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U.N. Funding to Vatican:

# Foreign Policy Issues Focused In Routine Authorization Bill

Normally routine legislation making authorizations for the State Department and related agencies became the focus for extended debates this fall on broad foreign policy issues ranging from the United Nations to U.S. relations with the Vatican.

Congress normally handles such issues in its annual authorizations for foreign aid programs. But the foreign aid legislation for fiscal years 1984-85 died in both chambers. (*Weekly Report p. 2435*)

Members of Congress turned to the State Department bills (HR 2915, S 1342) when they had something to say about foreign policy. That was especially true in the Senate, which considered the State Department authorization Sept. 22-23 and Oct. 19-20. (*Background, Weekly Report pp. 2294, 2243*)

The Senate added 65 amendments, most of which had little direct connection with the legislation. Rep. Dante B. Fascell, D-Fla., the manager of the House bill, remarked that senators used the bill "as an opportunity to express themselves on every known subject."

House-Senate conferees accepted many of the foreign policy amendments, but the conference nearly foundered on two of them.

One was a demand by Sen. Robert Dole, R-Kan., that Fascell relinquish his chairmanship of a joint committee, called the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, formed in 1976 to monitor the so-called Helsinki accords between communist and non-communist nations. That issue was settled outside of the conference when Dole moved to establish the Senate's own committee. (*Box, p. 2528*)

The other contentious dispute was the House's refusal to accept a Senate amendment that sought to shore up the constitutionality of the 1973 War Powers Resolution. That law requires congressional approval for extended deployments of U.S. troops in combat. Senate conferees ultimately gave in to the House's refusal to budge on the issue.

Conferees filed their report on HR 2915 (H Rept 98-563) Nov. 17. It was adopted by the House later that day by voice vote and by the Senate on Nov. 18, also by voice vote.

President Reagan signed the bill into law (PL 98-164) Nov. 22. It authorized \$3.2 billion in fiscal 1984 and \$3.5 billion in fiscal 1985 for the State Department, the United States Information Agency (USIA), the Board for International Broadcasting and other programs. (*Chart, next page*)

## United Nations

During consideration of the State Department bill, U.S. participation in the United Nations became a serious issue. Although there was never a chance that Congress would vote to pull out of the United Nations, the 1983 debate did mark the first time in years that Congress gave more than a passing nod to those who criticized the world body.

The most direct legislative challenge to the United Nations was an amendment sponsored by Nancy Landon Kassebaum, R-Kan., and adopted by the Senate Sept. 22. (*Background, Weekly Report p. 2021*)

The amendment mandated sharp cuts in future U.S. contributions to

the United Nations. Kassebaum said she did not oppose the United Nations but merely wanted to subject it to tighter financial discipline.

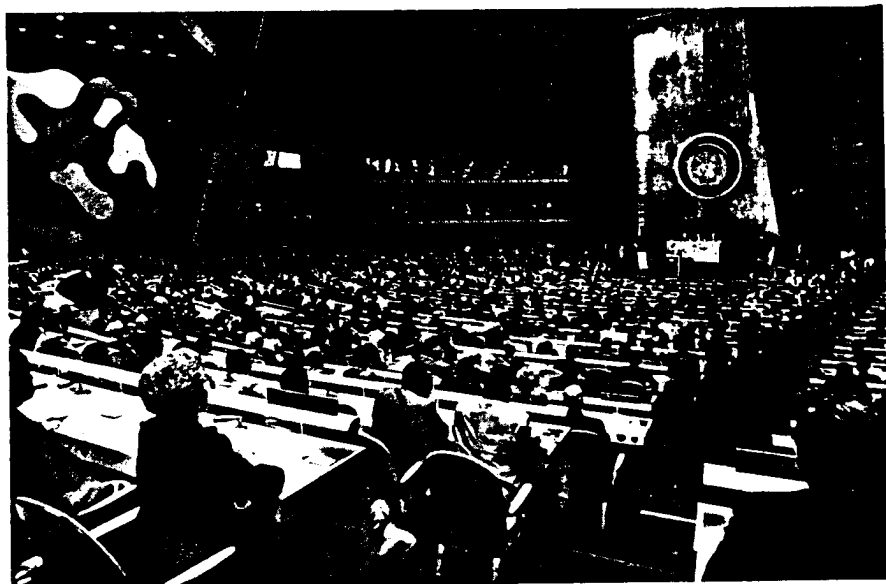
The Kassebaum amendment affected only "assessed" contributions to U.N. agencies — those contributions that are legally binding upon the United States under various treaties and agreements. Agencies covered by the amendment were the United Nations itself, the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization, the Food and Agricultural Organization and the International Labor Organization.

