

ECONOMIC COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION¹

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OFFICIALS

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Deputy Administrator	RICHARD M. BISSELL, Jr. NAJEEB E. HALABY.
Assistant for International Security Affairs	SHAW LIVERMORE.
Staff Director for the Committee on Foreign Supplies and Requirements	CHARLES A. RICHARDS.
Special Assistant (Small Business)	EVERETT BELLOWS.
Special Assistant	GORDON E. RECKORD.
Executive Secretary, Central Secretariat	MILTON KATZ.
U. S. Special Representative in Europe	C. TYLER WOOD.
Deputy Special Representative in Europe	JAMES COOLEY.
General Counsel	
Director of Administration	DONALD C. STONE.
Deputy Director of Administration	ALDEN W. BOYD.
Director, Organization and Planning Division	ALVIN ROSEMAN.
Director, Budget Division	EDWIN C. GARWOOD.
Director, Personnel Division	ROBERT L. RUPARD.
Director, Administrative Services Division	ORBUN V. POWELL.
Assistant Administrator for Program	PAUL R. PORTER.
Deputy to the Assistant Administrator for Program	HARLAN CLEVELAND.
Director, Financial Policy and Trade Development Division	JAMES A. McCULLOUGH.
Director, Far East Program Division	R. ALLEN GRIFFIN.
Director, European Program Division	DANIEL K. HOPKINSON.
Director, Statistics and Reports Division	IRVING SWERDLOW.
Assistant Administrator for Supply Programs	D. A. FITZGERALD, Acting.
Deputy to the Assistant Administrator for Supply Program	(VACANCY).
Director, Food and Agriculture Division	ELMER N. HOLMGREEN.
Director, Industrial Commodities Division	GLENN H. CRAIG, Acting.
Director, Transportation Division	ARTHUR G. SYRAN.
Director, Small Business Division	CHARLES A. RICHARDS.
Director, Program Methods Control Division	EDWARD E. KUNZE.
Assistant Administrator for Industrial Production	WILLIAM H. JOYCE, Jr.
Deputy to the Assistant Administrator for Industrial Production	(VACANCY).
Director, Productivity and Technical Assistance Division	EGBERT WHITE, Acting.
Director, Facilities and Equipment Division	HENRY H. BUDDS.
Director, Materials Development Division	(VACANCY).
Controller	PAUL M. GREEN.
Labor Adviser	BERT M. JEWELL.
Labor Adviser	ROBERT OLIVER.
Director of Information	ROBERT R. MULLEN.
Director, Security and Investigation Division	J. WALTER YEAGLEY.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Economic Cooperation Administration was created by the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948 (sec. 104, 62 Stat. 138; 22 U. S. C. Sup. 1503), as an agency of the United States Government to administer the European recovery program. This act was amended by the act approved April 19, 1949 (63 Stat. 50; 22 U. S. C. Sup. 1501 et seq.), and by the act approved June 5, 1950 (64 Stat. 198; 22 U. S. C. Sup. 1501 et seq.). In addition to the administration of the programs authorized above, ECA has had important additional functions assigned to it. The act approved September 6, 1950 (Public Law 759; 64 Stat. 595), authorized and directed the Administrator to issue notes to provide assistance to Spain on credit terms. The assignment of functions and duties pursuant to Executive Order 10099 of January 27, 1950, has brought the Administra-

tion into the operations under the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 714, 22 U. S. C. Sup. 1571 et seq.), as amended.

PURPOSE.—The Economic Cooperation Administration is responsible for the administration of United States economic aid programs in two areas: (1) in Europe and its dependent overseas territories, and (2) in certain countries in Asia. These programs are designed to aid in the attainment of our security and economic objectives in these areas. In Europe, ECA's efforts are directed towards the development and maintenance, through maximum European efforts, of economies which will be sufficiently strong and stable to support Europe's share of the burden of building an adequate common defense of the North Atlantic and related areas.

