

# DOWNLOAD PDF AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF RADIO FREE AFGHANISTAN.

## Chapter 1 : Central Intelligence Agency - Wikipedia

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President Karzai finally convened the newly-elected parliament with a Kennedyesque "Ask not what Afghanistan can do for you, ask what you can do for Afghanistan. His capitulation marks a big success for the Obama administration. When President Obama dropped a word about Afghanistan in his own address, he spoke as if Congress were merely a passive bystander. Obama is not Bush. Obama is not simply winding up a war he did not start; he has expanded it — bringing in more troops than ever before. Meanwhile, Congress is nowhere to be found. The only time Congress joined in making big decisions was shortly after 11 September , to authorise the presidential use of force against those who "planned, authorised, committed, or aided" the terrorist attack. This was intended to destroy al-Qaida and deprive it of its sanctuaries in Afghanistan. But 10 years onward, this justification is wearing thin. Osama bin Laden is almost certainly in Pakistan, not Afghanistan, along with most of the remaining members of al-Qaida. Would the resolution continue to apply even if there were only one member of al-Qaida left in the country? Of course, the congressional resolution also sweeps more broadly to include those who "aided" the attack. In , this surely included the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan controlled by the Taliban. But Karzai and his parliament are now governing the country under an entirely different constitution. We are helping them fight a wide variety of insurgents — including the Haqqani network, Hezb-e-Islami Gulbuddin and Quetta Shura Taliban, to name but the most prominent. If the answer is yes, it raises a deeper question. Such a loose construction threatens the complete destruction of our constitutional system of checks and balances when it comes to its most important decision: When Congress responded to the tragedy of the twin towers, it was authorising a limited war in Afghanistan — not a year struggle against terrorism-in-all-its-forms. By pretending otherwise, we are speeding down a slippery slope that cuts future Congresses out of all serious participation in the big decisions on war and peace. At least Dick Cheney, John Yoo and other Bush apologists were candid in their revolutionary claim that the constitution gave the president exclusive power. This shocker provoked a broader appreciation of the high stakes involved, and helped catapult Obama to the presidency.

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## Chapter 2 : NPR Choice page

*Public Law - - Radio Free Afghanistan Act. Download Files Formats An act to authorize the establishment of Radio Free Afghanistan. Bill Number: H.R.*

The citizens of Afghanistan have equal rights and duties before the law Article 23 Life is a gift of God and a natural right of human beings. No one shall be deprived of this right except by the provision of law. Article 24 Liberty is the natural right of human beings. This right has no limits unless affecting the rights of others or public interests, which are regulated by law. Liberty and dignity of human beings are inviolable. The state has the duty to respect and protect the liberty and dignity of human beings. Article 25 Purity of heart is the original state. An accused is considered innocent until convicted by a final decision of an authorized court. Article 26 Crime is a personal action. The prosecution, arrest, and detention of an accused and the execution of penalty can not affect another person. Article 27 No act is considered a crime, unless determined by a law adopted prior to the date on which the offense is committed. No person can be pursued, arrested or detained but in accordance with provisions of law. No person can be punished but in accordance with the decision of an authorized court and in conformity with the law adopted before the date of offense. Article 28 No citizen of Afghanistan accused of a crime can be extradited to a foreign state unless according mutual agreement and international conventions that Afghanistan has joined. No Afghan would be sentenced to deprivation of citizenship or to exile inside the country or abroad. Article 29 Torture of human beings is prohibited. No person, even with the intention of discovering the truth, can resort to torture or order the torture of another person who may be under prosecution, arrest, or imprisoned or convicted to punishment. Punishment contrary to human integrity is prohibited. Article 30 Any statement, testimony, or confession obtained from an accused or of another person by means of compulsion are invalid. Confession to a crime is: Article 31 Every person upon arrest can seek an advocate to defend his rights or to defend his case for which he is accused under the law. The accused upon arrest has the right to be informed of the attributed accusation and to be summoned to the court within the limits determined by law. In criminal cases, the state shall appoint an advocate for a destitute. The duties and authorities of advocates shall be regulated by law. The mode and means of recovering a debt shall be regulated by law. Article 33 The citizens of Afghanistan have the right to elect and be elected. Law regulates the conditions and means to exercise this right. Article 34 Freedom of expression is inviolable. Every Afghan has the right to express his thought through speech, writing, or illustration or other means, by observing the provisions stated in this Constitution. Every Afghan has the right to print or publish topics without prior submission to the state authorities in accordance with the law. The law will regulate directives related to printing house, radio, television, press, and other mass media. Article 35 The citizens of Afghanistan have the right to form social organizations for the purpose of securing material or spiritual aims in accordance with the provisions of the law. The citizens of Afghanistan have the right to form political parties in accordance with the provisions of the law, provided that: The program and charter of the party are not contrary to the principles of sacred religion of Islam, and the provisions and values of this Constitution. The organizational structure and financial sources of the party are made public. The party does not have military or paramilitary aims and structures. Should have no affiliation to a foreign political party or sources. Formation and functioning of a party based on ethnicity, language, religion and region is not permissible. A party set up in accordance with provisions of the law shall not be dissolved without lawful reasons and the decision of an authorized court. Article 36 The citizens of Afghanistan have the right to un-armed demonstrations, for legitimate peaceful purposes. Article 37 Confidentiality and freedom of correspondence and communication whether in the form of letters or through telephone, telegraph and other means, are immune from invasion. The state does not have the right to inspect personal correspondence and communication unless authorized by the provisions of law. Other than the situations and methods indicated in the law, no one, including the state, are allowed to enter or inspect a private residence without prior permission of the resident or holding a court