Not covered by the amendment were U.S. "voluntary" contributions to several U.N. organizations, which are authorized and appropriated in foreign aid bills.

As adopted by the Senate Sept. 22, the amendment would have limited total U.S. mandatory contributions in 1984 to the 1980 calendar year contributions to each organization. Contributions for calendar years 1985-87 would have been limited to 90 percent, 80 percent and 70 percent, respectively, of the 1980 level.

The House had no comparable provision, and House conferees vigorously opposed any major cutback in contributions to the United Nations. Several Senate conferees had for years fought similar efforts to reduce U.N. funding and were clearly uncomfortable in defending their chamber's position.

A compromise was offered by Sen.



Conferees limited U.S. aid to the United Nations for 1984 to the 1983 level.

—By John Felton

## State Department Authorization, Fiscal 1984-85

HR 2915 (PL 98-164) made the following authorizations in fiscal years 1984-85 for the State Department and related agencies:

(in thousands of dollars)

Agency	Fiscal 1984		Fiscal 1985	
	Request	Authorization	Request	Authorization
State Department	\$1,479,713	\$1,490,213	\$1,580,820	\$1,580,820
International Organizations	602,343	602,843	645,978	602,343
International Commissions	23,207	23,207	27,503	25,355
Bilateral science/technology agreements	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
Asia Foundation	(10,000) <sup>1</sup>	10,000	(10,000) <sup>1</sup>	10,000
Migration/refugee assistance	344,500	344,500	326,400	326,400
United States Information Agency	711,427	648,848	871,039	808,739
Board for International Broadcasting	115,702	106,055	121,268	111,251
Inter-American Foundation	10,705	16,000	<sup>2</sup>	16,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$3,289,297</b>	<b>\$3,243,366</b>	<b>\$3,574,708</b>	<b>\$3,482,608</b>

<sup>1</sup> For each fiscal year, the administration request for the Asia Foundation was included within the request for the United States Information Agency.

<sup>2</sup> For fiscal 1985, the administration requested "such sums as may be necessary" for the Inter-American Foundation.

Richard G. Lugar, R-Ind., who said that a failure by conferees to reduce U.N. funds would jeopardize the bill's chances of passage in the Senate.

Lugar's compromise, adopted by the conference, froze total U.S. contributions to the United Nations and its major agencies for 1984 at the 1983 level. It placed no similar restriction on 1985 contributions.

The conference agreement came under immediate attack from some conservatives, who said it abandoned the approach of the Senate amendment. Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., for one, claimed that Kassebaum's amendment would have saved \$533 million over fiscal years 1984-87 but Lugar's substitute would save only \$65 million.

Conferees adopted, in whole, another Senate amendment calling for a thorough review of U.S. participation in the United Nations. Among the items to be included in the review were U.S. financial contributions, how the United Nations helps fulfill U.S. policy objectives and the benefits derived by the United States from its participation in the United Nations. The president was asked, but not required, to report his recommendations on those matters to Congress by June 30, 1984.

In other U.N.-related matters, the bill:

- Prohibited U.S. assessed contributions that would provide any

benefits to the Palestine Liberation Organization or the South-West Africa People's Organization. The secretary of state was directed to conduct an annual study to determine whether any U.S. contributions were being used to benefit those organizations.

- Required the secretary of state to report to Congress by Jan. 31 of each year on the foreign policies of each nation belonging to international organizations of which the United States was a member. Among the subjects to be included in the report were the votes of each nation on issues of concern to the United States.

