

**§ 4506. Repealed. Pub. L. 112-74, div. I, title VII, § 7034(n), Dec. 23, 2011, 125 Stat. 1217**

Section, Pub. L. 98-164, title VIII, §807, Nov. 22, 1983, 97 Stat. 1050, required Secretary of State to submit annual report on activities of institutions receiving assistance under this chapter.

**§ 4507. Federal control of education prohibited**

Nothing contained in this chapter may be construed to authorize any department, agency, officer, or employee of the United States to exercise any direction, supervision, or control over the curriculum, program of instruction or research, administration, or personnel of any educational institution.

(Pub. L. 98-164, title VIII, §808, Nov. 22, 1983, 97 Stat. 1050.)

**§ 4508. Allocation of funds**

Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by section 102(1) of this Act—

(1) up to \$5,000,000 for the fiscal year 1984 shall be available to carry out this chapter; and

(2) \$5,000,000 for the fiscal year 1985 shall be available only to carry out this chapter.

(Pub. L. 98-164, title VIII, §809, Nov. 22, 1983, 97 Stat. 1050.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Section 102(1) of this Act, referred to in text, is section 102(1) of Pub. L. 98-164, title I, Nov. 22, 1983, 97 Stat. 1017, which is not classified to the Code.

**§ 4509. Repealed. Pub. L. 102-138, title II, § 209, Oct. 28, 1991, 105 Stat. 694**

Section, Pub. L. 98-164, title VIII, §810, Nov. 22, 1983, 97 Stat. 1051, provided that provisions of this chapter were to cease to be effective at end of ten-year period beginning on Nov. 22, 1983.

**CHAPTER 56—UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE**

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**§ 4601. Congressional declaration of findings and purposes**

(a) The Congress finds and declares that—

(1) a living institution embodying the heritage, ideals, and concerns of the American people for peace would be a significant response to the deep public need for the Nation to develop fully a range of effective options, in addition to armed capacity, that can leash international violence and manage international conflict;

(2) people throughout the world are fearful of nuclear war, are divided by war and threats of war, are experiencing social and cultural hostilities from rapid international change and real and perceived conflicts over interests, and are diverted from peace by the lack of problem-solving skills for dealing with such conflicts;

(3) many potentially destructive conflicts among nations and peoples have been resolved constructively and with cost efficiency at the international, national, and community levels through proper use of such techniques as negotiation, conciliation, mediation, and arbitration;

(4) there is a national need to examine the disciplines in the social, behavioral, and physical sciences and the arts and humanities with regard to the history, nature, elements, and future of peace processes, and to bring together and develop new and tested techniques to promote peaceful economic, political, social, and cultural relations in the world;

(5) existing institutions providing programs in international affairs, diplomacy, conflict resolution, and peace studies are essential to further development of techniques to promote peaceful resolution of international conflict, and the peacemaking activities of people in such institutions, government, private enterprise, and voluntary associations can be strengthened by a national institution devoted to international peace research, education and training, and information services;

(6) there is a need for Federal leadership to expand and support the existing international peace and conflict resolution efforts of the Nation and to develop new comprehensive peace education and training programs, basic and applied research projects, and programs providing peace information;

(7) the Commission on Proposals for the National Academy of Peace and Conflict Resolution, created by the Education Amendments of 1978, recommended establishing an academy as a highly desirable investment to further the Nation's interest in promoting international peace;

(8) an institute strengthening and symbolizing the fruitful relation between the world of learning and the world of public affairs, would be the most efficient and immediate means for the Nation to enlarge its capacity to promote the peaceful resolution of international conflicts; and

(9) the establishment of such an institute is an appropriate investment by the people of this Nation to advance the history, science, art, and practice of international peace and the resolution of conflicts among nations without the use of violence.

(b) It is the purpose of this chapter to establish an independent, nonprofit, national institute to serve the people and the Government through the widest possible range of education and training, basic and applied research opportunities, and peace information services on the means to promote international peace and the resolution of conflicts among the nations and peoples of the world without recourse to violence.

(Pub. L. 98-525, title XVII, §1702, Oct. 19, 1984, 98 Stat. 2649.)

#### REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Education Amendments of 1978, referred to in subsec. (a)(7), is Pub. L. 95-561, Nov. 1, 1978, 92 Stat. 2143, as amended. Part B (§§1511-1519) of title XV of Pub. L. 95-561, which provided for the Commission on Proposals for the National Academy of Peace and Conflict Resolution, was set out as a note under section 1123 of Title 20, Education. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title of 1978 Amendment note under section 6301 of Title 20 and Tables.

