

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

FINDINGS

Pub. L. 116-326, §2, Jan. 13, 2021, 134 Stat. 5095, provided that: “Congress finds that, since the Global Anti-Semitism Review Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-332) was enacted, in many foreign countries acts of anti-Semitism have been frequent and wide in scope, the perpetrators and variety of threats to Jewish communities and their institutions have proliferated, and in some countries anti-Semitic attacks have increased in frequency, scope, violence, and deadliness.”

Pub. L. 108-332, §2, Oct. 16, 2004, 118 Stat. 1282, provided that: “Congress makes the following findings:

“(1) Acts of anti-Semitism in countries throughout the world, including some of the world’s strongest democracies, have increased significantly in frequency and scope over the last several years.

“(2) During the last 3 months of 2003 and the first 3 months of 2004, there were numerous instances of anti-Semitic violence around the world, including the following incidents:

“(A) In Putrajaya, Malaysia, on October 16, 2003, former Prime Minister Mahatir Mohammad told the 57 national leaders assembled for the Organization of the Islamic Conference that Jews ‘rule the world by proxy’, and called for a ‘final victory’ by the world’s 1.3 billion Muslims, who, he said, ‘cannot be defeated by a few million Jews.’

“(B) In Istanbul, Turkey, on November 15, 2003, simultaneous car bombs exploded outside two synagogues filled with worshippers, killing 24 people and wounding more than 250 people.

“(C) In Australia on January 5, 2004, poison was used to ignite, and burn anti-Semitic slogans into, the lawns of the Parliament House in the state of Tasmania.

“(D) In St. Petersburg, Russia, on February 15, 2004, vandals desecrated approximately 50 gravestones in a Jewish cemetery, painting the stones with swastikas and anti-Semitic graffiti.

“(E) In Toronto, Canada, over the weekend of March 19 through March 21, 2004, vandals attacked a Jewish school, a Jewish cemetery, and area synagogues, painting swastikas and anti-Semitic slogans on the walls of a synagogue and on residential property in a nearby, predominantly Jewish, neighborhood.

“(F) In Toulon, France, on March 23, 2004, a Jewish synagogue and community center were set on fire.

“(3) Anti-Semitism in old and new forms is also increasingly emanating from the Arab and Muslim world on a sustained basis, including through books published by government-owned publishing houses in Egypt and other Arab countries.

“(4) In November 2002, state-run television in Egypt broadcast the anti-Semitic series entitled ‘Horseman Without a Horse’, which is based upon the fictitious conspiracy theory known as the Protocols of the Elders of Zion. The Protocols have been used throughout the last century by despots such as Adolf Hitler to justify violence against Jews.

“(5) In November 2003, Arab television featured an anti-Semitic series, entitled ‘Ash-Shatat’ (or ‘The Diaspora’), which depicts Jewish people hatching a plot for Jewish control of the world.

“(6) The sharp rise in anti-Semitic violence has caused international organizations such as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) to elevate, and bring renewed focus to, the issue, including the convening by the OSCE in June 2003 of a conference in Vienna dedicated solely to the issue of anti-Semitism.

“(7) The OSCE convened a conference again on April 28-29, 2004, in Berlin, to address the problem of anti-Semitism with the United States delegation led by former Mayor of New York City, Ed Koch.

“(8) The United States Government has strongly supported efforts to address anti-Semitism through

bilateral relationships and interaction with international organizations such as the OSCE, the European Union, and the United Nations.

“(9) Congress has consistently supported efforts to address the rise in anti-Semitic violence. During the 107th Congress, both the Senate and the House of Representatives passed resolutions expressing strong concern with the sharp escalation of anti-Semitic violence in Europe and calling on the Department of State to thoroughly document the phenomenon.

“(10) Anti-Semitism has at times taken the form of vilification of Zionism, the Jewish national movement, and incitement against Israel.”

§ 2732. Public diplomacy responsibilities of the Department of State**(a) Integral component**

The Secretary of State shall make public diplomacy an integral component in the planning and execution of United States foreign policy.

(b) Coordination and development of strategy

The Secretary shall make every effort to—

(1) coordinate, subject to the direction of the President, the public diplomacy activities of Federal agencies; and

(2) coordinate with the Broadcasting Board of Governors to—

(A) develop a comprehensive and coherent strategy for the use of public diplomacy resources; and

(B) develop and articulate long-term measurable objectives for United States public diplomacy.

(c) Objectives

The strategy developed pursuant to subsection (b) shall include public diplomacy efforts targeting developed and developing countries and select and general audiences, using appropriate media to properly explain the foreign policy of the United States to the governments and populations of such countries, with the objectives of increasing support for United States policies and providing news and information. The Secretary shall, through the most effective mechanisms, counter misinformation and propaganda concerning the United States. The Secretary shall continue to articulate the importance of freedom, democracy, and human rights as fundamental principles underlying United States foreign policy goals.

