Section 631(c)-----	Section 522(d).
Section 631(d)-----	Section 522(e).
Section 631(e)-----	Section 522(e).
Section 631(f)-----	Section 505(b)—second sentence.
Section 631(g)-----	Section 522(f).
Section 632(a)-----	Section 533.
Section 632(b)-----	Section 107(a)(2).
Section 632(c)-----	Section 107(b).
Section 633(a)-----	Section 534(a).
Section 633(b)-----	Section 550.
Section 633(c)-----	Sections 131(a)—proviso, 533A(d)—proviso, and 534(b).
Section 633(d)-----	Section 513.
Section 634(a)-----	Section 505(a)—first sentence.
Section 634(b)-----	Sections 205(c)—first clause, 307(a)—first and second sentences, and 535(a).
Section 634(c)-----	Section 205(c)—second clause.
Section 634(d)-----	Section 537(b).
Section 634(e)-----	No comparable provision.
Section 634(f)(1)-----	Section 205(c)—sixth clause.
Section 634(f)(2)-----	Section 205(c)—seventh clause.
Section 634(f)(3)-----	Section 205(c)—fifth clause.
Section 634(f)(4)-----	Section 205(c)—fourth clause.
Section 634(f)(5)-----	Section 205(c)—second clause.
Section 634(g)-----	Section 307(a)—second sentence.

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Section 634(h)-----	Section 205(c)—13th clause.
Section 634(i)-----	Section 202(b)—fifth sentence.
Section 635(a)(1)—(4)-----	Section 537(a)(1)—(4).
Section 635(a)(1)—(17)-----	
Section 635(a)(5)-----	Section 205(c)—11th clause, 537(a)(5).
Section 635(a)(6)—(17)-----	Section 537(a)(6)—(17).
Section 635(b)-----	Section 411(d).
Section 635(c)-----	Section 537(c).
Section 635(d)-----	No comparable provision.
Section 635(e)-----	Section 537(e).
Section 635(f)-----	Section 537(d).
Section 635(g)(1)-----	Section 103(b)—first clause.
Section 635(g)(2) and (3)-----	No comparable provision.
Section 636-----	Section 411(b).
Section 641-----	Section 541.
Section 642-----	Section 542.
Sections 643 (a) and (b)-----	Sections 543 (a) and (b).
Section 643(c)-----	Section 543(d).
Section 643(d)-----	No comparable provision.
Section 644(a)-----	Section 545(i).
Section 644(b)-----	Section 545(g).
Section 644(c)-----	Section 545(a).
Section 644(d)-----	Section 545(e).
Section 644(e)-----	No comparable provision.
Section 644(f)-----	No comparable provision.
Section 644(g)-----	Section 545(e).
Section 644(h)-----	No comparable provision.
Section 644(i)-----	Section 545(d).
Section 644(j)-----	No comparable provision.
Section 644(k)-----	Section 545(f).
Section 644(l)-----	Section 545(b).
Section 644(m)(1)-----	Section 545(h)(1).
Section 644(m)(2)-----	Section 545(h)—last sentence.
Section 645-----	Section 548.
Section 646-----	Section 546(a).

