

United States  
Legislation  
on  
Foreign Relations  
and  
International  
Commerce

Cumulative  
Index

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# **UNITED STATES LEGISLATION ON FOREIGN RELATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE**

**A Chronological and Subject Index  
of Public Laws and Joint Resolutions  
of the Congress  
of the United States**

**Volume 4  
1950-1969**

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# **Volume 4**

## **PART I**

**Chronological Index to Legislation  
1950-1969**

**United States Legislation on Foreign Relations and International  
Commerce: A Chronological and Subject Index of Public Laws and Joint  
Resolutions of the Congress of the United States.**

**Volume 1:..... 1789-1899**

**Volume 2:..... 1900-1929**

**Volume 3:..... 1930-1949**

**Volume 4:..... 1950-1969**

## INTRODUCTION

*The fourth volume of United States Legislation on Foreign Relations and International Commerce* contains a chronological listing as well as a detailed subject index of all United States federal legislation on the important subjects of international relations and commerce enacted by the Congress from January 1, 1950 to December 31, 1969. This was a period of utmost importance in the development of American foreign policy. Commencing with the most intensive moments in the Cold War, which resulted in the violent Korean incident, the period covered in this volume ranges from the peaceful and prosperous years of the Eisenhower administration through the international aspirations of the tragically short-lived Kennedy Presidency, the disastrous years of Vietnam War of the Johnson administration and the first years of the Nixon regime. In terms of United States legislative activity in the areas of international relations and commerce, the years with the most numerous and ambitious legislation do not coincide with the politically most active years. Thus, after a flurry of legislative activity in the early 1950's, legislation is relatively modest and unimaginative during the Eisenhower regime. Contrary to reasonable expectations, the Kennedy period does not contain any startling or important legislation of an international character. Most of the legislative activity for the two mid-century decades occurred during the Johnson Presidency. It is also the most extensive and imaginative phase of Congressional activity in terms of legislative subject-matter, extending from the Vietnam generated military appropriations through an astonishingly wide range of other global preoccupations, such as foreign aid, international finance, etc., to the most minute amendments in shipping and aviation law. This legislation forms the great substance of international commitments and obligations of the United States today. The first two years of the Nixon administration, which fall also within the time frame of this book, are rather devoid of legislation in the international sphere.

This volume follows the order and arrangement of the previous three volumes. In view of useful suggestions in several reviews of the first three volumes, the subject index in this volume is, however, considerably expanded. It includes references to individual acts by their popular names, as well as to appropriations and legislation concerning specific international organizations.

Once again, we express our deepest gratitude to Mrs. Ellen Toplon, who on this occasion not only prepared the whole photoready manuscript of this book, but also played a major part in the compilation of the highly detailed and sophisticated subject index. Preparation of subject indices is not an easy task. Various attempts to do such indexing by mechanical means have demonstrated the unsuitability of computers and other types of machines in this inherently intellectual function, requiring extensive knowledge of the subject and classification ability. These important requirements are understood and appreciated by surprisingly few people. Through Mrs. Toplon's ability to combine these intellectual abilities with an understanding of the functions of electronic data retrieval technology, we believe that we have been able to produce a subject index which will satisfy even the most discerning researcher.

As in the previous volumes, we assume responsibility for all errors and omissions.

Igor I. Kavass  
Michael J. Blake  
May 1, 1978

## ABBREVIATIONS

*A list of the most frequently used abbreviations.*

- AD Additional United States international documents of a predominantly legal nature from 1776 to 1949 not having TS, EAS or TIAS numbers and published in the United States Statutes at Large, Malloy, Redmond, Trenwith, Miller or Bevans, or mentioned in the Catalogue of Treaties 1814-1918, Treaties in Force, or other current bibliographies. This designation was used in *United States Treaties and Other International Agreements 1776-1949*, compiled by Igor I. Kavass and Mark A. Michael, and published by Wm. S. Hein & Co., Inc., in 1975.
- BEVANS *Treaties and Other International Agreements of the United States of America 1776-1949*, compiled under the direction of Charles I. Bevans and published by the United States Government Printing Office.
- EAS Executive Agreement Series (a serial publication in pamphlet form by the Department of State of executive agreements on international matters from 1929 through 1945).
- STAT United States Statutes at Large
- TIAS Treaties and Other International Acts Series (serial publication of treaties and other international agreements in pamphlet form by the Department of State since 1945).



*ABBREVIATIONS, cont.*

TS Treaty Series (up to number 489, a set of official numbers applied by the Department of State to early United States treaties and other international agreements; from number 489 through 812, a serial publication of treaties and other international agreements in pamphlet form by the Department of State; from 813, a serial publication of treaties in pamphlet form by the Department of State; this series ceased publication in 1945).

## PARALLEL TABLE OF CONGRESSIONAL SESSIONS AND DATES

1950 - 1969

<u>Congress and Session</u>	<u>Date</u>
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Eighty-second 1st Sess. 2nd Sess.	Ja 3, 1951 - O 20, 1951 Ja 8, 1952 - J1 7, 1952
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Ninetieth 1st Sess. 2nd Sess.	Ja 10, 1967 - D 15, 1967 Ja 15, 1968 - O 14, 1968
Ninety-first 1st Sess.	Ja 3, 1969 - D 23, 1969

NUMERICAL LIST OF TREATIES ARRANGED BY TREATY  
OR OTHER DOCUMENT NUMBERS WHERE THEY ARE EXPRESSLY  
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## 1950

February 8, 1950 64 Stat. 4

An Act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 for exemption from duty certain metallic impurities in tin ores and concentrates when such impurities are not recovered.

