

and enactment of Title 35, Patents, by act July 19, 1952, ch. 950, §1, 66 Stat. 792.

**EMERGENCY SHIP REPAIR PROGRAM**

ACT AUG. 20, 1954, CH. 777, 68 STAT. 754

**§§ 2391 to 2394. Repealed. Pub. L. 101-225, title III, § 307(16), Dec. 12, 1989, 103 Stat. 1925**

Section 2391, act Aug. 20, 1954, ch. 777, §2, 68 Stat. 754, set out purpose of Act as providing for the immediate improvement of merchant vessels in reserve fleet under jurisdiction of Secretary of Commerce, thereby stimulating shipbuilding and ship repair industries of Nation.

Section 2392, act Aug. 20, 1954, ch. 777, §3, 68 Stat. 754, directed Secretary of Commerce, after consultation with Secretary of Defense, to formulate and carry out a modernization program for merchant vessels in national defense reserve under jurisdiction of Secretary of Commerce.

Section 2393, acts Aug. 20, 1954, ch. 777, §4, 68 Stat. 754; Aug. 6, 1956, ch. 1012, 70 Stat. 1067, directed Secretary of Commerce to contract before July 1, 1958, for repair and modernization of vessels after inviting single bids or split bids or both and specified that expenditures not exceed \$25,000,000, that contracts be with private shipbuilding or ship repair yards in the United States, and that contracts conform to the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, 41 U.S.C. 251 et seq.

Section 2394, act Aug. 20, 1954, ch. 777, §5, 68 Stat. 755, authorized appropriations not in excess of \$25,000,000 to carry out this Act.

**EXPORT REGULATION**

PUB. L. 96-72, SEPT. 29, 1979, 93 STAT. 503

- Sec.
- 2401. Congressional findings.
- 2402. Congressional declaration of policy.
- 2403. General provisions.
- 2403-1 to 2403a. Repealed or Omitted.
- 2404. National security controls.
- 2405. Foreign policy controls.
- 2406. Short supply controls.
- 2407. Foreign boycotts.
- 2408. Procedures for hardship relief from export controls.
- 2409. Procedures for processing export license applications; other inquiries.
- 2410. Violations.
- 2410a. Multilateral export control violations.
- 2410b. Missile proliferation control violations.
- 2410c. Chemical and biological weapons proliferation sanctions.
- 2411. Enforcement.
- 2411a. Omitted.
- 2412. Administrative procedure and judicial review.
- 2413. Annual report.
- 2414. Administrative and regulatory authority.
- 2415. Definitions.
- 2416. Effect on other Acts.
- 2417. Authorization of appropriations.
- 2418. Effective date.
- 2419. Termination date.
- 2420. Savings provisions.

**§ 2401. Congressional findings**

The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The ability of United States citizens to engage in international commerce is a fundamental concern of United States policy.

(2) Exports contribute significantly to the economic well-being of the United States and the stability of the world economy by increasing employment and production in the United States, and by earning foreign exchange,

thereby contributing favorably to the trade balance. The restriction of exports from the United States can have serious adverse effects on the balance of payments and on domestic employment, particularly when restrictions applied by the United States are more extensive than those imposed by other countries.

(3) It is important for the national interest of the United States that both the private sector and the Federal Government place a high priority on exports, consistent with the economic, security, and foreign policy objectives of the United States.

(4) The availability of certain materials at home and abroad varies so that the quantity and composition of United States exports and their distribution among importing countries may affect the welfare of the domestic economy and may have an important bearing upon fulfillment of the foreign policy of the United States.

(5) Exports of goods or technology without regard to whether they make a significant contribution to the military potential of individual countries or combinations of countries may adversely affect the national security of the United States.

(6) Uncertainty of export control policy can inhibit the efforts of United States business and work to the detriment of the overall attempt to improve the trade balance of the United States.

(7) Unreasonable restrictions on access to world supplies can cause worldwide political and economic instability, interfere with free international trade, and retard the growth and development of nations.

(8) It is important that the administration of export controls imposed for national security purposes give special emphasis to the need to control exports of technology (and goods which contribute significantly to the transfer of such technology) which could make a significant contribution to the military potential of any country or combination of countries which would be detrimental to the national security of the United States.

(9) Minimization of restrictions on exports of agricultural commodities and products is of critical importance to the maintenance of a sound agricultural sector, to a positive contribution to the balance of payments, to reducing the level of Federal expenditures for agricultural support programs, and to United States cooperation in efforts to eliminate malnutrition and world hunger.

(10) It is important that the administration of export controls imposed for foreign policy purposes give special emphasis to the need to control exports of goods and substances hazardous to the public health and the environment which are banned or severely restricted for use in the United States, and which, if exported, could affect the international reputation of the United States as a responsible trading partner.

(11) Availability to controlled countries of goods and technology from foreign sources is a fundamental concern of the United States and should be eliminated through negotiations and other appropriate means whenever possible.