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order. In case of an evident crime, an official in-charge of the situation can enter or conduct a house search prior to the permission of the court. The official involved in the situation is required to obtain a subsequent court order for the house search within the period indicated by law. Article 39 Every Afghan has the right to travel or settle in any part of the country except in the regions forbidden by law. Every Afghan has the right to travel abroad and return home in accordance with the provisions of law. The state shall protect the rights of the citizens of Afghanistan abroad. Article 40 Property is immune from invasion. No person shall be forbidden from acquiring and making use of a property except within the limits of law. Inspection and disclosure of a private property are carried out only in accordance with the provisions of law. Article 41 Foreign individuals do not have the right to own immovable property in Afghanistan. Lease of immovable property for the purpose of investment is permissible in accord with law. The sale of estates to diplomatic missions of foreign countries and to those international agencies, of which Afghanistan is a member, is permissible in accordance with the provisions of law. Article 42 Every Afghan is obligated to pay taxes and duties to the government in accordance with the provisions of law. No taxes and duties are enforced without provisions of law. The rate of taxes and duties and the method of payment are determined by law on the basis of observing social justice. This provision is also applied to foreign individuals and agencies. Every kind of tax, duties, and incomes collected, shall be delivered to the State account. Article 43 Education is the right of all citizens of Afghanistan, which shall be provided up to secondary level, free of charge by the state. The state is obliged to devise and implement effective programs for a balanced expansion of education all over Afghanistan, and to provide compulsory intermediate level education. The state is also required to provide the opportunity to teach native languages in the areas where they are spoken. Article 44 The state shall devise and implement effective programs for balancing and promoting of education for women, improving of education of nomads and elimination of illiteracy in the country. Article 45 The state shall devise and implement a unified educational curriculum based on the provisions of the sacred religion of Islam, national culture, and in accordance with academic principles, and develops the curriculum of religious subjects on the basis of the Islamic sects existing in Afghanistan. Article 46 Establishing and operating of higher, general and vocational education are the duties of the state. The citizens of Afghanistan also can establish higher, general, and vocational private educational institutions and literacy courses with the permission of the state. The state can also permit foreign persons to set up higher, general and vocational educational private institutes in accordance with the law. The conditions for admission to state higher education institutions and other related matters to be regulated by the law. Article 47 The state shall devise effective programs for the promotion of science, culture, literature and the arts. The state guarantees the rights of authors, inventors, and discoverers, and encourages and supports scientific researches in all areas, and publicizes the effective use of their results in accordance with the law. Article 48 Work is the right of every Afghan. Working hours, paid holidays, right of employment and employee, and other related affairs are regulated by law. Choice of occupation and craft is free within the limits of law. Article 49 Forced labor is forbidden. Forced labor, in times of war, calamity, and other situations threatening lives and public welfare are exceptions to this rule. Children shall not be subjected to the force labor. Article 50 The state is obliged to adopt necessary measures for creation of a strong and sound administration and realization of reforms in the administration system of the country. Government offices are bound to carry their work with full neutrality and incompliance with the provisions of law. The citizens of Afghanistan have the right of access to the information from the government offices in accordance with the provisions of law. This rights has no limits, unless violation of the rights of the others. The citizens of Afghanistan are employed for state services on the basis of qualification without any kind of discrimination and in accordance with law. Article 51 Any person suffering undue harm by government action is entitled to compensation, which he can claim by appealing to court. With the exception of situation stated in the law, the state cannot claim its right without the order of an authorized court. Article 52 The state is obliged to provide the means of preventive health care and medical treatment, and proper health facilities to all citizens of Afghanistan in accordance with. The state encourages and protects the establishment and expansion of private

