

APPROPRIATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1957; RESTRICTION;
REPORT TO CONGRESS

Pub. L. 85-7, §3, Mar. 9, 1957, 71 Stat. 5, authorized President to use, for balance of fiscal year 1957, funds not to exceed \$200,000,000 for military and economic assistance for Middle East from appropriations available under Mutual Security Act of 1954, restricted availability of funds for military assistance to funds appropriated for military assistance and for economic assistance to funds appropriated for other than military assistance, and required that funds not be available until 15 days after reports on proposed use of funds be supplied to appropriate Congressional committees.

§ 1962. Military assistance; use of armed forces

The President is authorized to undertake, in the general area of the Middle East, military assistance programs with any nation or group of nations of that area desiring such assistance. Furthermore, the United States regards as vital to the national interest and world peace the preservation of the independence and integrity of the nations of the Middle East. To this end, if the President determines the necessity thereof, the United States is prepared to use armed forces to assist any such nation or group of such nations requesting assistance against armed aggression from any country controlled by international communism: *Provided*, That such employment shall be consonant with the treaty obligations of the United States and with the Constitution of the United States.

(Pub. L. 85-7, §2, Mar. 9, 1957, 71 Stat. 5.)

§ 1963. United Nations Emergency Force

The President should continue to furnish facilities and military assistance, within the provisions of applicable law and established policies, to the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East, with a view to maintaining the truce in that region.

(Pub. L. 85-7, §4, Mar. 9, 1957, 71 Stat. 6.)

§ 1964. Report to Congress

The President shall whenever appropriate report to the Congress his action hereunder.

(Pub. L. 85-7, §5, Mar. 9, 1957, 71 Stat. 6; Pub. L. 87-195, pt. IV, §705, Sept. 4, 1961, 75 Stat. 463.)

AMENDMENTS

1961—Pub. L. 87-195 substituted “whenever appropriate” for “within the months of January and July of each year”.

REPEALS

Section 705 of Pub. L. 87-195, cited as a credit to this section, was repealed by section 401 of Pub. L. 87-565, pt. IV, Aug. 1, 1962, 76 Stat. 263, except insofar as section 705 affected this section.

§ 1965. Expiration

This chapter shall expire when the President shall determine that the peace and security of the nations in the general area of the Middle East are reasonably assured by international conditions created by action of the United Nations or otherwise except that it may be terminated earlier by a concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress.

(Pub. L. 85-7, §6, Mar. 9, 1957, 71 Stat. 6.)

CHAPTER 25—PROTECTION OF VESSELS ON THE HIGH SEAS AND IN TERRITORIAL WATERS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

- Sec.
1971. “Vessel of the United States” defined.
1972. Action by Secretary of State upon seizure of vessel by foreign country; preconditions.
1973. Reimbursement of owner for any direct charges paid to secure release of vessel and crew.
1974. Inapplicability of chapter to certain seizures.
1975. Claims for amounts expended because of seizure.
1976. Authorization of appropriations.
1977. Reimbursement for seized commercial fishermen.
1978. Restriction on importation of fishery or wild-life products from countries which violate international fishery or endangered or threatened species programs.
1979. Fishermen’s Protective Fund.
1980. Compensation for loss or destruction of commercial fishing vessel or gear.
1980a. Reimbursement of owner for fee paid to navigate foreign waters if fee inconsistent with international law.
1980b. Sanctions for imposition of conditions on U.S. fishing vessel found inconsistent with international law.

FREEDOM OF NAVIGATION AND OVERFLIGHT; PROMOTION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

Pub. L. 115-409, title II, §213, Dec. 31, 2018, 132 Stat. 5401, provided that:

“(a) FREEDOM OF NAVIGATION.—It is the policy of the United States—

“(1) to conduct, as part of its global Freedom of Navigation Program, regular freedom of navigation, and overflight operations in the Indo-Pacific region, in accordance with applicable international law; and

“(2) to promote genuine multilateral negotiations to peacefully resolve maritime disputes in the South China Sea, in accordance with applicable international law.

“(b) JOINT INDO-PACIFIC DIPLOMATIC STRATEGY.—It is the sense of Congress that the President should develop a diplomatic strategy that includes working with United States allies and partners to conduct joint maritime training and freedom of navigation operations in the Indo-Pacific region, including the East China Sea and the South China Sea, in support of a rules-based international system benefitting all countries.”

[Nothing in section 213 of Pub. L. 115-409, set out above, to be construed as authorizing the use of military force, see section 412 of Pub. L. 115-409, set out as a note under section 2656 of this title.]

§ 1971. “Vessel of the United States” defined

For the purposes of this chapter the term “vessel of the United States” shall mean any private vessel documented or certificated under the laws of the United States. Notwithstanding any other law, the documentation or certification of any such vessel shall not be considered to be affected, for the purposes of this chapter, in any manner or to any extent if at any time during any voyage for the purpose of fishing beyond the fishery conservation zone (as defined in section 1802(8)¹ of title 16), the vessel is commanded by other than a citizen of the United States.

(Aug. 27, 1954, ch. 1018, §1, 68 Stat. 883; Pub. L. 95-541, §14(a), Oct. 28, 1978, 92 Stat. 2057; Pub. L.

¹ See References in Text note below.