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Section 2(a).....	Section 102—first sentence of first paragraph.
Section 2(b).....	Section 102—second sentence of first paragraph.
Section 2(c)(1).....	Section 102—second and third sentences of first paragraph.
Section 2(c)(2).....	Section 502—second paragraph.
Section 2(d).....	Sections 102 and 502—last sentence.
Section 2(e).....	No comparable provision.
Section 2(f).....	Section 102—fourth sentence of first paragraph.
Section 101—first paragraph.....	Section 502—first paragraph.
Section 101—second and third paragraphs.....	No comparable provision.
Section 102.....	Section 503.
Section 103(a).....	Section 504.
Section 103(b)—first clause.....	Section 635(g)(1).
Section 103(b)—second clause.....	Section 503(c).
Section 103(c)—first sentence.....	No comparable provision.
Section 103(c)—second sentence.....	Section 503.
Section 103(d).....	No comparable provision.
Sections 104 (a) and (b).....	Section 503(b).
Section 104(c).....	No comparable provision.
Section 105(a)—first sentence.....	Section 503—introduction.
Section 105(a)—second sentence.....	Section 505(a).
Section 105(a)—third sentence.....	No comparable provision.
Section 105(b)(1)-(4).....	No comparable provision.
Section 105(b)(5).....	Section 505(b).
Section 106(a).....	Section 507, 505(a).
Section 106(b).....	Section 507.
Section 106(c).....	No comparable provision.
Section 107(a)(1).....	No comparable provision.
Section 107(a)(2).....	Section 632(b).
Section 107(b).....	Section 632(c).
Section 131(a), less proviso.....	Section 401.
Section 131(a)—proviso.....	Section 633(c).
Section 131 (b), (c), and (d).....	No comparable provision.
Section 141—first sentence.....	Section 503—introduction.
Section 141—second sentence.....	No comparable provision.
Section 142(a)—introduction.....	Section 506—introduction.
Section 142(a)(1)-(5).....	No comparable provision.
Section 142(a)(6).....	Sections 506(a)(3) and 506(d).
Section 142(a)(7).....	Section 506(a)(1) and (2).
Section 142(a)(8).....	Section 506(b).
Section 142(a)(9).....	No comparable provision.
Section 142(a)(10).....	Section 506(c).
Section 142(b).....	No comparable provision.
Section 143.....	No comparable provision.
Section 144.....	No comparable provision.
Section 201.....	Section 102.
Section 202(a).....	No comparable provision.
Section 202(b)—first four sentences.....	Section 201(a).
Section 202(b)—word "guaranties".....	Section 221(b)(2).
Section 202(b)—fifth sentence.....	Section 634(i).
Section 202(b)—sixth sentence.....	Section 201(b).
Section 202(b)—seventh sentence.....	Section 221(b)(2).
Section 202(b)—last sentence.....	Section 204.
Section 202(c).....	No comparable provision.
Section 203.....	Section 202.
Section 204(a).....	Section 203(a).
Section 204(b).....	Section 203(b).

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Section 204(c)—first clause.....	No comparable provision.
Section 204(c)—second clause.....	Sections 203(c) and 634(f)(5).
Section 205(a).....	Section 205.
Section 205(b).....	No comparable provision.
Section 205(c)—first clause.....	Section 634(b).
Section 205(c)—second clause.....	Section 634(c).
Section 205(c)—third clause.....	No comparable provision.
Section 205(c)—fourth clause.....	Section 634(f)(4).
Section 205(c)—fifth clause.....	Section 634(f)(3).
Section 205(c)—sixth clause.....	Section 634(f)(1).
Section 205(c)—seventh clause.....	Section 634(f)(2).
Section 205(c)—eighth—tenth clauses.....	No comparable provision.
Section 205(c)—eleventh clause.....	Section 635(a)(5).
Section 205(c)—twelfth clause.....	No comparable provision.
Section 205(c)—thirteenth clause.....	Section 634(h).
Section 205(c)—last sentence.....	No comparable provision.
Section 205(d).....	No comparable provision.
Section 205(e).....	No comparable provision.
Section 206.....	Section 205.
Section 301.....	Sections 102 and 211.
Sections 302 and 303.....	Section 211.
Section 304.....	No comparable provision.
Section 305.....	No comparable provision.
Section 306—first sentence.....	Section 301(a).
Section 306(a)—first clause.....	No comparable provision.
Section 306(a)—proviso.....	Section 301(b).
Section 306(b).....	No comparable provision.
Section 307(a)—first and second sentences.....	Section 634(b).
Section 307(a)—second sentence.....	Section 634(g).
Section 307(b).....	No comparable provision.
Section 400(a).....	Section 401.
Section 400(b).....	
Section 400(c)—first sentence.....	Section 214(a).
Section 400(c)—second sentence.....	Section 214(b).
Section 401.....	Section 301(a).
Section 402.....	Not repealed.
Section 403—first and second sentences.....	No comparable provision.
Section 403—third sentence.....	Section 613(b).
Section 404.....	Section 303.
Section 405(a).....	Not repealed.
Section 405(b).....	No comparable provision.
Section 405(c).....	Not repealed.
Section 405(d).....	Not repealed.
Section 406.....	Section 301(a).
Section 407—first sentence.....	Section 301(a).
Section 407—second and third sentences.....	Section 301(c).
Section 407—fourth and fifth sentences.....	No comparable provision.
Section 408.....	Not repealed.
Section 409(a).....	Section 215.
Sections 409(b), (c), and (d).....	No comparable provision.
Section 411(a).....	No comparable provision.
Section 411(b).....	Section 636.
Section 411(c).....	No comparable provision.
Section 411(d).....	Section 635(b).
Section 413(a).....	Section 601(a).
Section 413(b)(1), (2), and (3).....	Section 601(b).
Section 413(b)(4) introduction and (A).....	Section 221(a).
Section 413(b)(4)(B).....	Section 221(b)(1).
Section 413(b)(4)(C).....	Section 221(d).
Section 413(b)(4)(D).....	Section 221(c).

