

[22 U.S.C. 4904(c)], funds authorized to be appropriated by chapter 11 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 [22 U.S.C. 2295 et seq.] may be used in carrying out the amendment made by subsection (a) [amending this section] with respect to missions in the independent states of the former Soviet Union.”

§ 4904. Secretary of State

(a) Determinations

The Secretary of State shall determine which of the individuals selected by the Board will serve at each United States diplomatic or consular mission abroad and the position in which each will serve.

(b) Authorities

Fellows may be employed—

(1) under a temporary appointment in the civil service;

(2) under a limited appointment in the Foreign Service; or

(3) by contract under the provisions of section 2669(c) of this title.

(c) Funding

Funds appropriated to the Department of State for “Salaries and Expenses” shall be used for the expenses incurred in carrying out this chapter.

(Pub. L. 99-399, title X, §1005, Aug. 27, 1986, 100 Stat. 894; Pub. L. 100-204, title I, §187, Dec. 22, 1987, 101 Stat. 1368; Pub. L. 101-454, §9(d), Oct. 24, 1990, 104 Stat. 1066.)

Editorial Notes

AMENDMENTS

1990—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 101-454 substituted “abroad” for “in the Soviet Union or Eastern Europe”.

1987—Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 100-204 amended subsec. (b) generally. Prior to amendment, subsec. (b) read as follows: “Such service shall be in accordance with the relevant authorities of the Foreign Service Act of 1980, the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956, and title 5.”

CHAPTER 60—ANTI-APARTHEID PROGRAM

§ 5001. Repealed. Pub. L. 103-149, §4(a)(2), Nov. 23, 1993, 107 Stat. 1505

Section, Pub. L. 99-440, §3, Oct. 2, 1986, 100 Stat. 1087; Pub. L. 99-631, §1(a)(2), Nov. 7, 1986, 100 Stat. 3515; Pub. L. 103-149, §4(a)(3)(A), Nov. 23, 1993, 107 Stat. 1505, defined terms for purposes of this chapter.

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

EFFECTIVE DATE OF REPEAL

Repeal effective June 8, 1994, date on which President certified to Congress that interim government, elected on nonracial basis through free and fair elections, had taken office in South Africa, see section 4(a)(2) of Pub. L. 103-149, set out in a Repeal of Chapter; South African Democratic Transition Support note below.

SHORT TITLE

Pub. L. 99-440, §1, Oct. 2, 1986, 100 Stat. 1086, provided that Pub. L. 99-440, which enacted this chapter and sections 2151o and 2346d of this title, amended sections 2151c and 2151n of this title and section 635 of Title 12, Banks and Banking, and enacted provisions set out as a note under section 2346d of this title, could be cited as the “Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986”, prior to repeal by Pub. L. 103-149, §4(a)(2), Nov. 23, 1993, 107 Stat. 1505.

REPEAL OF CHAPTER; SOUTH AFRICAN DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION SUPPORT

Pub. L. 103-149, Nov. 23, 1993, 107 Stat. 1503, provided that:

“SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

“This Act may be cited as the ‘South African Democratic Transition Support Act of 1993’.

“SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

“The Congress makes the following findings:

“(1) After decades of apartheid, South Africa has entered a new era which presents a historic opportunity for a transition to a peaceful, stable, and democratic future.

“(2) The United States policy of economic sanctions toward the apartheid government of South Africa, as expressed in the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986 [22 U.S.C. 5001 et seq.], helped bring about reforms in that system of government and has facilitated the establishment of a nonracial government.

“(3) Through broad and open negotiations, the parties in South Africa have reached a landmark agreement on the future of their country. This agreement includes the establishment of a Transitional Executive Council and the setting of a date for nonracial elections.

“(4) The international community has a vital interest in supporting the transition from apartheid toward nonracial democracy.

“(5) The success of the transition in South Africa is crucial to the stability and economic development of the southern African region.

“(6) Nelson Mandela of the African National Congress and other representative leaders in South Africa have declared that the time has come when the international community should lift all economic sanctions against South Africa.

“(7) In light of recent developments, the continuation of these economic sanctions is detrimental to persons disadvantaged by apartheid.

“(8) Those calling for the lifting of economic sanctions against South Africa have made clear that they do not seek the immediate termination of the United Nations-sponsored special sanctions relating to arms transfers, nuclear cooperation, and exports of oil. The Ad Hoc Committee on Southern Africa of the Organization of African Unity, for example, has urged that the oil embargo established pursuant to a 1986 General Assembly resolution be lifted after the establishment and commencement of the work of the Transitional Executive Council.

“SEC. 3. UNITED STATES POLICY.

“It is the sense of the Congress that—

“(1) the United States should—

“(A) strongly support the Transitional Executive Council in South Africa,

“(B) encourage rapid progress toward the establishment of a nonracial democratic government in South Africa, and

“(C) support a consolidation of democracy in South Africa through democratic elections for an interim government and a new nonracial constitution;

“(2) the United States should continue to provide assistance to support the transition to a nonracial democracy in South Africa, and should urge international financial institutions and other donors to also provide such assistance;

“(3) to the maximum extent practicable, the United States should consult closely with international financial institutions, other donors, and South African entities on a coordinated strategy to support the transition to a nonracial democracy in South Africa;

“(4) in order to provide ownership and managerial opportunities, professional advancement, training, and employment for disadvantaged South Africans and to respond to the historical inequities created under apartheid, the United States should—