- Required the United States to suspend participation in the United Nations or any U.N. agency that had expelled Israel or in any way had denied Israel its right to participate. The provision reflected longstanding administration and congressional policy.

### Project Democracy

Conferees approved \$31.3 million for USIA grants each year to the National Endowment for Democracy, a new agency that will funnel the money to organizations to promote democracy overseas. The endowment is the result of separate proposals in the last two years by the Reagan administration for a "Project Democracy" and by a bipartisan study group called the "Democracy Program." (*Background, Weekly Report pp. 1177, 1112*)

The bill earmarked annual grants

of \$13.8 million to the Free Trade Union Institute, an arm of the AFL-CIO, and \$2.5 million to the National Chamber Foundation, an arm of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. Among the programs likely to be funded by the grants are training seminars and trips to the United States for foreign politicians, labor leaders and businessmen.

Conferees accepted a House provision that deleted language earmarking \$5 million each for endowment grants to special institutes established by the Republican and Democratic parties. The House in June had deleted those grants, on a 267-136 vote, after several members said the U.S. government should not be subsidizing overseas activities by the political parties. (*Vote 175, p. 1186*)

Rep. Fascell, interim chairman of the endowment and its chief legislative sponsor, noted that the conference action merely deleted a specific earmarking of funds for the party institutes and did not prevent the endowment from making grants to them. The national chairmen of the two parties sit on the endowment's board of directors, and Fascell said the endowment probably will make grants to the party institutes. But the grants "certainly will not go above" the \$5 million that had been earmarked before the House action, he said.

In related provisions, the bill directed that the endowment could

## Battle Brews Between Two Chambers . . .

Attending meetings of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe "is like watching grass grow," says Sen. Robert Dole, R-Kan.

Even so, Dole wants to be chairman of the commission, a U.S. organization consisting of six senators, six House members and three executive branch officials.

Dole has used virtually every conceivable legislative tool to unseat the only chairman the so-called Helsinki commission has had in its seven years of obscure existence, Rep. Dante B. Fascell, D-Fla.

So far, Dole has failed. Fascell remains as chairman. Dole is co-chairman.

Dole acknowledges that Fascell has done a "good job" as chairman and that the commission is less than a vital instrument of U.S. public policy. He also confesses: "I've participated in some of the hearings, but I admit I've been less than active."

So why does Dole want the job, starting in 1984? One reason, Dole admitted, is that Fascell "considers it his property." Furthermore, he said, all other joint Senate-House committees have rotating chairmanships, and the Helsinki commission should be no exception.

Dole denies any suggestion that he wants the chair-

manship to bolster his foreign affairs credentials for a 1988 run at the presidency.

Fascell said he has no personal claim on the commission and is "perfectly willing" to give up the chairmanship — but not yet.

Noting that he had been appointed chairman for the 98th Congress, which runs through 1984, he said: "I was appointed chairman in this Congress by the Speaker. I didn't particularly appreciate the idea that my term would be terminated for whatever reason in the middle of it."

At the end of the 1983 session of Congress, Dole produced his ultimate weapon. S Res 286, passed by the Senate on Nov. 18, says that if Fascell will not give up control of the commission, the Senate will establish its own committee. Dole will be chairman.

Fascell's response: "Let 'em."

### Background

Congress established the commission in 1976. Its purpose is to monitor international compliance with the 1975 Helsinki agreement, under which the United States, the Soviet Union, Canada and most European nations pledged to respect human rights.

By law (PL 94-304), the commission's chairman is appointed by the Speaker of the House. Fascell has chaired the commission since its founding. (1976 *Almanac* p. 266; 1975 *Almanac* p. 294)

The commission conducts hearings and issues semi-annual reports on human rights in Soviet-bloc countries. Fascell, Dole and other members were delegates to meetings — held sporadically in Madrid, Spain, from 1979 until July 1983 — to review the Helsinki accord.

The commission has a 17-member staff, headquartered in a House office building. The staff, Dole said, has been at the root of his dispute with Fascell.