#### SHORT TITLE

Pub. L. 98-525, title XVII, §1701, Oct. 19, 1984, 98 Stat. 2649, provided that: "This title [enacting this chapter] may be cited as the 'United States Institute of Peace Act.'"

### § 4602. Definitions

As used in this chapter, the term—

(1) "Institute" means the United States Institute of Peace established by this chapter; and

(2) "Board" means the Board of Directors of the Institute.

(Pub. L. 98-525, title XVII, §1703, Oct. 19, 1984, 98 Stat. 2651.)

### § 4603. United States Institute of Peace

#### (a) Establishment

There is hereby established the United States Institute of Peace.

#### (b) Status; restrictions

The Institute is an independent nonprofit corporation and an organization described in section 170(c)(2)(B) of title 26. The Institute does not have the power to issue any shares of stock or to declare or pay any dividends.

#### (c) Establishment and functions of an "Endowment of the United States Institute for Peace"

As determined by the Board, the Institute may establish, under the laws of the District of Columbia, a legal entity which is capable of receiving, holding, and investing public funds for purposes in furtherance of the Institute under this chapter. The Institute may designate such legal entity as the "Endowment of the United States Institute for Peace".

#### (d) Liability for acts within scope of authority

The Institute is liable for the acts of its directors, officers, employees, and agents when acting within the scope of their authority.

#### (e) Trade name and trademark rights; vested rights protected; condition for use of Federal identity

(1) The Institute has the sole and exclusive right to use and to allow or refuse others the use of the terms "United States Institute of Peace", "Jennings Randolph Program for International Peace", "Spark M. Matsunaga Medal of Peace", and "Endowment of the United States Institute of Peace" and the use of any official United States Institute of Peace emblem, badge, seal, and other mark of recognition or any colorable simulation thereof. No powers or privileges

hereby granted shall interfere or conflict with established or vested rights secured as of September 1, 1981.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, the Institute may use "United States" or "U.S." or any other reference to the United States Government or Nation in its title or in its corporate seal, emblem, badge, or other mark of recognition or colorable simulation thereof in any fiscal year only if there is an authorization of appropriations for the Institute for such fiscal year provided by law.

(Pub. L. 98-525, title XVII, §1704, Oct. 19, 1984, 98 Stat. 2651; Pub. L. 99-514, §2, Oct. 22, 1986, 100 Stat. 2095; Pub. L. 101-520, title III, §319(b), Nov. 5, 1990, 104 Stat. 2285.)

#### AMENDMENTS

1990—Subsec. (e)(1). Pub. L. 101-520 inserted reference to Spark M. Matsunaga Medal of Peace.

1986—Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 99-514 substituted "Internal Revenue Code of 1986" for "Internal Revenue Code of 1954", which for purposes of codification was translated as "title 26" thus requiring no change in text.

### § 4604. Powers and duties

#### (a) District of Columbia nonprofit-corporative powers

The Institute may exercise the powers conferred upon a nonprofit corporation by the District of Columbia Nonprofit Corporation Act consistent with this chapter, except for section 5(o) of the District of Columbia Nonprofit Corporation Act.

#### (b) Description of specific activities

The Institute, acting through the Board, may—

(1) establish a Jennings Randolph Program for International Peace and appoint, for periods up to two years, scholars and leaders in peace from the United States and abroad to pursue scholarly inquiry and other appropriate forms of communication on international peace and conflict resolution and, as appropriate, provide stipends, grants, fellowships, and other support to the leaders and scholars;

(2) enter into formal and informal relationships with other institutions, public and private, for purposes not inconsistent with this chapter;

(3) establish a Jeannette Rankin Research Program on Peace to conduct research and make studies, particularly of an interdisciplinary or of a multidisciplinary nature, into the causes of war and other international conflicts and the elements of peace among the nations and peoples of the world, including peace theories, methods, techniques, programs, and systems, and into the experiences of the United States and other nations in resolving conflicts with justice and dignity and without violence as they pertain to the advancement of international peace and conflict resolution, placing particular emphasis on realistic approaches to past successes and failures in the quest for peace and arms control and utilizing to the maximum extent possible United States Government documents and classified materials from the Department of State, the Department of Defense, and the intelligence community;