(d) Identification of United States foreign assistance

In cooperation with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and other public and private assistance organizations and agencies, the Secretary should ensure that information relating to foreign assistance provided by the United States, nongovernmental organizations, and private entities of the United States is disseminated widely, and particularly, to the extent practicable, within countries and regions that receive such assistance. The Secretary should ensure that, to the extent practicable, projects funded by USAID not involving commodities, including projects implemented by private voluntary organizations, are identified as provided by the people of the United States.

(Aug. 1, 1956, ch. 841, title I, §60, as added Pub. L. 108-458, title VII, §7109(a), Dec. 17, 2004, 118 Stat. 3792.)

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CHANGE OF NAME

Broadcasting Board of Governors renamed United States Agency for Global Media pursuant to section 6204(a)(22) of this title. The renaming was effectuated by notice to congressional appropriations committees dated May 24, 2018, and became effective Aug. 22, 2018.

§ 2733. Reemployment of annuitants under the Civil Service Retirement System and Federal Employees' Retirement System**(a) Authority**

The Secretary of State may waive the application of section 8344 or 8468 of title 5 on a case-by-case basis, for employment of an annuitant in a position in the Department of State for which there is exceptional difficulty in recruiting or retaining a qualified employee, or when a temporary emergency hiring need exists.

(b) Procedures

The Secretary should prescribe procedures for the exercise of any authority under subsection (a), including criteria for any exercise of authority and procedures for a delegation of authority.

(c) Annuitants not treated as employees for purposes of retirement benefits

An employee for whom a waiver under this section is in effect shall not be considered an employee for purposes of subchapter III of chapter 83, or chapter 84 of title 5.

(Aug. 1, 1956, ch. 841, title I, §61, as added Pub. L. 109-234, title I, §1602(b)(1), June 15, 2006, 120 Stat. 441; amended Pub. L. 111-32, title XI, §1115(c)(2), June 24, 2009, 123 Stat. 1905; Pub. L. 114-323, title IV, §405(b), Dec. 16, 2016, 130 Stat. 1929.)

Editorial Notes

CODIFICATION

Pub. L. 109-234, title I, §1602(b)(1), June 15, 2006, 120 Stat. 441, which directed that this section be added at the end of title I of the Department of State Basic Authorities Act of 1956, was executed by adding this section at the end of title I of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956, to reflect the probable intent of Congress.

AMENDMENTS

2016—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 114-323 amended subsec. (a) generally. Prior to amendment, subsec. (a) related to authority of the Secretary of State to waive application of provisions of section 8344 or 8468 of title 5 on a case-by-case basis for employment of certain annuitants to facilitate the assignment of persons to Iraq, Pakistan, and Afghanistan or to posts vacated by members of the Service assigned to Iraq, Pakistan, and Afghanistan and terminated the Secretary's authority as of Oct. 1, 2010.

2009—Subsec. (a)(1). Pub. L. 111-32 inserted “, Pakistan,” after “Iraq” in two places.

Subsec. (a)(2). Pub. L. 111-32 substituted “2010” for “2008”.

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EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY

Extensions of the waiver authority of the Secretary of State under former subsec. (a) of this section (see 2016 Amendment note above) were contained in the following acts:

Pub. L. 114-113, div. K, title VII, §7034(k)(5), Dec. 18, 2015, 129 Stat. 2765.

Pub. L. 113-235, div. J, title VII, §7034(l)(5), Dec. 16, 2014, 128 Stat. 2625.

Pub. L. 113-76, div. K, title VII, §7034(m)(5), Jan. 17, 2014, 128 Stat. 515.

Pub. L. 112-74, div. I, title VII, §7034(m)(5), Dec. 23, 2011, 125 Stat. 1216.

§ 2734. Reconstruction and stabilization**(a) Office of the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization****(1) Establishment**

There is established within the Department of State the Office of the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization.

(2) Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization

The head of the Office shall be the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Coordinator shall report directly to the Secretary.

(3) Functions

The functions of the Office of the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization shall include the following:

(A) Monitoring, in coordination with relevant bureaus and offices of the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), political and economic instability worldwide to anticipate the need for mobilizing United States and international assistance for the reconstruction and stabilization of a country or region that is at risk of, in, or are¹ in transition from, conflict or civil strife.

(B) Assessing the various types of reconstruction and stabilization crises that could occur and cataloging and monitoring the non-military resources and capabilities of agencies (as such term is defined in section 1603 of the Reconstruction and Stabilization Civilian Management Act of 2008) that are available to address such crises.

(C) Planning, in conjunction with USAID, to address requirements, such as demobilization, disarmament, rebuilding of civil society, policing, human rights monitoring, and public information, that commonly arise in reconstruction and stabilization crises.

(D) Coordinating with relevant agencies to develop interagency contingency plans and procedures to mobilize and deploy civilian personnel and conduct reconstruction and stabilization operations to address the various types of such crises.

(E) Entering into appropriate arrangements with agencies to carry out activities under this section and the Reconstruction and Stabilization Civilian Management Act of 2008.

(F) Identifying personnel in State and local governments and in the private sector who are available to participate in the Civilian Reserve Corps established under sub-

¹ So in original. Probably should be “is”.