When Republicans took over the Senate in 1981, Dole became the ranking senator on the commission. Dole said he demanded, and got, permission to appoint Senate staff representatives. Early this year, Fascell fired Dole's



*"It's the most excitement we've had in this little organization for some time."*

—Sen. Robert Dole, R-Kan.

make grants only to private groups and could not itself carry out programs, prohibited U.S. government employees from being paid by the endowment, required the endowment to submit an annual report to the president for transmittal to Congress and required officers of the endowment to testify before congressional committees when asked.

Conferees dropped a Senate provision, sponsored by William Proxmire, D-Wis., that would have prohibited the endowment from employing anyone who had been engaged in intelligence activities since 1963. Proxmire had said such a prohibition was needed to ensure that the endowment would not be used as a "cover"

for intelligence agents to work abroad.

In exchange for Proxmire's agreement to drop the amendment, CIA Director William J. Casey wrote the senator promising that no intelligence agents would be assigned to the endowment unless Proxmire had approved.

### Narcotics Control

The bill included a sweeping new provision designed to encourage Pakistan, Thailand and other countries to crack down on the production and export of illicit narcotics, especially opium and cocaine. While not naming any of those countries, the provision threatened suspension of U.S. aid to any nation that failed to take ade-

quate steps on the issue.

Pakistan is the world's second-largest producer of opium (after Iran) and also receives one of the biggest doses of U.S. aid: \$586 million in military, economic and development aid in fiscal 1984. Thailand also is a major producer of opium and is scheduled to receive \$140 million in U.S. aid in fiscal 1984.

The two major producers of cocaine, Colombia and Bolivia, are scheduled to receive \$22 million and \$30 million in U.S. aid, respectively.

Iran, Burma and other major narcotics-producing countries receive little or no U.S. aid.

The issue was raised in both houses in 1983. The pending House

## ... Over Chairmanship of Obscure Panel

personal representative.

"That told me I wasn't really co-chairman; I was just along for the ride," Dole said.

The incident renewed Dole's interest in taking over the chairmanship, and he wrote to Fascell asking him to agree to a change in the law so that a senator — namely Dole — could take the gavel in 1984. According to Dole, Fascell refused to relinquish his post before 1986. For his part, Fascell said he is willing to give up the chair when his term expires in January 1985.

To force the issue, Dole inserted a provision in the Senate version of the fiscal 1984 State Department appropriations bill (HR 3222) denying the \$550,000 commission budget unless a senator was given the chairmanship. The amendment was later dropped.

"He said that was a tactical move to get my attention," Fascell said. "He certainly got my attention."

Still, the two could not agree, so on Oct. 20 Dole offered, and the Senate approved, another amendment to a State Department authorization bill (S 1342, HR 2915). That amendment said a House member would chair the commission in odd-numbered years and a senator would chair it in even-numbered years.

The issue tied up a conference committee on the bill for several weeks. Finally, Dole said, House conferee Larry Smith, D-Fla., suggested that the Senate create its own Helsinki commission. Dole agreed and withdrew his amendment.

On Nov. 17, Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker Jr., R-Tenn., acting on Dole's behalf, introduced S Res 286, creating the Senate Special Committee on Security and Cooperation in Europe, with its own staff and budget.

That committee would come into existence in January 1984 but only if Congress had not passed legislation rotating the Fascell commission chairmanship starting in 1985 and giving the chairman and co-chairman equal budget authority.

The Senate passed S Res 286 on Nov. 18, by voice vote, and Baker immediately appointed Dole chairman,

with three other Republican members. No Democrats have yet agreed to serve.

Fascell said he had no objection to the Senate committee, even though "there might appear to be a duplication at this point that is unnecessary." At any rate, his commission will continue to function, he said.

"I don't think it will take away from our commission," said Fascell. "There is plenty of work out there. We claim we're doing a good job, doing a lot, but we certainly don't claim that we're doing it all."

*"I didn't particularly appreciate the idea that my term would be terminated for whatever reason in the middle of it."*

—Rep. Dante B. Fascell, D-Fla.