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Section 413(b)(4)(E).....	Sections 222 (a) and (b).
Section 413(b)(4)(F)—first clause.....	Section 221(b)(1).
Section 413(b)(4)(F)—proviso of first sentence.	Section 222(c).
Section 413(b)(4)(F)—first clause of second sentence.	Section 222(d).
Section 413(b)(4)(F)—first proviso of second sentence.	Section 222(e).
Section 413(b)(4)(F)—second clause of second sentence.	No comparable provision.
Section 413(b)(4)(F)—second proviso of second sentence.	Section 222(e).
Section 413(b)(4)(F)—third sentence...	No comparable provision.
Section 413(b)(4)(G).....	Section 222(f).
Section 413(b)(4)(H)(i).....	Section 221(b).
Section 413(b)(4)(H)(ii).....	Section 223.
Section 413(c).....	No comparable provision.
Section 413(d).....	No comparable provision.
Section 414.....	Not repealed.
Section 415.....	Section 301(a).
Section 416.....	No comparable provision.
Section 417.....	Not repealed.
Section 419(a).....	Section 213.
Section 419(b).....	No comparable provision.
Section 419(c).....	No comparable provision.
Section 420.....	Sections 211, 301.
Section 421.....	No comparable provision.
Section 451(a)—first sentence.....	Section 613(a).
Section 451(a)—second sentence.....	No comparable provision.
Section 451(a)—third sentence.....	Section 613(c).
Section 451(a)—fourth sentence.....	No comparable provision.
Section 451(b)—first sentence.....	Section 451(a).
Section 451(b)—second sentence.....	No comparable provision.
Section 451(c).....	No comparable provision.
Section 501.....	Section 610.
Section 502.....	Not repealed.
Section 503(a)—first and second sentences.	No comparable provision.
Section 503(a)—third and fourth sentence.	Section 616.
Sections 503 (b) and (c).....	No comparable provision.
Sections 504 (a) and (c).....	Section 602.
Section 504(b).....	
Section 505(a)—first sentence.....	Sections 631(a), 509.
Section 505(a)—second sentence.....	Sections 605(b), 509.
Section 505(a)—third sentence.....	Section 612.
Section 505(b)—first sentence.....	No comparable provision.
Section 505(b)—second sentence.....	Section 631(f).
Section 505(b)—third sentence.....	Section 202(b).
Section 505(b)—fourth and fifth sentences.	Section 612.
Section 505(b)—sixth sentence.....	Section 202(b).
Sections 506 (a), (b), (d), and (e).....	Section 606(a).
Section 506(c).....	Section 606(b).
Section 507.....	Section 615.
Section 508.....	No comparable provision.
Section 509.....	Section 603.
Section 510—first sentence.....	Section 601(d).
Section 510—second sentence.....	No comparable provision.
Section 510—third sentence.....	Section 601(e).
Section 510—fourth sentence.....	Section 601(e).