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medical services and health centers in accordance with law. The state in order to promote physical education and improve national and local sports adopts necessary measures. Article 53 The state takes necessary measures for regulating medical services and financial support to descendants of martyred, lost or disabled and handicapped individuals in accordance with Law. The state guarantees the rights of pensioners and renders necessary assistance to needy elders, women without caretakers, and needy orphans in accordance with the law. Article 54 Family is a fundamental unit of society and is supported by the state. The state adopts necessary measures to ensure physical and psychological well being of family, especially of child and mother, upbringing of children and the elimination of traditions contrary to the principles of sacred religion of Islam. Article 55 The defense of the country is the responsibility of all citizens of Afghanistan. The conditions for military services are regulated by law. Article 56 Observing the provisions of the Constitution, obeying the laws, adhering to public law and order are the duties of all people of Afghanistan. Ignorance about the provisions of law is not considered an excuse. Article 57 The state guarantees the rights and liberties of the foreign citizens residing in Afghanistan in accordance with the law. Theses people are obliged to observe the laws of the state of Afghanistan in accordance with the International Law. Article 58 The State, for the purpose of monitoring, observation of human rights in Afghanistan their protection, shall establish the Independent Human Rights Commission of Afghanistan. Everyone in case of violation of his fundamental rights can launch complaint to this Commission. The commission can refer the cases of violation of the fundamental rights of the persons to the legal authorities, and assist them defending their rights.

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## Chapter 3 : President Trump Signs Fiscal Defense Authorization Act

*STAT. 64 PUBLIC LAW 111-11, Public Law th Congress An Act To authorize the establishment of Radio Free Afghanistan.*

Why Does The U. We will do the same for any company or state that assists an ICC investigation of Americans. In fact, the pending decision is expected to authorize an investigation into alleged atrocities by Taliban and Afghan government forces. But it also could cover cases where U. It was established as an intergovernmental organization at The Hague, Netherlands, in under a treaty known as the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. The court is overseen by an assembly of the countries that have ratified the Rome Statute. Those member states include all of South America, almost all of Europe, most of Oceania, and about half of Africa. Another 31 countries have signed but not ratified the Rome Statute. Four of those signatory states -- the United States, Russia, Israel, and Sudan -- have informed the United Nations they no longer intend to become state parties. Forty-one UN member states have not signed the Rome Statute. In cases that reach trial, it also conducts the legal proceedings against defendants. The United States never joined the ICC and has consistently opposed the empowerment of an international court that could try U. Instead, war crimes and crimes against humanity are prosecuted in U. During the s, before the ICC was established, negotiators from U. Such a safeguard in the Rome Statute would have given the United States and other permanent Security Council members the ability to veto cases they opposed. But other countries refused to agree to those measures. Global Policy Forum, a nongovernmental policy watchdog monitoring the work of the UN, said that is when Washington began "campaigning to weaken and undermine the ICC. It did so by negotiating bilateral agreements with about other countries to ensure U. The ICC in said members of the U. Since Afghanistan is a state party of the ICC, the court can claim jurisdiction over any war crimes, genocide, or crimes against humanity committed in Afghanistan after May 1, In fact, the ICC has had a preliminary examination open in Afghanistan for more than 10 years to determine if there is a reasonable basis for a formal investigation. But the government in Kabul has not asked for such an investigation, nor has the UN Security Council. Bolton said the Trump administration objected to the idea that the ICC could have higher authority than the U. Bolton also vowed that Washington "will not cooperate with the ICC. After all, for all intents and purposes, the ICC is already dead to us. He also predicts the current dispute will result in a far weaker ICC.

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## Chapter 4 : Congressman Seth Moulton Reads Amendment Afghan Resettlement United

(a) *ESTABLISHMENT*The Broadcasting Board of Governors is authorized to make grants for surrogate radio broadcasting by RFE/RL, Incorporated (also known as Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty) to the people of Afghanistan in languages spoken in Afghanistan, such broadcasts to be designated "Radio Free Afghanistan".