Dole said the concept of separate committees is nothing new to Congress. "We have different committees on taxes, on appropriations," he said. "So it's not any great precedent to have different committees on security and cooperation in Europe."

Besides, he said, members of Congress may pay more attention to Helsinki issues now that a senator and a House member have battled to a draw.

"It's the most excitement we've had in this little organization for some time," he said.

—By John Felton

foreign aid authorization bill (HR 2992) would have curtailed aid to narcotics-producing countries; that bill never reached the House floor in 1983. (*Weekly Report* p. 1227)

While acting on the State Department bill, the Senate Oct. 19 adopted, 96-0, an amendment by Paula Hawkins, R-Fla., suspending aid to countries that failed to meet projected reductions in narcotics production. (*Senate vote 294, p. 2195*)

A compromise worked out by conferees on the State Department bill resembled the Senate provision in most respects. Its major provisions were:

- A requirement that the president submit an annual report to Congress

on narcotics production and trafficking in each nation that is a major source of narcotics in the United States. The report was to describe each country's plans for ending narcotics production, the "maximum achievable reductions" that could be expected for the following fiscal year and the actual reductions that had been made in the previous fiscal year.

- A requirement that the president suspend U.S. direct aid to any narcotics-producing country that had failed to take adequate steps to prevent narcotics from entering the United States. U.S. representatives to international financial institutions, such as the World Bank, also were to vote against loans for such countries. In de-

terminating whether to terminate aid to any country, the president was to determine whether its actions had resulted in the maximum reductions he had said were achievable.

- A requirement that, once suspended, aid could not be resumed until the president reported to Congress that the affected country had submitted a plan to curtail narcotics production and exports, and had taken legal measures to enforce that plan.

Conferees noted that the provision gave the president greater flexibility than many members of Congress had wanted to give him on the issue. But, noting the 96-0 vote in the Senate, conferees said that if the pres-

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ident abused the flexibility, "a more rigid requirement . . . can be expected in the future."

However, conferees implicitly gave the administration permission to brush aside the narcotics control provision in 1984, noting that it might not be possible to gather all the information to enforce the provision in time for the January 1984 budget submissions to Congress covering fiscal 1985. But they said they expected full compliance for all future budget requests.

**Other Provisions**

Other issues addressed in the bill included:

**War Powers.** Because of the adamant opposition of House Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Clement J. Zablocki, D-Wis., conferees dropped a Senate amendment that was intended to bolster the constitutionality of the 1973 War Powers Resolution (PL 93-148).

Sponsored by Senate Minority Leader Robert C. Byrd, D-W.Va., the provision would have required Congress to pass a joint resolution in order to force a president to withdraw U.S. forces from combat overseas. To take effect, a joint resolution would have to be signed by the president or enacted into law over his signature.

The War Powers Resolution had enabled Congress to force a withdrawal of troops by passing a concurrent resolution, which does not require presidential approval. In a June 23 decision, the Supreme Court ruled such "legislative vetoes" unconstitutional. (*Weekly Report p. 1265*)

Zablocki, an original author of the War Powers Resolution, opposed Byrd's amendment, saying it was uncertain that the Supreme Court decision applied to the War Powers Resolution. In any event, he said, Congress should not address such an important issue by amending the State Department bill.

The bill did contain a new provision limiting Senate debate to 20 hours on any bill or joint resolution to force the withdrawal of U.S. forces from overseas combat.

**Acid Rain.** Conferees retained a Senate provision stating the sense of Congress that the president should take several steps to deal with the problem of "acid rain." Environmentalists charge that acid rain results from industrial air pollution and damages lakes and streams in the Northeast United States and Canada.

Among other things, the presi-

dent was asked to: "respond constructively" to a Canadian offer to reduce its emissions of sulfur dioxide into the air by 50 percent before 1990 if the United States did the same; negotiate "as expeditiously as possible" an agreement with Canada for significant reductions in transboundary air pollution while keeping economic dislocations in both countries to a minimum; consider initiation of programs to develop new technologies for reduction of air pollution; and instruct the secretary of state to report to Congress by Dec. 1, 1983, on progress toward achieving an acid rain reduction agreement with Canada.

