

the support of the Institute: *Provided*, That (1) the membership dues of the United States payable for any fiscal year shall not be paid unless, during the preceding fiscal year, at least eight other American nations shall have been in good standing as adhering members, and unless at least eight of such other adhering members for the last preceding year for which such members were respectively obligated to pay dues shall have paid dues which aggregated at least \$10,000, and (2) the total cost to the United States for any fiscal year, for adhering membership, shall not exceed \$35,000.

(Jan. 27, 1942, ch. 22, 56 Stat. 20; July 2, 1945, ch. 218, 59 Stat. 311.)

AMENDMENTS

1945—Act July 2, 1945, substituted the single proviso for two provisos.

§ 269e. Omitted

CODIFICATION

Section, acts July 10, 1952, ch. 651, title I, 66 Stat. 551; Aug. 5, 1953, ch. 328, title I, 67 Stat. 368; July 2, 1954, ch. 456, title I, 68 Stat. 415; July 7, 1955, ch. 279, title I, 69 Stat. 266; June 20, 1956, ch. 414, title I, 70 Stat. 301, related to availability of funds for United States participation in the International Civil Aviation Organization, and was from annual Department of State Appropriation Acts. Similar provisions which are permanent are classified to section 2673 of this title.

§ 269f. International Bureau for the Protection of Industrial Property; authorization of appropriations

Funds appropriated to the Secretary of State for “International Organizations and Conferences” shall be available for the payment by the United States of its proportionate share of the expenses of the International Bureau for the Protection of Industrial Property for any year after 1981 as determined under article 16(4) of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, as revised, except that in no event shall the payment for any year exceed 6 per centum of all expenses of the Bureau apportioned among countries for that year.

(Pub. L. 86-614, July 12, 1960, 74 Stat. 381; Pub. L. 88-69, July 19, 1963, 77 Stat. 82; Pub. L. 92-511, Oct. 20, 1972, 86 Stat. 918; Pub. L. 98-164, title I, § 112, Nov. 22, 1983, 97 Stat. 1019.)

AMENDMENTS

1983—Pub. L. 98-164 substituted provisions making appropriations available for the payment of expenses of the International Bureau for the Protection of Industrial Property for any year after 1981, for provisions authorizing appropriations for contributions for the support of the International Bureau of Intellectual Property for the period from July 1, 1950, through June 30, 1959, and for the payment by the United States of its share of the expenses of the Bureau.

1972—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 92-511, §1(1), substituted “International Bureau of Intellectual Property” for “International Bureau for the Protection of Industrial Property”.

Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 92-511, §1(2), substituted provisions authorizing appropriation of sums as determined under article 16(4) of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property up to a maximum of 4.5 percent of the total expenses apportioned among member countries, for provisions authorizing appropriation

of sums for payment by the United States of its proportionate share not exceeding \$15,000 annually.

1963—Pub. L. 88-69 increased the limitation on the annual appropriation authorization from \$7,250 to \$15,000.

ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS

Annual appropriations to meet the obligations of membership in various international organizations were contained in acts listed in a note set out under section 269a of this title.

§ 269g. Private International Law Conference at The Hague and Private Law International Institute in Rome; membership; appointment of delegates

The President is hereby authorized to accept membership for the Government of the United States in (1) the Hague Conference on Private International Law and (2) the International (Rome) Institute for the Unification of Private Law, and to appoint the United States delegates and their alternates to meetings of the two organizations, and the committees and organs thereof.

(Pub. L. 88-244, §1, Dec. 30, 1963, 77 Stat. 775.)

§ 269g-1. Authorization of appropriations

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for the payment by the United States of its proportionate share of the expenses of the Hague Conference on Private International Law and of the International (Rome) Institute for the Unification of Private Law.

(Pub. L. 88-244, §2, Dec. 30, 1963, 77 Stat. 775; Pub. L. 92-497, Oct. 17, 1972, 86 Stat. 814; Pub. L. 97-241, title I, §114, Aug. 24, 1982, 96 Stat. 278.)

AMENDMENTS

1982—Pub. L. 97-241 struck out provision that no payment of the United States for any year exceed 7 per centum of all expenses apportioned among members for that year.

1972—Pub. L. 92-497 substituted provisions authorizing to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for the payment of the United States of its proportionate share, except that no payment of the United States for any year shall exceed 7 per centum of all expenses apportioned among members for that year, for provisions authorizing to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary, not to exceed \$25,000 annually, for the payment by the United States of its proportionate share.

ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS

Annual appropriations to meet the obligations of membership in various international organizations were contained in acts listed in a note set out under section 269a of this title.

§ 269h. International Union for the Publication of Customs Tariffs; authorization of annual appropriations for expenses

There is hereby authorized to be appropriated annually to the Department of State such sums as may be necessary, including contributions pursuant to the convention of July 5, 1890, as amended, for the payment by the United States of its share of the expenses of the International Union for the Publication of Customs Tariffs and of the Bureau established to carry out the functions of the Union, but not to exceed 6 per centum of such expenses per annum.

(Pub. L. 90-569, Oct. 12, 1968, 82 Stat. 1003.)

ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS

Annual appropriations to meet the obligations of membership in various international organizations were contained in acts listed in a note set out under section 269a of this title.

§§ 270 to 270g. Repealed. Pub. L. 88-619, § 3, Oct. 3, 1964, 78 Stat. 995

Sections 270 to 270c, act July 3, 1930, ch. 851, §§1-4, 46 Stat. 1005, 1006, related to international tribunals, the administration of oaths, perjury, testimony of witnesses, production of documentary evidence, subpoena power, contempt and its punishment, the authority of commissioners to take evidence, and to procedure. See section 1782 of Title 28, Judiciary and Judicial Procedure.

Sections 270d to 270g, act July 3, 1930, ch. 851, §§5-8, as added June 7, 1933, ch. 50, 48 Stat. 117, 118, related to international tribunals, issuance of subpoenas upon application of United States' agent to United States district court, proceedings thereon, notice to foreign governments, forwarding of certified transcripts of testimony to agents of United States and any opposing government, perjury and contempt and the penalties therefor, and declared the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to be a district court of the United States. See section 1782 of Title 28.

§ 271. International Labor Organization; membership

The President is authorized to accept membership for the Government of the United States of America in the International Labor Organization, which, through its general conference of representatives of its members and through its International Labor Office, collects information concerning labor throughout the world and prepares international conventions for the consideration of member governments with a view to improving conditions of labor.

(June 19, 1934, ch. 676, § 1, 48 Stat. 1182.)

ACCEPTANCE OF CONSTITUTION BY UNITED STATES

Act June 30, 1948, ch. 756, § 1, 62 Stat. 1151, provided: "That the President is hereby authorized to accept for the Government of the United States of America the Constitution of the International Labor Organization Instrument of Amendment adopted by the Twenty-ninth Session of the International Labor Conference on October 9, 1946."

ACCEPTANCE OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT BY UNITED STATES

Pub. L. 88-65, July 17, 1963, 77 Stat. 80, provided: "That the President is hereby authorized to accept on behalf of the United States of America the instrument for the amendment of the constitution of the International Labor Organization adopted at Geneva on June 22, 1962, by the International Labor Conference at its forty-sixth session."

REASONS FOR ACCEPTANCE OF CONSTITUTION BY UNITED STATES

The reasons for acceptance of the Constitution of the Organization by the United States is set forth in the preliminary clauses of act June 30, 1948, ch. 756, 62 Stat. 1151, which provided that:

"Whereas the Senate and House of Representatives by Public Resolution Numbered 43 of the Seventy-third Congress authorized the President to accept membership for the Government of the United States of America in the International Labor Organization and the President, pursuant thereto, accepted such membership on August 20, 1934; and

"Whereas such membership in the International Labor Organization has proved of benefit to the people of the United States; and

"Whereas the International Labor Organization provides a unique international forum in which representatives of employers and workers join together with those of governments in formulating conventions and recommendations which serve as international minimum standards for labor and social legislation and administration within member countries; and

"Whereas extensive revision of the constitution has been undertaken to enable the Organization to meet changed conditions, to strengthen the application of conventions and recommendations, with careful provision to meet the constitutional rules and practices of Federal States, and to operate as a specialized agency in relationship with the United Nations; and

"Whereas the Constitution of the International Labor Organization Instrument of Amendment of 1946 was adopted unanimously on October 9, 1946, with the entire delegation of the United States to the Twenty-ninth Session of the International Labor Conference supporting this Instrument of Amendment."

EX. ORD. NO. 12216. PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION

Ex. Ord. No. 12216, June 18, 1980, 45 F.R. 41619, as amended by Ex. Ord. No. 13135, Aug. 27, 1999, 64 F.R. 47339; Ex. Ord. No. 13385, § 7, Sept. 29, 2005, 70 F.R. 57991, provided:

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and statutes of the United States of America, and in order to create in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) an advisory committee on United States participation in the International Labor Organization, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1-1. ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMITTEE

1-101. There is established the President's Committee on the International Labor Organization (ILO). The members will be the Secretaries of Labor, State, and Commerce, the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy, and one representative each from organized labor and the business community, to be designated by the Secretary of Labor.

1-102. The Chairman of the Committee shall be the Secretary of Labor. The Committee shall meet at the request of the Chairman.

1-2. FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

1-201. The Committee shall monitor and assess the work of the ILO.

1-202. The Committee shall make recommendations to the President or other officers of the Federal government, including the Secretary of Labor. With due recognition that in the ILO tripartite system, government, employer, and employee representatives retain the right to take positions independent of one another, the Committee shall exert its best efforts to develop a coordinated position as to United States policy on ILO issues.

1-203. The Committee shall also perform other functions relevant to relations with the ILO as requested by the President or the Committee Chairman.

1-3. FUNDING AND EXPENSES

1-301. Each member of the Committee who is not otherwise employed full-time by the Federal government may receive, to the extent permitted by law, compensation for each day he is engaged in the work of the Committee at a rate not to exceed the maximum daily rate now or hereafter prescribed by law, and may also receive transportation and travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5702 and 5703).

1-302. The Chairman of the Committee is authorized to establish such additional advisory committees as