

sistance 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.)

Editorial Notes

AMENDMENTS

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

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

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 L. 87-195, cited as a credit to this section, was repealed by section 401 of Pub.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. 1972. 1973. 1974.	“Vessel of the United States” defined. Action by Secretary of State upon seizure of vessel by foreign country; preconditions. Reimbursement of owner for any direct charges paid to secure release of vessel and crew. Inapplicability of chapter to certain seizures.
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Sec. 1975. 1976. 1977. 1978. 1979. 1980. 1980a. 1980b.	Claims for amounts expended because of seizure. Authorization of appropriations. Reimbursement for seized commercial fishermen. Restriction on importation of fishery or wild-life products from countries which violate international fishery or endangered or threatened species programs. Fishermen’s Protective Fund. Compensation for loss or destruction of commercial fishing vessel or gear. Reimbursement of owner for fee paid to navigate foreign waters if fee inconsistent with international law. Sanctions for imposition of conditions on U.S. fishing vessel found inconsistent with international law.
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Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

STATEMENT OF POLICY AND SENSE OF CONGRESS ON, AND STRATEGY TO FULFILL OBLIGATIONS UNDER, MUTUAL DEFENSE TREATY WITH THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

Pub. L. 116-92, div. A, title XII, §1258, Dec. 20, 2019, 133 Stat. 1674, provided that:

“(a) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States that—

“(1) while the United States has long adopted an approach that takes no position on the ultimate disposition of the disputed sovereignty claims in the South China Sea, disputing states should—

“(A) resolve their disputes peacefully without the threat or use of force; and

“(B) ensure that their maritime claims are consistent with international law; and

“(2) an armed attack on the armed forces, public vessels, or aircraft of the Republic of the Philippines in the Pacific, including the South China Sea, would trigger the mutual defense obligations of the United States under Article IV of the Mutual Defense Treaty ‘to meet common dangers in accordance with its constitutional processes’.

“(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense should—

“(1) affirm the commitment of the United States to the Mutual Defense Treaty;

“(2) preserve and strengthen the military alliance of the United States with the Republic of the Philippines;

“(3) prioritize efforts to develop a shared understanding of alliance commitments and defense planning; and

“(4) provide appropriate support to the Republic of the Philippines to strengthen the self-defense capabilities of the Republic of the Philippines, particularly in the maritime domain.

“(c) STRATEGY REQUIRED.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act [Dec. 20, 2019], the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report that sets forth the strategy of the Department of Defense for achieving the objectives described in subsection (b).

“(2) ELEMENTS OF STRATEGY.—The strategy required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

“(A) A description of the national security interests and objectives of the United States furthered by the Mutual Defense Treaty.

“(B) A description of the regional security environment, including—

“(i) an assessment of threats to both the United States and the Republic of the Philippines national security interests in the region and the role of the Department in addressing such threats;