**Danger Pay.** Both the Senate and House bills had included provisions allowing the State Department to give special pay supplements to diplomats in areas of potential danger even if members of their families were stationed with them. Previously, the State Department had refused to give danger pay to diplomats who were accompanied by their families to such strife-torn areas as El Salvador and Lebanon. In authorizing such pay, the conferees said they were recognizing the "realities" of overseas life and were not encouraging diplomats to take their families along on dangerous assignments.

**Reprogramming.** The bill put into law informal arrangements under which the State Department and the USIA notified Congress before reprogramming, or transferring, money from one account to another. Under the bill, the agencies were required to notify the Foreign Affairs and Foreign Relations committees 15 days before spending any money that had been reprogrammed.

**U.S. Embassies.** The bill required that American firms be awarded contracts to build U.S. embassies and other State Department facilities valued at \$5 million or more. The secretary of state could waive the requirement on a case-by-base basis in the interest of U.S. relations with a host country.

**Vatican.** Conferees retained a Senate amendment repealing an 1867 law that had prohibited the establishment of a U.S. diplomatic mission at the Vatican. There have been recent calls in both chambers for the establishment of diplomatic ties between the United States and the Vatican.

**Pre-publication Review.** Conferees retained a Senate amendment that delayed until April 15, 1984, the implementation of new rules requiring

all former U.S. government employees to submit any writings to the government for review prior to publication. The amendment's sponsor, Sen. Charles McC. Mathias Jr., R-Md., had wanted the delay to encourage the administration to drop or modify the proposed new rules.

**Salvadoran Immigrants.** The bill expressed the sense of Congress that several hundred thousand citizens of El Salvador who arrived in the United States before Jan. 1, 1983, should be granted "extended voluntary departure status." That status enables aliens to remain in the United States after their visas expire if they can show that their lives would be in jeopardy if they returned home.

**Endangered Species.** The bill declared that the protection of endangered animal and plant species is an important U.S. policy objective and authorized the president to provide aid to help foreign countries establish wildlife sanctuaries and other programs to protect them.

**Soviet Studies.** Conferees accepted a Senate provision earmarking up to \$5 million in fiscal 1984 and \$5 million in fiscal 1985 for research and training in Soviet and Eastern European studies. Grants for fellowships and research programs would be awarded by the State Department on the advice of a new Soviet-Eastern European Studies Advisory Board, composed of government officials and representatives of various academic groups.

**South Africa.** The bill earmarked \$500,000 in fiscal 1984 and \$1 million in fiscal 1985, from State Department funds, for grants to private agencies and international organizations to promote human rights in South Africa.

**Syrian Aid.** The bill repealed about \$80 million in previously approved foreign aid to Syria, except for the training of Syrian students who began their studies before the bill was enacted. A similar provision was included in the second continuing appropriations resolution (H J Res 413 — PL 98-151) for fiscal 1984.

**Refugee Aid.** For fiscal 1984, the bill earmarked \$10 million under the migration and refugee account for relief of displaced persons in El Salvador. At least \$5 million, and up to \$25 million, also was set aside for refugee relief in Lebanon.

**CoCom.** The bill authorized \$2 million under the international organizations account to modernize the facilities and procedures of the Coordi-



Congress set penalties to curb illicit drugs, such as cocaine grown in Bolivia.

nating Committee on Export Controls (called CoCom), a U.S.-European agency that seeks to control exports of sensitive technology to the Soviet Union and its allies.

**Inter-parliamentary Groups.** On an issue of direct interest to members of Congress, the bill authorized funds for congressional participation in international parliamentary groups: \$50,000 annually for the United States-European Community Inter-parliamentary Group and \$450,000 for the U.S. expenses in hosting the annual meeting of the North Atlantic Assembly.

**Exchange Programs.** Conferees retained a Senate provision establishing a charter for the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs within the USIA. The bureau administers such exchange programs as the Fulbright-Hays scholarships. The charter required the president to ensure that all exchange programs will be non-political and will represent "the diversity of American political, social and cultural life."