In addition, it obtains information from other U. While the preceding agencies both collect and analyze information, some like the U. IC to other foreign intelligence agencies are to Anglophone countries: There is a special communications marking that signals that intelligence-related messages can be shared with these four countries. The task of the division called "Verbindungsstelle 61" of the German Bundesnachrichtendienst is keeping contact to the CIA office in Wiesbaden. Truman signed the National Security Act into law. The division lasted only a few months. The first public mention of the "Central Intelligence Agency" appeared on a command-restructuring proposal presented by Jim Forrestal and Arthur Radford to the U. Senate Military Affairs Committee at the end of It also exempted the CIA from having to disclose its "organization, functions, officials, titles, salaries, or numbers of personnel employed. Intelligence primarily came from the Office of Reports and Estimates, which drew its reports from a daily take of State Department telegrams, military dispatches, and other public documents. The CIA still lacked its own intelligence gathering abilities. Truman wanted a centralized group to organize the information that reached him, [55] [56] the Department of Defense wanted military intelligence and covert action, and the State Department wanted to create global political change favorable to the US. Thus the two areas of responsibility for the CIA were covert action and covert intelligence. In particular, the agency failed to predict the Chinese entry into the Korean War with , troops. Through him the CIA coordinated hundreds of airdrops inside the iron curtain, all compromised by Philby. This tactic of using its large fund to purchase elections was frequently repeated in the subsequent years. Seoul station chief Albert Haney would openly celebrate the capabilities of those agents, and the information they sent. Millions of dollars were spent in these efforts. The nationalization of the British-funded Iranian oil industry, including the largest oil refinery in the world, was disastrous for Mossadeq. A British naval embargo closed the British oil facilities, which Iran had no skilled workers to operate. In Mosaddegh resisted the royal refusal to approve his Minister of War, and resigned in protest. The National Front took to the streets in protest. Mosaddegh quickly replaced military leaders loyal to the Shah with those loyal to him, giving him personal control over the military. Given six months of emergency powers, Mosaddegh unilaterally passed legislation. When that six months expired, his powers were extended for another year. In Mossadeq dismissed parliament and assumed dictatorial powers. This power grab triggered the Shah to exercise his constitutional right to dismiss Mosaddegh. Mosaddegh launched a military coup as the Shah fled the country. Their chosen man, former general Fazlollah Zahedi , had no troops to call on. An attack on his house would force Mossaddegh to flee. He surrendered the next day, and his coup came to an end. The government began an ambitious agrarian reform program attempting to grant land to millions of landless peasants. This program threatened the land holdings of the United Fruit Company , who lobbied for a coup by portraying these reforms as communist. The weapons had also come from the CIA. CIA Agent Rocky Stone, who had played a minor role in the Iranian Revolution, was working at the Damascus embassy as a diplomat, but was actually the station chief. Syrian officers on the CIA dole quickly appeared on television stating that they had received money from "corrupt and sinister Americans" "in an attempt to overthrow the legitimate government of Syria. This strengthened ties between Syria and Egypt, helping establish the United Arab Republic , and poisoning the well for the US for the foreseeable future. Eisenhower sent his special assistant for security operations, F. His report that there was great instability, and that the US lacked stable allies, reinforced the domino theory. Indonesia suffered from what he described as "subversion by democracy". Three days later, Blitz, a Soviet-controlled weekly in India, [92] reported that the US was plotting to overthrow Sukarno. The story was picked up by the media in Indonesia. One of the first parts of the operation was an 11, ton US navy ship

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landing at Sumatra , delivering weapons for as many as 8, potential revolutionaries. Dulles too displayed mistrust of the CIA itself. Intelligence estimators can hardly commit a more abominable sin. On December 16, Eisenhower received a report from his intelligence board of consultants that said the agency was "incapable of making objective appraisals of its own intelligence information as well as its own operations. This view swayed the White House. Ike ordered that Lumumba be "eliminated". Mobutu delivered Lumumba to the Belgians, the former colonial masters of Congo, who executed him in short order.

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## Chapter 5 : Explainer: Why Does The U.S. Have It Out For The International Criminal Court?

