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of foreign police and related forces. However, in conference a compromise was reached with the House which applied the prohibition only to training. This new provision, in effect, will carry out the objective endorsed by the Senate last year in S. 2335. The Committee's comments on the prohibition proposed last year bear repeating here.

United States participation in the highly sensitive area of public safety and police training unavoidably invites criticism from persons who seek to identify the United States with every act of local police brutality or oppression in any country in which this program operates. It matters little whether the charges can be substantiated, they inevitably stigmatize the total United States foreign aid effort. In undeveloped areas of the world, the costs of public safety programs are better left to be underwritten from local resources and the United States assistance effort directed toward less sensitive areas of social or economic development.

We have troubles enough with police/community relations in our own society. The Committee believes that our government's efforts would be better directed to this, and our own crime problem, rather than trying to teach foreigners how to run their police departments.

The prohibition is not intended to affect narcotics training by the Drug Enforcement Administration or to be interpreted as barring the routine sharing with foreign governments of information on international crimes, hijacking, terrorist activities, and the like.

Section 112 of the Foreign Assistance Act, which is superseded by this prohibition, is repealed.

*Section 23. Limitations Upon Intelligence Activities*

Section 25 adds a new section 661 to the foreign Assistance Act which prohibits use of any appropriated funds by or on behalf of the Central Intelligence Agency or any other agency of the United States Government for the conduct of operations in foreign countries pursuant to section 102(d)(5) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 403), other than operations intended solely for obtaining necessary intelligence. Notwithstanding this limitation, the President may authorize and direct that any operation in a foreign country be resumed, or that any other operation in a foreign country be initiated, and funds may be expended therefor, if, but not before, he (1) finds that such operation is important to the national security, and (2) transmits an appropriate report of his finding, together with an appropriate description of the nature and scope of such operation, to the committees of the Congress having jurisdiction to monitor and review the intelligence activities of the United States Government.

Under subsection (b), the provisions of the restriction will not apply during military operations by the United States under a declaration of war approved by the Congress or an exercise of powers by the President under the War Powers Resolution.

*Section 24. Grant of Presidential Waiver Authority*

During its consideration of the various restrictions contained in the Foreign Assistance Act and related legislation, the Committee agreed in principle that the President should be given the authority, if he de-

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