In addition, the bill earmarked funds to double the size of the exchange programs between fiscal years 1982-86. Amounts earmarked for fiscal 1984 included \$100.5 million for the Fulbright-Hays and International Visitor programs, \$3.5 million for the Humphrey Fellowship Program and up to \$7.1 million for the Private Sector Program.

**Environmental Exchanges.** Conferees adopted a Senate provision establishing a new program of ex-

changes between American and foreign scientists and experts on environmental issues. The program would be funded with 5 percent of the increase earmarked in the bill for all exchange programs run by USIA.

**Lobbying.** The bill prohibited agencies that receive USIA grants from using those funds to lobby or conduct propaganda to influence decisions by federal, state or local governments in the United States.

**Foreign Service.** The bill maintained a Senate provision merging the USIA's Foreign Service Information Corps with the State Department's Foreign Service. The merger will allow USIA officers to compete with Foreign Services officers for embassy chief of mission and other high-level assignments.

**Radio Free Europe.** The bill placed new limits on the salary and benefits that could be paid the president of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty — starting with the next president. The salary would be set at the executive IV level for the federal government (currently \$67,200), plus the "normal" allowances and benefits provided employees of that agency under State Department guidelines. The new limits, contained in a House amendment, were in reaction to reports that the current Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty president, former Sen. James L. Buckley, C/R-N.Y. (1971-77), was accorded salary and benefits worth about \$200,000.

**Non-proliferation.** The bill included a Senate-passed provision opposing all exports of nuclear supplies and equipment to Argentina, India and South Africa until those countries foreswore any attempt to build nuclear weapons and accept international controls (called "safeguards") on all their nuclear facilities. The provision stated the sense of Congress on the issue; it did not directly ban any sales to those countries.

Conferees added a further escape clause saying the president could authorize exports of equipment for India's Tarpur reactor, near Bombay, if he determined that the equipment was necessary for humanitarian reasons and was not available from another supplier.

**India Fund.** The bill authorized the president to negotiate with India to establish a United States-India Fund for Cultural, Educational and Scientific Cooperation. The fund would finance exchange programs and joint scholarly studies. It would be es-

tablished with \$200 million remaining from sales in India under the PL 480 Food for Peace Program.

**U.S.-Soviet Diplomats.** Conferees dropped a Senate provision that would have requested the president to seek "substantial equivalence" between the number of and restrictions on U.S. diplomats permitted in the Soviet Union and Soviet diplomats permitted in the United States.

**Baltic States.** The bill required that Radio Liberty broadcasts to Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania be organized under a separate division. The broadcasts also were to be given a name that reflected the U.S. policy of not recognizing the incorporation of those Baltic countries into the Soviet Union.

**Khmer Rouge.** Direct or indirect U.S. aid to the Khmer Rouge faction in Cambodia (Kampuchea) was prohibited by the bill. However, conferees said the prohibition was not intended to stop humanitarian assistance to Cambodian people, even if that aid might fall into the hands of the Khmer Rouge.

Led by Communist Party Chairman Pol Pot, the Khmer Rouge governed Cambodia from the fall of the U.S.-backed government in 1975 until 1979, when Vietnam invaded and installed a puppet government in Phnom Penh. The Pol Pot government reportedly conducted a campaign of terror that caused the deaths of two million to three million people.

The Khmer Rouge is now fighting the Phnom Penh regime alongside a pro-Western faction, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, led by Son Sann. Son Sann met with U.S. officials in September to request arms support but reportedly was rebuffed.

**Gulf of Thailand.** The bill earmarked \$5 million in each fiscal year for programs to combat piracy in the Gulf of Thailand. In recent years, pirates reportedly have preyed on refugees fleeing from Vietnam, Thailand and other countries.

## CORRECTION

**Foreign Aid Appropriations.** Weekly Report p. 2432, col. 1, 5th paragraph: For Egypt, the fiscal 1984 continuing resolution (H J Res 413 — PL 98-151) included \$1.3 billion in military aid and \$750 million in economic aid.