*Public Law 99th Congress An Act To authorize appropriations for fiscal years and for the Department of Radio Free Afghanistan. Establishment.*

Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill H. The Clerk read as follows: The Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years and Public Law is amended-- 1 by striking section ; and 2 by striking the item relating to section in the table of contents. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California Mr. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on the bill under consideration. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California? There was no objection. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentleman from Illinois Mr. I would also like to acknowledge the work of my co-author, the gentleman from California Mr. Speaker, the primary source of current news and information for the people of Afghanistan is the radio. Eighty-five percent of Afghans get their information from the radio. They do not have television there. That was banned under the Islamic law that the Taliban enforces. All of the televisions were destroyed. So Afghans saw no footage of the devastation at the World Trade Center. They had not had the opportunity to see what happened at our Pentagon. Throughout that country on September 11 people held up small transistor radios to their ears to listen to news accounts. However, the news accounts they heard are far different from those that we heard in this country. Throughout the region, they heard that the attacks on the World Trade Center were the work of the Israel Government, the work of the Israelis with help from the Indian Government with the United States trying to cover this up. Why did they believe this? Well, they were told by al-Qaeda and others that there were 4, Jewish Americans who did not go to work that day because they were tipped off; there was a plot to blame all this on Osama bin Laden. We know that, in fact, is a lie; but they do not have access to that information. Because long before the terrorist attacks of September 11, bin Laden sympathizers waged a psychological war for the minds of Afghans. They shrewdly used radio to spread hatred of the United States, hatred of democracy, hatred of Israel, and hatred of Muslims who rejected their hate. I believe that the establishment of a Radio Free Afghanistan by Radio Free Europe is essential to winning the information war. Radio Free Europe, Radio Liberty does one thing very well. It engages in surrogate broadcasting, and they will operate as if Afghanistan had a free and vibrant press. They will counter these lies. The Taliban and the terrorists they are harboring use propaganda, and they use censorship to maintain power. They must be countered. As soon as the fanatic Saudi outsiders surrender then peace and food and jobs will come to the country. H] I have been calling for Radio Free Afghanistan for several years, since ; and I think it is fair to say that the previous administration had little interest in this type of aggressive broadcasting in Afghanistan. I talked to the former Under Secretaries of State. I talked to the Secretary of State about this, and at one point I argued in committee that Afghanistan would pose a national security threat to the United States if what was happening there was not countered. If we had Radio Free Afghanistan up and running for several years, the terrorists would not have had the fertile ground they have found in Afghanistan to prepare, to train, to be funded. It is very hard to organize like this when you are on the run. I believe Radio Free Europe, Radio Liberty is the best organization for broadcasting to Afghanistan for the following reasons: It has the experience, the expertise. It was helpful at rallying the Afghan people against the Soviets, and I think it will have the best chance of providing information that will help turn the Afghan people against the Taliban and other extremists. It is the voice of Afghans talking about the radicalism of the Taliban, frankly, that will be our best ally. This legislation will provide for 12 hours of broadcasting a day; 6 in Pashto, 6 in Dari, the two major languages. In addition, this legislation provides for three transmitters to be moved from Spain to Kuwait. They are not currently being used. Kuwait is an ideal location geographically for transmission to Afghanistan. Although it is my intention that these transmitters be primarily used to broadcast to Afghanistan, they may

