

property of the United States Sinai Field Mission as he may determine, upon the termination of the activities of the Sinai Field Mission in accordance with the terms of the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

(Pub. L. 96-35, § 6, July 20, 1979, 93 Stat. 91.)

§ 3405. Contributions by other countries to support peace in the Middle East

(a) Presidential consultations with other countries

It is the sense of the Congress that other countries should give favorable consideration to providing support for the implementation of the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel. Therefore, the Congress requests that the President consult with other countries in order to (1) promote and develop an agreement for the establishment of a peace development fund whose purpose would be to underwrite the costs of implementing a Middle East peace, and (2) encourage investments in Israel and Egypt and other countries in the region should they join in Middle East peace agreements.

(b) Repealed. Pub. L. 97-113, title VII, § 734(a)(4), Dec. 29, 1981, 95 Stat. 1560

(Pub. L. 96-35, § 7, July 20, 1979, 93 Stat. 92; Pub. L. 97-113, title VII, § 734(a)(4), Dec. 29, 1981, 95 Stat. 1560.)

AMENDMENTS

1981—Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 97-113 struck out subsec. (b) which required a Presidential report to Congress no later than Jan. 31, 1980, on United States efforts to encourage aid to Egypt and Israel.

§ 3406. Trilateral scientific and technological cooperation by Egypt, Israel, and United States

(a) Preparation for United States participation

It is the sense of the Congress that, in order to continue to build the structure of peace in the Middle East, the United States should be prepared to participate, at an appropriate time, in trilateral cooperative projects of a scientific and technological nature involving Egypt, Israel, and the United States.

(b) Plan development

Therefore, the President shall develop a plan to guide the participation of both United States Government agencies and private institutions in such projects. This plan shall identify—

- (1) potential projects in a variety of areas appropriate for scientific and technological cooperation by the three countries, including agriculture, health, energy, the environment, education, and water resources;
- (2) the resources which are available or which would be needed to implement such projects; and
- (3) the means by which such projects would be implemented.

(Pub. L. 96-35, § 8, July 20, 1979, 93 Stat. 92; Pub. L. 97-113, title VII, § 734(a)(4), Dec. 29, 1981, 95 Stat. 1560.)

AMENDMENTS

1981—Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 97-113 struck out subsec. (c) which required Presidential report to Congress no later

than twelve months after July 20, 1979, respecting trilateral cooperative projects between Egypt, Israel, and the United States.

§ 3407. Repealed. Pub. L. 97-113, title VII, § 734(a)(4), Dec. 29, 1981, 95 Stat. 1560

Section, Pub. L. 96-35, § 9, July 20, 1979, 93 Stat. 92, required submission of a Presidential report to Congress ninety days after July 20, 1979, respecting costs of implementation of the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

§ 3408. Non-proliferation of nuclear weapons

In accordance with the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act of 1978 [22 U.S.C. 3201 et seq.], the Congress strongly encourages all countries in the Middle East which are not parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to become parties to that Treaty.

(Pub. L. 96-35, § 10, July 20, 1979, 93 Stat. 93.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act of 1978, referred to in text, is Pub. L. 95-242, Mar. 10, 1978, 92 Stat. 120, which is classified principally to chapter 47 (§ 3201 et seq.) of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 3201 of this title and Tables.

SUBCHAPTER II—MULTINATIONAL FORCE AND OBSERVERS PARTICIPATION

§ 3421. Congressional declaration of policy

The Congress considers the establishment of the Multinational Force and Observers to be an essential stage in the development of a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East. The Congress enacts this subchapter with the hope and expectation that establishment of the Multinational Force and Observers will assist Egypt and Israel in fulfilling the Camp David accords and bringing about the establishment of a self-governing authority in order to provide full autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza.

(Pub. L. 97-132, § 2, Dec. 29, 1981, 95 Stat. 1693.)

SHORT TITLE

For short title of Pub. L. 97-132, which enacted this subchapter, as the Multinational Force and Observers Participation Resolution, see section 1 of Pub. L. 97-132, set out as a note under section 3401 of this title.

§ 3422. Participation of United States personnel in the Multinational Force and Observers

(a) Participation by United States Armed Forces; maximum limit on the number of members

(1) Subject to the limitations contained in this subchapter, the President is authorized to assign, under such terms and conditions as he may determine, members of the United States Armed Forces to participate in the Multinational Force and Observers.

(2) The Congress declares that the participation of the military personnel of other countries in the Multinational Force and Observers is essential to maintain the international character of the peacekeeping function in the Sinai. Accordingly—

- (A) before the President assigns or details members of the United States Armed Forces to the Multinational Force and Observers, he