This act amends 46 Stat. 628.

February 14, 1950 64 Stat. 5

An Act to provide economic assistance to certain areas of the Far East.

This act authorizes economic assistance and lending of merchant vessels to the Republic of Korea within the terms of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 137) and extends the time for economic assistance to certain parts of China pursuant to 63 Stat. 55.

March 10, 1950 64 Stat. 12

An Act to provide for the settlement of certain claims of the government of the United States on

its own behalf and on behalf of American nationals against foreign governments. (International Claims Settlement Act of 1949)

This act establishes the International Claims Commission of the United States and vests it with power to adjudicate and render final decisions with respect to claims of American citizens or residents included within the terms of claims agreements concluded by the United States and certain foreign governments (predominantly Yugoslavia). This act also establishes rules of adjudication and procedure.

March 18, 1950 64 Stat. 27  
An Act to extend the benefits of the Vocational Education Act of 1946 to the Virgin Islands.

This act amends 60 Stat. 775.

May 4, 1950 64 Stat. 103  
An Act to amend the Life Insurance Act of the District of Columbia.

Requirements for investment of funds by foreign companies, previously regulated by 48 Stat. 1155, are relaxed at 64 Stat. 104.

May 5, 1950 64 Stat. 106  
An Act to authorize the acceptance of foreign decorations for participation in the Berlin airlift.

This act authorizes acceptance of medals, etc. from governments which were cobelligerents with the United States in World War II and were coparticipants in the airlift.

May 5, 1950 64 Stat. 107  
An Act to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize the Postmaster General to impose

demurrage charges on undelivered collect-on-delivery parcels", approved May 23, 1930, as amended (39 USC 246c).

No demurrage is permitted for parcels going between the continental United States and the territories and island possessions of the United States.

May 5, 1950

64 Stat. 107

An Act to unify, consolidate, revise, and codify the Articles of War, the Articles for the Government of the Navy, and the disciplinary laws of the Coast Guard, and to enact and establish a Uniform Code of Military Justice.

Prisoners of war, all persons employed by or accompanying the armed forces of the United States outside the continental United States and certain territories, and all persons within an area reserved for the United States outside its continental limits are subject to this code (64 Stat. 109). Confinement of members of the United States armed forces in immediate vicinity of enemy prisoners is prohibited (64 Stat. 112). The appointment of interpreters for military courts is authorized (64 Stat. 116). Compulsory process shall run to any part of the United States, its territories, and possessions (64 Stat. 122-23). Depositions may be had before and authenticated by any military or civil officer authorized by the laws of the place where the deposition is taken to administer oaths (64 Stat. 123). Giving aid to the enemy is prohibited (64 Stat. 138), spying and espionage are prohibited (64 Stat. 138).

May 10, 1950

64 Stat. 149

An Act to promote the progress of science; the national health, prosperity, and welfare; to secure the national defense; and for other purposes. (National Science Foundation Act of 1950)

Section 3(a)(5) empowers the foundation to

foster the interchange of scientific information among scientists in the United States and foreign countries. Section 11(c) empowers the foundation to contract with foreign parties. Section 13 provides for international scientific cooperation with the approval of the Secretary of State. Section 14(g) permits the use of appropriations for the foundation in international contracts. Section 15 establishes national security procedures and requires an oath of allegiance by individuals receiving funds from the foundation.

May 13, 1950 64 Stat. 159

An Act to enhance further the security of the United States by preventing disclosures of information concerning the cryptographic systems and the communication intelligence activities of the United States.

The transmission of information concerning the cryptographic systems and the communication intelligence activities of the United States to foreign governments is prohibited.

May 17, 1950 64 Stat. 163

An Act authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes.

At 64 Stat. 167 funds are appropriated for harbor work in the Virgin Islands. At 64 Stat. 183 funds are provided for the expenses of American representatives at international scientific and engineering conferences.

May 18, 1950 64 Stat. 184

Joint resolution to permit articles imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition at the First United States International Trade Fair, Incorporated, Chicago, Illinois, to be admitted without payment of tariff, and for other purposes.



May 24, 1950 64 Stat. 1267  
Reorganization Plan No. 15 of 1950.

This plan transfers all functions of the Administration of Public Works under the Alaska Public Works Act, 63 Stat. 627, and "An Act to assist in the internal development of the Virgin Islands . . .", 58 Stat. 827, to the Secretary of the Interior.

May 24, 1950 64 Stat. 1273  
Reorganization Plan No. 20 of 1950.

This plan transfers the functions of the Secretary of State with respect to the publication of Congressional Acts to the Administrator of General Services. This transfer does not affect the responsibilities with respect to treaties and other international agreements. This plan also abolishes the duty to publish executive proclamations and treaties in a newspaper of the District of Columbia (repeals 19 Stat. 105).

May 24, 1950 64 Stat. 1273  
Reorganization Plan No. 21 of 1950.

This plan creates the Federal Maritime Board and transfers to it functions of the Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission and certain functions of the Commission such as the regulation of rates, authorizing operation of differential subsidy contracts, and investigating vessel construction costs. This plan also creates a Maritime Administration in the Department of Commerce to undertake such duties as the Secretary of Commerce prescribes, including those formerly lodged in the defunct United States Maritime Commission and not transferred to the Federal Maritime Board.