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also be used to broadcast throughout the Middle East or to China. When we talk with leaders of Poland, Lech Walesa, when we talk to Vaclav Havel of the Czech Republic, they say that the hearts and minds of those people in those countries were turned by the opportunity to listen daily to a radio broadcast which explained what was actually happening inside their society. These broadcasts were able to explain and put in context what they would be hearing from the Soviet broadcasts. Over time we know from these leaders that this was the most effective single thing that changed the attitudes of the average person in Eastern Europe. Radio Free Europe broadcast to all of Eastern Europe during the Cold War except for one country, and that country was the former Yugoslavia. We all know the atrocities that have taken place there. I remember a young Croatian journalist telling me, if only we had had the type of broadcast they had in Czechoslovakia in Yugoslavia we would not have had the slaughter. We would have been able to teach people about political pluralism and tolerance and democracy. So we know that surrogate broadcasting works. China spends a tremendous amount of time attempting to jam the broadcasts in Radio Free Asia. Saddam Hussein has long complained about Radio Free Iraq, calling these broadcasts an act of aggression. Evil regimes like the Taliban hold power through ignorance and propaganda. The Afghan people deserve something better. They deserve to hear the truth, and I hope my colleagues will support this bill for Radio Free Afghanistan. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I rise in strong support of this bill. Madam Speaker, this is an extremely important piece of legislation, and I want to commend my good friend and distinguished colleague, the gentleman from California Mr. ROYCE , for introducing this legislation and being its principal sponsor. He deserves enormous credit. I also want to commend our colleague, the gentleman from California Mr. HYDE for expediting the handling of the legislation. Madam Speaker, as our military is executing our plans in Afghanistan with extraordinary skill, we are falling behind in the battle for the minds and hearts and souls of the people of Afghanistan. It is almost incomprehensible that our values should be challenged and questioned by the barbaric nihilists of Osama bin Laden and the Taliban leadership. I support this legislation because it is evident that we need to increase dramatically our public diplomacy not just in Afghanistan but across the Muslim world. The Middle East Broadcasting initiative, announced by the administration, and Radio Free Afghanistan, established by this legislation, introduced by the gentleman from California Mr. ROYCE , are two important initiatives that will help us reach tens of millions of Muslims to provide fair, accurate, dependable information about the United States, our values and our policies. I remember well during the Second World War how powerful it was to listen to the British Broadcasting Corporation and the American Voice of Freedom as a counterweight to the vicious propaganda of Hitler and Goebbels. We are in a somewhat similar fight, confronting a totalitarian, nihilistic, barbarian enemy that is ready to resort to nonstop lies and distortions to make their case. We must do much more than just pass this legislation, Madam Speaker, to reach the disaffected youth in the Middle East, in Central Asia, but also in Africa, East Asia, and across the globe. We must intensify all of our Voice of America broadcasting, and the broadcasting of Free Asia and Free Afghanistan, and we must increase our educational and cultural programs. We must come up with new and innovative ways to reach the young people who live on the outer fringes of all these societies. Marginalized youth who live without hope and without opportunity grow up into hate-filled men and women who choose to bring death and destruction to themselves and to those around them. I strongly urge all of my colleagues to support it. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to express my appreciation to the gentleman from California Mr. I look forward to continuing to work with him in the future in doing more in this critical area, and I thank him for the focus he has brought to this. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania Mr. Madam Speaker, I would like to publicly thank both gentlemen from California for their excellent efforts in this area. I propose that we enlist it in the current conflict in Afghanistan. That is why I rise in strong support of H. As a cosponsor of this legislation, I recognize the need to counter the negative propaganda that the Taliban government is force-feeding the Afghan people. We must let the Afghan people know the truth about the war we are fighting and what the

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United States is prepared to do to help [Page: H] them as innocent victims of the Taliban regime. The people need to know the truth about the cause and effect of harboring the agents of terrorism. The people of Afghanistan are not hearing our message, but instead are being filled with the lies of the Taliban. This has to stop. During the Cold War, as the gentleman from California Mr. ROYCE noted, similar radio broadcasts spread information and ideas, including the presentation of the democratic ideal, which proved fatal to the Eastern Bloc. I believe this same tool can be devastating to the Taliban. These radio broadcasts are absolutely essential to this freedom struggle. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the spread of truth and vote in favor of this legislation, because, as we know, only the truth shall set us free. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois Mr.

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Chapter 6 : An Act to Authorize the Establishment of Radio Free Afghanistan. (Book, ) [blog.quintoapp.com

*S - An Act to provide for the establishment of the Board for International Broadcasting, to authorize the continuation of assistance to Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, and for other purposes. 93rd Congress ().*

Laws acquire popular names as they make their way through Congress. History books, newspapers, and other sources use the popular name to refer to these laws. How the US Code is built. The United States Code is meant to be an organized, logical compilation of the laws passed by Congress. At its top level, it divides the world of legislation into fifty topically-organized Titles, and each Title is further subdivided into any number of logical subtopics. In theory, any law -- or individual provisions within any law -- passed by Congress should be classifiable into one or more slots in the framework of the Code. On the other hand, legislation often contains bundles of topically unrelated provisions that collectively respond to a particular public need or problem. A farm bill, for instance, might contain provisions that affect the tax status of farmers, their management of land or treatment of the environment, a system of price limits or supports, and so on. Each of these individual provisions would, logically, belong in a different place in the Code. The process of incorporating a newly-passed piece of legislation into the Code is known as "classification" -- essentially a process of deciding where in the logical organization of the Code the various parts of the particular law belong. Sometimes classification is easy; the law could be written with the Code in mind, and might specifically amend, extend, or repeal particular chunks of the existing Code, making it no great challenge to figure out how to classify its various parts. And as we said before, a particular law might be narrow in focus, making it both simple and sensible to move it wholesale into a particular slot in the Code. But this is not normally the case, and often different provisions of the law will logically belong in different, scattered locations in the Code. As a result, often the law will not be found in one place neatly identified by its popular name. Nor will a full-text search of the Code necessarily reveal where all the pieces have been scattered. Instead, those who classify laws into the Code typically leave a note explaining how a particular law has been classified into the Code. It is usually found in the Note section attached to a relevant section of the Code, usually under a paragraph identified as the "Short Title". Our Table of Popular Names is organized alphabetically by popular name. So-called "Short Title" links, and links to particular sections of the Code, will lead you to a textual roadmap the section notes describing how the particular law was incorporated into the Code. Finally, acts may be referred to by a different name, or may have been renamed, the links will take you to the appropriate listing in the table.