In Asia, ECA is working toward the economic improvement and political

stability of the area, as well as for increased production of strategic materials and other commodities needed to support the programs of mutual security.

In both Europe and the Far East, ECA serves as the major operating arm of the Government on economic matters, assisting other governments in their programs of economic development, through self-help, mutual aid, and, where necessary, United States aid. In this connection, ECA works closely with the Départments of Defense and State, primarily through the International Security Affairs Committee, which serves as an interdepartmental coordinating device on policy matters in which the three agencies have common interests.

ACTIVITIES.—The Administration is headed by the Administrator for Economic Cooperation, assisted by a Deputy Administrator. Both are appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Administrator is responsible to the President, and has a status in the executive branch of the Government comparable to that of the head of an executive department. He also serves as a member of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems and as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Supplies and Requirements of the Office of Defense Mobilization.

The general functions of the Administrator are to: (1) Review and appraise the economic requirements of the participating countries in light of mutual security and other United States Government foreign economic objectives; (2) formulate programs of commodity and technical assistance for defense and defense-supporting production and related industrial and agricultural production (including utilization of local currency counterpart funds); (3) develop programs for increased output of strategic and de-

ficiency materials in ECA countries; (4) act as claimant for participating countries' requirements for United States commodities which may be in short supply; and (5) provide for the efficient execution of approved programs.

In connection with the above, the Administrator facilitates and maximizes the use of private channels of trade in furnishing assistance to participating countries. He also assures, as far as it is practicable, that at least 50 percent of the gross tonnage of commodities procured by ECA and transported to or from the United States on ocean vessels, is transported on United States flag vessels (to the extent that such vessels are available at market rates for United States flag vessels).

In accordance with the act, the Administrator employs the services and facilities of a number of other departments and agencies of the Government for activities in which they have special competence. Likewise, close cooperation is maintained with international agencies such as the United Nations and the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development.

The Administrator is authorized under certain conditions to guarantee new private American investments in participating countries, where the project involved is approved by the Administrator and the country concerned as furthering the purposes of the act. Such guarantees cover the risk of inconvertibility of foreign currency receipts from the investment, or the risk of loss from expropriation or confiscation.

United States Special Representative Abroad

The act creates the office of the United States Special Representative in Europe, who is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and has rank of

ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary. He is the direct representative of the Administrator in Europe and also the chief representative of the United States Government to the Organization of European Economic Cooperation. As a member of the European Coordinating Committee, he works in close cooperation with the United States Deputy on the North Atlantic Council, the United States Representative on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Defense Production Board and with the United States military authorities in Europe. He coordinates the activities of the chiefs of ECA missions in Europe. The act also creates the position of Deputy United States Special Representative in Europe who is appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, and who has the rank of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary.

Special ECA Missions Abroad

In countries in which ECA operates, a special mission for Economic Cooperation, under the direction of a chief, is responsible for assuring the performance within the country of operations under ECA legislation. The chief ranks immediately after and cooperates closely with the chief of the United States diplomatic mission in the country. The ECA mission chief is appointed by the Administrator, receives

his instructions from the Administrator, and reports to the Administrator on the performance of the duties assigned to him. He works closely with government officials and private agencies in the country to which he is assigned who are responsible for preparation and execution of the mutual security program. In countries in which there is a United States military assistance program, the ECA mission chief also collaborates closely with the chief of the United States military assistance mission to assure, under the leadership and general guidance of the Ambassador, full coordination of the political, military, and economic aspects of the United States efforts to assist these countries to build the strength necessary for the common defense.

Public Advisory Board

The ECA act created a bipartisan Public Advisory Board to advise and consult with the Administrator on basic policy matters arising in connection with the Administrator's discharge of his responsibilities. The Board consists of the Administrator, who acts as chairman, and not more than 12 additional members, appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Approved.

DONALD C. STONE,
Director of Administration.