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Section 511(a).....	No comparable provision.
Section 511(b).....	Section 605(a).
Section 511(c).....	Section 506(d).
Section 512.....	No comparable provision.
Section 513.....	Section 633(d).
Section 514.....	No comparable provision.
Section 515.....	Section 614.
Section 516.....	No comparable provision.
Section 517(a)—first sentence.....	Section 611(a).
Section 517(a)—second sentence.....	Section 611(d).
Section 517(a)—third sentence.....	Section 611(c).
Section 517(b).....	Section 611(b).
Section 521(a).....	Section 621(a).
Sections 521 (b) and (c).....	No comparable provision.
Section 522(a).....	Section 631(a).
Section 522(b)—first sentence.....	Section 631(b).
Section 522(b)—second and third sentences.....	No comparable provision.
Section 522(c).....	Section 631(d).
Section 522(d).....	Section 631(c).
Section 522(e).....	Section 631(e).
Section 522(f).....	Section 631(g).
Sections 523 (a), (b), and (c).....	No comparable provision.
Section 523(d).....	Not repealed.
Section 524.....	No comparable provision.
Section 525.....	No comparable provision.
Section 526—first and second sentences.....	Section 629(a).
Section 526—third and fourth sentences.....	Section 629(b).
Section 526—fifth sentence.....	No comparable provision.
Section 527(a).....	Section 623(a).
Section 527(b).....	Sections 623 (b) and (c).
Section 527(c).....	Section 623(d).
Section 527(d).....	No comparable provision.
Section 527(e)—first sentence.....	No comparable provision.
Section 527(e)—second sentence.....	Section 628.
Section 528(a).....	Section 625.
Section 528(b).....	Section 627(a).
Section 529(a).....	Section 626.
Section 529(b)—first sentence.....	Section 627(a).
Section 529(b)—second and third sentences.....	Section 627(b).
Section 529(c).....	Section 628.
Section 530(a).....	Section 624(a).
Section 530(b).....	Section 624(d).
Section 531.....	No comparable provision.
Section 532(a)—first sentence.....	Section 624(b).
Section 532(a)—second sentence.....	Section 624(a).
Section 532(b).....	Section 624(e).
Section 533.....	Section 632(a).
Sections 533A (a), (b), (c), and (d).....	No comparable provision.
Section 533A(d)—proviso.....	Section 633(c).
Section 534(a).....	Section 633(a).
Section 534(b).....	Section 633(e).
Section 535(a).....	Section 634(b).
Section 535(b).....	Section 607.
Section 536.....	Section 630.
Section 537(a)(1)-(17).....	Section 635(a)(1)-(17).
Section 537(a)(18).....	No comparable provision.
Section 537(b).....	Section 634(d).
Section 537(c).....	Section 635(e).
Section 537(d).....	Section 635(f).
Section 537(e).....	Section 635(e).
Section 537(f).....	No comparable provision.

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Section 541.....	Section 641.
Section 542.....	Section 642.
Sections 543 (a) and (b).....	Sections 643 (a) and (b).
Section 543(c).....	No comparable provision.
Section 543(d).....	Section 643(c).
Section 545(a).....	Section 644(e).
Section 545(b).....	Section 644(f).
Section 545(c).....	Section 644(d).
Section 545(d).....	Section 644(i).
Section 545(e).....	Section 644(g).
Section 545(f).....	Section 644(k).
Section 545(g).....	Section 644(b).
Section 545(h) (1).....	Section 644(m)(1).
Section 545(h) (2), (3), and (4) and first and second sentences of unnumbered paragraph.....	No comparable provision.
Section 545(h)—last sentence.....	Section 644(m)(2).
Section 545(i).....	Section 644(a).
Sections 545 (j) and (k).....	No comparable provision.
Section 546(a).....	Section 646.
Sections 546 (b) and (c).....	No comparable provision.
Section 548.....	Section 645.
Section 550.....	Section 633(b).
Section 551.....	No comparable provision.
Section 552.....	No comparable provision.

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