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### Chapter 7 : International Broadcasting Act - Wikipedia

*Laws acquire popular names as they make their way through Congress. Sometimes these names say something about the substance of the law (as with the ' Winter Olympic Commemorative Coin Act'). Sometimes they are a way of recognizing or honoring the sponsor or creator of a particular law (as with.*

I recognize the gentleman from Nebraska, Mr. Bereuter, to explain the bill. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, for bringing H. I would also like to thank the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee, the distinguished gentleman from California, Mr. Gallegly, for co-sponsoring this legislation. Further, the bill specifically designates Slovakia to receive assistance under the NATO Participation Act of and the President is authorized to designate as he deems appropriate other countries as eligible for the assistance under the same program. I might explain that Slovakia, one of the original Visegrad Four, took a turn away from democracy, and so despite earlier expectations, they did not come into NATO in the first round of expansion. But they have changed that course, much to the satisfaction of their own people, our appreciation and the appreciation of the other 18 members of NATO. They are back on track. They are the only one of what you might call first line likely additions to the NATO alliance that is not specifically authorized to receive assistance by one of two prior acts. This is a change that we are making so that they are assured of assistance. We want to encourage them in their continued advancement. As a matter of fact, you have in your folders a letter addressed to Chairman Hyde dated October 24, , which endorses all aspects of the legislation signed by Paul V. The bill amends the Security Assistance Act of and, like it, indicates desired levels of funding from foreign military financing for the European PFP countries. I hope this information is useful to you. Please do not hesitate to call if we can be of further assistance. Kelly, Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs. I think it is important to note that the bill does not specifically endorse the candidacies of any country. It simply endorses expansion, hopefully at the Prague Summit in , for those countries which meet the criteria outlined by current NATO members at that time. He explained that he would never forget how a family member of his had been taken to Siberia by the Soviets and had never returned. Therefore, because of this and very similar incidents affecting thousands of citizens of the three Baltic nations in the early stages of World War II, I believe that security is first and foremost on the minds of the citizens within countries which aspire to join NATO. Without a doubt, NATO has been the most effective collective defense alliance in the history of the world. It has provided collective security to the member nations of western Europe. Therefore, I urge strong support for H. Finally, I am also very pleased to offer an amendment on behalf of myself and Mr. Solomon Freedom Consolidation Act of The Blessings of Liberty, which was published in April He served the maximum number of years allowable as Chairman of one of the five important Committees of the Assembly. Additionally, he served as Vice President of the Assembly. And, in fact, he is responsible for encouraging me to become a part of the effort in I would also note that his daughter, Linda, is a very valued and important part of our International Relations Committee staff today. Indeed, I am proud of the fact that the House of Representatives was the first entity in the world to take the leadership on NATO expansion, endorsing expansion even before the Senate, before the Executive Branch, and before any other nation on earth. I think it would be entirely appropriate for us to name this act for Jerry Solomon. As you know, he was a former Member of this Committee and his first love was always this Committee, then known as the Foreign Affairs Committee, and veterans issues. I will offer with Mr. Gilman that amendment shortly. At this point, I encourage Members to support the legislation. I yield back the balance of my time. I strongly support this legislation and I commend you for introducing it. Before commenting on the legislation, I want to commend my friends Doug Bereuter and Ben Gilman for renaming the bill in honor of Jerry Solomon. Nobody deserves it more than our former colleague. NATO is the longest surviving alliance of modern times and it has endured because it is an alliance of free nations. The post-September 11 era has brought us new realities and one of them is the critical role that NATO can and does play in the fight against international terrorism. You may

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remember, Mr. Chairman, when we debated the resolution authorizing the use of force in response to the attacks, the word just came through and we had the opportunity on the floor to recognize the contributions of our NATO allies. Although the war on terrorism is now our top national priority, we must remain engaged with our allies on a wide spectrum of issues, including NATO enlargement. The NATO Prague summit next year will be the first opportunity for the applicant countries to present their bids for membership in a formal manner. This bill demonstrates our strong belief that this process should not be sidelined. Invitations will be extended to the applicants consistent with their compliance with the NATO membership action plan. We want to underscore that the summit in Prague will be the first, not the last, of such meetings and part of a measured and carefully managed process. We on this Committee support a Europe whole and free and we strongly endorse the statement of the ten applicant countries that the eventual NATO membership for all of these countries would be a success both for Europe and for NATO. Chairman, I would like to emphasize the need for continued strong cooperation and support the Russian federation under the Permanent Joint Council is giving this process. While our relationship with Russia has been rocky at times, it has endured because the Russian leadership, especially since the events of September 11, has made it increasingly clear that it intends to anchor Russia in Europe. I strongly urge my colleagues to support this legislation and I yield back. The gentleman from New York, Mr. Bereuter, for introducing this bill and for his strong support, as always, for NATO enlargement. The past decade has shown a remarkable expansion of freedom in Europe without firing a single shot under the aegis of NATO. We have special reason, therefore, to value the contribution that NATO makes to our own defense. We need to bring as many democratic stable and capable European nations into the alliance as possible. This bill makes it clear that the door does remain truly open. It is fitting for Congress to begin and to ask our President to sign into law a policy declaration of this type. I am pleased to join the gentleman from Nebraska, Mr. Bereuter, in making one change to our bill, and that is naming it after our close friend and our former colleague on this Committee, the late gentleman from New York, Mr. Solomon was truly a dedicated public servant, a person who cared deeply about our national security and how much we have depended on the NATO alliance. Accordingly, it is all together fitting that we name this bill after him, the Gerald B. Solomon Freedom Consolidation Act. The Blessings of Liberty. This was a view to which he dedicated much of his life. Chairman, we appreciate your leadership on this issue and I thank the gentleman from Nebraska, Mr. Bereuter, for his initiative in support of the measure and I enthusiastically support the adoption of the Solomon bill and urge my colleagues to do the same. I rise in opposition to the proposal. I would like to say that Mr. Bereuter is a very good hearted person. He is a patriot. He is my friend. But we disagree on several things, and keeping NATO alive is one of them. But, of course, that puts me in disagreement with a lot of other people as well, so let me just proceed to say that I believe that NATO did a magnificent job in the s and in the s and in the s and in the s. It is time for us to sing our accolades about this time period when NATO did so much to preserve the peace and then to let it die, as it should die, because it is no longer part of our era. It is part of another era. And it worked magnificently. But in case someone has not noticed, the Cold War is over. For us to be basing our defense strategies on the foundations that were laid in a totally different world is not going to serve our country well. Putin from Russia who called us to offer us as much support as he could. Now, what does that tell you? I will tell you right now that had the United States of America had to wait after September 11th to get approval from our allies in Europe before we decided exactly what our strategy was going to be, we might now, just at this moment, have reached some kind of a consensus of where we were going to have the next meeting in order to discuss the issue. The point is the United States of America has got to be able to defend itself. We have limited budgets. We no longer should be subsidizing the defense of Europe to the tune of 20 to 30 billion dollars a year. That money would be better spent elsewhere, and we should be instead developing relationships with countries like Russia and England and other countries who want to be our friends and will join us when our national security is threatened. It does nothing but deter and prevent us from having the type of cooperation with Russia that we could have now that Russia is on the road to a more democratic society. Yes, Russia could veer in the other direction, but I doubt it.

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I think that China is going to make sure that Russia keeps coming in our direction and that we will then have to face together the other threat on the other side of the world. Our focus on NATO is something that is counterproductive in that it takes our attention away from some of the real enemies of freedom and enemies of our security. Would the gentleman yield? I just want to correct one thing when you said the NATO alliance did not come forward immediately. NATO invoked Article 5 of the treaty and committed its support within 24 hours of the September 11th attack on our own nation. They were the first one there for us when we were in need. I think it was the first one after Putin called and after Tony Blair called.

### Chapter 8 : TOPN: Radio Free Afghanistan Act | LII / Legal Information Institute

*In , the Act was amended to include the Radio Free Afghanistan. [7] In May , the President announce the continuation of Radio Free Asia after was dependent on its increased international broadcasting and ability to reach its audience.*

### Chapter 9 : U.S. Repeals Propaganda Ban, Spreads Government-Made News to Americans – Foreign P

*Radio Islam is America's only live daily Muslim radio talk show that provides a two-way conversation on the air with Muslims and their neighbors in the Chicagoland area. MuslimFest is an award-winning annual festival celebrating the best in Muslim art, culture, and entertainment, attended by 25, visitors in Toronto, Canada, every year.*